Democratic Matchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 4, 1902.

Cecti Rhodes' Sun Is Set.

"Empire Builder" of South Africa Has Passed Away Was One of the Richest Men in the World, Acquiring His Wealth in the Kimber-ley Mines—Associates in Business Lauds Him to the Skies

Cecil Rhodes, the "empire builder" of South Africa, died at Cape Town at 5:47 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. His condition Tuesday night was much the same as for the past few days, and Wednesday forenoon he slept. He also dozed ear-ly in the afternoon, but his breathing be-came more difficult and perceptibly dimin-

ished until he passed away. Cecil Rhodes was born in Hertfordshire, England, July 5th, 1853, but is chiefly notable in connection with South Africa, whither he went years ago and amassed a great fortune in the Kimberley mines. Entering Cape politics he represented West Barkly for a short time and afterward held a position in the ministry of Sir T. Scanlon.

In 1890 he became Prime Minister, but resigned January 6th, 1895, on account of rights over Mashonaland. As Chairman bengula.

Rhodes' policy aimed at the removal of race prejudices and the establishment, un-der the British flag, of a federal dominion in the deal are, but admitted that there are two others interested. composed of Cape Colony, Natal, the South African Republic, and other countries of South Africa. Rhodes received the degree of doctor of civil law from Oxford University in 1899.

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NEW YORK. March 26.-John Hays Hammond, who was for many years, and up to the time of the illness of Cecil Rhodes, intimately associated with him in the development of the South Africa Chartered Company and the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, in which Mr. Rhodes held important interests, had this

to say of Mr. Rhodes : "Mr. Rhodes, whose sun went down when it was yet day, dies in the fortyseventh year of his age. He leaves no pos-terity, but leaves his name on the map of Africa (Rhodesia.) sponsor for a commonwealth nearly as large as our Western States. Had he lived he would have devoted the remaining years of his life and would have spent every dollar of his fortune in equipping that commonwealth.

Unfortunately, his character has been misunderstood in America. Judged by American standards. Mr. Rhodes was truly a great man. He was not only a great empire builder, but also a captain of industry. He is often represented as a shifty, unscrupulous financier, in league with capitalists to coax the Transvaal into a hopeless war in order to steal the mines of the country. He is also often represented as giving his entire life to the amassing of large wealth and ready to employ the most unscrupulous methods to that end. But by even the most bitter of his enemies conversant with the facts such allegations are repudiated.

"The truth is that Rhodes cared little for money beyond the power it gave him. to assist in the development of South Africa. From a most intimate connection with him in his business enterprises, I am able to state that his methods of financiering were not only scrupulously honorable, but were characterized by unusual liberality. He was known to South Africans as a man of un-

Syndicate Buys Old Mint Site. Purchased at Private Sale From the Treasury Depart

The old United States Mint property, at Juniper and Chestnut streets, has been sold to a syndicate, headed by Lit Bros., of Phila-delphia, for \$2,000,000. The negotiations for the purchase were

chase money will be paid within sixty days, when possession will be given. The old Mint building has already been maginings can picture. The people are

dismantled, the presses, boilers and other machinery having been removed several months ago.

depth of the lot 199 feet.

Either an office building will be erected or so said that the project of using the site for of the British South Africa Company, he was prominent in the difficulty with Lo-a department store would not be considered.

Mr. Lit declined to say who his associates

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING.

The old Mint building, at Juniper and Chestnut streets, was the second home of the United States Mint in Philadelphia. The first structure was erected in 1792, on the east side of Seventh street, above Market. The first director was David Rittenhouse, who was appointed by President

Washington, April 14, 1792. The corner stone of the building that has just been sold was laid July 4, 1829, by Samuel Moore, then director, but it was not occupied until May 1833. It was made fire proof in 1854 and the interior was frequently altered. When the Mint was removed to its present site last December the departments then open to the public in the old building were the deposit 100m, where the gold and silver bullion was received and weighed; the copper melting room, where ingots were cast for minor coinage : the gold and silver melting room, where precious metal, were fused and cast into bars; the rolling and cutting room, where the bars were rolled and cut into strips of proper thickness for the different denominations, and the coining room, all on the first floor. On the second floor were cabi-nets containing a valuable collection of coins and medals, among which was the famous "widow's mite," said to have been found near the tempie at Jerusalem. The building contained twelve vauits of different capacities.

