

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ - ED. & PROP
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EDITORIAL.

HON. S. T. SHUGERT.

The Founder of the Centre Democrat passes away.

On Saturday December 21st 1895, Hon. Samuel T. Shugert, one of Bellefonte's oldest citizens, died at Philipsburg at the home of Mrs. W. E. Burchfield, his daughter. Owing to advanced age, being in his 87th year, of late he had been in delicate health. By exercising due care he was able to make trips by rail without any serious difficulty. While on his way to Philipsburg on Thanksgiving Day, a freight wreck on the Bald Eagle Valley made the transfer of passengers necessary. It was at night and in his feeble condition, with his customary display of energy, he attempted to make the trip around the wreck, but his frail constitution could not endure the strain and he soon became exhausted. He was assisted the balance of the way by willing hands. This experience told upon him and upon arriving at Philipsburg the effect of the trip was apparent. Dangerous symptoms soon developed and he gradually and peacefully sank away to his unending rest. The remains were brought to Bellefonte, on the same evening, Saturday December 21st, and taken to his late residence on north Spring street.

The funeral ceremonies occurred on the following Monday afternoon, from the residence, in which Dr. Wm. Laurie, of the Presbyterian church officiated assisted by Rev. R. L. Gerhart. There was a large and distinguished concourse of people present many of whom had known Mr. Shugert from years of association in business and came to pay their last respects to the noble life that had just closed. The funeral ceremonies at the grave were in charge of the Knights Templar.

Hon. Samuel T. Shugert was a member of the Constans Commandery No. 33 of the Knights Templar. He was a life member of a Blue Lodge and a chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the city of Washington, D. C. He was the oldest commander in this commandery at the time of his death.

Hon. Samuel Townsend Shugert was the oldest (nata) citizen of Bellefonte. He was in his 87th year, being born on the 26th of February 1809 in the present "Bellefonte Academy" soon after its erection; his father Jos. B. Shugert was one of its earliest principals. When quite young Mr. Shugert engaged in the publication of the old "Centre Democrat" and was its Editor and Proprietor from 1834 to 1845. About this time he was solicited by Gen. Simon Cameron to remove to Pittsburg and take charge of "The Pittsburg Post." Declining this he received the appointment of Chief Clerk in the U. S. Patent Office, acceptably filling this responsible trust until the administration of President Buchanan when he was advanced to the position of Commissioner, which office he retained until after the inauguration of President Lincoln. During his residence in Washington, Mr. Shugert finding Centre county was without a Democratic organ, sent to Bellefonte a complete newspaper outfit and established "The Democratic Watchman," which is still conducted by Hon. P. Gray Meek. He returned to Bellefonte (where his family had always resided) in 1861.

He was elected State Senator in 1868 from this district, then composed of Centre, Mifflin, Clearfield, Juniata and Perry, and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1875 and 1876. In 1878 reluctantly yielding to solicitations of his friends he again commenced the publication of a newspaper, under the old title, which is the present "Centre Democrat." This he continued until about eight or ten years ago, since which time, although enjoying good health and spirits, for one of his advanced age, he preferred the rest and comforts afforded by retirement from business cares.

In all his public service and private life, no breath of suspicion, nor whisper of dishonest greed was ever heard; his unswerving fidelity, and devotion to duty and absolute incorruptibility is known to all. His time, personal comfort and financial interest, where secondary considerations when he could serve or assist his friends in any capacity and he lived to be often reminded by many, that their success in life was due to his advice and help. He was a great reader, and almost to the hour of his death took a lively interest in all the affairs of importance transpiring. He was liberal to his inconvenience, modest and retiring; a kind and indulgent parent who was never known to speak an unkind word to any of his family or kin.

He was twice married, his first wife being Deborah M. Dunlop, a daughter

of John Dunlop and granddaughter of Col. Dunlop of the Revolutionary Army. His second wife, who survives him, is a daughter of the late Hon. Ovid F. Johnson, a distinguished Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. Besides his wife he leaves two sons and one daughter, viz: J. D., cashier of the Centre County Bank, Bellefonte; Finley, clerk in the patent office at Washington, and Mrs. W. E. Burchfield, of Philipsburg.

