

Bellefonte, Pa., March 10, 1899.

Finding Work for Repentants.

Mrs. Gormly Planning a Home for Discharged or Paroled Prisoners—To Have All the Best She Needs—Pittsburg One of the Cities Not Already Provided With Such an Institution—Aims and Ends of the Work.

A home in which permanent employment for discharged prisoners both from the penitentiary and the workhouse, will be provided, is one of the probabilities for the near future in Pittsburg.

The idea was evolved in the brain of Mrs. E. W. Gormly, W. C. T. U. State Superintendent of Prison Work, as a result of the difficulties constantly encountered in finding places for those who have "served time," and keeping them in the positions that are secured.

For two years she has been planning ways and means to make such an institution a success. A number of wealthy and philanthropic men have been consulted recently by Mrs. Gormly, existing conditions being made clear to them. As a consequence, they have expressed themselves as heartily in favor of such an institution, and have promised financial aid.

AN INDEPENDENT INSTITUTION.

The idea is solely Mrs. Gormly's, the plans not being under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The institution will have no connection with that or any other organization. It will be independent as far as that is concerned.

The men and women who subscribe the money to establish it, and they alone, will have the controlling voice in the management. There will be a board of managers, which will pass on all questions vital to the institution. Of that much Mrs. Gormly is certain, believing that is the only way to make the home a success.

As to the details—what lines of work will be provided in the institution, etc.—these questions will come up for discussion later.

The main idea is to provide employment and a home for those who, by reason of their prison or workhouse experience, find themselves estranged from the world, and who would provide work along lines that would benefit the greatest number. If the persons interested with her in the project only keep these two points in mind, she is quite willing that they work out the details according to their own best judgment.

SIMILAR HOMES DO GOOD.

There are temporary homes for released prisoners in Philadelphia, New York, and in some western cities. These have done much good, as grateful letters from those who were taken off the streets and kept until work was found, show. In many cases ex-convicts have stated that these open doors have been the one thing that prevented them from returning to criminal haunts and practices, the latter as a means of livelihood. All the work in these homes is done by the prisoners who are the temporary inmates.

Mrs. Gormly's plan goes far beyond anything heretofore attempted in this line, however. She would have the home taken care of by the people it shelters; but she would also have under its auspices some industry or industries, and give the people employed there an opportunity to earn a salary proportionate to the work done.

The plan is a big one, and is full of possibilities. Mrs. Gormly looks with favor on mat-making, such as was done in the penitentiary before the Muehlbauer bill threw the men out of work and made some fit objects for the hospital for the insane, according to Warden Wright. Many of the ex-convicts are familiar with this work.

TO BE LEFT TO THE MAJORITY.

There was once a good sale for the mats, which would be an added reason for their manufacture. As previously stated, however, she is willing that the majority rule in deciding this and other questions of management.

"My reasons for wanting this home?" asked Mrs. Gormly. "I want it because of the great difficulty experienced in finding places for discharged prisoners from either the penitentiary or the workhouse. These people are not all criminals in the ordinary sense of the term. The majority have committed some one overt act, and were caught in the meshes of the law. Perhaps you or I have done something as bad in our lives. We were not found out, and so escaped. They were punished, and for the remainder of their lives are looked down upon by the world—not necessarily because of the act committed, but that may have been a very little thing, but because they served a term in the workhouse or the penitentiary."

"Many men are condemned upon false accusations. Others, with starvation staring them in the face, commit a theft, probably of food. Others for want of employment, violate some law in order to obtain the warmth and shelter within prison walls which they had failed to secure outside. Few realize the difficulty that the discharged prisoner finds to obtain any kind of employment."

NO USE FOR HIM AT ALL.

"If he acknowledges that he has just been released from prison, he will not be employed. If he conceals the fact and obtains work, it will not be long until someone makes known his prison experience, and causes his dismissal. Thus with the most earnest resolve to lead an honest life, he is forced to a criminal career, and in time again becomes a burden upon the county or the State."

"Times without number have I obtained situations for men who have 'served time.' Before long it would be whispered around among the workmen that the man was an ex-convict, then someone would be up in arms. 'The man who works beside me,' it is said, 'was in the penitentiary—or the workhouse, whichever the case might be. I will not work beside a man who has been in prison.' And so the poor fellow would have to go."

"Perhaps he was a much better man than the one who informed on him. That cuts no figure, though. It is not what the man is that troubles the self-righteous one. It is where he has been. 'I sent one nice-looking man to Harrisburg. He has been in the penitentiary, and a friend of mine in that city offered to get work for him. In course of time he wrote to me. 'It is of no use,' he said, 'I will have to go back to Pittsburg. I cannot live here.' They will not have me.'"

