

DIRECTORY.

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LODGES.

Belleville Lodge No. 263, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday night or before every full moon. Belle Chapter No. 211, meets on the first Friday night of every month. Constant Commandery No. 33, K. T., on the second Friday night of every month. Centre Lodge No. 153, I. O. O. F., meet every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock at I. O. O. F. Hall, opposite the Bush House. Bellefonte Encampment No. 72, meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month in the Hall opposite the Bush House. Bellefonte Council No. 273, of U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening in Bush Arcade. Logan Branch Council No. 141, Junior Order U. A. M., meets every Friday evening. Bellefonte Council No. 111, I. O. O. F., meets in Harris' New Building the second and fourth Friday evening of each month. Bellefonte Females Co. "B. Y." 5th Reg. N. G. P. meets in Armory Hall every Friday evening.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian, Howard street. Rev. Wm. Laurie Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School (Chapel) 2:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting (Chapel) Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. M. E. Church, Howard and Spring Streets, Rev. D. Monroe, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lamb and Allegheny streets, Rev. J. Oswald Davis, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings. St. John's Roman Catholic, East Bishop Street, Rev. P. McArdle Pastor. Mass at 8 and services 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Reformed, Linn and Spring streets, Rev. W. H. H. Snyder Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Lutheran, East High Street, Rev. Chas. T. Stock, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening. United Brothers, High and Thomas Streets, Rev. Wm. Westman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. A. M. E. Church, West High Street, Rev. Norcia Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Spring and High Streets. General Meeting and Services Sunday at 10 P. M. Library and Reading Room open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

ITALIAN SLAVE LABOR.

Thousands of Men in the Padrones' Grip.—Alleged "Bankers" Who are Ready to Supply 1000 Men

How the Miners Have Been Driven Out of the Coal Regions and Supplanted by Foreign Labor.—Profits Made by the Bankers.

Right in the teeth of the Congressional investigation now in progress The Record has found almost a score of Italian "bankers" who want to send from 500 to 1000 Italian laborers into Pennsylvania at from \$1 to \$1.15 per day, and they will be glad to pay a commission to the contractor who will take the men at these rates.

The "Banca Italiana" is the disguise of the padrone, and it flourishes like a green bay tree both in this city and New York, and the "Italian bankers"—always sleek, prosperous looking, and wearing a profusion of gold watch-chain and other jewelry—is the most interesting subject connected with the contract labor problem which the Congressional Committee can attack.

To a Record reporter, who appeared the character of a contractor wanting 600 men cheap, a number of these padrones unbosomed themselves. The story of one of these bankers is the story of all, the variations in three propositions being immaterial, and Guiseppe Gallo is a fair type. Guiseppe is the owner of a "Banca Italiana," at No. 14 Marion street, New York, and is now waiting a telegram to call him to this city in order to close a contract to have 600 men at Lebanon within a week at \$1.10 per day. He does not want any commission—not he. But he wants a clause in the contract which gives him absolute control of the housing and furnishing of supplies to the men.

SHANTIES FOR HOMES AND STRAW FOR BEDS.

Board shanties or barns, with straw for beds, where the lodgings which Mr. Gallo proposed to furnish for these 600 men at \$1 each per month. He did agree to throw in light and heat, but as the latter is a cheap luxury at this time of the year and the former would cost about \$20 all told for the month, this cannot be considered a valuable concession. He calculated, if he should be compelled to build

shanties, it would require four for the 600 men, and they would cost about \$165 each. Guiseppe would, of course, own the lumber at the termination of the contract, so that the total net cost of his shanties would not exceed \$400, and if the contract would continue four months he would capture by this management \$2000 net profit.

THE MEN IN THE PADRONE'S GRIP.

Having thus consigned his ignorant countrymen to rough-board shanties—150 men to a shanty and straw bed, like so many sheep, "Banker" Gallo binds them to his sutler tent with fetters of steel. The proposed agreement, which is only a sample of scores of other proposed by these "bankers," compels the contractor to deduct the amount of the bills made by the men at the commissary department, furnished by the "banker" and to discharge at once any one of the men caught buying supplies at any other place. "Banker" Gallo agreed, upon his part, to furnish within twenty-four hours from 10 to 200 men to take the places of any of those discharged on the sutlers demands. As an additional inducement to the contractor to agree to this arrangement, which virtually made slaves of the men, and placed their wages at the mercy of Gallo's agent at the commissary department, he agreed to allow the contractor to retain 5 per cent. of the total amount of the bills which the men run up at the sutler's tent during the month. Some of the checks from contractors for supplies furnished by Gallo to 300 Italians amounted to between \$6000 and \$8,000 per month, which would indicate that his monthly check for supplying 600 men would amount to \$10,000 or \$12,000. In addition to \$500 a month for the bars and the straw and the store bills, there would also be deducted from the men's first month's pay about \$240 for car fare from New York to Lebanon, and this money would be paid to the "banker."