"Twilight is trailing her mantle of gray,
 O'er land and sea at the close of day,
 For the day is spent, and its burdens of care,
 With all by-gone things, oblivion share.
 There's a hush in the air that betokens rest;
 The tired bird seeks his downy nest;
 A man craves repose, for his labor is done.
 In the tranquil eve comes unbidden, one
 Who tenderly says: "Weary child, list to me
 'The master is come and calleth for thee."

HARRY C. WILLIAMS.

Sad Death of a Brilliant Young Journalist.

On Saturday, December 21st, 1895, Harry C. Williams, editor of the Philipsburg Ledger, died at his home in that place. Some weeks previous he was unfortunate in having his right hand crushed in the cog-gear of a job press. This seemed to distress him much and by catching cold it became very sore and affected him generally. On Monday he took a chill and grew quite ill and was compelled to go to bed. He gradually grew worse and on Saturday he suddenly sank away, much to the surprise of all, as no such serious result was apprehended by the physician and family. The interment occurred the following Tuesday. It was an unusually large gathering. The many floral contributions clearly evinced the high esteem in which he was held.

Harry C. Williams was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, of Philipsburg, with whom he made his home. He was born at Howard, in this county, and was aged 44 years, 4 months and 22 days. When a little over four years old he went to Philipsburg with his parents, and with only a short interval spent in Bellefonte, nearly all his life has been passed in that place. He went to Bellefonte to attend school at the academy. Returning, in company with Robert Rankin, he purchased the drug store of Dr. J. D. McGirk, formerly owned by Dr. Foster. The business did not prove profitable, and it was sold. He then went to Bellefonte and took charge of a drug store his father had in the mean time purchased. In April, 1885, in company with Mr. C. B. Martin, he purchased the Miners' Record office and engaged in the printing business. The name of the paper was changed to Philipsburg Ledger.

On November 6th, 1876, he was married to Miss Anna Kellar, a most lovely young lady, but who was snatched from his embrace in a little less than one year after.

Editor Williams was a man of a strong personality, which was plainly stamped in the columns of the Ledger. He possessed a high sense of honor and nobility of purpose, which characterized all his writings. He was extremely conscientious in his work for the best interests of the community.

He was a keen observer and a ready writer. His editorials bristled and sparkled with wit and humor, while his sarcasm and ridicule was a severe chastisement. At the same time he displayed a tender solicitude for his fellow man that was commendable. There was much in his character to be admired. He was stricken down in the prime of manhood—in the best period of his life, apparently full of strength, vigor and life.

The announcement of his sad death causes one to pause and think.

Public Installation G. A. R.

The officers of Gregg Post, No. 95, department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., for the year 1896, will be publicly installed at 8 o'clock p. m. next Saturday, January 4, in the post rooms. We extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity to be present. After the installation ceremonies a camp fire will be lighted and good speakers will entertain the audience. The members of the post are requested to meet at 7 o'clock p. m., to close up the business of the past year. By order of the Post,
 W. T. FITZGERALD,
 F. PEEBLES GREENE, Commander.
 Adjutant.

Mercantile Appraiser.

D. Wagner Geise, of Centre Hall, was appointed mercantile appraiser, by the commissioners of Centre county.

—Miss Blanche Durst, a very pleasant young lady of Potters Mills, is visiting at the home of Mr. Henry Montgomery.

—Mr. Kurtz, the stationer, is taking a trip to Reading, Philadelphia and other points. He is well pleased with the holiday trade at Bellefonte.

—Mr. R. A. Beck, Bellefonte's tonorial artist, has occasion to feel proud. In the recent contest for a gold badge, to be awarded to the most popular fireman by the Daily News, Mr. Beck was winner, having received 5011 votes. The next highest being 3000. Mr. Beck is one of our most popular men, and in this contest the ladies generally were with him.

A CONFLICT INEVITABLE

Armed Britons Have Invaded the Transvaal Territory.

ADVANCING UPON JOHANNESBURG.

