

Windsor County Reformer

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VOLUME XXVI.

BATTLEBORO, VERMONT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1901.

FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

NUMBER 25.

The Glenwood Oak Stove

with triangular revolving grate is acknowledged the most perfect working oak stove ever made. This grate keeps the fire absolutely free from clinkers so that the fire need not be let out the entire winter.

It shakes and turns the easiest of any grate you ever saw, and saves fuel. Call and see them.



EMERSON & SON, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

THE PROFESSIONS.

BACON & HOOKER, Attorneys at Law, 12 and 14 Utility Building, 25-27

DRS. BOWEN & TUCKER, Office and Res. Leonard Office hours at Block: 7:30 to 9 A. M., 12:30 to 2 P. M., 6:30 to 8 P. M.

DR. A. KNAPP, Dentist, Hooker Block, opp. Brooks House, Brattleboro, Vt.

DR. C. S. CLARK, Dentist, Whitney Block, Brattleboro, Vt.

A. I. MILLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Hooker Block, Brattleboro, Vt. Office hours 9 till 9, 1 to 2, 6:30 to 8.

G. S. GOLDWATER, D.D.S., Dentist, Northfield, Mass., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 25-29

DR. GEO. R. ANDERSON, Physician and Surgeon, Office and residence 88 Main Street, Surgery, in all its branches, a specialty. Office hours: until 10 a. m., 1 to 2:30 p. m., 6:30 to 8 evening. Telephone "Brooks House," 21

DR. H. L. WATERMAN, 41 Elliot St., Office hours: 12:30 to 2:30 & 5 to 8 P. M., 40

WATERMAN & MARTIN, Attorneys at Law, Bank Block, Brattleboro, Vt.

DENTISTRY in all its branches. Teeth extracted without pain. H. R. KIRKLAND, D. D. S., 83 Main Street, 25-27

G. F. BARBER, D. D. S., Union Block, over Greene's drug store, Brattleboro, Vt.

JAMES CONLOND, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Brattleboro, Vt. Office in Crosby Block, residence, No. 3 Walnut St., Office hours: 9 to 9 a. m., 1:30 to 4, and 7 to 9 p. m., 25-27

DR. R. E. LYNCH, office and residence 40 Elliot St., Brattleboro, Vt. Office hours: 1 to 4 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m., 41-43

DR. H. G. PETTEE, Dentist, Crosby Block, over Holden's drug store, 25-27

C. S. PRATT, M. D., 18 North Main Street, Brattleboro, Office hours until 9 a. m.; 1 to 2:30 p. m.; 6:30 to 8 p. m., 41-43

FREMONT HAMILTON, M. D., Office and residence, No. 34 North Main Street, hours until 8 a. m., 1 to 2:30 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m., 25-27

JOHN E. GALE, Attorney at Law, Guilford, Vermont, 18-19-19-21

TRADES.

JOHN DUNLEVY, Custom Tailor, Byther Block, up one flight. Cleaning, Repairing and Pressing done at short notice, 10-12

W. J. JACOBS, Horse Shoeing and Jobbing, Canal St., 37-39

G. H. HALL, Carpenter and Sider, Dealer in slate, 28 Clark Street, 25-27

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CLAPP & JONES, Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Pictures and Framing, 15-17

BARROWS & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in Coal of all kinds. Office No. 33 Main Street, Brattleboro, 35-37

TRIMMED HATS

A Great Variety.

Bargains in OSTRICH FEATHERS.

DOLLS, NEW LOT.

MRS. S. S. HUNT.

Over Thompson's Jewelry Store.

TRY

The New Breakfast Food,

MALTED BARLEY.

We also have fresh

Prepared Buckwheat

for Pancakes.

OUR ALL LEAF LARD

is the best in the market.

J. E. GLEASON.

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ARTHUR H. H. LEWIS, D. V. S.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate Western Veterinary College, Kansas City, Mo. Surgery in all its branches.

Office at C. S. STOCKWELL'S STABLE.

Telephone 28-2 32-32 Rear Crosby Block, West Brattleboro.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES FROM THE DAM PROJECT.

AN EXPERT LOOKS IT OVER THIS WEEK.

A Scheme That Obviates All the Difficulties of the Past—A Market in Prospect for 300,000 Horse Power or as Much as We Wish to Sell to be Transmitted to the Cities—Like Opportunities for All Vermont.

