

Bellefente, Pa., January 3, 1902

THE COUNTRY PAPER

Amid the pile of papers, That swamp my desk each day And drives me weak with elipping And filing stuff away,

Comes once a week-on Thursday-The quaint old four page sheet That's printed up in Pelham, A drowsy county seat.

You see, 'twas up in Pelham That first I saw the light, And-well, my heart grows softer And I feel my eyes shine bright; Right reverent my touch is, It spreads the columns wide The local's what I'm seeking-

The patented inside.

Ah, here it is: "The County," And "Jottings," "Local News'-You learn who's traded horses And who have rented pews; It tells about the schoolhous Where we used so sit and dream. A-watching dust specks dancing

In sunlight's shifty beam. The sturdy names of boyhood Come tumbling through our though Of Tom and Brick and Patsey-How we loved and how we fought! The friends when years grew graver, Called now beyond our ken, In the type-lines of the paper

Oh, toilers in life's workshops, Are not those dream-mists sweet, Which memory casts about us When past and present meet: And so, I love that paper From the village in the hills For the old life that wakens, For the weariness it stills -Nathaniel S. Olds, in Rochester Pos

They live and speak again.

HARPER'S NEW YEAR RESOLVE

Harper Benedict had a pleasant home; indeed, as far back as he could remember he had always had a pleasant home. Like a great many other boys-and girls, too, as well as children of older growth-he accepted his home as a matter of course, and never thought of putting himself in the place of someone else less fortunate. Hewas a boy of good principles, carefully brought up by a loving mother. His father had died when he was too young to remember him. Harper was a fine, manly lad, a devoted son, to his lovely mother, an apt scholar, and a general favorite. He was an active member of the Epworth League, of Raymond Street Church, and often led the meetings. He led the meeting one night when his Uncle Paul, his mother's brother, was present, and at the close of the meeting the latter, nodding in the direction of a pale-faced lad, said :

Who is that boy? "I don't know!" Harper answered without any interest.

"Don't know !" repeated Uncle Paul "well beg your pardon, you ought to know." Harper's eyes opened wide in astonish-

"You don't suppose I know everyone, do you?" he said laughing.
"You ought to make it a business to know every one who attends these meetings,

you or some of the other leading mem-"Well, there is a committee to attend to such matters," said Harper, "I hope they

But the "committee," when questioned, admitted that no one had spoken to the pale-faced lad. "There is so much to at-

tend to," was their excuse. On the way home that night, Harper and Uncle Paul overtook the "stranger." per bowed and tipped his hat courteously, and was about to pass on; but Uncle Paul extended his hands, and took the boy's in a friendly grasp.

"Glad to see you at the League meeting," he said genially, "I hope you'll be there often.'

A little flush crept into the pale face. I wasn't going again," he said. 'Wasn't going again,' exclaimed Uncle

"No," his voice a little shaky with feeling, "I've been there three times, andand-no one has spoken to me."

"Well I'm sorry for that, my boy,"
Uncle Paul said kindly, "but you'll overlook it this time, and come again. The
young folks would be glad to see you, I'm

"Indeed, we will," added Harper in his cheery way; "promise me you'll come" "I'll try to be there-good night !" They had reached Mrs Grimes'-a cheap boarding-house; the "stranger" disappear-

ed within the door. "Poor little chap!" said Uncle Paul, "it looks as if he didn't have any home, if he's staying at Mrs. Grimes'."

Harper had a strange dream that night. He dreamed that he was an orphan living at Mrs. Grimes'. No one cared for him there; in fact, no one cared for him anywhere. He went to the League of the Raymond Street Church one night, but no one spoke to him. He worked hard. He had poor fare and a miserable little tucked-up room. But worse than all else was his loneliness. He wished he could die; he would rather die than live like that, with no mother, no home, no friends. Oh, it was hard! He awoke with a groan, and found that his head ached. It was some time be fore he was aroused sufficiently to realize that he was not that poor, homesick, lonely orphan of his dream. He crept out of bed, and falling upon his knees, he thank-

ed God that he was Harper Benedict. The next evening he had rung Mrs. Grimes' door-bell before it occurred to him that he did not know the name of the one he had come to see. A frowsy-headed Irish girl opened the door.

want to see a boy who lodges here, a pale-faced boy who limps slightly," he said; is he in."

