WINDHAM COUNTY COURT.

The Jamaica Murder Trial---Lewis found Guilty.

State vs. Jesse H. Lewis. A jury was impanelled in this case on Wednesday of last week. Eleven jurymen had been summoned to attend court. Nine jurymen, called in the case were excused for cause or challenged. The trial commenced in the afternoon. The indictment charged that Jesse H. Lewis of Northfield, Mass., on the 29th of April, 1875, administered poison, to wit, 20 grains of morphine to Albert W. Demming, inconsequence of which said Demming died.

The witnesses testified substantially as follows:

LEVI TROOT.—I resided in Jamaica in the Spring of 1875. I was engaged in lumber business and arranged with Jesse H. Lewis to drive logs. Lewis resided at Turner's Falls, Mass. He came with Wm. Arling and Demming in April, 1875, to Jamaica, and went to river to work on logs. Lewis and Arling came home in the night. Lewis said they had left Demming on the mountain; that he was tired, but well, and there was no need of going after him. This was about one o'clock in the morning. No one went after Demming; it was expected he would be in soon. Next morning I went to Londonderry; told Lewis to take some breakfast to Demming; I think he took some. Think I heard Lewis complain that he was sore, that he fell from some ledges; that his side and back were lame. [Cross examination.] I had engaged Lewis to drive logs before I went to Jamaica. Lewis said Demming was tired or beat out, but he expected him along every minute. Boat was left about two miles and a half from Jamaica. There is a path round the mountain—no path a stranger could follow in night time.

JULIA ANN UNDERWOOD.—I reside in Jamaica. Mr. Lewis, Arling and Demming came to my house about six o'clock in the morning, in April, 1875. They left about seven o'clock. Lewis said they would be back to supper. Returned at night between twelve and one o'clock. Lewis said Demming was left on the mountain; that he was too tired to go after him; that Demming was tired and would come along. I urged them to look after Demming. Thursday night Demming was lost; body was found and sent away next day. [Cross examination.] Said they would go on to the mountain as soon as it was light. I thought he could be found in the night.

WM. UNDERWOOD.—I was at home when Lewis and Arling came from the mountain. Was not up; heard Lewis say that they had bad bad luck; that they had lost a man on the mountain; that they attempted to cross the mountain from the river to get home; that it was dark; that he went ahead and kept calling for the others; that finally Demming ceased to answer; that he thought he would come; that he was tired, and when he got rested he could find the way out. Lewis complained of being injured by falling down some rocks. [Cross examination.] Lewis said he was tired and could not return to the mountain that night; that he broke down bushes to mark the spot where Demming was left. I did not think it was cold enough that night to freeze any one, dead or alive.

HORACE SAUNDERS.—I saw Lewis April 30th, 1875. He said he had left a man on the mountain. I went to mountain with him and Arling. Told where he left Demming; it was within two rods of a good path. We looked about; Arling said, "Here he is down here;" soon he said, "He is dead." The body lay with feet crossed and hands upon chest, and about 15 rods from where Lewis said they left him. His jacket was open and a bottle was in pocket; whiskey had been in the bottle.

W. A. SAUNDERS.—Lewis on the way from mountain after discovery of the body stopped at Foskett's house; complained of being lame; bathed his feet in warm water, but declined to use liniment, said he had some at his room. I noticed he went lame—did not notice it after that Friday. [Cross examination.] It would be further to go over the mountain than to have followed the river to Jamaica from where they left the boats.

LEWIS N. SPRAGUE.—I reside in Jamaica. Heard a man was left on the mountain; went to Foskett's house; found Lewis there. He said he was chilly; sweat started on his forehead; said he had fallen from a ledge and injured himself severely. He seemed to feel bad; said Demming was a friend of his—that he told him before he came that he was too old to stand driving logs. I went to mountain last at request of State's Attorney. Saw fragments of bottle near by where Demming was left.

FRED L. SPRAGUE.—The body was found about twelve rods from where Demming was said to have been left. Went to mountain with father last fall. Noticed fragments of glass near point where Demming was left. Body was taken to Jamaica and examined in order to discover marks of violence. None were found.

ELIZA SMITH.—I was at Mrs. Underwood's when the body was brought from the mountain. Lewis told me that Demming was tired, but he expected he would come along.

HENRY C. PLIMPTON.—I reside in Jamaica. I inquired of Lewis how the matter happened. He said that Demming got tired, and told him to go on and he would come along. Said Demming was not well at Brattleboro, and that he got a half pint of whiskey there for him and Demming drank it during the day.

