

The Times' Daily Short Story.

OF ANDERSONVILLE

(Copyright, 1903, by C. E. Lewis.)
I was no sooner inside of the Andersonville prison pen as a prisoner of war than the idea of a tunnel came into my mind.

At that time the "dead line" was seen in the stockade itself, and the moderate ventilation on the elevated platforms on the outside of the pen were satisfied with calling out to a man who approached too near. Tents were allowed within three feet of the narrow which represented the dead line.

A tunnel from twenty to twenty-five feet long would clear everything.

Four of us set up a tent, and that very day we began our tunnel. The excavation was made at the back end of the tent and a blanket kept at hand to cover up all evidences.

We worked only at night, because the dirt had to be carried down to the creek to be disposed of, and the only tools we had were an old case knife, a tin plate and a piece of board sharpened for a spade.

It was sixty-three days from the date of beginning the tunnel before we estimated that we were twenty feet beyond the line. The moon was now full and the evenings as light as day. While waiting for a favorable night our third man, a member of an Ohio regiment, was taken ill. We cared for him as best we could for a couple of days, when he was taken outside to the hospital. We agreed to postpone our escape for ten days. If he did not return by that time we were to give him up as dead.

It was long after the war before I ascertained what happened him. He managed so rapidly that he would have returned to us on the seventh day, but was unfortunately included in a draft of prisoners for exchange. He had no way to send us word, and we had no list of names, and for many years I believed he was one of the thousands buried at Andersonville.

During our wait of ten days the Confederates came in twice to probe and search for tunnels, but fortunately missed us both times. As many as eight or ten others were discovered.

Yet our greatest danger was from our fellow prisoners. A man named Sharon, who belonged to a New England regiment, in some way got a suspicion that we had a tunnel and one day entered our tent and announced that if he was not allowed to escape with us he would stop our going. We attempted to bluff him off when he made a straight course for the gate, presumably to fulfill his threat.

He was not permitted to go far before being overtaken and charged with attempted robbery. It would have gone hard with him had we pressed the charge, but we dropped it with the understanding that he should keep his mouth shut regarding us. From that

hour he was kept under surveillance by two men hired by us and was not permitted to go near the gate. Perhaps he would not have carried out his threat, but a prison pen brings out the baseness in human nature very fully. It was three days after the trouble with Sharon before the weather became favorable, and we had not taken anybody into our confidence. Nevertheless, we argued, as we had done before, that if a dozen or more got out the chances of escape would be increased. We waited until we saw that the night was to be dark and drizzly, and then we passed around among such acquaintances as we felt could be trusted and invited them to call at our tent at 9 o'clock. Each thought he was the only one invited, and each believed he was to be let into a plot to overpower the guards and free all prisoners.

At exactly 8 o'clock my chum crept into the tunnel, and I followed. Not more than ten minutes later we emerged from the hole outside of the stockade and set off into the darkness.

If those who followed on had been as cool and cautious as we all would have gone well with them, but an incident occurred to unnerve them. Six others had wriggled their way through the hole when the relief guard came marching along so close that one of the prisoners cried out and brought detection to all. Of course an alarm was raised, the tunnel discovered and all further escape cut off.

The escape of the six greatly favored us, however, as they scattered in different directions, and none of them was recaptured for two days, while one went as far south as Albany.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the man Sharon heard of the tunnel and sneaked away and gave information at the gates.

It was at first believed that over 200 prisoners had escaped, and the wild excitement prevailed inside and out. It was not until 7 o'clock in the morning that the true number was discovered, and then the Confederate force at hand was too small for a vigorous pursuit of all.

My chum afterward told me that his trail was followed for some miles by a bloodhound and that twice he caught sight of pursuers on horseback.

By the time the six who came out after us had been recaptured we were well out of the neighborhood. The telegraph was no doubt used to notify various points to look out for us, but that did not result in our recapture. My fellow prisoner was twenty-seven days in reaching the Federal lines, while I was thirty-one.

Of more than 200 men who at one time or another escaped from that prison pen not more than ten ever got clear off. We were two of the ten. Luck assisted us here and there, but success was really due to the fact that we knew the geography and the topography of the country, had our route carefully planned and neither of us traveled a single mile except under cover of darkness. M. QUAD.

CONDITION OF TRADE

No Indication of Predicted Decline in Industries.

