

To Sue for Mining Lands.
WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 17.—Preliminary steps are being taken to institute one of the biggest lawsuits ever known in the history of Chester county. Sixty-five descendants of Joseph Phillips will contest for the possession of 496 acres of valuable mining land in Warwick township. They contend that Mr. Phillips purchased years ago the mining right for all the land extending from the Falls of French Creek to St. Mary's. The plaintiffs have had writs of ejectment served upon thirty defendants now operating the ore mines in that locality.

A Retired Merchant's Suicide.
WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 17.—Eugene V. Garrett, a wealthy retired merchant, shot and instantly killed himself in his bedroom. He rose at the usual time yesterday, and after walking about the house for a few minutes, went to his room. Soon after he arose he heard the report of the pistol, and going to the room found Mr. Garrett dead on the floor. Coroner McFadden held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

Refuse the Eight Hour Demand.
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 17.—The master builders of Pittsburgh and Allegheny had a meeting at the Builders' Exchange last night at which they definitely rejected the demand of the journeymen for an eight hour workday on and after May 1. The probabilities are that the building trades union will at their meeting Saturday night enter upon a proposition to have all the men in their organization join the carpenters in their strike. About 20,000 men will be involved.

Died from Over Exertion.
BOYERTOWN, Pa., April 17.—Henry Hoffman, a wealthy retired farmer, aged 80, residing several miles east of this borough, died suddenly, the result of too great exertion. He assisted in sawing down a large chestnut tree, and soon afterwards complained of feeling unwell. In a short time he was dead.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS
Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success and for over thirty years used in the army. They are the most specific and powerful medicine known. These Specifics cure, in every case, the following: Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Migraine, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrh of the Rectum, Gonorrhea, Stricture, etc., etc.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS
Suffer and Age, Chills, Malaria, etc., etc.
1. Feverish, Congestion, Inflammation, etc.
2. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.
3. Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, etc.
4. Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc.
5. Headache, Migraine, Neuralgia, etc.
6. Sciatica, Catarrh of the Rectum, etc.
7. Gonorrhea, Stricture, etc.
8. Hemorrhoids, Piles, etc.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.
HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS—Used by all owners of Horses and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual is sent on request to the owners of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry. Address: HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.



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The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered. It is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

DR. R. J. KENDALL, Cor. Delaware, Pa., Nov. 27, '90.
Gents:—I would like to make known to those who are almost persuaded to use Kendall's Spavin Cure that I think it is the most excellent Liniment I have used it on a Blood Spavin. The horse won three legs of Kendall's Spavin Cure. I could not do the merits of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I used ten bottles on the horse and have worked him for three years since and has not been lame.

DR. R. J. KENDALL, Cor. Delaware, Pa., Nov. 27, '90.
Gents:—In praise of Kendall's Spavin Cure I will say that your agent had a valuable young horse become very lame, hock enlarged and swollen. The horse was almost worthless. No Veterinary Surgeon here pronounced his lameness Blood Spavin or Thoroughpin, they all told me there was no cure for it, but become despondent and almost considered him almost worthless. A friend told me of a bottle, and I could see very plainly great improvement immediately from its use, and before the bottle was used up I was satisfied that it was doing him a great deal of good. I bought a second bottle, and before it was used up my horse was cured and has been in the team doing heavy work all the season since. I am glad to show you no more signs of it. I consider your Kendall's Spavin Cure a valuable medicine, and it should be in every stable in the land. Respectfully,
EUGENE DAVITT.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All drug-gets have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.
DR. R. J. KENDALL, CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Head and Foot Power Circular Saw, Iron Saw, Steel Shaft and Arbor, Machine Cut Gears, Center of Table made of Iron. Send for Catalogue giving full Description and Prices of every HAND and FOOT POWER MACHINERY.
J. N. MARSTON & CO., Boston, Mass.

ITALIANS' CLAIMS.

