

## NEGRO OFFICE HOLDERS

Roosevelt Writes Letter Explaining Reasons for Such Appointments.

NO UNFIT MAN FOR OFFICE

Race Or Color No Reason Why a Worthy Man Should Not Be Appointed to Office Under the Federal Government.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The president has sent the following communication to a prominent citizen of Charleston, S. C.:

"White House, Washington, Nov. 26, 1902:

"My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of November 19 and of one from Mr. —, under date of November 11, in reference to the appointment of Dr. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston. In your letter you make certain specific charges against Dr. Crum, tending to show his unfitness in several respects for the office sought. These charges are entitled to the utmost consideration from me, and I shall go over them carefully before taking any action. After making these charges you add, as a further reason for opposition to him, that he is a colored man and, after reciting the misdeeds that followed carpet bag rule and negro domination in South Carolina, you say that 'we have sworn never again to submit to the rule of the African, and such an appointment as that of Dr. Crum to any office forces us to protest unanimously against this insult to the white blood,' and you add that you understood me to say that I would never force a negro on such a community as yours. Mr. — puts the objection of color first, saying: 'First he is a colored man, and that of itself ought to bar him from the office.' In view of these last statements, I think I ought to make clear to you why I am concerned and pained by your making them, and what my attitude is as regards all such appointments. How any one could have gained the idea that I had said I would not appoint reputable and upright colored men to office, when objection was made to them solely on account of their color, I confess I am wholly unable to understand. At the time of my visit to Charleston last spring I had made, and since that time I have made a number of such appointments from several states in which there is a considerable colored population. For example, I made one such appointment in Mississippi and another in Alabama. I had at that time appointed two colored men as judicial magistrates in the District of Columbia. I have recently announced another such appointment for New Orleans, and have just made one from Pennsylvania. The great majority of my appointments in every state have been of white men. North and South alike. It has been my sedulous endeavor to appoint only men of high character and good capacity, whether white or black. But it has been my consistent policy in every state where their numbers warranted it to recognize colored men of good repute and standing in making appointments. I am unable to see how I can legitimately be asked to make an exception for South Carolina. In South Carolina to the four most important positions in the state I have appointed three men and continued in office a fourth, all of them white men—three of them originally good Democrats—the sons of Confederate soldiers.

"I do not intend to appoint any unfit man to office. So far as I legitimately can, I shall always endeavor to pay regard to the wishes and feelings of the people of each locality, but I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color. Such an attitude would, according to my convictions, be fundamentally wrong. If, as you hold, the great bulk of the colored people are not yet fit in point of character and influence to hold such positions, it seems to me that it is worth while putting a premium upon the effort among them to achieve the character and standing which will fit them.

"The question raised by you and Mr. — in the statement to which I refer is simply whether it is to be declared that under no circumstances shall any man of color, no matter how upright and honest, no matter how good a citizen, no matter how fair in his dealings with all his fellows, be permitted to hold any office under our government. I certainly cannot assume such an attitude, and you must permit me to say that in my view it is an attitude no man should assume, whether he looks at it from the standpoint of the true interest of the white man of the South or of the colored man of the South, not to speak of any other section of the union. It seems to me that it is a good thing from every standpoint to let the colored man know that if he shows in marked degree the qualities of good citizenship—the qualities which in a white man we feel are entitled to reward—that he will not be cut off from all hope of similar reward. I feel that I ought to let you know clearly my attitude on the far broader question raised by you and Mr. —, an attitude from which I have not varied during my term of office. Faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## DE WET ON BOER WAR

Says Burghers' Treachery Saved England in South Africa.

London, Dec. 1.—"Had not so many of our burghers proved false to their colors, England, as the great Bismarck foretold, would have found her grave in South Africa." That is the keynote of the Boer General De Wet's book, entitled "Three Years' War," published by Archibald Constable & Co., in London, and dedicated to the Boer general "To my fellow subjects of the British empire."