RAILWAY EARNINGS HEAVY

Liberal Distribution of Merchandise. Wheat Fluctuates Irregularly. Commercial Liabilities Increase.

New York, Aug. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

There is still no indication of the depression in trade and industry that pessimists predicted would follow the decline in securities. Conservatism was developed by the uncertainty regarding the effect upon financial conditions, but legitimate business is able to secure funds as they are required and the more cautious progress of business gives promise of greater permanent gain.

Weak spots have been disclosed, and the technical position strengthened, just as occurred in the stock market. Readjustment after a period of inflation must of necessity bring some losses, yet the outlook is brightened by the removal of threatened industrial clouds. Dispatches from all sections testify to the liberal distribution of merchandise and the disposition to prepare for greater consumption of all the necessities of life, while the crops are making good progress aside from some cotton districts in Texas. Chicago reports activity in building materials, hardware and dry goods, sales comparing favorably with last year. Prospects for fall business are encouraging at Cleveland. The millinery season is opening well, and collections are prompt.

Lumber receipts at Philadelphia are largely exceeding last year's, building operations are rapidly pushed, but textile markets are unsettled. Trade is quiet at Boston owing to the idleness in textile mills, although paper mills and shoe shops are busy. Fall buyers are arriving at Baltimore, and wholesale trade is active.

Heavy Fall Trade Expected. The number of buyers in New York is increasing and a heavy fall trade is anticipated. Security dealing is light and prices are lower despite railway earnings for August were 9.2 per cent larger than last year and 17.1 per cent above 1901. Diminished speculation accounts for the loss of 39.2 per cent in bank exchanges at New York, compared with the same week last year, for at other leading cities there is a gain of 2.9 per cent.

Wheat fluctuates irregularly in response to news from the northwest where rains delayed harvesting, and there is evidence of traffic deficiency in interior arrivals at primary markets of only 4,802,170 bushels, against 6,249,312 bushels a year ago. Exports from all ports of the United States, flour included, were 2,331,253 bushels, compared with 4,265,826 last year and 6,307,302 two years ago. Corn receipts aggregated 3,403,905 bushels, against 1,086,066, and Atlantic exports were 571,105 bushels, against 58,561.

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported in August aggregate \$9,627,621, of which \$7,027,875 were in manufacturing, \$2,450,103 in trading and \$149,643 in other lines. There is a considerable increase in comparison with the liabilities of \$7,045,671 last year. Failures this week numbered 176 in the United States, against 173 last year, and 53 in Canada, compared with 14 a year ago.

Big Pennsylvania Dam Bursts. Butler, Pa., Aug. 29.—Boydstown dam, seven miles north of here, has burst, letting out 2,000,000 gallons of water and inundating portions of Butler and the low lying districts for miles. Great damage was done to property, but so far as known no lives were lost, the residents of the flooded district abandoning their homes and fleeing to the hills. Many culverts on the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad were washed out and a western foot bridge of the Pittsburg and Western railroad over Bear creek was swept away. The dam gave way gradually, or a terrible disaster would have resulted.

Roosevelt Lithographed For Kaiser. Berlin, Aug. 29.—Emperor William met Hans Fechner, the court portrait painter, some days ago and asked him to make a lithograph of President Roosevelt. Fechner's lithograph of the emperor having been most widely circulated in Germany, Fechner did so and showed the result to his majesty, who had two copies struck off. One of these will be sent to Mr. Roosevelt. The emperor kept the other one for himself. No more copies will be taken from the stone.

To Postpone Meeting at The Hague. St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—In consequence of the inability of Dr. Lardy, the Swiss minister at Paris, and Professor Matzon of the Copenhagen university to serve as arbitrators at The Hague in the claims of the allied powers for preferential treatment in the settlement with Venezuela the foreign office has requested the postponement of the date, which was Sept. 1, of the first meeting of the tribunal until other arbitrators are secured.

Coleridge. Coleridge found solace for his troubles in the forgetfulness induced by opium, and when under its influence would sit for hours threading the dreamy mazes of his own mind.

Frontier Guard Strengthened. Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 29.—The government has dispatched two regiments to the frontier to strengthen the guards and enable them to exercise greater vigilance in view of the anticipated attempts of additional bands of insurgents to enter Macedonia.