HOW MORE FAT IS FRIED OUT.

It is only fair to say that Banker Gallo is a sample of his class. He is no better and no worse, and The Record has the names and addresses of many others found in a two days trip through the Italian quarter of New York who wanted to do about the same thing. One of the friends of Gallo said that he would have offered the supposed contract or 10 per cent. on the monthly bills had he been pressed.

AMERICAN LABOR CANNOT STAND IT.

Nearly all the Italian bankers are agents for the ocean steamship lines and they make an honest penny off the poor immigrants by selling them tickets for their friends in Europe. What money does not reach the sutler's till is often confided to the "banker," who is not responsible to the State, and who often pays no interest, and does not always pay the principal. The Italian Vice Consul, Senor Monaco, yesterday gave the Congressional committee some interesting information of a general character upon this phase of the "banker's" character. He said that they would send to their friends in Italy and tell them to send over men and pay their passage—about \$24 each. The passengers would be sent to certain people in New York, who placed them at work, generally at from \$1 to \$1.25 a day. They would be required to pay back to their employers on this side the price of their passage and a liberal interest therefor. The amount the immigrants would have to repay would be as high sometimes as \$50, and the advance on the ticket was never less than \$5. These contractors generally kept the immigrants at their places on Mulberry street. Those places were generally ornamented with a "banca" in the front and a saloon in the rear. These contractors or labor bosses, according to the Vice Consul, received the wages of the immigrants they were employing, and deducted what they saw fit for passage, board, etc. and then gave the immigrants the balance. Sometimes the bosses or contractors "skipped" after receiving the immigrants' wages, and left them in the lurch altogether.

PENNSYLVANIA OVERRUN WITH THE CONTRACT LABOR.

Gangs of these contract laborers

swarm all over Pennsylvania, wherever there is a rail road being constructed, or digging work of great magnitude being done, there the Italian contractor has sent out his gang, and the shanty, the beds of straw and the blood-sucking sutler leech flourish, while the helpless immigrants work ten hours a day to fill the coffers of the "Banca Italiana" in Mulberry street. As a result of this system also the coal-mining regions are filled with cheap European labor just emancipated from the grip of the padrone and ready, with his past experience of the shanty and the sutler, to work at rates upon which the American miner and workmen will starve. In a recent trip through the anthracite coal region a Record reporter attempted upon many occasions to be directed on the road, but could not make himself understood by the miners whom he met because they could not speak a word of English. These men are crowded in the place of the old miners whenever the work becomes so easy that men of little or no experience can undertake it.

CROWDING OUT GOOD MINERS.

Two weeks ago four experienced miners threw up their positions at one of the mines near Hazleton. The story of their experience illustrates the methods by which the coal barons as well as the railroad contractors—all of whom get red in the face on the workingmen's account when tariff reduction is suggested to them—utilize the cheap and tractable foreign labor at the mines, which has drifted there after having been sucked dry by the padrone and the sutler on a railroad or other dirt-digging contract. These four miners had worked at a breast in the mines until a solid vein was reached which did not require any experience to work. They thus had an opportunity, after having worked through the slate, to make a handsome month's wages. They were not given a chance. Four Hungarians were put in their places to work out the easy coal, and the old miners were given another breast full of stone and difficult to manage. They refused to be thus treated, and left the mine. The Hungarians are still there.

Colored Men In Conference.

Cleveland and Thurman Endorsed Unanimously.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—The negro Democratic national conference, called by J. Milton Turner and seventeen other colored men, convened in the rooms of the Hendricks club in this city this morning. Some sixty-four delegates were present beside thirty or forty negro spectators from this city, and a dozen or 180 white men in members of the Hendricks club. A resolution endorsing Cleveland and Thurman was adopted by a unanimous viva voce vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—At the colored men's convention here today a letter was read from George T. Downing, of Newport, R. I. in which he declares for a division of the colored vote and in favor of President Cleveland's reelection, under whose administration, he says, outrages in the south have decreased. He concludes his letter with an argument in favor of the tariff policy of the present administration.