"Oh, you mean Arthur Stone. Yes, he is in; walk in, sir," she said respectfully, wondering what a handsome, well-dressed boy wanted of "that shabby, lean boy." She led him up two pair of dirty stairs,

and through a long, narrow hall. "There," she said, pointing to the door of a hall bedroom, "that's his room." He rapped on the door, and presently, after some confusion within, the door opened and Arthur Stone with suspiciously red eyes stood revealed. His face lighted up at

the sight of Harper. "Come in," he said, throwing the door wide open, "there isn't much room, but you're welcome."

He gave his guest the only chair in the room, he sitting down on the small bed. The room was so small that one could hardly turn around without hitting the wall. They talked together as boys talk, and before long Harper knew that Arthur worked in the box-factory, earning fairly good wages. He was wondering why the poor Yonkers Statesman.

fellow did not have a better room, when the latter said :

'I'd like more room. I feel sometimes as if I were laid out here, but I can't afford it—not now anyway, while Dorothy is so sick."

"Who is Dorothy ?" "My little sister; she's all I've got in the world."

"Where is she?" with much interest. "She's at Carmen, three miles out, you know, she's boarding in such a pretty little cottage. All summer long the flowers bloomed and the birds sang in the garden there, and Dorothy was so happy. But since winter came she isn't so contented, and I'm all the time trying to think of something to make her happy."

Harper did not speak, there was something in his throat that would not let him. "I wish you could see Dorothy," Arthur continued, his pale face lighting up; "she's the prettiest little girl I ever saw.

Harper found his voice. "I'd like to see her," he said heartily. "Why couldn't I go sometime when you

"Would you go?" in surprise. Wouldn't I? Just try me, and see." "Well, I go every Saturday night, and stay until Monday morning," his eyes

shining; "I'll be glad to have you go with "Who takes care of Dorothy ?" "Oh, I didn't tell you, did I? It's Miss Swift; she takes in sewing, and she does everything she can for my little sister. I pay her, of course. Miss Swift is poor only rents the cottage, you know, but she's as good as gold. She has her own chick-

ens, and Dorothy has such deliciously fresh

eggs. I have them too, when I'm there. I pay Miss Swift so much for each meal I have, and it seems so good to be there Sundays with Dorothy, and to have such good things to eat "

'You don't have them here, do you?" "What good things to eat? No never." Before Harper went away he had arranged to call for Arthur on Tuesday evening on his way to the League meeting. Tuesday was New Year's eve. Harper made a resolve before he went out, namely: "I will, the Lord helping me, make a Christian endeavor in behalf of Arthur Stone. I will do for him what I'd like to have him do for me if I were in his place and he in mine.'

He had seen the officers of the League and the prominent members before Wednesday night, and the warm greeting extended to Arthur so surprised him that he eame near breaking down; but he was hap-

The visit to Dorothy gave Harper a deeper look into Arthur's character. The slight, pale-faced lad seemed suddenly to grow strong when he met the little golden-haired girl who clung to him and cried out, "Oh, Artie, dear:" And how pretty the little invalid was, with her fair face and big loving brown eyes shaded with dark

Miss Swift told Harper, confidentially, that "there never was another brother like Arthur Stone, never; but that he'd never be sorry for what he'd done and was doing

When Harper returned to the city, he wasted no time in calling upon Mrs Brown a widow, living on a pleasant street. Mrs. Brown, before her marriage was housekeeper in Harper's home, and he was very fond of her. He told her his story about Arthur and the little tucked-up bedroom, and the poor food at Mrs. Grimes'. He told her, too, of the beautiful little Dorothy, whom Miss Swift was afraid would 'soon find her wings."

"Now, Mrs. Brown," he said in conclusion, "you'll take Arthur in, won't you? -and give him a nice room and his meals; and you are such a fine cook that he'll think he's in clover."

Mrs. Brown laughed. "None of your blarney, Harper," she

"But you will!" he persisted. "Please say von will,

"Let me see, thoughtfully, "I'd like to please you and him, poor child! But how can the boy pay me any more than he pays Mrs. Grimes." "He can't, Mrs. Brown, and that's what I want to explain. It's a secret between

you and mamma and me. What's your "Six dollars I'd take him for, and he can have the pretty front room over the

parlor." "Then six it is, and when he comes around here, Mrs. Brown, and asks you the price, you must say, 'Pay me four dol-lars, and the room is yours.' I will pay the rest out of my allowance.''

