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The Improved VAPOR STOVE,
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It's hard to smile when the back is aching, the head throbbing, and the body is full of pain. The thing to do is to rid yourself of the aches and pains, and Munyon will help you do it.

The Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedies, made up of discoveries and combinations in medicine, are a veritable boon to mankind. The world is rapidly being converted by truth and evidence, and soon the Munyon school of medicine will be accepted and recognized as the only school that is safe and sure. Here's proof. Will you study it?
Rev. Nicholas Goebel, 1805 Broadway, Camden, N. J., says: "For years I suffered with catarrh, which gradually began to affect my lungs. I tried all sorts of treatment without obtaining relief, and was becoming discouraged, when I heard of a wonderful cure of a case of insanity at Williamstown, N. J., by Munyon's Remedies. I decided to try Munyon's treatment, with the result that I have been completely cured of both my catarrh and lung troubles."
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J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.
are offering to the general public the largest and most complete line of
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OUR LINE OF Excelsiors, Parlor and New Leo Cook Stoves is unrivalled for beauty of finish and superior construction, as well as for celebrity in practical work. Our "Excelsior" Cook, in particular, has no superior on this or any other market.
OUR RANGES, the New Royal, New Washington, New Magic, Splendid and Victor, are well known in this community for their excellent worth as home "comforts."
WOOD STOVES are more popular this season than for years past, and we are selling the best makes. The "Excelsior Air Tight," with Three Bodies, Cast Top and Bottom, neatly ornamented with Spun Brass Urn and Nickel Foot Rail, is the best on the market and cheap.
OUR HEATING STOVES are selected with care, and none but the best makes are sold by us. SPEAR'S GOLDEN SUN FIREPLACE HEATERS are superior to all other makes. The People have demonstrated this fact. The Rupert Double and Single Heaters, Magnet Regal, Morning Light, Vulcan, Egg and Crystal Heating Stoves "have all been tried and not found wanting." Our Oil Heating Stoves give perfect satisfaction.
MEAT CUTTERS and Lard Presses, all sizes, at very low prices. Lard Cans 25, 40, 50, and 75 pounds. Colanders, hand made and city made. Toilet Sets, Comb Cases, Crumb Trays and Brush, Dust Brushes, Feather Dusters, Ironing Boards, Cake Boards, Slaw Cutters, Cedar Tubs, Wash Boards, Clothes Horses, Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins, Pie Pans, Pudding Pans, Cake Pans, Jelly Pans, and an endless variety of other articles needed in any household.
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We thank you for all past favors, and hope to share your future orders.
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REFERENCES:—Market St. National Bank, Phila.; Gilbert Studio, 925 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE SMILE OF A CHILD.

The smile of a child to a weary heart,
Like dew on the thirsty earth,
Is a springing well whence teardrops start
In flow of joy from living worth.

The smile of a child is a gift from heaven,
Brightening the way of toil;
Like golden clouds floating at even,
Bathing with beauty God's flower gemmed soil;

Like incense as its fragrance waves
And floats on the air the while
'Neath richly sculptured architraves
Or thickly peopled aisle.

Give me knowledge, give me health,
But in grief and sorrow wild
Give me the wealthiest known of wealth—
The artless smile of a child.
—Clark W. Bryan in Good Housekeeping.

COST OF SABLES.

How the Price Advances After the Skin Leaves Siberia.

Up in the great watershed dividing Siberia and Mongolia lives a peculiar race of people, half Chinese, half Tibetans. Few Europeans have ever seen them. In fact, with the exception of one or two enterprising explorers or geographical enthusiasts who have crossed the Altai range, European eyes have never gazed upon the aboriginal Syots of northern Mongolia.

Sable hunting in the Siberian mountains and northern Mongolia is confined almost exclusively to the Syots and other native races, and it would surprise a good many fur dealers in England to know the prices which are paid by the Siberian traders to these poor aborigines for the skins they collect.

The Siberian trader, knowing his market, makes periodical journeys into Mongolia. It is safe to say he does not take a kopek of money with him, but he drags behind him a well stuffed caravan loaded with tea, tobacco, gunpowder and shot, strings of beads for the women and roughly made moccasins for the men. In due course he will come across a Syot encampment.

The trader sits on his wagon and barters cheerfully. With the eye of a connoisseur and with fingers rendered deft by long practice he sees and feels the smooth, warm skins of the little animals.