FOLLOWED BY HIS PAST. "My friend got him three different positions. The story followed him each time, and he was discharged. He came back to the city. I secured a position for him in a mill. Soon a fellow-workman learned he had been in the 'pen,' and he had to go. I got him a position in a carpenter's shop next, but he was soon driven out of that. Then I lost sight of him, and believe he left the city."

"It is wicked, cruel, unjust; but what are you going to do about it? You may object to a permanent home for ex-convicts, on the ground that to live in such a place would brand the inmates always as having been convicts. There is nothing in that objection. They are branded as it is. My experience goes to prove that the story always follows them. Someone is certain to find it out, and then the fact that the man or woman was a convict is speedily public property in that particular neighborhood."

"This being true, would it not be better to provide work for those who cannot get it, and thus prevent many of them from becoming professional criminals? Our homes and our property would be more secure with such a home. Once it was started, it would be self-supporting, and would not bear the stamp of a charitable institution."

Alaska Dogs.

Bright as Dollars, But the Most Incurable Thieves and Knaves in Existence.

"The dogs that pull you in a sled over the snow-clad trails of Alaska, are the smartest specimens of the canine breed I ever ran across," said T. L. Blum, of California. Mr. Blum has passed two winters in the Klondike, and the little elemental gale that has been making things lively in Washington makes him feel quite at home.

"What these Alaska dogs don't know," said he, "no other members of the dog family can ever acquire. They are sturdy fellows and will carry you along at a 35-mile per diem rate without hurrying themselves at all. Their regular diet is fish, and two salmon a day is the proper ration for each dog. As these salmon are worth from 50 cents to \$1 a piece along the river, by the end of the season each dog will have consumed at least \$200 worth of food. A team of six dogs will cost the owner from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year."

"Most of these animals are natural born thieves, and whatever they steal they bury in the snow, unless it be some catfish, which they will devour instantly. I missed a can of corned beef one day and suspected the leader of my team, as I knew he had been in the vicinity of the supplies. I immediately instituted a search and found him about 100 yards from the cache, eating the last morsel of the pilfered beef. He had cut the tin with his incisors at the proper end almost as neatly as could have been done with a can opener, and his smartness let him out of a beating."

"If an alien dog comes among them, he will be treated with apparent courtesy, and no open rudeness will be displayed. Beneath this seeming mild behavior lurks a design malignant and atrocious, for at the first opportunity the stranger will be set upon by the whole Alaska outfit, and his death is his sure portion. The Indians even claim that the natives will play with the interloper until they gain his confidence, and then, when he is off his guard completely, the pack will jump on him and tear him into fragments."—Washington Post.

CHANCE TO BE RESPECTABLE. "If a man can become self-supporting without the home after leaving prison, so much the better. But if he cannot, I would provide him with the opportunity to earn an honest living."

"I find even more difficulty in securing places for the women than for the men. A woman friend will ask me if I can recommend a girl. Perhaps I know of one who will be released in a week, and I answer in the affirmative, stating that the one I have in view cannot leave her place without giving a week's notice. 'Oh, yes,' my friend will answer scornfully. 'I suppose you are going to send me one of your workhouse girls. None of them, if you please.'"

"The world cannot be changed. The self-righteous ones who are ever ready to inform on and take away the means of livelihood of the ex-convict, will always be with us. The only way I can see to solve this difficult problem is to provide employment for those released prisoners, and thus place them where their position will not be at the mercy of the 'Pharisees.' LAURA WITHROW.

The African Dwarf.

They Never Emerge from the Great Solitude of the Forests.

The English traveler, Alfred B. Lloyd, who has made the journey from Victoria Nyanza to the mouth of the Congo in three months, the quickest time on record, using the Congo steamboat service and railroad for two-thirds of the way, traveled through the great equatorial forest of which Stanley gave so vivid a description. His route was a little to the south of Stanley's road, and he saw much of the dwarfs who inhabit the forest region.

"I was three weeks crossing the great forest," he said, "and the darkness even at midday is remarkable. So dark was I unable to read at noon, when, as you know, the sun near the equator is directly overhead. One day I tried to photograph my tent, but failed on account of the dimness of the light. I walked throughout the forest journey, though I had a saddle as with me. I could not use him without constantly exposing myself to the danger of being assailed by the vines that hang over the path. We sometimes narrowly escaped being killed by the fall of enormous trees, some of whose trunks measured over 20 feet in circumference. The silence of death reigns in this forest unless broken by animals or the fall of trees."