J. PHILBRECK.—I reside in Lawrence, Mass. Am a detective. Was called into case in July, 1876, by Mr. Warren, a detective at Greenfield. Went to Greenfield jail middle of July. Lewis told me he engaged Arling and Demming to drive logs; that they went to river to see about logs; started down river afterwards; Demming was capsized twice from the boat coming down. Got discouraged. Arling and Demming wanted to go over mountain and he followed; that they got in sight of lights from Jamaica village and missed Demming; called for him, but could not find him; and went on to Underwood's; that he went to mountain next morning and found place where Demming was left; found body about 100 rods from this place. Said he was sick for a week afterwards. I asked him if he had ever given Henry White a bottle of morphine. He said he never had one; that Henry White had a horse that had warts, and that he told him to get morphine and use with some caustic for a wash, and it would cure them. Said Henry told him he had got some; kept it to use to sober off with when he got drunk. This bottle was given to me by Henry White of Gill, Mass. I put my initials upon bottle; caused an analysis of its contents to be made by Dr. Wood of Cambridge. Lewis said he had written a statement which was published at Turners Falls. Afterwards he made a written statement which he said was correct. I gave this to the State's Attorney. When I inquired about morphine he was excited, and drops of sweat as big as a pea stood on him.

CHAUNCEY BRYANT.—I reside in Greenfield—am a deputy sheriff. Visited Mr. Lewis in jail in company with Philbreck. Lewis's statement was substantially as Mr. Philbreck has testified. When inquired about morphine Lewis appeared excited, trembled, and sweat stood on his face. Have seen bottle before; first saw it at White's house. I and Mr. Warner arrested Lewis on a complaint as being an accomplice of White's in making an assault with intent to kill upon Levi Troot.

HENRY WHITE.—I reside in Gill, Mass. Saw Lewis several times in Spring of 1876. Lewis and I had an altercation with Mr. Troot. Lewis said if Troot was too much for me he would assist me. Have seen that bottle before. Saw it first the night I had trouble with Troot. Lewis showed me the bottle and said if I could get some of that into him he would not get back to Jamaica. Lasked him how he knew it would cause trouble; he said he got some into a man in Jamaica and he did'nt ever wake up. Said I could use it in whiskey. I kept bottle and gave it to Philbreck; never used morphine about the horse. [Cross examination.] Lewis came to my house in evening to make trouble with Troot. I had had trouble with Troot for ten or twelve years because he was intimate with my wife. I had a warrant against Troot for adultery. Had charged him with adultery before. Lewis did not say what man he gave morphine to in Jamaica. I told Bryant and Philbreck that the bottle was left there. Got the bottle in room on window sash where Lewis slept. Lewis never inquired after bottle. Have seen him in jail since.

The court adjourned until Thursday morning.

CHAS. POMEROY.—I reside in Northfield, Mass. Was there when an examination was made of the body. The remains were examined externally. No particular marks of injury were discovered. Went to Jamaica the next Tuesday. Saw Lewis; told him he ought to have come with the remains. He said he should, but was anxious to work upon the logs. [Cross Examination.] Arling was present and testified at the examination made in Northfield. The jurors at examination did not know the cause of death, and so reported. Waited two weeks to have an examination of the stomach, but as it would cost $100 to have an analysis made, and there was no one to advance money, it was not done.

HENRY YOUNG.—I resided with Harry White in Gill, Mass. I saw a bottle there that looked like that; do not know as that is the one. [Cross Examination.] Never saw poison but once; never heard White speak of it. Worked five weeks for him. There were a dozen bottles in the pantry, castor oil bottles, whiskey bottles, and others. Saw powders in that bottle.

JOHN MURPHY.—I worked for White. Have seen that bottle on pantry shelf at White's. [Cross Examined.] I first saw bottle about a month after I went there; could not tell where I saw it. Remember when Lewis and White came into the house that night; came into room and told me about what White had done. Young was with me. Lewis remained in room about half an hour. White's horse had warts on his head. Use to do many things for horse. Lewis said Troot had been stabbed in the side.

MRS. MARY WHITE.—I reside in Turner's Falls. Left my husband in the fall of 1875. Was married 23 years ago. Never saw such a bottle in the house when I lived with him. Never knew that my husband used morphine after being intoxicated. [Cross Examined.] Mr. White became intoxicated quite frequently.