Secretary Blaine's Latest on the New Orleans Affair.
INDEMNITY WAS NOT PROMISED.
Aliens Coming to Our Shores Have No Special Claim for Protection. Those Wronged May Seek Redress Through the Courts—Our Premier Quotes at Length from Webster.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Blaine's reply to Premier Rudini's last official utterance respecting the Italian incident was completed and he to Marquis Imperiali Tuesday. Marquis Imperiali's last note, which includes the Rudini dispatch, and Secretary Blaine's reply were given to the press last night. The Marquis' note includes the dispatch from Rudini, heretofore published, in which the Italian premier urges only prompt action. Secretary Blaine in his reply to the Marquis Imperiali's correspondence, says: "You quote in your note part of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2 in these words: 'I wish to see the fate of the Italian incident decided by the government. I wish the government to recognize that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims, in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries.' What I did say was in answer to Baron Favre's assertion that the United States government refused to take this demand for indemnity into consideration. The Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might 'be wronged by a violation of treaty' to which the faith of the United States is pledged. But this assurance leaves unsettled the important question whether the treaty has been violated. Upon this point the treaty, with sufficient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. I only direct that certain considerations on the general subject be submitted to the judgment of the Italian government."

"As a precedent of great value to the conclusion maintained by Mr. Webster in 1851, when he was secretary of state under President Fillmore. In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demolished the building in which the Spanish consul was located, and at the same time attacks were made upon coffee houses and cigar shops kept by Spanish subjects. American citizens were involved in the losses, which, in the aggregate, were large. The supposed cause of the mob was the intelligence of the execution of fifty young Americans in Havana, and the banishment to Spanish mines of nearly two hundred citizens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez expedition. In consequence of these depredations of the mob upon the property of the Spanish consul, as well as against the Spanish subjects, Don Calderon De la Banca, the minister of Spain, demanded indemnification for all the losses, both official and personal. Mr. Webster admitted that the Spanish consul was entitled to indemnity, and assured the Spanish minister that if the injured consul, Mr. Laborda, 'shall return to his post, or any other consul for New Orleans shall be appointed by her Catholic majesty's government, the officers of this government resident in that city will be instructed to receive and treat him with courtesy and with a national salute to the flag of his ship, if he shall arrive in a Spanish vessel, as a demonstration of respect.' But when pressed by the Spanish minister to afford indemnity to Spanish subjects injured by the mob, in common with American citizens, Mr. Webster declined to accede to the demand, and gave his reasons. These reasons were to the effect that the consul was entitled to special protection because of his position, while Spanish subjects resident here are entitled only to the protection afforded our own citizens. The consul and the subjects were, however, subsequently indemnified in recognition of certain circumstances in the act of the mob towards Americans."

"The right to judicial remedy which Mr. Webster accorded to the Spanish subjects is likewise assured to the Italian subjects. The right is specially guaranteed in the second article of the third article of the constitution. And, as Mr. Webster points out, the resident alien has a privilege which is denied to the citizen. The wives and children of the citizens who lost their lives by mob violence may see the bodies of their husbands and sons only in the courts of Louisiana, while the widows and children of the Italian subjects who suffered death have the right to see each member of the same, not only in the state courts, but also before the Federal Tribunal for the district of Louisiana. The government of the United States would feel justified in its argument and conclusion of Mr. Webster's last report. If, in 1851, did not in some of its characteristics differ from the mob of 1891. But it is due to some cause, due to the government and due to the action of the mob, that certain differences, of which the government of the United States is in honor bound to take notice."

"In the case of the mob of 1891 Mr. Webster asserts that 'no personal injury was offered to any one'; that 'the police and other legal authorities did all that was possible to preserve the peace and arrest the rioters'; that 'the mob acted in the heat of anger and not in pursuance of any pre-determined plan or purpose of injury or assault'; that 'the mob was composed of irresponsible persons, the names of some of whom are known to the government of the United States, not, as far as the government is informed, to its officers or agents in New Orleans.' As promptly as possible after the lamentable occurrences at New Orleans the president directed the attorney general to cause through his department a full inquiry to be made into the facts connected therewith. He has not yet received the official report. If it be found that a prosecution can be maintained under the statutes of the United States, the case will be presented to the next grand jury, according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if it shall be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the president can in this direction do no more than to urge upon the state officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his telegram to the governor of Louisiana as early as the 15th of March. The United States did not, by the treaty with Italy, become the insurer of the lives and property of Italian subjects resident within our territory. No government is able, however high its civilization, however vigilant its police supervision, however severe its criminal code, and however prompt and inflexible its criminal administration, to secure its own citizens against violence promoted by individuals or by a popular tumult. The foreign resident must be content in such cases to adhere to the same redress that is offered by the law to the citizens, and has no just cause of complaint or right to ask the interposition of the government, if the courts are equally open to him for the redress of his injuries. If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects, who were resident or domiciled in that city, agreeably to our treaty with Italy, and in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof, and of the state of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city connived at the work of the mob, or upon proper notice or information of the threatened danger refused to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace and afterwards to bring the guilty to trial, the president would, under such circumstances, feel that a case was established that should be submitted to the consideration of congress with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects who had lost their lives by lawless men or by violence. JAMES G. BLAIR.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

Items of Real Interest Presented in Condensed Form.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS DO AND SAY
A Chapter of Accidents, Crimes and Local Happenings Picked Up Here and There in the State and Flashed Over the Busy Wires.
HARRISBURG, April 17.—Adj. Gen. McClelland left for Greensburg last night, and the Tenth regiment will be withdrawn from the coke region either today or Saturday.

