

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

Lost on Mt. Washington. An adventure, which suggests the probability that it was designed for the purpose of making a good story, and which recalls the sad occurrence of last July 4th, when two members of the Appalachian Club lost their lives on Mt. Washington, was experienced by William H. Bodwell, a newspaper artist of Hyde Park, Mass. He went to the mountain region on Dec. 29, in company with Chester Siles of Cambridge, Mass., to make a story of mid-winter scenes upon Mt. Washington. The two engaged a local guide, Ray Evans of Berlin, and at 10 a. m., the three started to make the ascent, a distance from Berlin of twenty miles. When the party reached the Half Way House on Sunday evening at sundown, Bodwell seemed fatigued and his companions thought he had better not try to press on. Accordingly he was left with sufficient provisions for a day and told to remain until Siles and Evans made the ascent and returned to him. He was warned that a blizzard was in the air and that it would be dangerous to stray from the house. Siles and Evans completed their journey early on Monday. They then began their descent and, reaching the Half Way House, found that Bodwell was not there and that the embers in the old fireplace had long been without warmth. At once they began a search in the binding storm with the mercury 15 degrees below zero. They found Bodwell's tin dipper and a can of condensed milk that he had dropped in the snow not far distant from the building where they had left him. The guide and Siles searched long with out getting a trace of Bodwell and tried to ascend the mountain, but the storm kept them back and they returned to Berlin, reaching there at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, when the news of Bodwell's disappearance was first known to the outside world. An hour later a party made up of three Berlin men, H. C. Rowell, Oscar Cole and A. M. Ely, started out in search of Bodwell. At Gorham they were joined by five other searchers, and the plan was to have part of the party go half way and rest as a relief detachment, in case the others did not return in a reasonable time. The storm, developing into a blinding blizzard, kept all searchers from reaching the summit, except Rowell and Cole. They reached the Summit House before morning and found Bodwell in the coach-house, which is one of the structures belonging to the summit group. The descent of the three men was made on the east side of the mountain, and Bodwell was very much fatigued by the journey, as he had been without sufficient food for eight hours. He was surprised to find that his rescuers had been anxious for his safety. He was being well, but the journey down convinced him that he had not stood the strain as well as he thought. In descending the mountain it was discovered by the tracks which could be clearly seen that he had ascended the mountain on Monday by passing within a few rods of Siles and Evans descending, the blizzard being so thick at the time that one could not see ten feet ahead of him.

Stain and Cromwell Free. The governor of Maine announced on Jan 1 that pardon had been granted David L. Stain and Oliver Cromwell, alias Smith, who were convicted after a long trial in the supreme judicial court for the murder of John Wilson Barron, cashier of the D. & A. R. R. at Spring Lake, and robbing the institution on Feb. 22, 1873, and were sentenced to serve the remainder of their lives in the state prison at Thomaston. For some time after the murder of cashier Barron there was a diversity of opinion among the people and the bank officials whether the cashier had been murdered or had committed suicide, and although the case attracted wide attention throughout the country, no arrests were made until about ten years later when Stain and Cromwell were charged with the crime. The arrest followed a story told by David L. Stain's son, Charles, a most sensational narrative, which charged his father and Cromwell with having committed the crime.

Death of a New Hampshire Soldier. In the passing away of G. W. Richard N. Batchelder, formerly quartermaster-general of the army, who died in Washington Friday, New Hampshire loses one of her distinguished soldier sons. He was born in Laconia, and entered the volunteer army in 1861 as first lieutenant of the First New Hampshire regiment, being transferred within a few months to the quartermaster's department with the rank of captain. He served throughout the war in that department, and while quartermaster-general of the Army of the Potomac received a medal of honor for his work in supplying the army during the campaign which ended at Gettysburg. He was present at the battles of Bull's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg and the surrender of Appomattox. After the war he entered the regular army as captain and assistant quartermaster-general, retiring in 1896 as quartermaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general. Since Gen. Batchelder's retirement he had made his home in Manchester. He was in the habit of spending his winters in Washington, and at times liked to be there when the social season was on and official life was active. He was a member of the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs. The funeral was held at Washington Monday.

Railroad Sheds Burn. Incendiaries who began their work of destroying the Boston & Maine railroad freight sheds in Charlestown, Mass., last March and who succeeded in burning two of them, resumed their work Saturday and succeeded in giving almost the entire fire department of Boston and part of that of Somerville and Cambridge, the hardest three hours' work they have had for some time. Freight shed No. 10, the largest part of sheds Nos. 8, 9 were destroyed, together with thirty box cars and more than 1,000 tons of baled hay and a small amount of freight.