DR. WARD.—Reside in Northfield. Have been a physician. Made post mortem examination of Demming May 2, 1875. First examined body for marks of external violence, next day examined brain; found vessels of brain loaded with blood. On removing brain four or five ounces of serum were found. Lungs and heart were healthy; valves were perfect; weight of heart, 11½ oz.—average weight. In cutting veins near heart, blood run very thin, like water. Stomach was removed; showed nothing in particular externally. Did not examine inside. I took stomach to Dr. Hayes of Boston for analysis; was to make analysis within two weeks if I wrote him. Did not write to him. Narcotic poison would cause the condition of covering of brain which I discovered; prussic acid, opium, belladonna, hemlock. Morphine is a preparation of opium. I couldn't say whether the same symptoms would be found in case of death by exposure. Should not suppose body would be found in posture that this was if death had resulted from exposure. The position the body was found in and the condition of covering of brain would indicate that death resulted from some narcotic morphine. [Cross Examination.] Morphine will begin to act upon the system in 15 or 20 minutes. A person might drop down from the effect of morphine in from one to five hours. Use of whiskey and exposure would produce some of the above symptoms. Opium most always affects the pupil of the eye before death. It is no test, however, after death. Dr. Hayes said opium would be more likely to be discovered in the liver than stomach, and discovered nothing wrong in liver. Do not think condition of lungs is an infallible test of death from opium.

DR. GEO. F. GALE.—Have practiced over 25 years. I think condition of covering of brain as assumed in question and collection of serum, with position of body, would indicate poisoning by some narcotic poison. Ordinarily a person would become drowsy in from half an hour to an hour by use of opium. Most of the organs remain the same after death as before. The almost invariable test of opium is the fullness of the vessels of the brain with dark blood, sometimes effusions of serum. There would be no symptoms externally to clearly indicate death by opium. Evidence of opium would remain until decomposition removed it. The time would vary according to the circumstances, such as temperature in which the body was kept after death, etc. Time would vary from a fortnight to a few days. Mineral poisons can be detected a long time after death. [Cross Examination.] Excessive drinking would cause vessels of the brain to be loaded; more likely stomach and liver. Brain would not be so likely to be loaded with blood as internal organs where death resulted from exposure. Before death the pupil of the eye would be a valuable test. I do not consider it a test after death in respect to opium as a cause.

DR. H. D. HOLTON.—Have practiced medicine and surgery for 17 years. Symptoms of over dose of morphine are drowsiness, stupor; from half an hour to an hour before this effect. Death has been known to ensue from this cause in two hours—sometime 12 hours. Death caused by morphine would be evidenced by surplus of blood in vessels of brain; sometimes serum or effusion of water. After death it would be doubtful if you could find traces of it in the stomach. Might be absorbed before death. Morphine would more likely be discovered in stomach than any where else. If I knew the deceased had died in consequence of an over dose of morphine, I should say the posture of the body, condition of covering of brain, and other symptoms, were the natural result of morphine. [Cross Examination.] Alcohol might produce over-loading of blood vessels of brain. It would be difficult to tell from covering of brain whether death resulted from morphine or alcohol unless fluids of brain were examined.

MR. CHAPPEL.—I reside in Northfield. I boarded with Lewis in Northfield for sometime since 1875. The night Lewis was going off he said he knew what Demming was going for. I said Demming was not worth anything to drive logs. Lewis said he was not taking him for that purpose but for another. Lewis said he could clear Arling, for if anybody killed Demming he did. [Cross Examination.] I knew Demming was out of work. I told Philbrook last summer about it.

C. P. STONE.—I was keeper of jail in 1875 and 1876. Coombs came to me one day and we went after a man that went down river. We wanted to arrest him on a writ. I arrested Lewis in Dummerston. He was in a boat when he saw me. He rowed boat from me. I put my hand in my pocket to frighten him and said, "Take your chances." He then came ashore. Learned he was arrested for debt. Wanted to know if that was all.

WM. HALL.—I reside in Northfield. Saw Lewis at John Barrett's in Northfield. Said he guessed if any one killed Demming that Bill Arling did not know anything about it.

ALBERT W. DEMMING.—Am a son of Albert W. Demming. Deceased was at home when Lewis engaged father to go to Jamaica. Father did not want to go, and mother urged him not to, but he finally decided to go. [Cross Examined.] Wm. Arling's father first asked me about what I have testified about. First told it last fall.

FRANK RYAN.—I was in jail last fall with Lewis. I heard Lewis say that he had not mentioned the matter only at Greenfield; that he then said if any one murdered Demming that it was not Arling. Also heard some one say that if stomach was found he should plead guilty. I was in cell; could not see who said this. [Cross Examined.] Letters identified by Ryan as being written by himself.