READING, Pa., April 17.—A number of farmers of this section of the state, having successfully experimented with sugar beet culture last year, intend planting this season on a more extensive scale.

NEW TRIPOLI, Pa., April 15.—Scarlet fever of a severe form is prevalent in this locality. A number of deaths have occurred, and many children are critically ill. Some adults are also affected.

READING, Pa., April 16.—The opening of the trout fishing season has taken hundreds of lovers of the sport from the city to the meadow brooks and mountain streams where the "speckled beauties are known to abound."

TRENTON, Pa., April 15.—Bernard Heintz, aged 21, was struck on the back of the head by a fall of coal in the Short Mountain mines, and instantly killed. His skull was crushed. His companions working at the same place escaped unhurt.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., April 20.—William Lane has been commissioned by the state authorities as a police officer for duty at the Pencoyd iron works, the scene of the unexplained strike. He was in Norristown yesterday, and subscribed to the oath of office.

READING, Pa., April 17.—There is no diminution in the number of grip cases in this city. There are 132 employes of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad shops laid up. Three sudden deaths from heart failure, superinduced by the grip, occurred here yesterday.

CARLEISLE, Pa., April 16.—At the Carlisle presbytery in session here yesterday, the overture to provide for the appointment of deacons, with the same rights and duties as deacons, was defeated by a unanimous vote. Middlespring was selected as the next place of meeting.

TOWNE CITY, Pa., April 16.—Joel Matter, one of the oldest residents of this vicinity, died at the age of 74 years. Upon searching his premises a box was found in his cellar containing \$300. He was not known to have any considerable amount of money about the house.

SUNBURY, Pa., April 15.—Gen. G. W. Stroth, who has just retired from the office of mayor of this city, was arrested and brought before Squire Weaver on the charge of swearing twenty-seven times. The squire fined him sixty-three cents per oath, or with costs, \$30 in all.

BIRKSVILLE, Pa., April 16.—John Francis, a puddler employed by the E. & G. Brooke Iron company, is suffering with terrific burns, and not expected to recover. Through making a mistake he fell into a buggy of molten iron, and before he could be rescued his flesh was burned to the bones.

COATESVILLE, Pa., April 18.—The western express on the Pennsylvania railroad struck and killed Philip Beck and Albert Hooker near Parkersburg. The men had just stepped from between some cars when they were struck by the express. They were both employed in the Parkersburg rolling mill.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., April 15.—About 100 Italians who had struck work on the Pennsylvania company lines at Lawrence Junction yesterday raided a lot of Americans who had taken their places. The Americans fled and their foreman was seized and thrown into the Mahoning river, barely escaping with his life.

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 20.—Edward Johnston, an employe of the Whitney works, intimidated by the strikers, has lost his reason in consequence and is a raving maniac. The strikers threatened his life and property because he would not quit work. Johnston brooded over the matter until his reason was destroyed.

READING, Pa., April 15.—A 7-year-old daughter of Frank Keranell, residing on Mill street, is in a critical condition, in consequence of a fiendish assault committed, it is alleged, by Powell Schmidt, aged 20 years. The latter was arrested and committed. A crowd of nearly 900 persons followed Schmidt to prison and threatened to lynch him.

ASHLAND, Pa., April 16.—By the shifting of the gear on the hoisting cage at Locust Gap colliery yesterday afternoon John and Phenis Keroskie were perhaps fatally, and Thomas Farrell, Frank Stahl, Peter Duppy, Matthew Boniski, seriously injured. The men were riding up the slope, and when 150 yards from the bottom the gearing shifted, precipitating the cage to the bottom.

LEBANON, Pa., April 16.—Theodore A. Hartman, aged 40 years, hanged himself in his room in the Hartman house, on South Ninth street. He was found hanging from the high head board of his bed, having used one of his suspenders to end his life. Deceased served during the late war in the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and was partially paralyzed.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE.