The first gold received from California was deposited there December 8, 1848, by Daniel Carter, who had brought it from San Francisco by the Panama route. It weighed 1.804.09 ounces troy. Carter received \$18.02 per ounce for it.

Prior to the introduction of steam in 1816 which superseded the hand and horse power formerly employed in striking off coins, the machinery used in the Mint was im-ported from England; but since then the apparatus used has been of domestic manufacture.

bounded generosity and one to whom they the property was put up at public sale, but

Appeal for Boer Women. Mrs. Joubert Writes of the Suffering in the Concen

tration Camps. The following is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Joubert, widow of the late Commandant-General Joubert of the Boer army, concerning the concentration camps established by the British in South Africa concluded yesterday by Felix Isman with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor. A certified check for \$150,000 was given to bind the sale, and the balance of the pur-

imaginings can picture. The people are dying like flies of starvation, exposure and disease. It is impossible to realize the con-dition and the sufferings of the women and The lot has frontages on Chestnut street children. Typhus is taging everywhere. and South Penn Square of 152 feet, and a depth along Juniper street of 204 feet. In mer and heavy rains fall frequently in the the event of a new building being erected evening and again at midnight. All who the building line on Chestnut street will know the Transvaal know these fierce have to go back five feet, in compliance storms. As the camps are generally situatthe force of a torrent against the sides of Samuel D. Lit said yesterday it has not the tents, flooding the whole place. Standbeen absolutely determined by his asso-ciates what will be done with the lot. have to clutch their poor belongings, bed clothes, etc., to prevent being carried away. it will be divided into six lots, with fronts of 25 feet each, and offered for sale. He several inches of mud. If the war lasts anresigned January 6th, 1895, on account of his supposed connection with Jameson's raid into the Transvaal. To Rhodes' en-nlication would be made for a charter, to form a corporation for the purpose. He al- cruel murders-this barbarous slaughter.' Ulrica Dahlgren Pierce, of Washington, is urging the women of America to use their influence toward awakening a sentiment for the breaking up of these camps and the release of the women and children. She says : "It is true they have no homes to return to, but there are willing hands and loving hearts waiting to welcome them in Cape Colony and along the coast, where, you may be sure, the present death rate of 40 per cent. will cease and return to its ormal rate of 2 per cent.

Younger Can't Marry.

Because Courts Held that Ex-Bandit is Legally Dead.

"Jim" Younger, of St. Paul, the once notorious bandit, wants to get married. He cannot, because he is legally dead; nence he is unable to enter into any contract. Younger submitted the question of whether or not he could wed to Governor Van Sant, who has looked into the matter with surprising results.

In Minnesota a life prisoner is civilly dead. The only way he can make con-tracts binding in the eyes of the law is through the board which paroles him, this case the state board of control, which board is empowered to enter into a contract for him. It is not probable, however, that the three members of the board of control, separately or a whole, will agree to enter into a marriage contract with any woman for the benefit of the paroled life conviet