WM. ARLING.—Am 23 years old. Born at Northfield and always resided there. Have known Lewis for more than two years. Lewis arranged with me to go to Jamaica. I did not know Demming until the night we started. Demming purchased half a pint of whisky before starting. Mr. Lewis went into drug store nearest town hall. I waited for him and we went along. Demming and I drank twice each at Dummerston. Went on to Jamaica; remained there all night; had breakfast at Underwood's; then started for river. Before dinner got boats ready. After dinner started down the river; rolled in some logs; went on to rapids. Lewis and I went through in our boat but Demming's capsized. Demming got ashore; said he was cold; wanted whisky. Lewis gave him some. Went on; came to some more rapids. Demming would not go through alone; got into Lewis's boat, but was tipped out again. Took another drink of whisky from Lewis. After some talk Lewis said the best way was to go over the mountain. Demming on the way wanted more whisky. Lewis gave him some more whisky from another flask. I wanted some; Lewis said if I took any I should never get home; said he had put morphine in it. Got in sight of village. Demming said he was tired; could not go further. This was about an hour after last drink. Left Demming lying down. Left Demming there to find way off mountain. Returned; he was asleep. Lewis shook him; told him to come on. He said he could not. Lewis said, "we cannot get him off the mountain to-night, but you must not say anything about the whisky." Lewis threw bottle over ledge; told me not to say anything about whisky or bottles thrown away or he would kill me; so I said nothing about it at inquests. The bottle of morphine was in Lewis's pocket; he took it out and put it on the window at Underwood's. Heard Lewis say if Demming was out of the way he could get Mrs. Demming for a woman. [Cross Examined.] Was present at the examination in Northfield; did not testify there otherwise than as Lewis told me to. Do not think Lewis drinks. Think he showed me morphine before I asked him for a drink. Lewis had two bottles. Did not ask him why he put morphine in whisky. Did not think much about it until he told me if I took a drink of it I should not get home alive. I know I was never engaged in any plot with Lewis to injure Demming. Have offered no one money to swear against Lewis. Did not tell you I did not see bottle of morphine, but that I did see one. I heard Lewis say if that man's stomach was ever analyzed he should plead guilty; otherwise he should not.

The State here rested its case.

DR. GREGO.—Reside in Brattleboro; have been a physician ten years; keep a drug store in Brattleboro; have for a year and a half. No account kept of sales of morphine in that store when Newton & Rose kept it.

DR HOLTON.—I reside in Jamaica. I examined body of Demming for marks of external violence and found none. My opinion is that there was sufficient exposure and fatigue to cause death. The effects from this cause are similar to those produced by narcotic poison. I do not think a person who could not be aroused sufficiently to move would be found afterwards 20 rods from his position if he died from the effects of morphine.

CHAS. POMEROY.—Wm. Arling testified before in Northfield. Do not think I inquired about how Demming was injured. Arling's reputation for truth and veracity is not very good.

DR. WARD.—I have known Wm. Arling for four years; his reputation for truth and veracity is not quite at par.

CHAS. CHAPPEL.—Am acquainted with Wm. Arling; his reputation for truth and veracity is not the best.

GEO. HARVEY.—Am acquainted with Arling. Reputation for truth and veracity is poor.

JOHN HUNT.—Reside in Brattleboro; know Arling. His reputation is not very good.

LEVI TROOT.—I know Harrison White. I don't know about his reputation for truth and veracity. I saw Lewis the afternoon before my affray with White. I have never had any trouble with Mr. Lewis.

FRANK RYAN.—Arling wanted to induce me to testify against Lewis; about hearing him say if stomach was analyzed he should plead guilty. Offered me $50, revolver and clothing.

FRANK REED.—Reside in Brattleboro; clerk at American House. Remember of Lewis and Arling being there. Arling wanted to get into bar. I finally let Arling and Demming in and they drank. Lewis has been there with a woman—don't know who; occupied same room. This was October, 1875.

J. W. MELENDY.—I am deputy sheriff. Have summoned Mr. Frink to attend here; paid him. Frink said he was sick.

GEO. KELLOGG.—Reside in Jamaica. I was out the night that Demming died. It was cold; the ground froze some.

M. F. HOWARD.—Reside in Jamaica. The night Demming died was cold and stormy; ground froze so I could not pick up stones by hand.