Mr. Lloyd found game in abundance. There were numerous elephants, leopards, buffaloes and antelopes in the forest. At night he lit fires to keep animals away from the camp. He saw many more dwarfs than Stanley met in the same region, and thus described them to the London Daily News.

"I saw a great many of the pigmies, but generally speaking, they kept out of the way as much as possible. At one place in the middle of the forest, called Holenga, I stayed at a village of a few huts occupied by so-called Arabs. There I came upon a great number of pigmies who came to see me. They told me that unknown to myself they had been watching me for many days, peering through the growth of the primeval forest at our caravan. They appeared to be very frightened, and even when speaking covered their faces. I slept at this village, and in the morning I asked the chief to allow me to photograph the dwarfs. He brought 10 or 15 of them together, and I was enabled to secure a snapshot. I couldn't give a time exposure, as the pigmies would not stand still."

"Then with great difficulty I tried to measure them, and found not one of them over four feet in height. All were fully developed. The women were somewhat slimmer than the men, but were equally well formed."

"I was amazed at their sturdiness. Their arms and chests were splendidly developed, as much so as in a good specimen of an Englishman. These men have long beards half way down the chest, which imparts to them a strange appearance. They are very timid and cannot look a stranger in the face. Their eyes are constantly shifting, as in the case of monkeys. They are fairly intelligent."

"I had a long talk with the chief, and he conversed intelligently about the extent of the forest and the number of his tribe. Except for a tiny strip of bark cloth men and women are quite nude. They are armed with bows and arrows—the latter tipped with deadly poison—and carry small spears. They are entirely nomadic, sheltering at night in small huts two feet or three feet in height. They never go outside the forest. During the whole time I was with them they were perfectly friendly."

"In parts of the forest I found a fairly good track, perhaps a couple of feet wide, overhung and crossed by boughs and enormous creepers, but generally speaking it was easier to cut our way right through the tropical growth."

To Exterminate Vermin. A writer in the Scientific American says he has cleared his premises of vermin by making white wash yellow with copperas and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with it. In every crevice in which a rat might go he put the copperas, and scattered it in the corners of the floor. The result was a complete disappearance of rats and mice. Since that time not a rat or a mouse has been seen near the house. Every spring the cellar is coated with the yellow white wash as a purifier and a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family.

BUCKLER'S ARNICA SALVE.—The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Potts Green.

"And why did the Devil tempt Eve first, do you think, Godfrey?" "Oh, mummy, ladies always come first!"

Medical.

THE NATURAL CURE FOR INDIGESTION.

Do you have pain in the stomach after eating? Do you have a yellow tongue? Wind on the stomach? Constipation? These things arise from Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Digestion depends on digestive fluids or "ferments" secreted by certain glands. When the secretion becomes insufficient, indigestion results. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cause these glands to resume their normal action and good digestion follows.

Artificial ferments (of which most so-called Dyspepsia cures are composed) may give temporary relief, but DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE afford a permanent cure.

Poor digestion often causes irregularity of the heart's action. This irregularity may be mistaken for real, organic heart disease. A case is taken for real, organic heart disease. A case is taken for real, organic heart disease. A case is taken for real, organic heart disease.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the stockholders of the said corporation will be held, at its office in Howard, in the county of Centre, on Tuesday the 14th day of March, A. D. 1899, for the purpose of holding an election to decide whether or not there shall be an increase in the capital stock of the Jenkins Iron & Tool company, which proposed increase is twenty thousand dollars.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents.

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and is specially prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 10c. and 25c. 43-50-17

W. B. REEVE TEACHER OF PIPE ORGAN—PIANO—VOICE CULTURE AND HARMONY. 25-South Thomas St. BELLEFONTE, PA. 43-18-1/2

REPAIRS Spouting and supplies New Spouting at prices that will astonish you. His workmen are all skilled mechanics and any of his work carries a guarantee of satisfaction with it. 24-38

PHILIPSBURG, OSCEOLA MILLS, HOUTZDALE, RAMSEY, BELLEFONTE, PA. WESTWARD—WEEK DAYS. EASTWARD—WEEK DAYS.

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Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

Schedule in effect Nov. 20th, 1898.

Leave Bellefonte, 9:53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.10 a. m., at Altoona, 1.10 p. m., at Harrisburg, 4.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.15 p. m., at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., at Harrisburg, 6.55 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00, at Altoona, 7.40, at Harrisburg, 11.30 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10.30 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 5.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2.43 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 6.55 p. m., Philadelphia 10.20 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.30 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 12.50 a. m., Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3.00 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 4.47, at Harrisburg, 6.55 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

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