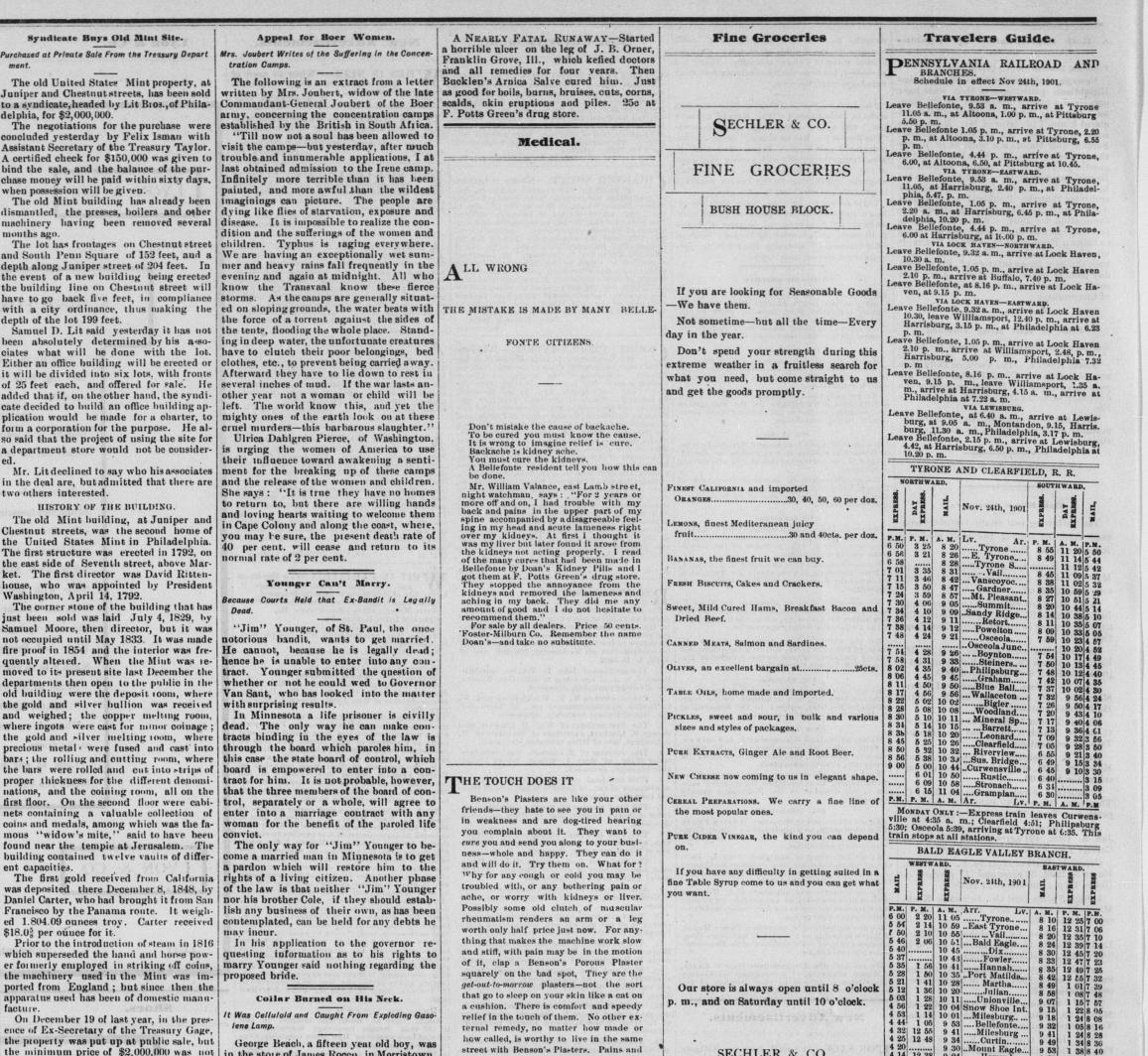
The only way for "Jim" Younger to become a married man in Minnesota is to get pardon which will restore him to the rights of a living citizen. Another phase of the law is that neither "Jim" Younger nor his brother Cole, if they should establish any business of their own, as has been contemplated, can be held for any debts he may incur.

In his application to the governor requesting information as to his rights to marry Younger said nothing regarding the proposed bride.

Coilar Burned on His Neck.

It Was Celluloid and Caught From Exploding Gaso-

lene Lamp. Reach a fifteen year old in the store of James Rocco, in Morristown, lamp exploded. Beach ran out to give the alarm, and Rocco tnew the lamp out the door. The lamp struck Beach in the back and his clothing caught fire. He wore a celluloid collar, and that flamed up encircling his head in fire. The accident happened in front of an engine house, and a stream was turned on Beach and the fire extinguished, but not before he had been badly burned. He is in a critical condition at the hospital.



could depend for the furtherance of any deserving local enterprise or worth charity.