JESSE H. LEWIS.—I am forty years old last December. Was boarding in Montague when arrested. Am a carpenter. Lived in Canada three years; before that lived in Maine. First saw Wm. Arling in November, 1874. Demming and I worked together putting in some machinery in 1874. I made arrangement to hire Demming in January to help about driving logs; did not want him to go into the water much. In April started with Demming for Jamaica. Went to river; marked our logs. Thought we would cross mountain. We finally reached top of the mountain where we could see lights from the village. We looked about to find the way off. Arling and myself had looked to find a way, but I said, "I shall never leave Demming alone." Arling said, "I will remain with Demming," and I looked about again. Heard Arling call me. Returned to him and learned that he had left Demming. We went back; shouted to Demming, but could not find him. I said we had better go down and get some one to help find him; and we finally started on the way down. I fell from a ledge; jarred my head and shoulders. When I got down by Foskett's I was very weak and tired; sent Arling to get up some one; he was afraid of the dog. Went on to Underwood's thinking Troot would immediately look up Demming. Told what had happened. Troot said it was no use to go in the night, but to wait until light. I was worried; got up from bed and looked out window to see if it stormed. Went to bed again. Was soon called to breakfast; and soon started to find Demming. After looking considerable with Horace Saunders we found him. Arling whispered and said "For God's sake let us take that bottle." There was a bottle in his vest pocket. I said I would not take it. I went to Foskett's; I had a headache; rode down to Underwood's with Mr. Sprague. Went on to mountain early in evening; reached Underwood's about one o'clock in the morning. I did not purchase any whisky myself; had no liquor with me; I gave no whisky to Demming. Demming was not capsized in water but once to my knowledge. Did not show Arling vial—I had none. No talk from Arling about wanting to drink as he testified. Never said to Arling if Demming was out of the way I could get his woman; never told him that I wanted to fall trees on Demming; never showed Harrison White any kind of a bottle or vial; never talked with White about giving morphine to any person. Told of a receipt to take warts off horse—morphine and nitrate of silver. Do not know now Demming came to his death unless by cold and exposure. Did not know of path down the river. [Cross Examination.] I was hospital warden in the army and had something to do then with morphine; nothing only to see medicine was given which was dealt out. I had a trunk when I was arrested with clothing, small box, etc. in it. Swain, a person I knew, wrote to me at Grouts Corner, addressing me as Wilson. I read the letter. I do not recollect of ever seeing that letter. I knew Demming had taken considerable liquor from what he said. Did not think Demming was drunk when I left him. I did not calculate to leave him. I was satisfied before I left him that he was affected some by liquor; did not think he was disabled from taking care of himself. I was afraid Demming was dead when Arling said he had found him.

Dr. Defoe of Fayetteville and Dr. Harvey of Williamsville were called, and both testified substantially like the other physicians.

On Monday the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The Grafton Murder Case---A Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree.

The trial of Solon L. Wooley for the murder of his brother Frank, at Grafton, in October last, was begun at Newfane on Tuesday. The evidence was completed Wednesday noon. The arguments by counsel were opened briefly at the afternoon session of the court by C. B. Eddy for the State, who occupied only thirty minutes. He was followed by Abishai Stoddard and L. S. Walker, counsel for defence, who spoke at great length, and the arguments were closed by State Attorney Martin at an evening session. Judge Barrett delivered his charge Thursday morning, and the jury returned the verdict of murder in the second degree.

VERMONT ITEMS.

—John W. Clark has been re-appointed Postmaster at Montpelier, and Luther O. Greene, editor of the Standard, appointed at Woodstock.

—The Episcopalians have purchased a building lot on Main street in St. Johnsbury and will build a church this season, which will make nine churches in the village. The North Congregational Society, to which Gov. Fairbanks belongs, will build a new church this season.

—A six-year-old daughter of James Blair of East Warren fell off at the side of the cellar stairs recently, striking on her head and injuring her so that she died within twenty-four hours.

—Mr. S. W. Stimpson of Ludlow, the High Sheriff of Windsor county, has received official notice from Governor Fairbanks of his refusal to reprieve John P. Phair, the Rutland murderer, and consequently the preparations for the execution, on April 6, will at once begin.

—The town of Springfield has been startled by the discovery of alleged irregular transactions on the part of Albert Brown, cashier of the first National Bank of that place, which not only involves him and causes his failure, but, it is feared, will be the cause of other failures. It is estimated that the loss will amount to more than $30,000, various citizens being interested in sums ranging from $150 to $3000. The Bank Directors have assured their stockholders that the bank will not suffer loss, and they are now at work on the books with a determination to arrive at the bottom facts.

THE MEDICINE THAT CURES

—Is—

"VEGETINE."

Taking into consideration the character of its vouchers, the history of its cures, and the immense increasing demand, Vegetine may be fairly entitled the leading medicine of the age.

