

A GREAT MISTAKE has heretofore been made in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, and nervous or sick headache. This is evidenced by the failure on the part of thousands of sufferers to find relief, even though they have exhausted the skill of various physicians and tried numerous so-called remedies. To such Athlophorus is offered as a safe, sure, and quick cure. Its success has been phenomenal, and yet it is not surprising because it will do all that is claimed for it. The Athlophorus Co. will gladly refer any who desire to make an investigation to reliable parties who have been cured by it.

Concord, N. H., March 18, 1886. My father, who is eighty years old, has for years been a great sufferer with rheumatism, also neuralgia, in the stomach. His case was a very severe one and worried not only the family but the doctors as well, who seemed utterly unable to do him any good, as they resorted to the most powerful remedies. My father grew worse and weaker daily, and, unknown to the doctor, we got him to try Athlophorus. Very soon there was an improvement, the pains almost immediately ceased, and there was no longer any cause to keep the doctor in ignorance of what he was using. We told him it was Athlophorus that he was taking, and the doctor told him to continue its use, as it was what he wanted, and so it proved, for he has never been troubled with rheumatism since. J. W. LANE.

Hudson, Mass., May 12, 1886. This is to certify that I have sold more Athlophorus than all other so-called cures for rheumatism combined. It gives universal satisfaction to my many customers. Have sold Athlophorus for three years. W. I. WEST, Druggist.

Every druggist should keep Athlophorus and Athlophorus Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophorus Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (charge paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athlophorus and 50c for Pills. For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, infirmity, block, etc., Athlophorus Pills are unequalled.

And will try and make it an object for you to look at them before you buy. We shall sell the best all-wool Ingrains at the same price as last year, which is the lowest ever known. We sell a good INGRAIN at 38c, and for Chamber Carpets we have good grades for 20c and 25c per yd. We have all the SPRING MATTINGS, and will sell a good quality at 20c. We have EKKMANTS of the very best quality all-wool Ingrain Carpets at 35c per yd. We shall be glad to show you if you do not wish to buy. We have the best quality LAYE GESE FEATHERS, at 68c per pound.

We have some solid Edge Stripe Pique and Check Nainsook at 7c per yard; send to us and get samples. A fresh lot of Real Turkey Red 7 1/2 lbs Damsels in Bonnets, 45c. Good Quality 42 inch Dress Flannels at 30c. A good grade Crash at 5c. An Extra Bargain in Counters at \$1.00 each. Enamelled Table Cloths, 45 inches wide, 30c. Ladies' Gauze Vests, 25c. A full line Geese's Seamless Hose, 16c, regular 25c. A big bargain in Ladies' and Children's Hose, black and colored, at 10c. White Laces, 10c. White Lace Edges, from 2 to 5 inch, at 10c. All-line Torbouch Lace Edges, 32 yards to the piece, at 25c. We always have some bargains that we are glad to show, even if you don't want to buy.

E. W. KUEHN & CO. NEW STORE! I have removed to the store in Ryther Block, 1st Floor.

Where I shall be pleased to welcome all my old customers as well as any new ones that may choose to give me a call. I shall keep in stock a choice line of LADIES' HAIR and FANCY GOODS.

MRS. W. H. PHILLIPS, Ryther Block, Brattleboro, Vt.

BASP CALL on AVANPER CLOAKS. Every Garment remaining in stock now offered at a positive sacrifice from manufacturer's cost.

Save money by securing a garment for next season. Good assortment still left to select from. N. A. HANVBER

WELLS BROTHERS, Custom Boot and Shoe Makers. Herriek & Boyden's Block, ELLIOT ST., BRATTLEBORO.

FOR SALE. Two Concord Buggies and one custom-made Single Strap Breastplate Harness, all new and good. Price low, terms easy. E. M. ANGER, Blacksmith, Canal Street, corner South Main Street, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

LOOK! EVERYBODY!! IN WAST OF Fresh Fish, Oysters, CANNED GOODS, LENSES, ORISGEN, ETC. Will receive prompt attention, as I shall run my cart in a part of the village, as usual. Market at 10 o'clock. HENRY DUNKLE, Brattleboro, Vt.



THE EASTER MIRACLE.

Through the brown, mellow mold The cross lifts its crown of white and gold; Among the bloom that clothes the orchard trees Hum the awakened bees. In every pleasant place A myriad flowers spring up in fragile grace, Where, through the winter darkness, still and deep, Spring called them from their sleep. The gracious rain, the dew, The sun, perform their miracle anew; Reanimating life—a subtle breath— Thrills the cold heart of death.