President Kruger Orders That a Further Advance Shall be Prevented by Force of Arms—Secretary Chamberlain Orders the British Force to Retreat.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—An alarming telegram has been received here from Pretoria, Transvaal, which states that an armed force of the British South Africa company, numbering 800 men, with six Maxim guns and other artillery pieces, is reported to have invaded the Transvaal territory. A telegram from Pretoria further states that the British force has already reached the vicinity of Rustenburg, and is advancing upon Johannesburg. On learning of the news President Kruger, of Transvaal, ordered that a further advance of the invaders should be prevented by force of arms, and he issued a proclamation calling upon all burghers to defend the country. An armed conflict as a result of the appeal is inevitable.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to The Times from Cape Town says: Consequent upon a letter signed by the leading inhabitants of Johannesburg, which was sent to Dr. Jameson, at Mafeking, on Saturday, Dr. Jameson on Sunday crossed the Transvaal frontier near Mafeking with 700 men. It is known that he passed Molmani at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. No further direct news has been received from Transvaal. The letter to Dr. Jameson was dated Dec. 28, and said:

"Matters in this state have become so critical that we are assured that at no distant period there will be a conflict between the government and the Uitlander population. The position of thousands of Englishmen and of others is rapidly becoming intolerable."

The letter then proceeds to complain that the government virtually compels Uitlanders to pay the whole revenue of the country, while denying them representation, and proceeds:

"Every public act betrays the most positive hostility not only to everything English, but to the neighboring states. The internal policy of the government has incensed not only the Uitlanders, but a large number of Boers, while its external policy has exasperated the neighboring states to the extent of endangering the peace and independence and the preservation of the republic. The people here only desire fair play and the maintenance of independence and the presence of those public liberties without which life is not worth living. The government denies these things and violates the national sense of Englishmen at every turn."

"We must consider what must be the condition of things in the event of an armed conflict. Thousands of unarmed men, women and children of our race will be at the mercy of the well armed Boers, while property of enormous value will be in the greatest peril. We all feel that we are justified in taking any steps to prevent the shedding of blood and to insure the protection of our rights."

"It is under these circumstances that we feel constrained to invoke your aid. Should a disturbance arise here the circumstances are so extreme that we cannot but believe that you, and the men under you, will not fail to come to our rescue. We guarantee any expense you may reasonably incur in helping us, and ask you to believe that nothing but the sternest necessity has prompted this appeal."

Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, indicates that no adequate justification exists for Dr. Jameson's apparent breach of official law of nations. It was known in official circles on Monday that in the course of the day Mr. Chamberlain had wired to Dr. Jameson, ordering him to return without delay to the company's territory. It is believed that the Boer forces have been mobilized under General Joubert, and that an explosion is possible at any moment.

Mr. Chamberlain is believed to have addressed himself to President Kruger as clearly and as firmly as to Dr. Jameson. He called upon the Boer leader to do his utmost to prevent hostilities, and has offered Great Britain's aid to promote a peaceful settlement.

The Times, in an editorial, thinks that the letter hardly justified Dr. Jameson's startling move. "But it will be necessary," The Times continues, "to wait for further news before judging his action. If he were satisfied that nothing but immediate and decisive intervention on his part could save a great British community from armed violence, his conduct will be approved here." The Chronicle calls Dr. Jameson's action "political recklessness." The Standard says it is "most regrettable," and The Daily News declares that "it may give a death blow to British interests." Other papers express similar views.

Death of an Old Time Crook.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—After having lived to be 82 years of age, nearly half of which was spent in committing crimes of nearly every kind, "Bill" Greger died on Monday in his cell at Moyamensing prison. He had been a general all around law breaker since early in the sixties, but for about twenty years he had been practically "dead to the world." Greger had retired to his farm in North Wales, Montgomery county, and was not heard of until the 17th inst., when he was arrested on the charge of making counterfeit nickels, for which he was awaiting trial when death overtook him.

Five Days Without Food or Water.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 1.—Captain H. F. Rich and the crew of eight men of the American schooner Julia A. Ward, have just arrived from Monrovia, La., on the schooner M. L. Weaver. The Ward was driven on the Louisiana coast on the morning of Dec. 30, and soon afterward sunk. The crew escaped on a raft, and on the night of the 34th, having landed, they reached the plantation of Arthur Franklin in a famished and exhausted condition, having been without food or water for five days.