The Man who does a Hard Day's work appreciates

Ubero Coffee

It is the source of renewed strength to him every morning. To the man whose muscles are called into play hour after hour, day in and day out, a breakfast without coffee is no breakfast at all. And to the man who knows Ubero Coffee, from having had it served to him once, a cup of coffee that is not made from Ubero Brand is only a little better than no cup at all.

UBERO SATISFIES.

It is an honest, clean, pure coffee, always the same. Sold in air-tight one-pound cans at

35 Cents.

The Consolidated Ubero Plantations Co.,
Growers and Roasters,
Coffee Department, 36-38 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.

SQUADRONS OF POWERS READY.

French Official Reports Show Increasing Gravity of Situation.

Paris, Aug. 29.—The latest official advices received here show that the Russian squadron which was at Inlada, off the eastern coast of Turkey, was withdrawn to Sevastopol, where it is awaiting further orders. Italy has one war ship, Austria has one and France has one in Turkish waters, but in each case large squadrons are held in reserve for action if the situation becomes acute.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in Turkey is shown by an official report just received from Philippopolis, giving details of the revolutionist plot to blow up the Oriental express. One of the plotters had been designated to sacrifice his life by boarding the train and throwing the bombs. This plot probably was connected with the blowing up of the omnibus train at Kuleh Burgas, but the Philippopolis report establishes the fact that the original plan was aimed against the leading Trans-European express for the purpose of impressing the world with the magnitude of the disorder.

The reports received here from the French consuls at Salonika and Manastir are very reassuring. They say they have no further fear for their lives unless the Turkish soldiery become lawless. The reports add that forty-nine Turkish battalions have been withdrawn from Albania and concentrated around Salonika, as the Albanian disorders have been crushed. The most remarkable feature of the reports discloses the fact that the Turkish force, which totaled 50,000 men when the troops entered Albania six months ago, has now been reduced to 35,000 men, showing a loss of 15,000 troops. Few of the soldiers died of disease. The loss was chiefly in men killed while crushing the Albanian uprising.

REBEL AUTONOMY PLAN.

Scheme For Four Provinces Under European Guarantees.

London, Aug. 29.—The Macedonian committee has formulated a scheme of twelve articles, which have been submitted to the sultan and the European chancelleries, providing for the formation of four autonomous provinces—Albania, consisting of the vilayets of Soutari and Jounina; Macedonia, consisting of Bitolia and Salonika; old Serbia, vilayet of Kossovo, and Traco, or vilayet of Adrianople.

The other provisions are: The sultan to provide the defense of the land and sea frontiers; internal order to be maintained by an international and local police; the powers to appoint a European high commissioner for three years; the porte to nominate with the consent of the powers a European governor general for each province; a European commission, assisted by elected native delegations, to work out the delimitation, organization and administration of the provinces until their organization is completed. For this purpose an international army of 45,000 men, all Europeans, shall occupy the provinces.

The sultan meantime is to withdraw all his troops except those needed for frontier defense. The provinces are to defray the cost of the army of occupation whose generals shall belong to one of the neutral states of Europe.

The provinces also to contribute to the sultan's civil list, to the maintenance of the imperial army and navy and to be included in all treaties and conventions concluded by Turkey. The European commission in all matters shall work in accord with the porte. The document is signed by E. Lazarovich.

The London papers comment on the project as being too crude and ambitious.

Vardaman's Victory Apparent. Memphis, Aug. 29.—Returns so far received indicate the nomination of James K. Vardaman for governor in the Mississippi primaries. The vote is lighter than in the first primary. Vardaman represents the opposition to negro education.

A Postmaster Appointed. Washington, Aug. 29.—Anna A. House has been appointed fourth class postmaster at Argyle, N. Y.

Cushing Sent to a Monastery.

Denver, Aug. 29.—The announcement is made by Bishop Metz of the Catholic church of Colorado that Father Cushing, who has earned much notoriety by his fight upon the bishop during the last twelve years, has been ordered by Archbishop Falconio, the apostolic delegate, to go to the Trappist monastery at Gethsemane, where he will be practically a prisoner for the balance of his life. Bishop Metz will pay all of his expenses. Father Cushing is between forty and fifty years old and is broken down in health.

Reunion at Gettysburg.

New York, Aug. 29.—The executive committee of the Medal of Honor legion have selected Gettysburg as the place for the annual reunion in 1903 and set the date for Oct. 12 and 13.