For Scrofula in the blood, Vegetine is an infallible remedy, and no person need suffer from tumors, ulcers, and all diseases arising from impure blood, if Vegetine is used according to directions. There is not a case of scrofula in existence that Vegetine will not cure, provided, however, the vital functions have not lost their power of action, all that may be said to the contrary notwithstanding.

Vegetine is pleasant to the taste, mild in its influence, and absolute in its action on disease, as the following unquestionable evidence will show.

PAID NEARLY

$400.00!!

JANUARY 2, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir: When about six months old I was vaccinated. The parties who were vaccinated from the same virus died from the humor. The humor spread over me to such an extent that I was rolled in bran to prevent me from scratching my person. The disease finally settled in my head. I remained in this condition about twenty years, troubled all the time with sores breaking in my head and discharging corruption from my ears. At this time a small kernel appeared on my neck, gradually increasing in size until a tumor formed of such immense size I could see it by turning my eyes downward. All this time I was taking various remedies for my blood without any substantial benefit.

I then went to a prominent physician in Boston, who, during his treatment of six months, lanced the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly $400. This left me with a rough, aggravated sore, without at all diminishing the size of the tumor, and in a sickly, feeble condition. I consulted another physician in Natick, who, after considerable time, succeeded in healing the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use Vegetine, through the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be undergoing a radical change, until, finally, the tumor broke and discharged frightful quantities. From this time it decreased in size until the bunch disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly scars of the sore and lance. I am now healthy and strong and able to work every day.

I will also mention that I have been an acute sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism ever since I can remember, until commencing the use of Vegetine, when almost immediately all rheumatic pains ceased. This statement I volunteer for the purpose of benefiting other suffering humanity, and you will confer a favor by giving it as much publicity as thought proper.

Very gratefully,

O. M. SAVELS, Ashland, Mass.

What is Vegetine?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you a good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154 1-2 dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,

AI GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Market Reports.

NEW YORK, March 27. Flour—Superfine Western and State, $6 00@6 25; choice do., 6 35@6 50; white wheat Western extra 6 55@7 25; patent Minnesota double extra 7 75@9 25. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago 1 47; No. 2 Milwaukee 1 48; white Michigan 1 65. Rye 85c Barley 69 1-2. Corn—steamer mixed 56 1-2c; graded mixed 58c; new yellow Western 61. Oats—mixed Western 41@43c; white Western 45@48. Pork—new mess 14 50.

CHICAGO, March 27. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago spring 1 27@1 27 1-2 on the spot; No 3 Chicago spring 1 18@1. Corn No. 2 mixed 39@40. Oats—No. 2, 32 1-2c. Rye 64c. Pork 13 55 on the spot. Lard 9 17.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 27. Money 2 1-2 @ 3 ⅌ cent. on call. Gold 104 3-4. Government bonds—

U. S. 6s, 1881....coupon	112 1-4
do 5-20s, 1865, " old	108 1-4
do do do new	108 3-8
do do 1867	111 1-8
do do 1868	113
do new 5s	110
do new 4 1-2s	106 1-8
do 10-40s, coupon	110 1-4
do Currency 6s	123 1-4

Watertown Union Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, March 27, 1877.

Market Beef—Choice $9 00@8 50; extra $8 00@8 25; first quality 7 00@7 50; second quality 6 00@6 75; third quality 5 00@5 75.

[N. B.—Choice includes nothing but stall fed 1100 to 1400 lb. bullocks. Extra and first quality include the best fat oxen. Second and third quality include oxen and two and three year old steers.]

Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ⅌ pair, from $80, 100 @175. Milch Cows and Calves 30@50; extra 55@80. Farrow Cows 20@30. Yearlings 8@20; two years old 16@30; three years old 28@40.

Sheep and Lambs—In lots $3 00@4 75 each; extra 5 00@7 50 each, or from 3 1-2@5c ⅌ lb.

Brighton Hides 6 1-2c ⅌ lb. Country Hides 6@6 1-4c. Country Tallow 5@5 1-2c. Pelts 1 50. Calf Skins 10@12c ⅌ lb.

Poultry 12@14c ⅌ lb.

Brattleboro Prices Current.

RETAIL.