Storm Damage in New England.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—As the reports come in from all over New England, particularly from points along the coast, the losses caused by the storm continue to grow well up into the thousands. The storm was the most severe that has visited New England for many years. The seaports of the cape district and in Maine were the heaviest sufferers. The wind reached a velocity of forty to fifty miles an hour. Gray Gables, President Cleveland's summer residence, was considerably damaged.

RECIPROCITY FACTS.

EFFECT OF THE TREATIES WITH SOUTHERN COUNTRIES.

Trade Declined With South and Central America While It Increased With Europe—Under the Wilson Law It Has Increased—Record of a Failure.

The Republican congressional convention of the Eighteenth Illinois district, says the St. Louis Republic, took occasion to denounce the Democratic party for the annulment of the Harrison-Blaine-McKinley reciprocity treaty. The reason for the annulment was a good one. The effect of the treaties on our trade with the countries south of us was the reverse of what had been predicted by Harrison, McKinley & Co. They had been in force about three years without increasing our exports, as a whole, to the favored countries. This trade had, in fact, declined, and in years of exceptionally large exports to Europe. These treaties had been in force two years when the panic came, and our trade with Europe was not much affected by it until 1894. They had a fair trial, and what was the result?

Four of the ten reciprocity treaties were with Central American countries—Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua. Our exports to Guatemala fell from \$1,971,000 in the last year before our treaty with that country took effect to \$1,809,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. Further decreases followed in the next two years, but in the one ending with last June we gained \$1,400,000. The increase came during the last half of the year, after the Wilson bill had taken effect. Our exports brought us over \$800,000 more from Guatemala in the last fiscal year than in the corresponding period of 1891-2, the year of our greatest export trade with Central America under the McKinley treaty. Whatever may have been the cause, the fact remains that our trade with the leading country of Central America commenced declining in 1891 and continued to fall until the Wilson law had taken effect.

Our exports to Honduras declined for two years under reciprocity nursing, and then recovered a portion of the loss to the ground. At no time during the enforcement of the McKinley tariff law was our trade with Honduras as large as before or after that period. It brought us in the fiscal year of 1894-5 about \$646,000, as compared with \$443,000 in the year immediately preceding the panic and \$919,000 in 1888-9—our year of greatest trade with that country prior to the passage of the Wilson bill. Similar changes occurred in our export trade with Nicaragua. From \$1,593,000 in 1890-1 it decreased for two years, amounting to only \$812,000 in the year 1892-3. Then came an increase, and last year brought the trade back to nearly its old dimensions. We have had practically the same experience with Salvador. All of these Central American countries bought less from us during the continuance of our reciprocity treaties with them than they did before or have since.

Our South American treaties were with British Guiana and Brazil. We haven't much trade with the colony named, but sell more to Brazil than to any other country of Latin America except Mexico. In 1890-1 our exports to Brazil footed up \$14,049,000. In the first year of reciprocity they increased about \$190,000, and in the second decreased nearly \$2,000,000. The lost ground was only partly recovered in 1893-4. At no time after the early part of 1891 was our export trade with Brazil as large as it was just before that period. Reciprocity of the kind favored by Harrison, McKinley & Co. was a failure here as it was in Central America. Last fiscal year's exports amounted to \$15,165,000, nearly \$1,000,000 more than in the best year of McKinleyism.

Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo and the British West Indies complete the list of countries and colonies south of us to which the reciprocity treaty portion of Mr. McKinley's tariff law was extended. The effect on our trade with all but the Spanish possessions was substantially the same as on our South and Central American exports. If McKinleyism benefited our foreign trade at all, the benefit was confined to the Porto Rico-Cuban portion of it. Until the present revolution became serious our exports to those two islands increased, but the probability is that they would have done so had Mr. McKinley never been born. Under normal political conditions in Cuba our trade with that island should grow right along, and it will if not hindered by tariff restrictions.

Reciprocity as applied under the McKinley law was a complete failure. Instead of increasing our country's trade in the western hemisphere, it had the opposite effect. One of its provisions—the retaliatory clause—almost killed our trade with Venezuela, Colombia and Haiti.