WHAT THEY SAY PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION EXPRESS THEIR SENTIMENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—Mr. J. M. Vena, of St. Louis, president of the colored national Democratic association said today. "There are no independent colored voters. When a colored man becomes independent in politics he is a Democrat. President Cleveland's strength among the negroes in Indiana has assumed a threatening form and colored Democrats are springing up everywhere. The colored Democratic club of Indianapolis has 125 members with accessions reported at every meeting. The colored Democratic club at Evansville has 125 members the leading spirit being Charles Shleby, a wealthy and enterprising citizen of that place. Similar clubs have been formed at Marion, Muncie, Logansport and Knightstown, while preparation are being made to organize them all over the state."

Mr. T. T. Brown of Springfield Ill.

secretary of the colored national association, said today: "There are at least 30,000 colored Democrats in the north and west, and there is not one who cannot read or write. When the negro becomes educated he begins to think. He then is capable of exercising his judgment and with all the facts before him it is not hard to understand why he becomes a Democrat. The negro wants recognition, and this he is determined to have. He has been classed with voting cattle as long that in a measure, he has lost his self-respect. The negro Democrat vote has increased ninety per cent since 1884. Good work has been done in Ohio, the leader in that state being Professor Peter A. Clark, of Cincinnati, undoubtedly the most noted negro educator in the country. His sons Herpit, will be at the head of the delegation from Cincinnati. R. A. Jones editor of the Cleveland Globe, is another strong man in the work."

J. A. Allen a very intelligent colored man a resident of Lexington, Ky., who has lived in Ohio, said effective work would be done in Southern Ohio and Indiana during the summer. The negroes of the south are in a better condition than those of the north, because they have taken advantage of the situation to break away from the old party ties and assist their liberty. They have been brought into contact with men other than those who sought for so many years to make them mere voting dummies of them, and their knowledge has broadened. Then again the negro has an idea that tariff reform will be to his benefit. He is a laborer, and the high tariff cannot be of any benefit to him. He also wants to rise above what he is now. And to what trade can a negro be apprenticed? Not one. Did you ever see a skilled mechanic who was a negro? You never did. Then you can't blame him for wanting to be elevated. If he can't get what he wants through one party he will go to another.

Frank Boyd, of Topeka, Kan., says the colored Democrats in the Grasshopper state will poll between 3,000 and 4,000 votes this fall for Cleveland and Thurman and Judge Martin the Democratic nominee for governor. The entire negro vote in that state he thought was about 25,000.

Secretary Brown it also an editor being the publisher of the Messenger, issued at Springfield Ill., furciously combats the idea that the colored vote in the south is intimidated.

J. Gordon Secret and Clifford B. Plummer, the former a reporter on a Boston daily and the latter a lawyer at the Hub, are of the opinion that many negroes will vote for the Democratic nominee this fall. Without going into figures they stated that Democratic organizations had made some progress among the negroes in Massachusetts, though not to so great an extent as in the west.

Sowden's District and Free Wool.

Some days ago The Times referred to the district interest that the people of Congressman Showden's district have in free wool, and the number of sheep in Berks and Lehigh was estimated at the average number of sheep and farms in the several counties of the State. That estimate gave Mr. Showden's district about 30,000 sheep. A careful investigation into the official census reports shows that in 1880 Berks had 16,868 sheep and Lehigh 1,543 or 18,511 in all.

The census of 1880 gives Pennsylvania 1,776,598 sheep, and the official report of the Agricultural Department for 1888, as quoted and credited in the Manufacturers of the 15th of last April gives the number of sheep in the State at 984,891 or a reduction in the number of sheep in the State of 701,707. If the reduction of sheep in Berks and Lehigh has been anything like the general reduction in the State, there are not over 10,000 in Berks and Lehigh counties.

But to avoid all possible injustice to the side Mr. Sowden has espoused, let it be assumed that there are 15,000 sheep in his district, with a product of 5 lb. per sheep. The gross value of the whole wool product of Berks and Lehigh, at present prices, would be \$22,500 and the population of the two counties is estimated at 220,000.