This small black one—well, a two ounce packet of tobacco is enough for that; that large black one—a handful of shot and an equal quantity of gunpowder; a packet of tea for a lovely skin with a long black stripe down the center; this one, a fine skin, but a little bit hurt by the shot entering the back—well, say a string of beads for that.

In their original undressed state it is safe to say that the skins do not cost the Siberian trader much more than a few pence each on the average. As the poor sable travels farther westward, however, he gets dearer and dearer. In Tomsk one can buy a very good sable for something like 5 or 6 rubles, about 13s. In Omsk few are sold under 10 rubles—£1 1s. In Moscow 100 per cent goes on. In St. Petersburg no one except the middle class or a functionary would wear a sable under £5. In Paris and London a real Siberian sable skin will fetch anything up to £20, but the imitation sables of the present day have done much to depreciate this wonderful trade.—London Mail.

HIS HIGH PRICED EYE.

How a Clever Bunko Game Was Played on a Son of Sunny Italy.

A well planned scheme was worked on a down town Italian confectioner the other night whereby he lost $50. About 2 p. m. a man who had one good eye and one glass eye came wandering along the street and stopped at this Italian's fruit stand. He stooped over to look at some of the fruit, when unexpectedly his glass eye fell from its socket down among the bananas and oranges.

The pretending purchaser at once began a diligent search for the missing glass eye. With both hands he clawed into the fruit, scattering it in all directions. The Italian came forward and told the stranger to stop. The one eyed man explained that his glass eye had dropped down there and that he wanted to get it.

The Italian became enraged and told the stranger to come around in the evening and he could get the other eye. The man explained he was a stranger and would not be here in the evening, but if he (the Italian) found the eye he should bring it to his hotel, where $100 would be paid to him.

An hour later another man came along, pretended to make a purchase, and while fingering around in the fruit suddenly espied the wonderful glass eye. The man from Italy made a grab for it, but was too late, as his would be customer already had it. Both claimed the eye, and a quarrel ensued. The Italian patched matters up by giving the stranger $50 for the eye, thinking he would get $100 upon returning it and he would have $50 clear.

He went to the hotel with the eye to get the $100 that he was told awaited him there. He found that no such man had been there and no $100 was left there for him. He then saw how he was worked and notified the police.—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

Sheep Ticks.

Every one who has sheep knows the tick, the worst pest of this animal, that does serious harm to the young lambs without suspicion of the cause to the shepherd. This reddish brown creature is a wingless fly and a very greedy bloodsucker. A dozen of them on a lamb will quickly suck the little one dry. It is to be looked after at the time of shearing, when these insects go for shelter to the lambs. It is found mostly where the animal cannot reach it—on its head, buried in the skin, sucking the blood.

Its skin is tough, and it is not easily crushed with less than a blow of a hammer. In small flocks it is not much of a job to go through, with a pair of small scissors to cut the ticks in two, but where the flock is over a score it will be necessary to dip the lambs.—Exchange.

The Count's Mistake.

"So Gwendolyn is not to marry the count after all?"

"No, poor man. He tried to tell her that her singing was something that made one glad to live, and his pronunciation was so broken that she thought he said it made one glad to leave, and then she requested him to leave."—Indianapolis Journal.

Testing Him.

Bagley—Do you recollect that $5 I let you have about a year ago?

Brace—Perfectly.

Bagley—That's good. I see your memory is all right. How's your eyesight?—Harlem Life.

A Great Play.

"I can't afford," said the man of moderate means, "to go to many places of amusement, but I am admitted free to the play with the longest run on record, 'The Struggle of Life.'"—New York Sun.

About the year B. C. 220 edible serpents were sold at a penny each in the Egyptian markets. They were shipped to Rome. Italian vipers were cheaper, costing about a half penny each.

In Asia the average number of inhabitants per square mile is 48; in Africa, 15; in America, 8; in Australia, 1.

THE COURT JESTER.

A Practical Joke That Will Sommers Played on Cardinal Wolsey.