Mrs. Brown got the room ready for her new lodger and loarder. It was a "pretty room," as she had said, with pictures on the wall and a nice rug on the floor. It was large, too, and nicely furnished. Harper sent up a small bookcase, well filled with books which he had read and reread. "It will keep Arthur from being lonely

evenings," he said. It was pathetic to see the boy when he called at Mrs. Brown's and was shown his room. How beautiful it was! And how bright! And the books! Oh, the books! And the greeting which was almost motherly from kind Mrs. Brown! And the sup-Oh, the supper served on the clean white linen, and so well cooked and appetizing!

"I feel as if I were in another world," he thought gratefully. And he was in au-other world, a world of affection, brought about by a Christian endeavor for Christ's

Aged Lady Bound and Gagged.

A few days ago two strangers entered the house of Simon Miller in Northum berland county, and upon learning that Mr. Miller was absent, bound and gagged Mrs. Miller and took \$350 from the cupboard. The robbers escaped. Mr. Miller, when he returned home several hours later, found his wife in a stupefied condition.

Engine's Botler Exploded.

When the engine which went down with the bridge spanning Lycoming creek was raised Saturday and laid along the shore, it was found an explosion had blown out the rear end of the boiler. As no trace of the bodies of the engineer and firemen were found, it is believed by some that they were blown to pieces by the explosion.

Big Fire at Pottstown.

The new east wing of the Hill prepara tory school at Pottstown was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning, entailing a loss of \$40,000. The wing contained the swimming pool, manual training room, class rooms and dormitory. Most of the contents of the rooms were saved.

Best Way Out.

Yeast-Did you send anything to the donation party? Crimsonbeak—Yes; sent my regrets.-

The Whisky Insurrection

How it Began and How it Ended-An Important Episode in the History of Pennsylvania.

In 1794 southwestern Pennsylvania was the theater of stirring events. The "Whisky Insurrection," which the state authorities had been trying to quell grew so formidable and aggressive that it was deemed necessary to invoke the military aid of the federal government. The commotion was neither sudden nor unexpected. It was the development of a pernicious germ that had been planted many years before, while the provincial government was still in existence. It forced itself to the surface as early as 1738, when an act, passed that year, imposing an excise on rum, brandy, wine and other spirits, met with so much disfavor as to cause its repeal a few months after its adoption. Another act of the same import, passed in the year 1744, shared a similar fate. One approved in 1772, laying an excise tax on both domestic and kind of intercourse with them be absolute foreign spirits, could not be enforced, so far as it related to home-distilled spirits, until some time after the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle, when the collection of part of the revenue was rendered feasible, but toward the close of the 7th of September, of the same year, and war the law again became practically a dead letter and was repealed.

The next legislation on this subject was the memorable act of Congress, passed March 3rd, 1791, which imposed a duty on spirits distilled within the United States. This measure produced much excitement both in and out of Congress. It was assailed by the country at large as being nec essary and tyrannical, "attended with infringements on liberty, partial in its operations, and liable to much abuse." Southern and western members of Congress started a movement looking to its early repeal. The legislatures of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina condemned the law in such emphatic terms as tended to increase and intensify the popan ultramontane empire, and from which least as this State was concerned.

Revolution, the farmers in the grain-growwas there a large home demand to be supplied, but spirits were also exported to Canada, and the trade as a consequence proved quite profitable. The "Western Country" as it was then called, was soon dotted over with distilleries, and so great was the consumption of grain that a famine of bread of all kinds of cereals for distilling purposcarried on as extensively as ever, and whisky and rum were not only articles of commerce and consumption, but from the natural deficiency of specie in a wild country, they were also used universally as currency. Payments were made in them, and

they were received in satisfaction of debts At the time the act of 1791 was to go into effect, efforts were made in several of the States to derive some benefit from the allowance which Congress in 1780 had proposed for men who served in the Revolutionary war, as a compensation for losses sustained with which they had been paid. In Pennother proven failures, but when the law of 1791 was enacted, a portion of the revenue arising from it was set apart for this purspeedy collection. If the prospects for realizing something on this occasion were encouraging at the start, they were dispelled excise, and the measures adopted for a prompt enforcement of the law's provisions only assisted in stimulating the feeling of hostility which prevailed in all parts of the country where distilleries were in oper-