But not to earth alone Shall the great mystery be known; Oh, soul that questioned in doubt and pain, Thou shalt not ask in vain. Behold how all things grow! The present grows, stirring beneath the sky, Break from their beds at last and find the sky As Easter-time draws nigh. So shalt thou likewise wake, Thy narrow cell, thy elements forsake, Clothed in immortal youth, seeking eternal day, Lie and go thy way.



EASTER EGGS.

Their Symbolic Meaning and Poetic Significance. The egg, symbol of unrevolved life, in all ages and every country has been the subject of poetical myths and legends.

In France and Germany the custom of offering eggs at the Easter festival is so old that its origin is lost. The Russians and Jews also give Easter eggs, while the Persians present them at the beginning of the new year. With the Romans the year commenced at Easter, as it did among the Franks under the name of Maternal presents were bestowed, and as the egg is the emblem of the beginning of all things, nothing better could be found as an offering. The symbolic meaning is not to be misunderstood. Eggs are the germs of fecundity and abundance, and we wish our friends all the blessings contained within its slender shell when we offer the gift, whose fragility represents that of happiness below.

In some remote districts of France it is still customary for the priest of the parish to go round to each house at Easter and bestow on it his blessing. In return he receives eggs both plain and painted. The idea of fabricating imitation eggs in sugar and pasteboard is of comparatively modern origin, and was brought into this country by the gentry of France. In both France and Germany their manufacture is an important source of traffic. In Paris, that city which Béranger says is "full of gold and misery," the splendors of the Easter eggs are almost fabulous. Once Parisian houses furnished, as a present for the infants of Spain, an egg which cost nearly \$4,000. It was a wonder in its way. It was formed of white enamel; on its inside was engraved the gospel for Easter-day; and by an ingenious mechanism a little bird, lodged in this pretty cage, sang twelve airs from as many fashionable operas.

The designs for Easter eggs in Paris are more numerous than the flowers of the field, and more unique and beautiful than the dream of a barbaric king. Eggs, eggs everywhere—eggs everywhere, eggs everywhere, and revealing wonders within, eggs transported on the shoulders of fairies, eggs decorated in every conceivable style and made of every conceivable material.



OSTERA, GODDESS OF SPRING.

When Easter Comes. Easter Sunday comes this year on April 10. "Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after."

This is the ruling which regulates Easter, called by the church the festival of the resurrection—originally the festival of the Pass-over—the passover including the whole interval between the crucifixion of Christ and his resurrection. Originally there was a feast of the Lenticle goddess Ostra, the goddess of spring (whence comes our Anglo-Saxon Easter).

The festival was introduced by preparatory fasting. Some fasted one day, some two, some forty hours, that is the forty hours during which Jesus was supposed to have been a tenant of the tomb. Later the time was extended to forty days, in imitation of Christ's fast of forty days in the Wilderness. Hence came Lent, which, in its present form, cannot be traced back beyond the end of the sixth century.

With the old, but not the oldest Christians the resurrection was all in all—on it the truth of Christianity rested. Christ rose, the vanquisher of death and hell; the first born from the dead; the beginning of the new spiritual creation. Light came out of darkness, as in material creation. From night all things came. The festival was called the "salutary" festival, the "kingly day," the "day of victory," the "crown and head of all festivals."

Functional derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists. A great security of back pepper is arranged, and one wonders whether the latter state commerce bill has destroyed the monopoly of grated cocoon shells.

THE FIRST EASTER.

From a marvelous and most interesting book, called "The Spirit of the New Testament," we take the following description of the first Easter that dawned upon the world: That a strange power was at work, even in the darkness of Calvary, is shown by the events which caused even a superstitions feeling to seize on many of the Jews. Roman centurion himself had been strongly impressed with the strange man whose majesty of spirit was something more than philosophers had ever realized. And there was a reactionary sentiment among the crowd, who returned home whispering to each other with a feeling of self-reproach. Only the priests failed to interpret this voiceless language. They were satisfied. But for them the future finished what the present had begun. Failure and defeat are written on the lives of those who make themselves stronger by opposition to a work consecrated to humanity on which alone its hope can be inscribed the word victory. Jesus had died by his own hand; Herod's ambition was frustrated by exile; Pilate was disgraced and banished; Calphus was removed from the imperial office of high priest, and Annas was finally murdered by a mob in Jerusalem. And many of those who insulted and sought to humiliate Jesus, even in his death of affliction, suffered themselves at the hands of the very power into which they had eagerly delved him. Moreover, even the cross and sacred symbol of life throughout all nations. There is an avenging angel which follows men in the results of their own evil deeds.