Insanity Contagious.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Haunted by the fear of unknown enemies, inseparable even in their mental weakness, Mrs. Anna Olovitch and her daughter Ada were committed by Judge Whentley and a jury in the insane court. Mrs. Olovitch is fifty years old, and her daughter is twenty. The daughter became seized with the delusion that some unknown enemy was endeavoring to suffocate her by blowing a deadly powder through keyholes and crevices. The mother worried until she was seized with the same delusion.

Esquimo Dogs.

Esquimo dogs have been driven forty-five miles over the ice in five hours. A picked team of these dogs once traveled six miles in twenty-eight minutes.

The GRANITE SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.

GRANITE BLOCK, MAIN ST., BARRE, VERMONT.

FOREIGN DRAFTS—We draw our own drafts on LONDON and the principal European points and sell them at the MOST FAVORABLE RATE. WE WOULD BE PLEASED TO SERVE YOU.

Capital Stock, \$50,000. Surplus and Profits, \$27,949.74

STATEMENT JULY 1, 1903			
Loans and Discounts,	\$713,815.98	Capital Stock,	\$50,000.00
Stocks and Bonds,	211,700.00	Surplus and Profits,	27,949.74
Banking House,	12,500.00	Dividend payable July 1, '03,	1,500.00
Real Estate,	7,104.17	Dividends unpaid	15.00
Cash on hand and in banks,	144,176.61	Deposits,	\$1,009,832.02
	\$1,089,296.76		\$1,089,296.76

JOHN TROW, President. H. O. WORTHEN, Vice President. H. G. WOODRUFF, Treasurer.
Directors: JOHN TROW, H. O. WORTHEN, A. D. MORSE, C. L. CURRIER, W. A. WHITCOMB, FRANK F. CAVE.

"The People's National Bank of Barre."

Capital Stock, - \$100,000.

Subscriptions for above Stock.

Par Value - - - \$100.00 Per Share,

Will be received by Miss KEITH at Prindle & Averill's for a limited time. Information and application blanks may be obtained of any of the following named gentlemen.

INCORPORATORS.

C. W. Melcher, S. D. Allen, Chas. W. Averill, F. D. Ladd, W. D. Smith, A. J. Young, L. J. Bolster, F. N. Braley, Ira C. Calcif.

BARRE SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.

OFFICE IN BOLSTER BLOCK, BARRE, VT.

3 1/2 percent Paid on Deposits. Began business Feb. 27, '93

J. HENRY JACKSON, President. GEORGE HOWLAND, Vice President.
F. G. HOWLAND, Treasurer. C. J. LEASE, Assistant Treasurer.
Directors: J. HENRY JACKSON, GEORGE HOWLAND, BURT H. WELLS, HOMER FITTS, B. A. EASTMAN, E. W. BISBEE, W. G. REYNOLDS, GEORGE MILNE, F. G. HOWLAND.

First Class Real Estate Mortgages, 5 per cent

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate Loans, all in Vermont	\$458,646.54	Capital Stock	\$50,000.00
Loans to cities and towns	61,600.00	Surplus Fund	5,000.00
Other loans	163,296.36	Undivided Profits	7,255.66
U. S. 2 per cent. Bonds at par	23,800.00	Dividends unpaid	9.20
Other U. S. Bonds	13,897.36		
Municipal Bonds	324,771.95		
Bank Stock at par	12,940.00		
Funds on hand	42,097.09	Deposits	1,037,821.64
	\$1,101,049.30		\$1,101,049.30

All our Mortgage Loans are made on improved property in the state of Vermont. Interest is credited to depositors April 1st and October 1st in each year, thus giving depositors compound interest. We pay all taxes on deposits not exceeding \$2,000. We should be pleased to do business with you.

A WEAK STOMACH.

It May Be Strengthened by Wearing a Wide Flannel Bandage.