In order to correctly understand the situation of affairs, it is necessary to take into consideration the kind and character of the population that dwelt in the counties west of the mountains. Many of the inhabitants were the descendants of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, and inherited in no small degree the antipathies and prejudices of their progenitors. In their opinion, an exciseman was a person to be detested and shunned. The summary arrests, heartless treatment, and severe punishments which their forefathers had experienced through this class of officers in the old country, were kept green in the memories of these people, and it was only natural for them to hold in disesteem any excise law that might be enacted here. They probably did not at first think of resorting to open resistance, but eventually were led to it by hot-head ed leaders who argued that, as the eastern coionists by resisting the stamp act and emptying the tea in Boston barbor had compelled the king of England to annul odious laws, so the most expeditions and effective way of forcing Congress to repeal the act of 1791, was to evade or prevent the collection of the duties levied under it. The fact that the enforcement of a similar law had been successfully resisted by a powerful combination in the adjoining state of New Jersey, possibly influenced them considerably in pursuing the course suggested by their bad advisers.

Inasmuch as some of the states manufactured a comparatively small quantity of spirits, and others none at all, the burden of the excise rested most heavily on Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; and it could therefore scarcely be expected that their citizens, especially those of western Pennsylvania, where distilling was carried on most extensively, would permit a statute which so materially affected their interests to pass quietly into operation. The pre-vailing discontent manifested itself first in the circulation of opinions unfavorable to the law. The next point aimed at was to dissuade persons from accepting office un-der it. This was followed by pretended suspensions of distilling operations. Finally secret societies were organized, and the members pledged to abstain from complying with the requirements of the law. This negative mode of opposition, although seemingly ineffectual, was persistently continued and could not fail sooner or later to

produce serious trouble. In June, 1791, the law was to be put in operation. The offices were in most in-stances accepted, and the excise was paid by some of the well-disposed distillers. In proportion as this was the case, and the disaffected realized that determined efforts would be made to enforce the law, the disposition to resistance be-

and after some time the threats made against them ripened into acts of ill-treatment and outrage. These acts of violence were, however, preceded by public meetings which adopted resolutions much more likely to "confirm, inflame and systematize the spirit of opposition," than to convince congress that it would be just and proper to repeal the objectionable statute. The was appointed to correspond with citizens of other parts of the country, with a view of getting them to join in a petition setting forth their grievances and stating their demands. On the 23nd of August following, one of these committees met in Washington county, and in their resolutions denounced all persons who accepted excise offices as being inimical to the country, and recommended that they be treated with the outmost contempt, that every ly refused, and that "all aid, comfort and support," be withheld from them. Delegates from the counties of Allegheny, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland passed resolutions attacking the excise law, the national bank, the salaries of publie officers, the public debt, and the administration itself.

On the 6th of September, 1791, the day

preceding the last mentioned meeting, the first act of open violence occurred. Robert Johnson, a collector of revenue for the counties of Allegheny and Washington, was seized at Pigeon creek by a body of armed men, who cut off his hair, stripped, tarred and feathered him, and withholding his horse, compelled him to travel on foot a considerable distance in that humiliating condition. Johnson made complaint to the United States district court at Pittsburg, which issued a process against John Hamilular clamor and discontent, and the last three of the persons engaged in the outnamed State assumed a position which fell rage, but the deputy marshal who was to little short of nullification. But the region serve the warrant, was threatened with in which the ferment was greatest was in personal violence and met with such oppothe Pennsylvania counties of Allegheny,
Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland, a
duty. A private messenger, with whom locality in which were many advocates of the process was afterwards sent, but who had come the strongest opposition to the he had been requested to deliver, was seizwas ignorant of the contents of the papers ratification of the constitution, so far at ed, tarred and feathered, and after having The importation of foreign spirits having folded, to a tree, where he remained severceased altogether during the war of the al hours before being released. Another ing districts turned their attention to the collector for Westmoreland and Fayette manufacture of whisky and rum. This counties, was ill-treated at both Greensburg business expanded rapidly, for not only and Uniontown, shortly after the outrage upon Mr. Johnson. In the month of Oct. 1791, a feeble minded man named Wilson, who fancied himself a collector of revenue or invested with some office connected therewith, was taken out of his bed, conveyed about five miles to a smith's shop, stuffs was at one time imminent. With a and after being tarred and feathered, was there inhumanly burned with hot irons view of averting such a calamity, the use held until daylight, when he was started es was prohibited by legislative action, but The inhuman and fiendish treatment to home "naked, wounded and suffering." the restriction concerning rye and barley being afterwards repealed, the business was was subjected. completely unsettled his was subjected, completely unsettled his reason-made a maniac of him-and the affair is the more extraordinary from the fact that men of weight and consideration were understood to have taken part in the cruel outrage.