The fire was discovered in shed No. 10, which is occupied by Lord and Webster, wholesale hay dealers, and within a very brief time the entire structure, which is more than 300 feet long, was a mass of flames. Five alarms were sounded on the city system and engines were summoned from Cambridge and Somerville, but it was 6:30 o'clock before the fire was well under control.

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The Chinese Situation.

Disagreement over Indemnities. For the second time since the negotiations among the foreign ministers began at Peking the American government has found it necessary to appeal directly to the powers to help the ministers over a diplomatic barrier which they were unable to scale. The first instance of this character was when the ministers were conferring the punishments sections of the demands to be made of China, and would not agree on punitive measures with which the Chinese government would be able to comply. The second case involves the question of indemnity. According to advices to the state department from Minister Conger, the outlook is hopeless for an agreement among the diplomatic representatives as to the amount and character of the indemnity to be insisted on by the powers. This information was a surprise to the officials here who have been concerned in the Peking negotiations, but they believed that the ministers would not reach a deadlock so soon. The officials were gratified, therefore, when Mr. Conger's advice came, as much time has been saved by so early a conclusion among the representatives of the powers that they could not hope to reach a harmonious understanding in the matter of indemnities, thus enabling the several foreign offices of the nations involved to take up for consideration immediately the details of a problem which would ultimately have been referred to them. Acting on Mr. Conger's advice, the state department has asked Japan and the several powers of Europe to begin the consideration at once, through regular diplomatic channels, of the indemnity question. As the other ministers at Peking are supposed to have advised their respective governments of the hopelessness of reaching a conclusion, it appears to be assumed that there will be no dissent from the suggestion of the United States. The Russian Government suggested early in the negotiations between the powers that the matter of indemnities be left to the adjudication of the permanent tribunal of arbitration appointed as the outgrowth of the Hague disarmament conference. This idea was endorsed by President McKinley. No conclusion in the matter was reached, however, and the ministers at Peking were left to wrestle with the task of bringing into accord the diverse views of their governments. The question of making new commercial treaties, to which China has assented, presents another diplomatic tangle. It is probable that the ministers will be unable to agree on the terms of a general treaty of commerce with China which will be acceptable to the governments and the course suggested by the United States in regard to indemnities is likely to be followed.

New Year's Day in Peking. The advent of the new year and the new century was celebrated in Peking on an elaborate scale. The discharge of numerous guns at midnight created a scare, and many troops were sent to discover whether the city had been attacked or whether it was a boxer rising. General Chaffee held his reception in the morning. Miss Conger received in the afternoon. A feature which caused considerable comment was a review of the British troops in honor of Queen Victoria and of Austral Federation, to which all the nations were invited to send representatives, but not a single Frenchman was present.

With the Kaiser's Men. Field Marshal Count von Waldersee attended the British New Year's review, gave the royal salute and led the cheering. This was in striking contrast to the action of the British officers, none of whom attended the German parade on Christmas Day. While the Germans at Peking were firing a New Year's salute an explosion was caused by a defective cartridge and five men were killed. Five others were mortally and nine severely wounded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

First Woman Lawyer in Italy. Rome has the distinction of passing the first woman lawyer of Italy, in the person of Signorina Teresa Labriola. She has just passed her examination with honors, and is now a full-fledged lawyer, but has not inscribed herself among the advocates, as she does not desire to champion on the "new woman," but to devote herself to the philosophy of law. After taking her degree she addressed a commission of the University of Rome for three hours. She now lectures at the university together with her father and brother. Signorina Labriola is a well known writer on scientific subjects.

England Has the Treaty. The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, presented the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amendments to the secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Friday. No discussion occurred, and the nature of Lord Lansdowne's answer is not indicated. Mr. Choate simply gave notice to the secretary of state for foreign affairs that he had sent him a document forwarded by the state department. An answer probably will not be sent until the cabinet discusses the matter fully.

Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Dead. Karl Alexander, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, died Saturday. He was born in 1818 and was the son of the Grand Duke Karl Friedrich and of the Grand Duchess Marie Paulowna, daughter of Czar Paul I. of Russia. He succeeded his father on July 8, 1853. He was married in 1842 to Sophie, daughter of King William II. of the Netherlands. She died in 1897. His sister was the wife of Emperor William I. of Germany.