The Sabbath of the Passover, the great festival was at hand, and the thoughts of those of Jerusalem were speedily turned to other themes, and the events connected with their own lives. Before it dawned the body of Jesus, ascertained to be lifeless by the Roman guard, was delivered by the consent of Pilate to Joseph of Arimathea. This man, who was not only wealthy, but a member of the sanhedrin, had never given his consent to the extreme measures of the council, and was influenced by the great band of guardian spirits which had surrounded Jesus to devote a tomb, hewn in the rock, to the burial of the body. It was new, it had never been used before, and it was necessary for the work to be wrought within its still and silent chamber. Wrapped in a clean cloth, and surrounded with fragrant spices, the body of the crucified was speedily deposited within the rock and the mouth was closed by a well fitting stone. Two women, who had seen many bitter tears, found a momentary consolation in witnessing that at all events the burial of the man they loved had received some honor.

The site of the true place of burial is, of course, entirely unknown, but over the supposed spot now rises the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Some of the priests went over to find and have a private interview with him. "We request," said they, "that a guard shall be sent down to this tomb until an interval of three days has elapsed, for if you remember, that imposter said he should rise again in three days, and we are desirous of preventing the people and stealing the body, which would be more disastrous than ever, we wish to have the place watched."

Pilate rejoined that they could do just as they pleased; so, accompanied by some soldiers, these Jews, and competent to regulate the proceedings, and competent to regulate the universal itself, repaired to Joseph's garden, sealed the stone at the mouth of the tomb, and appointed a watch to remain by its side. We are well aware that the modern school of critics has expended endless energy upon the slight apparent discrepancy between the two accounts, completely invalidating the evidence in behalf of what is popularly known as "the resurrection." We may boldly say, that if the real conditions under which the ancient records were written, as we know, the discrepancy is not a discrepancy at all, but a reality which the main facts are told. The discrepancies of detail are precisely such as occur every day in the relation of any particular fact. Some will omit this detail; others will omit that; and the central reality stands out clear in the midst.

And now we come to the consummation of the mission of Christ. His birth was spiritual, and his organization revealed its higher powers all through his life. He had been fasting the gifts and powers of a spiritual type of humanity, and dealing on all sides death blows to materialism in every form, and in his death, so far as it could be done, was permitted in order that it should illustrate, for all time, the sublime fact that no mortal man can escape the disintegration of the body.

After such a fearful ordeal as crucifixion, the spirit of Jesus had recoiled from the earth sphere, and passed into the world unseen of mortal eyes, but his body, wonderfully spirit-like, both in its original nature and by waves of triumphant suffering, had vital elements in every particle, and in the darkness and still repose of the intended grave, it lay, not as a corpse, but as a deposit of physical elements sufficient to render the spirit of Christ visible on his return. What was no longer necessary to him was dissipated in the atmosphere, and the remainder absorbed in his spiritualized body. It was the demonstration of a higher law of immortality; and it had never before been revealed to the world. It was this idea of spiritual perfection which Christ sought to impart to his audience; it explains all his words; it dissolves every mystery; it illuminates his whole life. The knowledge of a life after death had been understood on earth long before, and accepted by its greatest thinkers. Hermes Trismegistus, Plato, Socrates, Cicero, and all taught it, and some of them knew it was a fact. It was believed in ancient Egypt, in Persia, in India, among the old order of the Druids, and the Pharisees themselves.

The first thing the devoted women saw who crept into the tomb, was a white sheet, and hood thrown on the floor and strong manhood, and who believed in him from first to last, was the vision of an angel. They had no need to roll away the stone to convey the spices within; for it was done. First one of these faithful signs was seen; then two. And they were a sign of an Easter then and one to come.

The one seen first spoke, and said, "Do not fear. You seek Jesus, the Nazarene, who has been crucified; he has risen; he is not here; look within!" They knew the work, and they knew all its events, and every stage of it. Well might Jesus say he was surrounded by a legion of angels. Go—and tell the others that he is going into Galilee, where he will be seen as he foretold. Do you not remember that he spoke to you of all these things?

Fear of this unusual sign fell upon all. The power was so great that the guard had fallen down in a sort of trance, and the first impulse of the women was to fly from the spot. Mary Magdalene, however, remained, and was still in tears, because she saw the cave was empty, and she did not discover what the cause was. The truth did not dawn upon her at once.