The act of 1791, having been found defective in some respects, was brought up for revision in the congress which assembled in the ensuing month of October, but no decisive action seems to have been taken on it before the 8th of May, 1792, when the duties were reduced so as to obviate any complaint on that score, and some other through the depreciation of the currency changes favorable to the distillers were also sylvania all previous attempts to create a well received by some of the interested par-"depreciation fund" had for some reason or ties, but as it contained a provision requiring an office for collection in every county, the discontented, in their delusive zeal, concluded that if the establishing of these pose, and those directly interested urged its offices could be prevented, a great advantage would be gained by them. In order to deter persons from allowing their buildings to be used for that purpose, threats of by the rapid growth of the opposition to the violence and destruction of property were freely indulged in, and in a short time it was almost impossible to obtain suitable places for the revenue offices. After much difficulty, General John Neville intercept Marshal Lenox, but the latter in the month of August, 1792, procured managed to clude them and executed his the house of William Faulkner, a captain in the army, for an office of inspection in of July, the marshal, in company with In-Washington county. As soon as this became known, a large number of persons called on Captain Faulkner, and with a knife at his throat, threatened to scalp, tar and feather him, and to burn his property, if he did not at once annul his agreement with Gen. Neville. As resistance under the circumstances was out of the question, he agreed to comply with their demands and was thereupon set at liberty.

While revenue officers and good citizens were being subjected to this kind of intimidation, another means of resistance, previously resorted to, was again put in operation. Agreeable to notice given, "a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania," convened at Pittsburg on the 21st of August, 1792. their report declared "that a tax upon liquors, which are the common drink of number and not the wealth of the people, and of course is unjust in itself and pressive to the poor;" that internal taxes upon consumption must in the end destroy the liberties in every country in which they are introduced; that the late excise law, owing to the want of market for grain and the scarcity of a circulating medium the negro quarters, which stood apart from would bring immediate distress and ruin on the western country; and that they thought it their duty to persist in remonstrating congress, and "in every other legal measure that may obstruct the operation of the law," until its total repeal was obtained. David Bradford, James Marshal, Albert Gallatin, Peter Lisle and David Philips were authorized to draw up a memorial to congress, stating their obto call either general meetings of the people or conferences of the several commit-The report of the committee ended house and its inmates, and that they would have no intercourse or again made their appearance, and

towards them.

subjected to marks of contempt and insult, danger to both their lives and their prop- request for a parley. Their leader, Major erties," and he therefore reported the pro-ceedings, as soon as known to President stepped from behind a tree which served as ing to obstruct the operations of the law, giving notice that all means would be used to bring infractors of the law to justice, some mistake was made as to the persons This result, instead of deterring, only couraged the lawless to renew their out-

of men, disguised and armed, again attacked and broke into Mr. Wells' house' and

June being the month for receiving the annual entries of stills, endeavors were enough to fall in with another party, most made to open offices in Washington and Westmoreland counties where this had theretofore been found impracticable. Repeated attacks were soon made in the night by armed men on the one in Westmoreland but it was so courageously defended by Mr. Wells, who had previously been driven out of his house in Fayette county, and by Reagan, the owner of the property, that it was retained during the remainder of the month. The one in Washington did not fare so well. At midnight, on the 6th of June, a number of men, armed and painted black, forced their way into the house of John Lynn, where the office was kept, seized the owner, carried him to the woods, cut off his hair, applied tar and feathers, and after making him swear that he would not permit his house to be used again for an office, and that he would neither again accept an agency in the excise nor disclose the names of his assailants, they bound tent with maltreating him in this manner, the rioters pulled down his house, and subsequently compelled him to become an exile from his own home.

In January, 1794, William Richmond. and Robert Shawhan, a complying distil-ler who had spoken favorably of the law. had each a barn, with all the grain and hay they contained, destroyed by fire; while in the ensuing May, James Kiddoe and William Conghran, who had entered their stills, were made to suffer in another way, Kiddoe having parts of his grist mill carried away and thus rendered useless and Coughran having his distillery and mills damaged so greatly that heavy expense was incurred in getting them repaired.