H. C. Buck of Boston, New England agent for the Wager and Goodell electrical companies—and a Vermonteer by lineage, being by the way of the Norwich family that furnished two members of congress, as well as speakers of the General Assembly in Daniel and D. Azro A. Buck, the former of whom was one of the fathers of the state—was in town Wednesday to look over the ground, the surveys and the papers in the Connecticut dam project. Mr. Buck, who has in his day done a number of big things in electrical enterprises, some of them involving amounts up into the millions, has the biggest project of all in view now in the shape of a company which can be likened to that of the great milk companies supplying the cities, to buy power wherever companies or individuals will develop and sell it transmit it electrically to great centers like Boston and there from a great storage battery to wholesale or retail it to users, manufacturers, street and steam railways, electric light companies, and so on, up to a hold capable of almost infinite extension in domestic use in heating, lighting and household labor where present prices put it beyond reach for the average people. The conception while Napoleonic is practical and sure of realization, if not today not long hence in the rapid development of electrical science. In ultimate analysis the question is whether to do these things coal shall be dug from the bowels of the earth and then transported across the country to the user who must then see 50 per cent of it wasted in the process of using; or whether the power shall be used which Mother Nature has provided in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the world, which only need to be taken and harnessed and transferred as the electrical wire will do, from the place of production to the place of use, with no necessary waste and no expense except the interest and depreciation on the plant required. It is impossible to look ahead at the great dam project when it comes the mountain streams of Vermont will become sources of vast wealth—equal to that of her mines and quarries and her peculiarly valuable soil.

Brattleboro is best situated of all the state to partake of this harvest. Mr. Buck went to the dam project and always said that the undeveloped water power here is one of the most promising in the whole country because of the vast storage back in the river for nearly 20 miles, making it a reliable power at all times, and because of the small cost comparatively of harnessing it here is over 20,000 Horse Power net, which at \$10 per H. P. far lower price than is anywhere else means \$200,000 per year income if it can be all disposed of. The cost of a dam according to Engineer Fuller's figures 17 years ago would be from \$100,000 to \$150,000 depending on where it is located. Of course the cost of the electrical equipment, generator, transformers, etc., would represent a large amount more, up into the hundreds of thousands, possibly, but not enough so that the sale of 20,000 H. P. even at 85 would yield a rich return on the capital invested.

The trouble with the dam project when a few citizens made a large preliminary expenditure 17 years ago, was first that it was on the eve of the great electrical development when it soon became evident that the old methods of utilizing water power were going by, and second that it meant a large investment in the future for several years until business enough could be brought here to consume the power provided.

Both these difficulties are solved by present conditions. Under such a project as Mr. Buck outlines there need not be idle investment whatever; for there is plenty of market for every pound of power that can be obtained, and such a company as he has in mind would be ready to take the whole of it under a 10 year contract at \$10 per H. P. per year. Of course to subserve Brattleboro's interest there would be a provision that any and all industries here, now existing or to come, should be served at the same price. It is a matter of course, that it is in the air as yet. But it is just the same thing that is sure to come before long.

It is not believed now that the opposition that blocked the application for a charter before the New Hampshire legislature a few years ago would make trouble again. But even if it did, so far as the local project is concerned, good lawyers advise that the dam could be built without a special charter.

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LAST DAY INTERESTING AT COUNTY COURT.

Only Four Divorces Granted Out of Thirty-Nine New Trial Demanded in Stoddard Will Case—Old Brattleboro Men Seize Case Goes Off Docket—Henry Eddy Goes to Asylum—Candey Convicted of Perjury.

The county court adjourned Friday to convene again November 12 for the further consideration of criminal cases. The case of state against Leon Candey for perjury was considered Friday. No defense was put in, an objection being made to the whole proceeding. The jury after some deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. No sentence was given. In the case of state against Howard M. Burke, charged with selling intoxicating liquor, a fine of \$25 and costs was imposed. In the case of the state against Henry Eddy for petty larceny, a fine of \$10 and costs was imposed, the court taking into consideration his having been confined for several months in the jail at New-fane awaiting trial. On account of broken health he was taken to the Brattleboro hospital for treatment. In the case of state against George Heath for petty larceny the same fine was imposed, he also having been confined in jail for several months.

An extended hearing was given the Stoddard will case from Westminster. It was on the motion to set aside the verdict early in the term sustaining the will, and 10 or a dozen affidavits were presented in behalf of the contestants, to the effect that jurors had heard conversations and some of them talked about the case. The jurors complained of being present in court and denied saying anything or listening to anything improper as they understand it. Counter affidavits from those accused of improper talk with or in the presence of jurors were also presented and they denied it. The court denied the notice, remarking that although some of the jurors might have been indiscreet in saying that there had been a fair trial and the quick decision rendered indicated that there had been no undue influence.

In the case of Martin Leonard, claimant, final judgment was rendered confirming the decree of Justice Merrillfield, concerning the liquor in question and ordering it destroyed. The case, which has been hanging in court for a number of years, was over beer from the Hampden Brewing company of Springfield, Mass., consigned to them and seized as it was in the process of delivery between the depot and the country across the bridge. It was set for hearing next after the Leon Candey case and the parties were on hand apparently ready and full of light, but that night they concluded that they had important business at Brattleboro and would let it go.