"The London Daily Chronicle" advised Saturday that favorable attention should be given to a movement, reported by its Montreal correspondent, to induce Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the dominion premier, withdraw the colonial office consents, proceed to South Africa as a commissioner empowered to interfere with a view to the restoration of peace. The secretary of state of Canada has received a message from Her Majesty the Queen stating that the Duke and Duchess of York will be pleased to visit Canada in the course of the coming year. This message is an answer to an invitation sent by the dominion government. At Lvadia last week the czar reviewed the Russian troops that have returned from the detachments and then ordered a march past. As each company passed the czar thanked them for their services and a dinner was served to the soldiers in their barracks, where the czar passed about from one table to another, addressing remarks to individual soldiers.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Kitchener's Policy. A British military man in commenting on Gen. Kitchener's policy in South Africa says: Lord Kitchener knows that he has three points in the campaign, namely to capture Generals De Wet, De la Rey and Boothe. He is concentrating his energies upon hunting down De Wet, and when that result is accomplished he will mass his mounted force against the other two Boer leaders. He has not allowed himself to be diverted from the pursuit of De Wet. When the raiders crossed the Orange river into the Dutch districts of Cape Colony, he probably smiled grimly, for he knew that they were not in sufficient force to do much harm yet would be certain to harass the settler population, which has been a thorn in the British side throughout the war. The Cape Colony Dutch are now getting practical experience in damage caused by the raiders, with whom they have been in sympathy, and their views of the justice of the Boer cause will undergo a radical change. Cape Colony has also been put to its defence. De Wet and Boothe after De Wet goes on, and Lord Kitchener tells the burghers they are not beaten or disgraced, but overpowered, and ought to abandon a hopeless struggle.

Lord Roberts made an Earl. The transport Canada, with Lord Roberts and family, arrived at Cowes, January 2. He appeared to be in splendid health and was enthusiastically greeted by a tremendous crowd. The Duke of Connaught, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and the Princess Beatrice, as governor of the Isle of Wight, received him. He then had a private audience with the queen at Osborne House and also received an official welcome at the town hall. Replying to addresses of welcome he said that while he feared hostilities would continue for some time in South Africa he had full confidence in Gen. Kitchener. It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has received an order and is made a Knight of the Order of the Garter. By special grant the peerage will devolve through his daughter, as his only son was killed in South Africa.

British Colonial Appointments. The following colonial office appointments were announced on Friday: Sir Alfred Milner to be governor of the transvaal and British high commissioner. The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely Hutchinson (governor of Natal and Zululand since 1893) to be governor of Cape Colony. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry C. McCallum (governor of Newfoundland since 1898, and aide-de-camp to the queen since 1900) to be governor of Natal. Major Horatio John Good Adams (resident commissioner of the Bichuanaland Protectorate) to be lieutenant-governor of the Orange River Colony.

England's Death Roll. The British war office Friday issued a list of casualties during the war in South Africa, which shows that the total deaths were 604 officers and 11,554 men. In addition to this four officers and 243 men died of wounds or disease after returning home.

More Australian Volunteers. In response to the suggestion from Colonial Secretary Chamberlain that more troops from the colonies would be acceptable for service in South Africa 1,000 men have volunteered at Victoria, 600 in South Australia and 2,000 in New Zealand. These men have signified their desire to serve against the Boers.

It is stated in London that after his work in South Africa is concluded Gen. Lord Kitchener will be appointed commander in chief of the forces in India. Gen. Ian Hamilton will be his military secretary.

Press Comment.

The attempt of the government of Quebec province to draw the French-Canadian of New England back to Canada will be observed with interest, but entirely without concern on this side of the frontier. The decision will be entirely with the French-Canadian themselves. Some of them may respond to the appeals being made to them by Quebec immigration agents on grounds of congenerality or race patriotism, but the bulk of them are likely to be governed by their material interests. It is only reasonable to believe that the movement will have but slight success in view of the greater prosperity which French-Canadians enjoy in this country. Springfield Republican.

The passage of the Groat anti-oleomargarine bill by the house of representatives is a direct and well deserved endorsement of the service of our representative, Gen. W. W. Groat. Whatever may be said by Mr. Groat's political enemies they cannot accuse him of neglecting his duties to his constituents and to the multitude of farmers who will be benefited by the provision of this bill provided that the senate will also pass it. Gen. Groat has discharged his duties with ability seldom equaled and now it is up to the senate and in charge of our worthy and able senator, Proctor. This certainly is an encouraging feature and promises well for its passage by that body if given the chance. Poultry Journal.

None of the friends of Carroll S. Page is borrowing any anxiety on the score of the suit of the Bennington Reformer. Had Mr. Page descended to the corrupt and despicable means employed to defeat him at the canvass and elsewhere, in the light shed on the struggle by the issue of the contest, his canvass might have succeeded. The imprints of the teeth of malice are too plain in this prosecution to awaken disquietude, on the score of Mr. Page's honor, among his friends or supporters. The plowshare of impartial investigation ought to be run deep and unrelenting through that canvass in the first district. Montpelier Journal.

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Inventions of the Century.