On the 5th of June, 1794, congress passed another act amendatory of the excise law, one section of which gave state revenue laws in certain cases; but as the powerful narcotics. discontented wanted absolute repeal and more reckless and violent, until the government found itself compelled to meet their opposition in a more decisive and effectual manner than it had previously displayed. It accordingly issued processes against noncomplying distillers and others, among them Robert Smilie and Jno. Mc-Culloch, two of the most notorious and prominent participants in the attack on Collector Wells in Fayette county. The friends of these men, having determined to prevent the serving of the processes, sent out a party, headed by a Capt. Pearsol, to trust without interruption. On the 15th spector Neville, having served his last writ on a distiller named Miller, near given Peter's creek, was returning home when he was met by a party of forty men who fired upon them but without doing any

Gen. Neville had meanwhile received warnings that an attack on his house was contemplated. He, therefore, made preparations for resistance, filling up the windows with thick plank and supplying his negroes plentifully with arms. These preparations had been made none too soon for at daybreak on the 16th of June, a party of at least 500 men from Mingo creek, many of them well armed, and headed by John Holeroft, who bore the sobriquet of "Tom the Tinker," assembled in front of the and on the following day a committee in bouse and demanded the surrender of his commission and official papers. This being refused, the firing began and was kept up the nation, operates in proportion to the number and not the wealth of the people, sailed, that of the former being under the direction of Major Jas. Macfarlane, who had been chosen to command the attacking force. Whilst the fight was in progress a horn was sounded in the house, and as this was probably a pre-arranged signal, it was followed by a discharge of firearms from the mansion house. By this unexpected volley, six of the insurgents were wounded and one was killed. The members of the inspector's house received no injury.

The assault thus far had been successfully resisted, but General Neville was well persuaded that a renewed and more dangerous attack would again be made. Leaving his house unperceived by the rioters, he applied to the civil authorities for protecjections to the law, and praying for its re-peal. A committee of twenty-one was were powerless to furnish him the needed likewise appointed to correspond with com-mittees in other parts of the United States | A detachment of eleven regulars, un-der command of Major Kirkpatrick, a relative of Gen. Neville, was, however, started out from Fort Pitt for the defence of the succeed. in the declaration that in the future they would consider persons who accepted offices of collection as unworthy of their friendship; dealings with them; that they would with- David Hamilton with a flag of truce to dedraw every assistance and withhold all the mand from the inspector his resignation comforts of life which fellow citizens owe to each other; that upon all occasions they would treat them with the contempt they would be taken by force. Being informed deserved; and recommended the people at large to follow the same line of conduct demand could not be complied with, time was given by the insurgents for the wom-In the opinion of Secretary Hamilton, it en and children to take their departure, was not difficult to perceive that the anathema pronounced against the officers of spirited and determined manner. After the revenue placed the participants in this the fight had continued for perhaps a quarmeeting "in a state of outlawry, and op- ter of an hour, the firing from the house came more turbulent, revenue officers were bold enough to encounter the guilt and the from it was mistaken by the assailants as a on Tuesday.

Washington. The latter, under date of Sept. 15th, 1792, issued a proclamation adcease firing when a musket ball hit and monishing all persons to refrain from un-lawful combinations and proceedings tend-lowers, who recommenced firing, and while some were talking about storning the house others set fire to the barn and first of these assemblages was held at Redstone Old Fort, now Brownsville, on the 17th of July, 1791, and a committee the 17th of July, 1791, and a committee been engaged in the Faulkner riot, but as three of whom had been wounded, felt themselves constrained to surrender. The maaccused, the prosecutions were dropped. jor was forcibly disarmed and detained as a prisoner, but the privates were permitted to depart, after which the mansion house rages and redouble their efforts to prevent was set on fire, and while the flames were the establishment of collections offices, consuming it the rioters broke into the cel-and the officers were left to struggle lar, drank up the wine, and carried away against the stream of resistance, without the example of punishment to favor them in the discharge of their perplexing duties."

against the stream of resistance, without two certificates of value. Among other things two certificates of the three per cent. funding the discharge of their perplexing duties." in the discharge of their perplexing duties."