Personally, Mr. Rhodes was democratic in his tastes and a colonial in his political and social bias. He was foud of the simpler and better pleasures of life, devoted especially to out-of-door life on the veldt, and had a contempt for and dislike of social conventionalities. He was a man of innate refinement and culture and a graduate of Oxford. Rhodes had an indomitable spirit and dogged perseverance. He was imaginative, but was not merely visionary. He was built on broad lines and he abhorred petty politics, which he contemptuousby designated as 'the politics of the parish pump,' and he deprecated quite as strong-ly what he termed the 'unctuous rectitude' of certain statesmen. Politically, he was a great admirer of democratic institutions. but at the same time he was a loyal Imperialist.

"Rhodes had his defects and faults, but these will not obscure the glory of his name. Great men, it is said, are made of faults. Of one thing there can be no doubt-that Rhodes' ideals were pure and lofty-and I believe that history will deal rather with Exis ideals than with his achievements and onethods, and that he will therefore rank high among the great men of the nineteenth jury. centery.

"Until the unfortunate Jameson raid, for which he has received far more blame than he deserved, as history will prove, he was very popular with the Dutch of South

"Within a very short time there would mave been a revulsion of feeling and, strange as it may sound to day, Rhodes would have been able to re-establish his finfluence with the Dutch; and he would thave been quick to take advantage of the situation and would have passed into hisstory as the great pacificator of South Afri-This estimate of Rhodes is shared ·C1. even to-day by many of the progressive Dutchmen in the country."

McKinley Bills \$50,000.

Af Congress Declines to Pay Them Hanna May Settle.

The bills of President McKinley's physiwians aggregate about \$50,000, says a Wash-ington dispatch, and in this total is included bills of the nurses, the telegraph companies and the undertaker. Some of the doctors who were merely called in for con-sultation, it was said, had charged \$100 for that service. The bill of the undertaker, which was expected to be many thousands, as said to be \$2,100.

No opposition to the payment of the bills has developed, and it was said yesterday if there is serious objection Senator Hanna will pay the bills out of his own pocket. A bill making an appropriation will be intro-duced in Congress in a few days.

Pension for Mrs. McKinley.

Bill to Pay Her \$5000 Annually will be Reported.

Chairman Sulloway, of the House Commitgrating. The northern but chroat goes at the rate of 540 miles an hour, flying 4, \$5000 annually to the widow of President McKinley, and will present it probably next week

for some time, and has now by common consent and without division been favora-ed? The birds resort to great heights, bly recommended by the full committee.

the minimum price of \$2,000,000 was not bid, and the building was withdrawn to be N. J., on Wednesday, when a gasolene sold at private sale. At the public sale there was only one bid, of \$1,500,000.

Boy Obeys and Lives.

Leaps from Burning House Into Blanket-Mother Tells Him to Jump.

Walter E. Lehman, four years old, while playing in the basement of his home in Chicago Thursday found a fire. He ran up in the stairway to the front door, calling loudly for his mother, who was on the third floor. His mother-Mrs. Cora Lehman-turned in an alarm and hurried back to save some of her property. She called to her son several times, and heard his baby voice, in muffl-d tones, answer: "Here I and, mamma," from a back room of the third floor. Mrs. Leb-man ran to the rear of the building, to see Walter waving his arms from a window. Summoned by the mother's cries, three men brought a blanket and held it while

the baby crawled through the window. "Jump, Walter !" cried his mother. The baby spread his arms towards his mother and dropped thirty feet. He escaped in-

Fatal Floods in Tennessee.

Tow 1 of Harriman Wiped Out and Two Lives Lost-Many People Driven from their Homes

A special to the News from Harriman, Tenn., says :

"Harriman was destroyed by the flood on account of an over flow of the Emery river. The damage is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. It is reported that two lives were lost and many more are supposed to have been drowned.