Apples, bbl	$1 25 a 1 50	Kerosene	30 a 40
Potatoes, bu	95 a 1 00	Turpentine	75
Butter, lb	25 a 28	Lime, bbl	1 60
Cheese, lb	13 a 18	Oats, bu	50 a 55
Eggs, doz	17	Corn,	70 a 75
Molasses, gal	65 a 80	Meal, cwt	1 35
Syrup,	1 00 a 1 50	Cotton Seed Meal	1 70
Sugar, raw, lb	10 a 11	Middlings	1 50
do refined	12 a 14	Bran	1 35
do maple	10 a 17	Flour, bbl	6 50 a 10 50
Salt, T I, bu	70	Rye Meal, lb	3
Teas—Japan, lb	40 a 1 00	Graham Flour	4
Oolong,	50 a 1 00		
Young Hyson,	60 a 1 00	Hay, ton	15 00 a 18 00
Boiled Oil, gal	80	Wood, dry,	5 00 a 6 00
Raw do	75	do green	5 00 a 5 50

WHOLESALE.

Apples, bbl	1 00 a 1 25	Hides, lb	5
Potatoes, bu	85 a 90	Calfskins	8
Beans	1 50 a 2 00	Pork, dressed	7 a 8
Butter, lb	22 a 28	Beef, "	6 a 7
Cheese	12 a 15	Mutton, live weight	4 a 5
Eggs, doz	15	Lamb "	5 a 6
		Veal, "	4 a 5
Maple sugar, tub	8 a 10	Turkeys, dressed	16 a 18
do. cake	10 a 12	Chickens "	10 a 15

The Grand Union Hotel, of New York, opposite Grand Central Depot, is one of the most popular of the New York City first-class hotels. It is so conveniently located to the Grand Central Depot, that all expense of carriage and baggage expressage is saved its guests. Persons contemplating visiting or passing through New York will do well to give the Grand Union a trial. The Grand Union supplies every advantage afforded by a first-class hotel, while the rates of charges are moderate, being suited to the stringency of the times.

Breathing Miasma Without Injury.

There is no exaggeration in the statement that thousands of persons residing from one year's end to another in fever and ague regions on this continent and elsewhere, breathe air more or less impregnated with miasma, without incurring the disease, simply and only because they are in the habit of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has frequently happened, and the fact has been amply attested by the parties themselves, that persons surrounded on all sides by neighbors suffering the tortures of this shivering and burning plague have enjoyed absolute immunity from it, thanks to the protection afforded by the Bitters. Nor is that standard anti-febrile cordial less efficacious in remedying than in preventing chills and fever, bilious remittents, and disorders of a kindred type. Taken between the paroxysms, it speedily mitigates their violence and eventually prevents their recurrence. These facts, convincingly established by evidence, appeal with peculiar force to travelers and sojourners in malarious districts.

True Merit Will Win.

A few years since the proprietors of Dr. Morris's Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound introduced it here. It was not puffed, but sold on its merits. Our people soon found it to be reliable, and already it has become the most staple and popular pulmonary remedy in the market. It quickly cures the worst coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, asthma, and incipient consumption. Nothing acts so nicely in whooping cough, and it is so pleasant that children readily take it. Containing no opium, or other dangerous drug, it is as safe as it is sure. Trial size, 10 cts.; large sizes, 50 cts. and One Dollar. Sold by I. N. THORN & CO., Brattleboro.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cts.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR **The Universal Piles Pills.** Will cure any case, or money refunded. Price only 50c. Sent postpaid on receipt of retail price by F. E. Smith & Co., sole agents, Middlebury, Vt. Sold in Brattleboro by I. N. Thorn & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIVER PILLS are the best in the world.

Time-proof Teeth.

The teeth may be rendered time-proof by brushing them daily with Sozodont. No tartar can encrust them, no canker affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if this pure and delicious dentifrice is faithfully used to the exclusion of every other preparation.

Mutilated furniture is made perfect with Spalding's Glue.

The Princess Yturbide, daughter of the ex-Emperor of Mexico, while in Philadelphia occupied apartments at the Colonnade Hotel, and pays high compliments to its excellent management and quiet comfort.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, is becoming more popular every day since its reduction from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

Births.

In Brattleboro, March 18, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Fayette D. Read. March 21, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leonard.

In Williamsville, March 19, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Sparks.

Near Denver, Colorado, March 15, a son to W. H. and Sophia Walker.

Marriages.

In Brattleboro, Feb. 18, by Rev. N. F. Perry, Herbert L. Evans of Wichita, Kansas, and Lilla Gardnier of Brattleboro.

In Guilford, March 25, by Rev. N. F. Perry, John A. Bond of Guilford and Martha A. Streeter of Vernon.

In Putney, March 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. Foster, assisted by Rev. Mr. Russell, Hollis C. Squires and Carrie K., daughter of S. W. Houghton.

In Whitingham, March 11, by H. N. Hix, Esq., F. F. Peck of Charlemont, Mass., and Julia A. Hicks of W.