Amelia Wofford tells of "The Court Jesters of England" in St. Nicholas. The following is related of King Henry VIII's jester:

Sommers, like Scogan, liked a practical joke, and one that he played on Cardinal Wolsey is thus quaintly told by Armin:

"Of a time appointed the king dined at Windsor, in the chappel yard at Cardinall Wolsey's at the same time when he was building that admirable work of his tombe, at whose gate stood a number of poore people, to be served with alms when dinner was done within, and as Will passed by they saluted him, taking him for a worthy personage, which pleased him. In he comes, and finding the king at dinner and the cardinall by attending, to disgrace him that he never loved, Harry, sayes hee, lend me £10. What to doe? saies the king. To pay three or foure of the cardinall's creditors, quoth hee, to whom my word is past, and they are now come for the money. That thou shalt, Will, quoth hee. Creditors of mine? saies the cardinall. Ile give your grace my head if any man can justly aske me a penny. No, saies Will. Lend me £10. If I pay it not where thou owest it, Ile give thee £20 for it. Doe so, saies the king. That I will, my liege, saies thee cardinall, though I owe none. With that he lends Will £10. Will goes to the gate, distributes it to the poore and brought the empty bag. There is thy bag againe, saies hee. They creditors are satisfied, and my word out of danger. Who received, saies the king, the brewer or the baker? Neyther, Harry, saies Will Sommers. But, cardinall, answer me in one thing, to whom dost thou owe thy soule? To God, quoth hee. To whom thy wealth? To the poore, saies hee. Take thy forfeit, Harry, saies the foole. Open confession, open pennance. His head is thine, for to the poore at the gate I paid his debt, which hee yields is due, or if thy stony heart will not yield it so, save thy head by denying thy word and lend it mee. Thou knowest I am poore and have neyther wealth nor wit, and what thou lendest to the poore God will pay thee tenfold. * * * The king laught at the jest, and so did the cardinall for a shew, but it grieved him to jest away £10 so."

JOHN KEATS.

A Poet's Gentle Life That Was Terminated All Too Soon.

In the days of Keats, Hampstead and Highgate were still capable of having an individuality of their own and of teeming with interesting associations. Part of their celebrity arises from those associations thus formed. Leigh Hunt, visiting those scenes before his death, would point to the wooden seat where he and Keats or he and Shelley sat when such a poem was recited or to the path through the fields where Coleridge took leave of him and Charles Lamb, who would stutter some witticism at parting.

John Keats was born in Moorsfield, London, 1795, and at the age of 15 was left an orphan, when he entered upon a five years' apprenticeship in a surgeon apothecary shop at Edmonton. From his youth he showed a passion for music and poetry and spent all his leisure moments in poring over books. After reading "The Faerie Queene" he would talk of nothing but Spenser. He learned whole passages by heart, which he would repeat and dwell upon with ecstasies of delight. His first poetical composition, written at the age of 17, was entitled "In Imitation of Spenser." From that time it seemed that Keats lived only to read poetry and to write it. He luxuriated in the thoughts of poets, talked about them and read them to his friends.

Before Keats' apprenticeship was over it was evident that he would not persevere in becoming a surgeon. At 20 he entered a hospital as a student, but soon gave it up and found more congenial society with Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Goodwin, Haydon and others. Keats signalized his accession to this literary group by publishing in 1817 a small volume of poems. Hunt describes him at this time as being under medium height, with shoulders very broad for his size. His face, strongly cut, yet delicately mobile, denoted determination and sensitiveness. His entire expression was of eager power, and he plainly showed his emotions. Wordsworth alone he seemed to look upon as a sublimity among contemporary poets.

In 1817 he left London to lead a quiet, thoughtful and busy life on the isle of Wight, returning a year later with four books of his "Endymion" completed. In 1820 he was seized with the fatal malady, the knowledge of which had been his fearful secret for some years. After a few months, during which he seemed partly to fight with death as one to whom life was precious and partly to long to die as one who had nothing to live for, he was taken to Italy and there breathed his last at Rome, February, 1821, at the age of 25.

He had wished for "ten years of poetic life," but not half that term had been allowed him. Crowded into his short life was much of interest with his ambitions, his high ideals and his talents, and had he lived the ordinary age of man many think that he would have been one of the greatest poets.—Exchange.

A Delightful Picture.

A homelike picture of Mrs. Washington and her favorite granddaughter is given by Mrs. James Gibson, who frequently visited her when, as the president's wife, she resided in Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States. Mrs. Gibson's language is quoted by Miss Wharton in her "Martha Washington."

Mrs. Washington was in the habit of retiring at an early hour to her own room, unless detained by company, and there, no matter what the hour, Nellie (Miss Custis) attended her.