"It is estimated that from forty to fifty houses at Oakdale and Harriman were washed away. The tunnel at the Juno-tion, on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, fell in. The plant of the Vestel Lumber Company was destroyed. The Hoe & Tool Company was destroyed. The rule of too Company was badly damaged. The plan-ing mill is wrecked, and the tannery suf-fered heavy loss. The floating lumber, houses, and debris knocked down part of the bridge and washed it away. The loss of Harriman is terrible. Felephone lines are damaged."

KNOXVILLE, March 29 .- A special to the Sentinei from Coal Creek, in the mining district, says that town was partially flooded last night by high water in creeks. Many people had to leave their homes, in which water was rising. Three bridges on the railroad to the coal mines were damaged, so that trains cannot pass over them. Heavy washouts occurred on the main line of the Knoxville & Onio Branch of the Southern Railway, between Jellico and Coal Creek, delaying all traffic between

Louisville and Knoxville.

-It is difficult to account for the enor mous velocity of some birds' flight when migrating. The northern blue throat goes Brazil, 9,600 miles, without stopping, going The bill has been before a sub-committee at the rate of 636 miles an hour, and prob-

where the resistance of the air is slight.

- Hetty Green, America's richest wom an, has sustained a loss which will not cause her to lose much sleep. It was mercly her husband.

- Subscribe for the WATCHMAN. Tourists. \$33.00 to California Oregon and Wash ington. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. from Chicago daily, March and April, only \$6.00 for berth in tour-

ist ear. Personally conducted excursions Tues days and Thursdays from Chicago and Wednesdays from New England. Illustrated pamphle sent on receipt of two cent stamp by S. A. Hutchison, Manager, 212 Clark street, Chicago. 10-8

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tte, Helena and Anaconda, \$000; 30.50; Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vie- Vancouver, \$33.00. Choice of routes or St. Panl. her information apply to any coupon it in the Unites States or Canada or ad- R. Pott, district passenger agent, 810	
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Ar. .Bellefonte.Axemann..... Pleasant Gap.. SOUTHWESTPeru.... ..Dale Summit... ...Lemont.Oak Hall..... Linden Hall...Gregg..... ...Centre Hall..... Penn's Cave.... Rising Spring.... ZerbyCoburn Ingleby Paddy Mountain Cherry Run... Lindale... Weiker..... VIA TWO GATEWAYS Either ST. LOUIS or KANSAS CITY, the Frisco System affords excellent Pullman and free Reclining Chair Car service to MEXICO, TEXAS, and all destinations in Missouri, Kansas, Ar-kansas, Oklahoma, Indian 'Teritory, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. 7 19 2 31 7 09 2 23 7 02 2 16 6 59 2 14 6 55 2 10 6 50 2 05 6 42 1 57 6 38 1 53 6 30 1 45 5 40 1 38 <u>A. M. P. M.</u> ... ardee... Glen Iron MilmontSwengle...Barber... Mifflinburg ...Vicksburg .Lewisburg Lv. INDIAN TERRITORY LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. UPPER END. WESTWARD. Mixe Nov. 24th, 1901, Mix Mix For Rates of Fare, Map Folders and Free De-Traveling Pass. Agt. P. M. | A. M. Lve. Ar. A. M. P. M. BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. READ UP. Time Table in effect on and after Nov 24, 1901. Mix | Mix | Stations. | Mix | Mix No 6 No 4 No 2 5 45 9 53 Lv... 5 55 10 01 Bellefonte Ar. p. m. p. m. a. m. CONTE. 9 15 5 10 9 40 a...... 9 02 4 57 9 27 ba...... 8 56 4 51 9 21 f6 15 f10 14 f6 19 f10 18 7 27 11 26 Ar... A. M. P. M. "f" stop on signal. J. B. HUTCHINSON. Week days only. J. R. WOOD. General Passenger Ag BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD. Schedule to take effect Monday, Apr. 3rd, 1899. EASTWARD read up HALL ... +8 05 +4 00 +8 30 +No. 5 +No. 3 1. STATIONS. fNo. 2 †No. 4
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