The average consumption of woolsens in the iron-working and mining region of Berks and Lehigh is not less than \$12 per man, woman and child. It is probably as high as \$14.

but Mr. Sowden is entitled to the benefit of a doubt on the question, and we leave it at \$12. Thus the actual consumption of woolen goods by the people of Mr. Sowden's district is but \$9,640,000.

By the woolen clause of the Mills bill wool is made free, which removes a tax of 41 per cent. on the raw materials of the woolen manufacturers, and it reduces the tariff tax on woolen goods 20 per cent. It would thus cheapen woolen 20 per cent. to consumers, increase the protection to manufacturers, largely increase labor in the woolen industry and give our own mills and labor our entire home market.

By free wool, the growers of the 15,000 sheep in Mr. Sowden's district would be deprived of 10 cents per pound protection on their wool, which on the 74,000 pounds clipped from their flocks would be a loss of \$7,500. This would be the total and the largest possible loss to the whole people of Mr. Sowden's district by making wool free.

What would the people of Mr. Sowden's district gain by free wool? They consume in round numbers \$2,500,000 of woolen goods each year. On that amount of the prime necessities of life they would gain a reduction of fully 20 per cent., and 20 per cent. of \$2,500,000 would be \$500,000. The balance sheet of profit and the loss on free wool in the district would be \$7,500 loss and \$500,000 gain, as any Berks or Lehigh boy can figure it in thirty seconds.

The people of Berks and Lehigh are taxed \$500,000 a year to save the few wool growers of the district \$750,000 a year, and does it give any protection to labor? Is there an able-bodied workman in Berks or Lehigh counties who gives his time and labor to the care of sheep? If there is, we would be glad to print his name, residence, weight, color of his hair and nativity. The tariff is purely an economic question; a question of practical business; a question of loss and gain to our varied industries, and each community logically favors such tariff as promises the best results to its particular interests.

That is why Massachusetts once wanted high tax-drum and free molasses, when New England rum was her staple product; that is why Webster, as her early Representative in Congress, wanted free trade before her manufacturing interests developed; that is why she demanded protection at a later date when her mills and factories grew up; and that is why her manufacturers now want free coal and free raw materials.

And that is why the people of Lehigh and Berks will not vote to tax themselves in the necessities of life, the sum of \$500,000 a year to give \$7,500, a year protection to wool that does not protect the labor of a single workman in the entire district. Times.

They Did Their Duty.

California Alta.

When the war broke out, there were in the Cleveland family three able-bodied young men. It was a typical American family. The father had died untimely, leaving children not yet out of their teens. The children had never dissolved this family union. The house was poor, but the bread had to be earned before it was eaten. The helpless, the non-combatants in the battle of life, bereaved of husband and father, had to be cared for and sheltered. So the Cleveland boys found no time to be idle, and in their several ways had wrought from childhood to manhood to replenish in common the household exchequer. We have all seen similar struggles. We may see them every day for the looking.

The sacrifice, the unselfishness, the self-denial they enlist are the qualities of character which build States and perfect institutions. So this family went on unhelped. Its father was an educated man, and these boys educated themselves and their sisters. They were independent. And just as they were in manhood, with no store gathered, no income provided, not owning the roof that sheltered their mother's head, the curtain went up on "the sublimest tragedy of the century." They could not all go to the defense of the flag, for that took from the family and its defenseless members all hope of support. So this American family, with three sons able to bear arms, deciding that the country had a claim upon it, by allotment sent two to fight for the union, while the third stayed back to keep fire on the hearth and food on the table. The struggle went on and on. The country needed more men, and the boy who stayed by lot to care for his mother and sisters took from his earnings and hired a substitute to represent him, while he abided by his duty at home. So much did that humble American family do for the union, in perfect agreement and with one patriotic purpose. To accuse any of its members of lack of sympathy for the cause for which it gave so much is to impeach the American character and indict our common humanity.

RESCUED FROM THE WELL.

John Anderson Brought to the Surface After His Ten Days' Burial.