Full a divorce case were heard, but only four decrees have been granted. The others are either denied or held under consideration. The decrees are:

Geo Lynde from Mary Lynde for adultery.
Carrie Warner from C. D. Warner for willful desertion.
Lucy Pratt from William Pratt for neglect and refusal to support.
Marian A. Goodenough from George Goodenough for neglect and refusal to support.

PROTECTIVE GRANGE FAIR.

Successful Supper and Sale in Grange Hall Wednesday Evening—Booths Handsomely Decorated and Lighted by Electric Lights.

Protective Grange held its annual fair and festival in Grange hall, Wednesday evening, and the event was crowded with the success which always attends the efforts of the grangers on this occasion. The chicken pie supper, noted for its excellence in years past, was up to the usual standard and an unusually large number of people partook of the assortment of choice eatables which filled the tables in the lower hall.

The main hall presented a festive appearance with its handsome decorations and brightly lighted booths, and it was filled during the evening with a crowd of children and grown people. Streamers of red and white bunting were strung from the center of the hall to points about the wall and flags of different nations were draped about the wall. At the extreme right and hot chocolate booth decorated in orange and white with trimmings of running pine. It was attended by Mrs. W. G. Cook, Mrs. W. G. Cook and Mrs. F. A. Cook. Next to it stood the booth from which fancy articles were sold. It was elaborately decorated with streamers of pink and green crepe paper and pink roses. Mrs. Freeman Hamilton and Mrs. Arthur Chamberlain were in charge.

A new idea for a grab bag and something which was surrounded by little folk as long as their money lasted, was the booth attended by Mrs. I. W. Sargent. It represented a huge nickel-in-the-slot machine and gave forth numerous exciting looking bundles in return for five-cent pieces.

Hopeful bitter sweet over a background of white, formed effective decorations for the booth of the Protective Grange sewing society. From it were sold all kinds of useful articles, such as aprons, quilts, etc. The booth was in charge of Mrs. Carl Hopkins, Mrs. W. H. Ayer, Mrs. C. H. Prescott and Mrs. Ada Harris.

HARD KNOCKS FOR BREWERY.

Marlboro, N. H., Officers Make Raid Saturday Morning and Seize Quantity of Liquor—Brattleboro Officers Seize Four Barrels of Whiskey Consigned to the Ottenbach Proprietor—All Liquor Destroyed.

Saturday was a dark day for the proprietors of the brewery and their loss at the hands of the New Hampshire and Vermont authorities was so great that numerous prosperous days will be needed to make the balance come on the right side. Sheriff Moore and Officer Melroy of Marlboro, N. H., visited the brewery in the morning, and made a thorough search of the place finding a large number of bottles filled with whiskey and rum which were brought to this side of the river for safe keeping until the New Hampshire authorities say what shall be done with them. The search was one of the most thorough ever made, the officers going so far as to tear down a large part of the stairs leading to the second story of the building in an effort to discover any secret store room. During the search they moved a large tool chest which stood in the corner of the room, and consequently the barrels were opened and their contents explored. All four contained whiskey in quarts and half pints. The liquor was seized and taken to a safe place in which to await its disposal.

On Saturday afternoon, armed with a search warrant issued on complaint of a number of Brattleboro citizens, Deputy Sheriff Hall and Policeman Ambion visited the freight depot and found four innocent looking sugar barrels billed to Thomas Cummings, Brattleboro, Vt. The name sounded suspiciously like that of the person who paid a brewery fine at Hinsdale last week, and consequently the barrels were opened and their contents explored. All four contained whiskey in quarts and half pints. The liquor was seized and taken to a safe place in which to await its disposal.

The Indian Summer and Explanation of Vermont's History.

Zadok Thompson in his October issue of "The Green Mountain Repository," 1832, writes thus in an article entitled, "Smoky Atmosphere and Indian Summer." The smoky state of the atmosphere in spring and autumn is a phenomenon which is very generally supposed to result from the extensive burnings which prevail at those seasons. These, we have no doubt, often contribute to the production of smoky days in winter, but we are convinced that they are not the only, nor indeed the principal, cause of the phenomenon. We have observed that the trees and other vegetation in winter are not only not withered, but are in a state of comparative luxuriance, and the smoke most dense after our warmest and most productive summers, and about the time when the natural decay of the foliage of the trees and other vegetation is most rapid. Hence we are led to conclude that the atmosphere possesses a solvent power, by which it is capable of raising and supporting the minute particles of decaying leaves and plants without the aid of a greater degree of heat than is necessary for producing a rapid decomposition. This solution goes on until the atmosphere becomes saturated with the particles of decaying matter, and the smoke most dense after our warmest and most productive summers, and about the time when the natural decay of the foliage of the trees and other vegetation is most rapid. Hence we are led to conclude that the atmosphere possesses a solvent power, by which it is capable of raising and supporting the minute particles of decaying leaves and plants without the aid of a greater degree of heat than is necessary for producing a rapid decomposition. 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