The conviction of Thomas was followed by several other manifestations of Christ, who was believed to have been crucified with his angelic companion, and on other occasions projected his form visibly into the material world and counseled and strengthened "his own."

Some of his followers went, as they had been instructed, into Galilee. Peter resumed there, for a little while, his old trade of fisherman, since the disturbed atmosphere of the city did not permit of meetings, and with several others he saw Jesus standing on the beach, and in a little while they recognized him. With the same spiritual sight he had always manifested, he told them when to cast their nets, and they drew them in full, instead of empty as they had done before. The conviction of Thomas was followed by several other manifestations of Christ, who was believed to have been crucified with his angelic companion, and on other occasions projected his form visibly into the material world and counseled and strengthened "his own."

light of the dawn. Who was it? A man? The goddess? "I heard a familiar voice—and she recognized Jesus." His first words were addressed to woman. Eager to embrace him, she sprang forward, but was forbidden. He was now a spirit himself, and could not bear the contact of a mortal. And he spoke of a speedy return to the life of the invisible world. "I ascend unto my Father and your Father, and my God and your God."

On the appearance of some of his old companions, who he believed to believe the facts, he spoke with a word of welcome. "Do not fear," said he; "tell the others, and they shall see me in Galilee." The difficulty was to obtain credence for an account so strange, and until they had seen him themselves there was a natural feeling of incredulity among many of them. Peter had himself investigated the empty grave in the rock he returned home more full of astonishment than of the satisfaction arising from joy.

Meanwhile the soldiers who had been placed on guard reserved, and finding the rock torn open, and no one there, or anywhere present, recalled their strange vision of angelic presences. Fearful of the consequences to themselves, they repaired to certain members of the sanhedrin, under whose orders they had acted, and told the literal truth. An immediate council was held, and it was resolved to hush up the story, both for the sake of the men and their own priestly interests. Any publicity would only have stirred up a renewed interest in the martyred Nazarene. At all costs that was to be avoided. The soldiers were bribed to state that his companions had stolen away the body, and they were only too ready to follow the advice. The priests, also, privately spread this report among a large number of persons in Jerusalem, and made the last effort to destroy the glowing truth which had been unfolded there. To account of the recent events was ever to be written—the Nazarene was even to be expunged from existence.

The result was what it always is in such cases. They simply excluded themselves from the bright sun rays of a new day, and from all share in its warmth and beauty. The next appearance of Christ was to two of his companions, who were miles away from the city on their way to a small village. They had decided to go there, to be away from the city of Jerusalem, still heavy with the sphere of a terrible spiritual conflict, and their company was in its warmth and beauty. The next appearance of Christ was to two of his companions, who were miles away from the city on their way to a small village. They had decided to go there, to be away from the city of Jerusalem, still heavy with the sphere of a terrible spiritual conflict, and their company was in its warmth and beauty.

"What are you conversing about?" he asked of the sad looking men. One of them replied that he surely must have heard of the terrible events which had recently occurred in the city. "That event?" asked Jesus. "The martyrdom of the great prophet, Jesus of Nazareth, who was condemned to death and crucified by the priests and Roman authorities. We had hoped he would have been the one who would have delivered our race. The thing of which we spoke, I have passed, and some of our women friends have astonished us by saying that they have seen him and also a vision of angels, who declared that he is alive. A few of us at once went to the tomb and found it was, indeed, empty, but we saw nothing of him, and we cannot believe it."

Then Jesus endeavored to teach them the necessities of the work of this martyred prophet. "His fulfilled prophecies by all these sufferings you deplore," he said. "Can you not see that they were necessary. The Jewish Christ was appointed to be a prophet to the world." And he sought to illustrate the victory of truth over opposition.

"Do you not know me?" he asked, before the astonished men had time to reply—to avoid the human contact he could not yet bear—he vanished like a spirit from their sight. Their skepticism was shattered at a blow; an eager to communicate their own convictions to the others, they sped to Jerusalem, and joined them in the hour of dusk. "Oh! we have been so deceived by the words of a stranger who joined us on the road, and explained to us the real meaning of the crucifixion. At what you were listening to him, I showed us who he was. It is all true; we also have seen the Christ." The little group sat together in the twilight, with hope and belief at last rising within their hearts. The circle was of harmony and faith in the man, though here and there a faint shadow of doubt still lingered in the mind of some of the women. They still spoke of the man, and Jesus, who perceived all that was going on, in a moment stood in the midst of them. He passed through the closed doors, for he had the complete power over matter, and he had the control of man. His presence startled them all, and they knew not what to think. How did he come? They may recognize him, and the doubts fled to the winds. He showed them the remains of the woman, packed in his hands and feet.