In Graitteville, Mass., March 14, by Rev. H. H. Hamilton, R. N. Fairbank of Townshend, Vt., and Isadore Brinkerhoff of Forge Village, Mass.

In Northfield, Mass., March 18, by Rev. S. P. Putnam, Frederick Simonds and Nettie Severance.

Deaths.

In Brattleboro, March 20, Hannah, wife of Alpheus Stevens, aged 64. March 24, Daniel, son of Martin Austin, aged 4 years.

In Marlboro, March 5, Fayette R. Howe, aged 53.

In Putney, March 18, Minnie E., daughter of Rev. P. M. Frost, aged 10 months, 18 days. March 22, Emma A. Lord, aged 34.

In Grafton, March 12, Silas S. Davis, aged 50.

In Walpole, N. H., March 2, Mrs. Luther Burt, aged 81. March 20, Levi Chapin, aged 80.

In Rowe, Mass., March 29, Ella M., wife of Roland S. Tuttle and daughter of Dr. George Harvey of Williamsville, Vt., aged 29.

In Shelburne Falls, Mass., Feb. 24, Wm. B. Caswell, Jr., aged 24 years, 10 months.

New Advertisements.

FACTS Worth Knowing

I have just purchased a stock of fine

Japan and Oolong Teas,

At the greatly reduced prices which the market now offers, and therefore am enabled to make lower prices on these goods than has been done, for the same quality, in this town

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

Look at the following prices, which I will guarantee 16 to 15 per cent. lower than you are buying for elsewhere.

Choice Japan	- - -	65 cts.
Fine do.	- - -	50 "
Choice Oolong	- - -	65 "
Fine do.	- - -	50 "

In 3 or 5 lb. lots, 5 cts. per pound less on either of the above kinds.

☞ Call and get samples and satisfy yourselves that what I say is true.

Seeds---Seeds!

Hordegrass, Clover, Red Top, and also a full assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which I will sell you at low prices.

FLOUR!

Don't Forget that I continue to sell those Choice Brands of Flour, "Moss Rose," "Martin's," "Crocker's," and "Webber's," and give guarantees with every barrel.

A. C. DAVENPORT.

Brattleboro, March 29, 1877. 13

TWO first-floor tenements to rent at $8 and $11 per month. Inquire of JENNE & SHERMAN.

Brattleboro, March 28, 1877. 13-14

NOW is the time to obtain fine, historic and truthful portraits, thoroughly endorsed.

LIFE SIZE PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT

HAYES

Executed in the highest style of lineal art, by Wm. E. Marshall,

"America's Most Celebrated Engraver."

Price $2 per copy. Desiring to have sample copies of our portraits of Hayes and Wheeler distributed at once, that we may receive the benefit of having them seen by the public, we will send them to subscribers until May 1st, at the nominal price of $1.60 each. Address Oscar Marshall, 607 Broadway, New York.

Notice.

THE LEGAL VOTERS in the town of Brattleboro are hereby warned to meet at the Town Hall in said Brattleboro, **on Saturday, the 31st day of March, A.D. 1877,** at 2 o'clock P.M., to act upon the following proposition:

ARTICLE 1. To see if said town of Brattleboro will vote to aid the Brattleboro and Whitehall Railroad in its construction.

ARTICLE 2. If such aid is voted, to see how it shall be granted, to what amount, and in what form the money shall be raised, and how paid by the town.

ARTICLE 3. To appoint three commissioners to carry into effect this aid, if such aid is granted by said town.

S. N. HERRICK,
WM. F. RICHARDSON,
DWIGHT GOODENOUGH, } SELECTMEN.
Brattleboro, March 13, 1877. 11-13

Dog Collars.

A LARGE assortment of NEW STYLES just received at BANGER & THOMPSON'S. 11-13

New Advertisements.

JUST LOOK!

DOWN GO THE PRICES

WE ARE SELLING

Strictly pure Cinnamon for	50c.	Formerly $	.80
" " Pepper for	30c.	"	.45
" " Allspice	30c.	"	.45
" " Ginger	25c.	"	.35
" " Cream Tartar	50c.	"	.60
Very best Japan Tea	75c.	"	1 00
Very choice " "	65c.	"	.75
Very best Black Tea	75c.	"	1 00
Very choice " "	60c.	"	.75
Very best Eng. Breakfast Tea	75c.	"	1 00
Very best Young Hyson Tea	$1 00.	"	1 25

FLOUR At the lowest market rates,

AND OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION!

☞ The reason for this reduction is the depreciation of goods in market, and we propose to give our customers the benefit of it.

WE ALSO H