It is perhaps the most remarkable book by the most remarkable leader that any recent war has produced. The concise, simply told tale of the extraordinary campaign is marked throughout with the stamp of truth. Regarding his own forces, De Wet writes: "It was far easier to fight against the great English army than against treachery among our own people, and an iron will was required to fight against both. Once, if only our orders had been carried out a little more strictly and if only the most elementary rules of strategy had been observed in our efforts to break the British lines of communication, Lord Roberts and his thousands of troops would have found themselves shut up in Pretoria, where they would have perished of hunger. It was not the skill of their commander-in-chief that saved them."

Of the block houses De Wet is frankly contemptuous. "The block house policy," he says, "might equally well have been called the policy of the blockhead."

The so-called war against women and the misuse of the white flag by the British is denounced by the Boer general, who says: "That such direct and indirect murder should have been committed against defenseless women and children is a thing I should have staked my head could never have happened in a war waged by the civilized English nation, and yet it happened."

## LAKE STEAMER WRECKED

The Charles Hebard Dashed to Pieces on Rocks and Crew Missing.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., Dec. 2.—In the terrible west gale on Lake Superior Saturday night the steamer Charles Hebard was driven on the rocky shore at Point Mamaine and was soon dashed to pieces by the sea. Her crew, consisting of 13 men and a woman cook, have not been heard from, and it is feared all have perished. The schooner Aloha, one of the consorts which the Hebard had in tow, broke away from the steamer in Lake Superior and has not been heard from since. She carried a crew of seven. When last sighted she was laboring heavily in the trough of the sea and little hope is entertained for her safety. The schooners Warrington and Francomb, the other vessels of the tow, ran before the gale after breaking away from the steamer, and finally succeeded in reaching an anchorage at Copper Mine Point. Last night the tugs General and Philadelphia were dispatched from this port to bring the two schooners here and to search for some trace of the Aloha.

## Another Steamer Probably Lost.

There is no longer hope for the safety of the steamer Bannockburn and her crew of 20 men. The death knell to the hopes of the owners and the relatives of the crew was sounded yesterday when a dispatch was received from the captain of the tug Boynton, stating that he had traversed the entire shore where the missing steamer was believed to have stranded. No trace of the boat was discovered. It now seems certain that the wreckage found by the steamer Rockefeller in the middle of Lake Superior marked the watery grave of the steamer and her crew. As the waters of Lake Superior reach their greatest depth at that point it is probable that none of the bodies will ever be recovered.

## HELD FOR CHILDREN'S DEATH

John Williams and Wife Suspected of Giving Them Poison.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—After carrying on for a period of several weeks an investigation as to the cause of the death of Annie Williams, aged 9 years, and her 3-year-old sister Josephine, on October 21 and 22 respectively, the police authorities have deemed it proper to detain at the police station the parents of the dead children. The father, John W. Williams, was taken into custody late Saturday night, and the wife was removed to a police station yesterday, along with her other three small children. Annie and Josephine died of what the attending physician thinks was poisoning, and so notified the coroner. A chemical analysis, made by direction of the coroner, tended to prove the doctor's theory, and the arrest of the parents followed.

It is said the dead children were insured, the elder one for \$115, and the younger child for \$30. Williams and his wife deny that they were the cause of the death of the two children.

## Chaplain Milburn Resigns.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate, who is now in California, has forwarded his resignation to President Pro Tem Frye. It was placed before the senate today. His successor will be elected by the senate. Mr. Milburn, in his letter to Senator Frye, says ill health compels him to retire from the position, and he adds: "It is with deep sorrow that I have come to this decision, as it was my cherished wish that, under the favor of the senate, I should conduct its religious services during the remainder of my days."

## A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, November 26.

Brigadier General C. C. Hood has been retired at his own request.

Receivers were appointed yesterday for the dry goods firm of S. Pries & Son, of Baltimore. Liabilities, \$100,000.

Captain A. P. Mordaunt, who made the first discovery of pay gold at Nome, Alaska, died in San Francisco yesterday.

Charles V. Herdliaka, United States consul at Callao, Peru, has resigned, being unwilling to expose his family to the climate in Peru.

A steam boiler on the farm of G. D. Coleman, near Lebanon, Pa., exploded yesterday, setting fire to a large barn, which was destroyed. Loss, \$20,000.

Friday, November 28.

The winter meeting of the Crescent City Jockey Club opened at New Orleans yesterday.

Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, arrived in New York last night on the steamer Celtic.

Frau Krupp has given \$750,000 to establish a benefit fund for the workmen here in memory of her late husband.

The dowager empress will appoint Prince Chun to be the principal representative of China at the St. Louis Exposition.

Saturday, November 29.

John J. Allen, of Chicago, a prominent railroad man, died yesterday in London. His body will be sent home.

Bunce Quarles, of Boonville, Ky., a Kemple College student, who was injured two weeks ago in a football game at Marshall, Mo., died from his injuries.

The plant and stock of the Currie Fertilizer Company, at Louisville, Ky., were damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of \$50,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Professor Adolf Lorenz, the noted Vienna physician, by Northwestern University last night at Chicago.

Monday, December 1.

General Lew Wallace is seriously ill at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind.

The Italian government will establish wireless telegraphy between Genoa and Buenos Ayres.

Ambassador Cambon, of France, presented his letter of recall to President Roosevelt yesterday.

An American Chamber of Commerce will be organized in Berlin, Germany, by American business men residing there.

All telegraph operators on the Wisconsin Central Railway were granted an increase in wages, amounting to \$5 monthly.

Tuesday, December 2.

The post office at Tomah, Wis., was robbed of \$1500 in stamps Sunday. The thieves escaped.

The third triennial convention of the National Council of Jewish Women opened in Baltimore today.

New Hampshire's seventh convention for the revision of her state constitution convened at Concord yesterday.

Nelson and Frank Hamilton, aged 12 and 19 years respectively, were drowned at Millersburg, Mich., yesterday while skating.

According to the report of the secretary of the treasury the public debt amounts to \$958,097,281, a decrease of \$410,440 over September.

A charter was granted at Guthrie, O. T., to Oklahoma capitalists to build a 1000 mile railroad from Enid, O. T., to San Diego, Cal. Capital, \$30,000,000.

## GENERAL MARKETS

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1. — Flour was steady; winter superfine, \$2.60@2.80; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.10@3.25; city mills, extra, \$2.55@3. Rye flour was quiet, at \$3.20@3.25 per bbl. Wheat was weak; No. 2 Pennsylvania, red, new, 76@76½c. Corn was dull; No. 2 yellow, local, 66c. Oats were quiet; No. 2 white, clipped, 37c.; lower grades, 34@35c. Hay was steady; No. 1 timothy, \$17.50@18 for large bales. Beef was steady; beef hams, \$19@20. Pork was firm; family, \$21@22. Live poultry, 12½c for hens, and 8@9c for old roosters. Dressed poultry, 14c for choice fowls, 10c for old roosters. Butter was steady; creamery, 31c per pound. Eggs were steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 29c per dozen. Potatoes were steady; choice, 63@65c per bushel.

## Live Stock Markets.

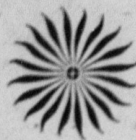
East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 1. — Cattle were lower; choice, \$6@6.10; prime, \$5.60@5.75; good, \$5.25@5.50. Hogs were higher; prime heavy, \$6.60@6.65; mediums, \$6.55; heavy Yorkers, \$6.50@6.60; light Yorkers, \$6.40@6.45; pigs, \$6.40@6.45; roughs, \$6@6.25. Sheep were lower; best wethers, \$3.50@3.50; culls and common, \$1.50@2; choice lambs, \$5.10@5.30; veal calves, \$7@8.25.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 1. — Cattle were steady; prime steers, \$6.25@6.50; butchers' steers, \$4.25@5.25; heifers, \$3.50@4.75; cows, \$2.75@4.25; bulls, \$2.75@4.25. Veals steady; tops, \$8.25@8.75; common to good, \$5.50@5.80. Hogs active and 5@15c higher; heavy, \$6.50@6.65; mixed, \$6.50@6.60; Yorkers, \$6.50@6.55; light Yorkers and pigs, \$6.50@6.55. Sheep steady; prime mixed, \$3.25@3.35; culls to good, \$1.75@2.15. Lambs 15@25c higher; tops, \$5.25@5.35; culls to good, \$4.25@4.15; yearlings, \$3.75@4; ewes, \$3.50@4.