A dispatch from Johnstown, Neb., to the Allotom Te-Range, of the 27th, says: John Anderson was released from his ten days' imprisonment in the well Saturday morning. He has grown much stronger since the men have been able to get food and water to him. Over one hundred feet of lumber were used in the construction of the frame-work by means of which he was rescued. He was perfectly cheerful throughout, in spite of his terrible situation, and directed the work of the other men. It was hoped that he would be rescued Friday, but when the sun went down it was found impossible to get light to him so that he could see to work. It was accordingly decided to wait for daylight. His supper was sent down to him, together with a blanket to sleep on, and words of mutual encouragement were exchanged. Anderson and the brave men who were working to save him parted for the night.

At daylight the work was resumed with renewed courage and determination. A box 17 inches long and 10 by 11 inches square, open at both ends and thoroughly soaked inside, was lowered to the boards that were protecting him. In this covering a hole was cut and the box was slipped through. At ten o'clock Anderson, after pulling off his clothes, tied a rope under his arms and, holding his hands straight above his head, was pulled through the box and finally released from his prison. Before raising him to the open air his clothes were put on and stimulants were administered. After reaching the top of the ground he shook hands with his rescuers and tried to thank them, but could only say, "God bless you, boys!" when his voice was choked.

There were two hundred people present, and there were very few dry eyes among them. He was at once carried to a farm house and placed under the care of two physicians. He is doing as well as can be expected and will soon be restored to health. Although the effects of his terrible experience are quite visible, he does not look as emaciated as was expected. After he was taken into the house the crowd gave three cheers for Henry Archer and George Campbell, the men who took him from the well. They were so overcome with fatigue and joy that when the crowd began congratulating them they were like children. There is as much rejoicing here as if Anderson had been a brother to every person in the community. The sympathy naturally called out by such a situation was intensified in this new country, where by force of circumstances every settler is a neighbor, and for the last ten days business in Johnstown and Ainsworth and on the farms has been practically suspended.

Mr. Edison's Doll Baby.

It Talks and Sings Most Naturally and is Altogether Wonderful.

Mr. Edison has just invented a wax doll that talks. The jaws are hung so naturally that one unacquainted with the fictitious character of the doll would imagine that they belonged to a genuine flesh and blood infant. The body of the doll contains a miniature motor and the smallest phonograph ever made. The phonograph and the jaws of the doll are worked simultaneously, and the fictitious infant talks for just one minute by Mr. Edison's golden chronometer. It is accurately timed that the lonely prayer which John Quincy Adams uttered while dying—"How I lay me down to sleep"—has just time to issue from its ruby lips before the instrument stops.

In explaining how this wonderful feat is performed, Mr. Edison said: "A curious feature about this invention is that the baby's voice is an exact representation of the human voice. In fact, it is my own voice, for I speak to the phonograph and a record is made of the tones of my voice upon the little wax cylinder. Then, by an ingenious contrivance connected with the arms of the make believe baby, the mechanism is started into motion. It sounds all the more natural coming from the baby, because the tones of my voice have been reduced in volume, so that they seem suited to the infant's capacity. The accurate gauging of the utterances of the doll, so that they would come within the one-minute limit, has cost me a great deal of time and labor. The first line of the prayer is repeated more quickly than any of the others.

"The second line a little slower, and and runs something like the following: 'I pray the Lord my soul to keep.' The third line is still slower, and when printed would read something like this: 'If I should die before I wake.' The last line of the original verse is long drawn out, as if the make believe baby was getting very sleepy, thus: 'If I should die before I wake.'"

"But I have added," continued Mr. Edison, "a few words to the prayer, which, while they do not appear in the original, still will be found in general use. They are these, and they die away from the infant's lips as though it were utterly overcome with weakness: G-o-o-o-d n-i-g-h-t, m-a-a-m-m-a, G-o-o-o-d n-i-g-h-t, p-p-p-a-p-p-s, G-o-o-o-d n-i-g-h-t."

"This is not the only accomplishment of this wonderful child," continued the inventor with a smile. "Not only does the spurious baby say its prayer, but it also sings a comic song. When I had Mr. Rosenfeld play over his song 'Kutchy, Kutchy, Coo,' for the phonograph I also took an impression of the melody and words for the use of my baby, so that now she not only says her evening prayer, but she also sings her little song—singing the chorus only—as follows: Kutchy, Kutchy, Coo. Lovey me, I lovey too. Does 'oo lovey, lovey me. As I lovey, lovey be, Kutchy, Kutchy, Coo? 'My little maiden never has a sore throat, and never refuses to sing with me, up to a doze."