We have the largest stock of Clothing in Centre County. THEY MUST BE SOLD and we intend to make the price sell them.

NEW MUSIC BOOK!

On the first day of May we shall place on the market Professor CHARLES F. SKENE'S "NEW BOOKS," entitled "But Heart's Delight, or, Sweet Melodies of the Past and Present." Being a compilation of vocal and instrumental music, adapted to piano and organ. The work will contain the best and most popular selections of the renowned authors of this and foreign countries. Nearly 400 pages. Size 10x14 inches. Bound in cloth, stamped with appropriate designs. This work is especially intended for churches, societies, and private circles. It will be taken at \$4.00. Books ordered at above rates will be mailed direct to purchasers on the day the book is issued. May first. Retail price per copy after May first will be \$2.75, with 50% discount, and copies obtained on that date. Send your order now and save \$1.25. Sent in next month and save 75 cents. Have your books sent by mail. Awaiting orders will be promptly filled for 10% extra. Send money by postal note, or by check, or by draft on New York, N. Y. Address: H. J. WHITNEY & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

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M. FAUBLE,

Proprietor, Bellefonte.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect December 14, 1890.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

5:27 a.m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 8:15 p.m. For New York, 8:50 p.m. Baltimore, 2:10 p.m. Washington, 5:55 p.m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7:45 p.m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p.m., New York, 9:55 p.m., Baltimore, 7:45 p.m., Washington, 8:15 p.m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7:45 p.m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4:25 a.m., New York at 7:10 a.m., Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a.m.

1:29 a.m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 a.m., New York, 9:55 a.m., Baltimore, 6:29 a.m., Washington, 9:30 a.m., Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:36 a.m.—Train 13. (Daily.) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10:23 a.m.—Train 15. (Daily.) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

2:05 p.m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:54 p.m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Montandon at 5:14 p.m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7:59 p.m.—Train 21. (Daily.) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a.m., Baltimore 4:45 a.m., Harrisburg 5:40 a.m., (Daily.) arriving at Montandon at 9:50 a.m. Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a.m., Washington 8:10 a.m., Baltimore 9:00 a.m., Wilkesbarre 11:17 a.m. (Daily except Sunday.) arriving at Montandon 2:05 p.m., with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9:00 a.m., Philadelphia, 11:40 a.m., Washington at 10:50 a.m., Baltimore at 11:45 a.m., Wilkesbarre 3:12 p.m. (Daily except Sunday.) arriving at Montandon at 5:14 p.m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2:00 p.m., Philadelphia 4:35 p.m., Washington 5:30 p.m., Baltimore 4:32 p.m., Harrisburg at 6:50 a.m., New York, 9:55 a.m. Train 3 leaves New York at 8:00 p.m., Philadelphia, 11:25 p.m., Washington 10:00 p.m., Baltimore, 11:25 p.m. (Daily.) arriving at Montandon at 3:56 a.m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.		Eastward.	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
2:15	10:30	8:20	1:55
3:20	11:35	9:10	2:50
4:25	12:40	10:00	3:55
5:30	1:45	10:50	4:50
6:35	2:50	11:40	5:45
7:40	3:55	12:30	6:40
8:45	5:00	1:20	7:35
9:50	6:05	2:10	8:30
10:55	7:10	3:00	9:25
12:00	8:15	3:50	10:20
1:05	9:20	4:40	11:15
2:10	10:25	5:30	12:10
3:15	11:30	6:20	1:05
4:20	12:35	7:10	2:00
5:25	1:40	8:00	2:55
6:30	2:45	8:50	3:50
7:35	3:50	9:40	4:45
8:40	4:55	10:30	5:40
9:45	6:00	11:20	6:35
10:50	7:05	12:10	7:30
11:55	8:10	1:00	8:25
		1:50	9:20
		2:40	10:15
		3:30	11:10
		4:20	12:05
		5:10	1:00
		6:00	1:55
		6:50	2:50
		7:40	3:45
		8:30	4:40
		9:20	5:35
		10:10	6:30
		11:00	7:25
		11:50	8:20

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5:30 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 11:15 and 7:30 p.m. turning to leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9:35 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:50 p.m., and 7:45 p.m.

CHAS. F. FOGH, General Manager. Geo'l. P. Wood, Asst. Gen'l. Mgr. Ar.