"Do not be troubled," he said. "See—it is I—yourself! Touch me, for a spirit has no flesh and bone as I have. Well can we understand the paradoxical mental condition of that little group of witnesses. They 'disbelieved for joy.'"

He afterwards endeavored to explain to them the nature of the Messianic work. Then he again disappeared as mysteriously as he came. Thomas, who had been absent at this meeting, was on the next occasion present. He had heard the emphatic statements of his friends, but like many skeptical persons, had refused to believe them unless he could be a witness himself. Jesus was perfectly well aware of this, and gave the required proof. Again he passed through closed doors and breathed on them all his beautiful words of peace. By then addressed Thomas and told him that he was at the head of the table on his right side. Thomas obeyed, and uttered an exclamation of amazement—"My God! the Master!"

The conviction of Thomas was followed by several other manifestations of Christ, who was believed to have been crucified with his angelic companion, and on other occasions projected his form visibly into the material world and counseled and strengthened "his own."

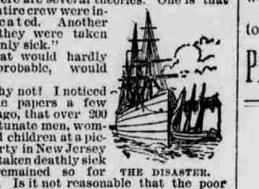
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"Why do you weep?" asked one of the spirits, addressing her. And she suddenly turned and saw another form in the faint

A CAPTAIN'S EXPERIENCE.

A New Explanation of the Oregon Disaster, and some other Information of Great Importance.

The mystery surrounding the shipwreck of the Oregon has never been solved. That a vessel crashed into her is certain—that is all. The best evidence we have yet encountered is that of Captain S. Greenwood, master of the steamer Kanawha, which was between Newbern, N. Va., and Providence, R. I. In conversation with the writer, Capt. Greenwood said: "On the night in which the Oregon was sunk, I was steaming along on a course South and East of the collision. It was about 11 o'clock when the lookout reported a sail on the port bow. I was on the bridge at the time and immediately sighted the boat. It seemed to be moving in an unsteady manner. I was bearing directly over our course in order to avoid the collision. As she passed us I hailed her, but received no reply, although she was within easy hailing distance. I could not detect any life upon her, but her lights were burning. She seemed to be plunging along almost in any direction and without any regard for other vessels. I am quite sure it was the same craft that a few hours afterwards ran into the Oregon. "But Captain, how do you account for her strange movements?" "There are several theories. One is that the entire crew were intoxicated. Another is that they were taken suddenly sick."



"Why not? I noticed in the papers a few days ago, that over 300 unfortunate men, women and children at a picnic party in New Jersey were taken deathly sick and remained so for several hours. Is it not reasonable that the poor fellows aboard the ship might meet the same fate?" "But sickness common on shipboard?" "As common as on land. I always go prepared for emergencies, and what is more, I protect my men against the coming on of disease."

"And do you only use it on shipboard?" "No, indeed. I use it in my own family. My wife had those troubles which nearly every woman has—weakness, bearing down pains and irregularities, which finally ended in a very large and painful swelling in the side. The best physicians of New York treated her. Some called it a tumor, others a cancer, but none cured her. I began to use the wonderful remedy I used on the steamer. In a very short time the swelling disappeared, and she regained her health and strength, and is perfectly well to-day."

"And what medicine is it, pray?" "Hunt's Remedy. I myself have been cured of a terrible case of catarrh of the bladder by its use, and I would not be without it for anything. I have had several men on my steamer that had the first stages of Bright's disease of the kidneys beyond a question, but they are well men to-day."

"Captain Greenwood is a man of standing, and his statements can be relied upon. There is so much corroborative testimony about the same remedy, however, that the public are well informed as to its great merits, and are unquestionably decreasing disease and death by its use."

PURPORTS TO BE FUNNY. A Little Nonsense Now and Then is Relished by the Wisest Men.

A CASE FOR PASTER. "Look here, St. Jane, I do let a quabit bottle of larder's brandy in dat cabobahd when I went out to took home dat 'olm, an' now dey isn't enough of dat tonic to weaken one dose of my cough mixture. Whar dat larder's brandy is 'peet'?" "How I know whar come of you fober? You might get more sense dan put anything in dat air cabobahd; it's his him full of cockroaches."