This has been a century of mechanism. A hundred years ago people were content to live by hand, as it were; now people live civilly by complicated machinery. Civilization's made of existence has been totally altered by his inventions. The world has gone patent mad. In the United States alone there were 623,535 patents granted in the 62 years from 1837 to 1898. During its existence the patent office has received more than \$40,000,000 in fees. On carriages and wagons more than 20,000 patents have been granted; on stoves and furnaces, 18,000; on lamps, gas fittings, harvesters, boots and shoes and other articles first of their kind, 10,000 each. The total of patents for the civilized world is easily twice that of the United States.

With the invention of the steam engine the world shrank at a bound to a twelfth of its former size. Where the lumbering stage coach or the plodding caravan took weeks the flying express covers the distance in a few hours. The trip across this continent used to be a matter of 1000 miles and now it is a matter of 1000 miles and 24 hours. In 1825 the first steam road was opened between Stockton and Darlington, England. A year later a similar experiment was made at Quincy, Mass., where the engine hauled stone for a distance of four miles. The first passenger train in this country was the Baltimore and Ohio, opened in 1830 with a mileage of 14 miles. Today there are 210,000 miles of railroad in this country, 163,218 in Europe, 26,834 in South America, 31,102 in Asia, 9,978 in Africa and 14,384 in Australasia. Early in the history of railroading 12 miles an hour was considered recklessly fast. In January, 1899, a train on the Burlington route, in a run from Siding to Arion, 2.4 miles, did the distance in 1 minute and 20 seconds, or at the rate of 108 miles an hour.

Mail communication was as expensive as it was slow in the old days. It cost a shilling to get a letter anywhere when the century began and a shilling in those days represented far more than it now does. Now two cents will carry a letter to the Philippines or around the corner. Then the mail matter handed was too insignificant for statistics; now there are 75,000 post offices in this country, handling postal matter of all kinds to a total of 7,576,310,000 pieces. The first telephone in this country was opened in 1844. In 1899 there were 904,633 miles of wire in use in this country; 71,393,150 messages were sent that year. The year 1800 knew no telephone. A hundred years later sees 772,989 miles of telephone wire in use, connected with 465,100 stations and answering 1,231,000,000 calls a year. When the century was new it took six weeks to get news from Europe. Today it takes six seconds. Today there are 170,950 miles of submarine cables, all laid since the first cable, Field's great achievement, was laid in 1857.

Electricity has come to the aid of steam to traffic. There are more than 1,000 electric street car lines in operation in the United States, with a capitalization of \$1,700,000,000. The same electric power, only dimly known before the wonderful invention, now lights our cities. In the United States there are half a million arc lights and about twenty million incandescent lights, the latter being equivalent in light-giving capacity of 320,000,000 candle tins such as they used in 1800. While the railroad have served to diffuse the population from one end of the land to the other, another invention has served to centralize it—the elevator. In other things they build houses of wood and brick. Now they construct them of steel and iron. And so carefully

are the plans developed that the architect can say how many bits will be required in the construction of a skyscraper, how much each man can support, where each piece of iron belongs. Wooden bridges have been supplanted by huge steel structures. Even stone towers are being abandoned for the lighter steel. The age of steel is here. Our vast factory systems employing thousands of workmen and furnishing necessities and luxuries alike at prices that would have amazed the citizen of 1800, have grown out of the substitution of machinery for the hand; the sewing machine, the steam loom, the ring frame, and hundreds of other inventions. Photography is a product of the last hundred years. In 1800 the principal daily papers were published in Boston and New York city. The type was hand made and hand set. Nowadays new types are cast while being set; paper comes in rolls from two to four miles long; presses run off 10,000 complete newspapers an hour. New York Sun.

Lady Robert's Trunks.

A characteristic story is being told about Lady Roberts and her trunks, for which the soldiers now returned from South Africa vouch. At the height of the transport difficulties, in the teeth of irate officials, she carried eight huge trunks from Cape Town to Bloemfontein. Every one wondered, every one grumbled. No one but Lady Roberts could possibly have got a similar quantity and weight of luggage through. The transport stores had been stopped for the time, the sick and wounded lacked every comfort, and those who were not in the hospital were half starved and half clad. There, or when a fatigue party was told off to fetch their gear at mountainous trunks from Bloemfontein station sharp things were said about "the plague of women." But next day seven of the trunks were unpacked and their contents distributed among the "Tommys." The clever lady had snipped her fingers at red tape, and had snuzzled comforts to the men in this way. One small trunk contained her own made-to-order wardrobe.

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Presentation of Account. DANIEL CARPENTER'S ESTATE. STATE OF VERMONT, Caledonia District, ss. In Probate court, held at the probate office in St. Johnsbury, in said district, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1900.

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