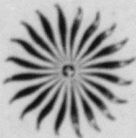
## 1902 DECEMBER 1902

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

## Useful Gifts



- Suits and Overcoats
- for Man, Boy or Child,
- Hats,
- Caps,
- Toboggans,
- Tams,
- Underwear,
- Night Robes,
- Pajamas,
- Suit Cases,
- Trunks,
- Valises,
- Shirts---white and fancy
- Neckwear,
- Mufflers,
- Collars and Cuffs,
- Pulse Warmers,
- Ear Muffs,
- Sweaters,
- Way Mufflets,
- Gloves—Kid and Mocha
- Wool Gloves and Mittens,
- Ladies' Golf Gloves,
- Ladies' Hosiery,
- Ladies' Gloves,



## Montgomery & Co.,

Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

## THE DISTINCTIVENESS ACHIEVED

In our business during past months and years, stands out in bold relief to the casual observer.

Our motto is "NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD."

Quality is the first consideration and the price is then adjusted as low as the high standard of excellence as to quality and workmanship will permit. Our entire stock of Pianos and Organs, and Musical Merchandise, for the month of December, is more complete than before, and the qualities and low prices continue the same, which have characterized our business in the past.

## Before Making Your Purchases

of Musical Instruments call and inspect our line. Pianos built by the most skillful Piano makers on scientific principles and out of the finest material the markets afford, regardless of cost. We challenge comparison and invite the inspection and admiration of all intelligent piano people. We carry a large collection of Music Cabinets, Music Rolls, Sheet Music, Guitars, Mandolins, Harmonicas, Violins, and supplies, at moderate prices. We cordially invite you to call and inspect our line.

Represented by H. G. KRAPE. **M. C. GEPHART,**  
29 S. Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE.

## COMMON REPORT:

People who buy their Groceries at Sechler & Co's., invariably say:

- "SECHLER'S Groceries are the best."
- "You can always depend on SECHLER'S."
- "What you get from SECHLER'S is pure."
- "SECHLER'S prices are always right."
- "In the end you save money by dealing at SECHLER'S."

Ask the intelligent, careful, economical housewives of Bellefonte, and they all prefer to

DEAL AT SECHLER'S.

## What Luck



Can a Sportsman have if he does not try to secure the best goods with which to get his game?

Our Line of Guns, Ammunition, Sporting Goods and Hardware

is the finest in the city and we cordially invite all interested to inspect our display.

We offer, at special prices, a line of Double and Single-barrel Shot Guns and Rifles, and Black and Smokeless Powder Shells for all guns.

## McCAlmont & Co

BELLEFONTE, PA.

## BUSY NOVEMBER DAYS.

Some people wait until the week of Christmas before they begin to buy or think of buying their presents. Those people never give the best or most acceptable gifts. People are in our drug store almost every day looking at gifts suitable for the holidays—they are looking and buying. Come and get in mind about what you want to give to each of the friends. Five minutes looking is better than a week of thinking. No trouble to show goods at GREEN'S PHARMACY, Bush House Bldg. Bellefonte.

## MONEY TO LOAN

In large and small quantities on approved security. Farms for sale. Real estate bought and sold. W. G. RUNKLE, Att'y, Crider Exchange. Bellefonte.

## BEEZER'S MEAT MARKET

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA. We keep none but the best quality of BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, SLICED HAM All kinds of Smoked Meat, Fork Sausage, etc. If you want a nice juicy Steak go to PHILIP BEEZER.

JOHN J. BOWER, Attorney-at-law.—Office in Eagle block. Practices in all the courts. English and German.

WILLIAM J. SINGER, Attorney-at-law.—in Temple Court building, room No. 2, fourth floor.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys-at-law.—in Frumer's building. Practices in all the courts. German and English.

WILLIAM G. RUNKLE, Attorney-at-law.—in Crider's Exchange. English and German. Legal business promptly attended to.

J. H. WETZEL, Attorney-at-law.—Office in Crider's Exchange. Special attention given to surveying and engineering.

## GARMAN HOUSE.....

High Street, opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. Entirely New. New Furniture. Steam Heat. Electric Light, and all modern improvements.

C. M. & C. B. GARMAN, Props.