All who suffer from poor digestion should wear a ten inch width of flannel bandage next the skin, pinned fairly tight round the body over the stomach. No liver or digestive pill or persin preparation helps the stomach a twentieth part as much as his flannel prescription. A poor circulation in the stomach, causing that chilly, "miserable" feeling, is at the root of half the indigestion that mortals are heir to. That is why hot water drinking gives relief. It helps the circulation. A flannel bandage worn day and night all the year round cures the faulty blood circulation of the stomach; consequently it cures dyspepsia. Five hours' interval between meals, avoiding fried foods, made dishes and mixtures and observing three or four "Lenten meals" in every week are golden rules for good digestion. A good dinner at night is necessary for those whose pleasure or work keeps them up very late, but for ordinary folk who dine at 7 and go to bed about 10:30 only a light, wholesome repast should be taken at the end of the day, when the muscles and nerves are more or less exhausted. A "tired stomach is a weak stomach" is a golden rule to remember, yet how often one hears people say:

"I've been rushing about all day and am tired to death. I must have a big meal to make up for it." You may put the big meal into the stomach, but you cannot make the stomach digest it—Exchange.

Killed Him in Cold Blood. It was after dinner in the little cafe beloved by literary Bohemians and the diners at the end table were swapping stories of their most startling experiences. Each had told a thriller, and all eyes turned to the long haired poet who wrote only martial lays.

"I had a terrible experience once," he said. "The memory of it haunts me now. I inflicted the most awful fate possible to imagine upon a fellow creature. It was in Germany. I didn't know the language very well, and I suppose I must have made some blunder in addressing a fiery looking chap at a hotel there. What it was I don't know, but at any rate he declared he had been insulted and demanded a duel on the spot.

"One of us," he cried in tones of fearful wrath, "shall never leave this room alive!" "I knew him to be an expert swordsman. But was I afraid? No! 'So let it be,' I said. And then I rushed out of the room, locked the door behind me and left him there to die!"—New York Press.

DOORKEEPER'S REWARD.

Found and Returned \$2,000,000; Receives In Recognition \$85.

The champion money finder is Isaac Banks, and he holds the championship because he was until pensioned off after fifty-eight years of constant service doorkeeper of the vaults of the Fidelity Trust company, says a Philadelphia special. He found and returned to the owners about \$2,000,000. His largest find was \$100,000, and for its return he got not a cent, while from the loser of a \$50,000 roll, which he returned intact, he has never since received anything but studied discourtesy.

And here is all that the old doorkeeper got in fifty-eight years for his faithfulness: In cash, \$30; three books valued at \$5; five neckties valued at \$2; seven silk handkerchiefs, \$5; eight pairs of suspenders, \$3; six pairs of slippers, \$10; nine pairs of gloves, \$12; three pairs of pulse warmers, \$1; two hats, \$0; four boxes of writing paper, \$2; one watch guard, \$3; five shirts, \$0; total value, \$85.

Roosevelt Lithographed For Kaiser. Berlin, Aug. 29.—Emperor William met Hans Fechner, the court portrait painter, some days ago and asked him to make a lithograph of President Roosevelt. Fechner's lithograph of the emperor having been most widely circulated in Germany, Fechner did so and showed the result to his majesty, who had two copies struck off. One of these will be sent to Mr. Roosevelt. The emperor kept the other one for himself. No more copies will be taken from the stone.

To Postpone Meeting at The Hague. St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—In consequence of the inability of Dr. Lardy, the Swiss minister at Paris, and Professor Matzon of the Copenhagen university to serve as arbitrators at The Hague in the claims of the allied powers for preferential treatment in the settlement with Venezuela the foreign office has requested the postponement of the date, which was Sept. 1, of the first meeting of the tribunal until other arbitrators are secured.

Coleridge. Coleridge found solace for his troubles in the forgetfulness induced by opium, and when under its influence would sit for hours threading the dreamy mazes of his own mind.

Frontier Guard Strengthened. Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 29.—The government has dispatched two regiments to the frontier to strengthen the guards and enable them to exercise greater vigilance in view of the anticipated attempts of additional bands of insurgents to enter Macedonia.

Comfort

TRADE MARK

MEDICINAL SKIN Powder

Heals and Comforts the SKIN



A medication different and immeasurably superior to talcum powders and lotions for all

SKIN SORENESS,

Itching, Chafing, Scalding, Sunburn, Nettle Rash, Burns, Pimples, Wounds, After Shaving, Tender Feet, Offensive Body Odors, and Bed Sores. A Perfectly Ideal Baby Powder.

At Drug Stores, etc. Large trial pkg. free. Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Ct.

FOR SALE BY
Ricker & Wells, W. H. Gladding, E. A. Brown.