"Well, you 'ol man done not hit by cockroach, den, foh I jes' met him down street fight in wid two policemen whar was tyin' him down on a dray."—[Burdette.]

"And do you doubt my love?" he asked, passionately. "No, George," she answered with admirable poise, "but when you say that the day you could care, wither in an era of living devotion and tender solicitude, you—person me, dear—you put it on a trill-toe tickle. You seem to forget, George, that I am a widow."—[New York Sun.]

Mistress (to errand)—Did you tell those ladies at the door that I was not at home? Servant—Yes, mum. Mistress—What did they say? Servant—How fortunate!—[New York Sun.]

Mistress (cooking)—I have made the fire and scooped the breakfast! New Servant—Well, mum, you needn't wait for me. After his sit down and eat whin yer git it ready—[Life.]

O. J. PRATT'S

Nos. 1 and 2 Granite Block. Silk Department.

Special Spring Sale of DRESS SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS.

Having now received my full Spring Stock of Silk Goods and Velvets I am prepared to offer several extraordinary bargains in genuine class Goods. Bargain No 1 will comprise 3 pieces heavy Black Gros Grain Silk. 2 pieces handsome Black Satin Rhadame, and 10 extra heavy and soft Colored Gros Grain Silks, all at the unparalleled low price of 89c per yard. This lot of Silks are all of standard makes, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction in wear. Bargain No 2 will consist of 20 pieces of the same class of Goods in a superior quality, including 6 pieces very heavy Brocaded Silks and Satins, all at \$1.00 per yard, never before offered by any house in city or town below \$1.25 per yard. Similar lines in the very finest and best qualities at \$1.25 and \$1.49, would be cheap at \$1.50 and \$1.75. Trimming Velvets in stripes, checks and figures, in black and all shades to match Dress Goods.

Prices Always the Lowest at PRATT'S. SPRING OPENING.

Suits for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children

In Sacks, Four Button Cutaways, Prince Alberts, and all of the latest designs. Please bear in mind as we do no custom work, you can find in our stock a class of Fine Goods for style, fit and finish that cannot be found elsewhere in town. Spring and Fall Oversacks, Silk faced and silk lined throughout, light and dark colors. We feel safe in saying that you can get a fit equal to the finest custom work at about one-half the expense. ODD PANT. Our youths' pants are cut by A. Shuman & Co., of Boston, and are second to none for beauty and fit.

Don't buy one Dollar's worth of Clothing until you call on STARKEY & WELLMAN.

FURNISHINGS. Our spring stock of Furnishings for gentlemen includes all that is neat and nobby. Fancy Shirts in chevrons and Garnir's percales, warranted perfectly fast color. Imported Kid Gloves with silk embroidered backs, all shades, \$1.25 to \$2.00. Silk and Satin Ties from 25c to \$1.00. Trunks and Bags, a large variety. And in fact everything that consists in making up a first-class outfit for a man or child.

STARKEY & WELLMAN. Combination Clothiers.

WE PAY FOR THIS SPACE And it would be a very unprofitable advertisement for us if we did not do by you just as we represent.

We have just opened a new lot of Japan, Young Hyson, and Oolong Teas which we will sell at 50 cents per pound, and a trial will convince you that they are a bargain and worthy of your attention.

STICKNEY BROS. LITTLE 33 Elliot St. Brattleboro.

Special Bargains for the next two weeks in Fancy Goods, Kitchen Furnishings Toys and Notions.

F. L. SHAW. "PERFECTION"

Was married upon A. Rodman's butter by Prof. Alford at the Bay State Fair, Boston, Oct., '86, because it was the only butter that scored 100 Points at the Largest Fair ever held in New England. It was made by the COOLEY PROCESS. T. H. Williams, Pres. Am. Jersey Cattle Club. T. J. Mann, Secy. T. G. Coomans, Pres. Holstein-Friesian Breeders Assoc. T. H. Waller, Jr. Secy. Mr. Ross W. E. Glanville at the "Midland" Havana England; the Duke of Sutherland at "Christie's" England. Very Large Majority of the best dairy men in All Countries. The Cooley Creamer has more Labor Saving Conventions than any other, including Elevators, Cabinets with refrigerators, Bottom and Service Skimming Attachments, &c. &c. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vermont.

WALL PAPER New Goods now ready, embracing ALL GRADES, from Brown Blanks to the finest Bronzes. Elegant Assortment of CEILING DECORATIONS Estimates given on Ceiling work. Goods cheerfully shown.

W. R. GEDDIS At Steen's Old Stand.