Hard Work For High Tariff Editors.

The tariff editors of Republican newspapers are much to be pitied. They have to contend with their Partington protectionist's brooms against the waves of industrial growth and prosperity which appear in the news printed day by day beside their platitudes. It is hard indeed to be obliged to try to show why the thing that is is not.—Exchange.

Their Usual Aim.

"Aim low!" shrieks the Springfield News in urging the Illinois Republicans to campaign duty. But when did they ever aim high?—St. Louis Republic.

Why Platt's Hand Was Felt.

Platt's hand was particularly felt in the Saratoga convention, owing to its being under his thumb.—Philadelphia Times.

Satisfied With the Wilson Law.

It will be perceived that Hon. William B. Allison is in no hurry to re-enact the McKinley law.—Washington Post.

THE MILD WEATHER

Has made the

WINTER SEASON

Backward. The Manufacturer has Felt this More than the Retailer.

Owing to the backwardness of the season we have been able to secure of two of the largest and best Overcoat makers of New York city a large lot of Men's, Boy's and Children's Overcoats for much less than their value. We give our customers the benefit of this purchase by selling these goods at much less than their value. We will convert this immense stock into money again.

\$5.00 Men's Overcoat for \$2.50, \$6.00 Men's Overcoat for \$3.75, \$10.00 Men's Overcoat for \$5.00, \$12.00 Men's Overcoat for \$7.00. Better Overcoats up to those worth \$20.00 proportionately as cheap as the prices mentioned above. Boy's Overcoats from 98cts. upwards to the finest all wool Beaver Cloth Coats.

We have the best fitting all wool Cheviot Suits for men that can be found in the state at the very

THE GREAT NUMBER OF

LADIES' COATS AND CAPES

we have already sold this season is an evidence that they are well made, handsomely lined and trimmed, that they fit well and that the prices are very low for the very good quality.

LOW PRICE OF \$4.75 A SUIT.

Better qualities all wool suits for men up to the finest clay worsteds at

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Good all wool pants for men at 1.25.
 Extra heavy all wool pants for men 1.50
 Boy's suits from 98c up to the finest all wool chevots. Boy's knee pants from 25c up to a dollar a pair.

SHOES, SHOES AND BOOTS

We can fit you in shoes, we can fit you in boots.

We have the widest and also the narrowest lasts.

Ladies genuine leather insole fine dongola buttoned patent leather tipped shoes, at \$1.39

Ladies genuine leather insole finer dongola buttoned patent leather tipped shoes, at \$1.90

Ladies genuine leather insole finer dongola buttoned, patent leather tipped shoes, at \$2.40

Ladies fine dongola buttoned common sense heel and toe from \$1.39 and upwards.

Men's boots from \$1.45 up to the best.

Children's shoes from 35cts a pair up to the best \$2.50.

ONLY A FEW MORE

DRESS PATTERNS

left in the 42 inches wide, wool novelty dress goods at 20 cents a yard. All wool 1 1/2 yards wide camels hair dress serges, at 34 cents. Better serges for a little more money. Heavy all wool 1 1/2 yards wide cloth for dresses, all shades 50 cents per yard. Fine dress goods—Mohairs, silk and wool Henriettes, Boucle cloths, fancy silk and wool plaids from 34 cents up to \$1.25 per yard.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS SEASON IN GUM SHOES.

Children's gum shoes 14 cents, Ladies' gum shoes 35 cents, Men's gum shoes 45 cents.

We have been in business HERE 25 YEARS, but have never been able to sell blankets as cheap as this season, you want to know why? Because we never before bought blankets in such large quantities. You get them 75 cents a pair less than the regular price. Red blankets, gray blankets, white blankets, from 58 cents a pair up to the finest all wool blankets.

OUR CORSET STOCK

has never been so complete. Corsets and Corset waists for children, Corsets to fit stout ladies, Corsets to fit tall slender ladies and nursing corsets. Corsets for 25, 35, 49, 65, 74, 90cts, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75. None better fitting than our Celebrated C. P. Sonnet and Thompson Glove Fitting Corsets.

Convince yourself that our prices are the lowest and our stock the largest and the newest to select from in the county.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte - - - - - Penna.