In April, 1793, a party of disgnised men went to the house of Collector Wells, in Fayette county, but finding him from home that night, they contented themselves with forcing their way into the dwelling, and threatening, terrifying and abusing his family. Warrants were issued for the arrest of some of the rioters, but abusing his family. Warrants were issued for the arrest of some of the rioters, but all others, were intercepted on their way to the sheriff refused to serve them, for which the house, but all avoided capture except he was afterwards indicted, and so the matter also fell to the ground. On the 22d detention the marshal suffered severe and November, of the same year, another party humiliating treatment, and was several times in imminent danger of losing his life. Nor could he obtain safety or liberty until with a pistol at his head, forced him to he promised under threats of immediate surrender his commission and official papers death, that he would not in the future and made him promise to publish his serve any process west of the mountains. He and Colonel Neville were then permit-

the morning in making a final escape. -S. (Continued next week.)

were subjected to additional insults and

perils, but succeeded about 2 o'clock in

of whom were intoxicated, when

B. Row

Embaiming Fluid Poisons Mourners. Powerful Acid was spilled on Candy, of Which Many Persons Ate. Four Women May Die.

Word has just been received from Blue Knob, Freedom township, in Blair county, an isolated country village, that four women there are at the point of death, as a result of having eaten poisoned candy. The women are Mrs. George F. Noffsker, her grand-daughter, Mrs. John Allison, and two sisters of the latter, Rose and Viola

On Christmas Day the infant twins of him naked to a tree, from which he did not extricate himself until morning. Not con-A highly poisonous fluid was improvised. The bottle was half emptied, when the undertaker's assistant accidentally dropped it and its contents were spilled into a wooden sink, the lower portion of which was used who had given information against some of the fiendish rioters in the Wilson affair, box of soft candy that had been bought for the twins, but was unused, on account of their sudden and fatal illness. The poison leaked through a crack in the boards and

saturated the candy. The funeral occurred Friday. When the mourners returned home the candy was passed around. Quite a number of the party ate of it. Simultaneously, all shriek-ed with pain. The aged Mrs. Noffsker, her granddaughter, and the Ickes sisters were rendered unconscious by pain, all having swallowed some of the poison. Their tongues and tonsils were eaten out by the

acid Physicians were unable to relieve their courts jurisdiction over offenses against the sufferings, except by the administration of

At last accounts all four of the women not amendments, they became only the were still unconscious, their lives despaired of. Others who ate of the candy are suffering from burned months.

Her Gift is a Huge Fortune.

Thirty Million Dollars in Real and Personal Property Mrs. Stanford's Offering to University.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow of the late Senator Leland Stanford, has transferred to the Stanford University by deed. bonds, stocks and real estate valued at \$30,000,000, the largest single gift ever bestowed on any institution of learning. this amount half consists of gilt-edged bonds and stocks paying a large revenue. The real estate deeded to the University

comprises much of the property originally by Senator Stanford, but the deeds of which were found to be illegal. The bonds include many securities that have doubled in value within a few years, and the accumulation of these and other stocks since the death of her husband. The real esstate property deeded includes no less than 900,000 acres in about twelve counties of California, and comprises the great Vina ranch of 52.000 acres.

GIVES HER HOME TO THE UNIVERSITY

A third deed conveys to the University Mrs. Stanford's home, on the summit of Nob Hill, one of the most finely decorated houses in San Francisco, which, with the big lot, is worth \$400,000. This will eventually be converted into an art gallery and museum. Despite these big gifts, Mrs. Stanford has retained property worth several millions, so that she will be able to provide for many charities.

This gift places Stanford University in the first financial rank among the great universities of the world, and will enable it to carry out many projected improvements.

Sampson to Be Taken South.

A Washington Dispatch states that Rear-Admiral Sampson will be taken to Florida or some other warm climate as soon as he is well enough to travel. His condition is not dangerous, it is said, but his physicians want him to be where he can have more absolute rest. The Rear-Admiral ate dinner with his family on Christmas and the doctors say he is holding his own. gives no heed to current events at Wash-

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Adams

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Adams, an aged Windber couple, died within seven hours of each other Christmas afternoon, the former at 12:30 o'clock and the latter at 6:50 o'clock, in ignorance that she was a widow. Stomach trouble was the cause of Mr. Adams' death and pneumonia that of his wife's. Mr. Adams was sixty-three years old and Mrs. Adams was in her sixtysixth year.

Gave Life by Helping Smailpox Vic-

Councilman Fred Payne, of Plymouth, Luzerne county, has sacrificed his life in his efforts to make comfortable the smallpox victims in the pest house there. He was a member of the small-pox committee, and took such risks in providing for the victims that he took the disease and died