One evening my father's carriage being late in coming for me, my dear young friend invited me to accompany her to grandmamma's room. There, after some little chat, Mrs. Washington apologized to me for pursuing her usual preparations for the night, and Nellie entered upon her accustomed duty by reading a chapter and a psalm from the old family Bible, after which all present knelt in evening prayer.

Mrs. Washington's faithful maid then assisted her to disrobe and lay her head upon the pillow. Nellie then sang a verse of some sweetly soothing hymn, and then leaning down received the parting blessing for the night, with some emphatic remarks on her duties, improvements, etc. The effect of these judicious habits and teachings appeared in the granddaughter's character through life.

Chinese nature is a curious branch of human nature. The Celestials not only continue to buy as freely as ever from their customers, the Japanese, but many of the Chinese insist that they never heard of the war.

The New York stock brokers are said to wear out the floor of their stock exchange every five years.

In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers and on all local matters.

THE CLEANLY ISLANDS.

A Region Where the Very Dust Is of a Cleansing Nature.

Fortunate islands, the ancients called them. What measure of good fortune they associated with cleanliness is indeed uncertain. From the duration and elaboration of their baths one might presume that the Romans—not the holy, but the pagan Romans—placed it at least a degree above godliness. Yet some influence surely must have traversed the law of heredity, for they scarcely seem to have transmitted this disposition to their posterity.

Whether, however, the title of Fortunate, given to these islands, had or had not a reference to this quality, which we place proverbially only next to godliness, the quality itself is strikingly conspicuous. The islands had other names. The Hesperides is the most familiar of them, and in Tenerife the original "dragon" tree may be seen beneath which that sleepless dragon coiled himself who acted as watchdog for the maidens guarding the golden apples. Today we call "golden apples" oranges—in the language of the country, 'ma rangas. We have changed [illegible] the islands, too, and call them [illegible] naries. No canary birds seem [illegible] them, however, and there is a notion that the name is derived ultimately from "canis," the dogs, especially those of the island of Lanzerote, the most easterly, being famous. The flora of the islands are subtropical, with palms (is not the chief town of the Grand Canary Las Palmas?), bananas, eucalyptus, cactus and the aforesaid "golden apples." Luxuriant vegetation is the glory of Tenerife; a climate wonderfully equable is common to them all, but Grand Canary is especially blessed in its dryness and freshness.

At Orotava are more grandeur of gardens and spacious hotels. At Las Palmas, facing the northeast trade winds, are the constant fresh breeze off the sea, accommodation as comfortable as could be desired and the quality of cleanliness in its superlative degree. Where all is so dry it is difficult to be dirty and a positive triumph of innate instincts over circumstances on the part of the proletariat that so many of them continue to be filthy. The Englishman may even be astonished at the dirt, as he will be astonished at his own cleanliness. The astonishment is the greater because the place is pervaded by a fine dust, but the very dust is of a cleanly, almost of a cleansing, nature. It lies in powder on the banana groves and palm trees. After a country drive it may make a dark coat look as if its wearer's profession had to do with a flour mill, but a shower of rain sweeps it off the foliage, and a shake and a brush of the garment, and they are all more spotless than they were before.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Footgear and Gloves.

Woman is largely judged by her extremities, by the way she dresses her feet and hands, and so she should have a care in selecting footgear and gloves, says a New York fashion writer. At no time are her feet so conspicuous as when in evening attire, unless she happens to be a member of the Rainy Day club. Evening slippers are very smart at present. Two general styles prevail for house and full dress wear—the single strap or the double strap crossed and the laced low shoes. Black satin slippers elaborately embroidered in cut jet are very swell and make even the clumsiest foot look slim and dainty. Possessors of feet broader than or longer than four should, when possible, stick to a black evening slipper, for the light colors make large feet look larger. Silver and gold buckles, jeweled butterflies and bugs, gold and silver embroideries, fluffy bows and rosettes all look too beautiful for anything in the shoe man's window, but they are intended for little feet. Women with big feet can apply philosophy to evening slippers as well as to everything else in life. For everything you miss you gain something else, and the gain in this case is immediate, for it is in dollars and cents. All of these gimcracks on slippers make them just that much more expensive.

The proper thing to wear with ball gowns and other elaborate frocks is a slipper made from the piece of the gown worn unless it happens to be a striped or flowered brocade. Then a slipper made of the prevailing tint should be worn. Bronze slippers are much used for house wear again, and they are pretty and inexpensive too. What woman does not remember her childish joy over her first pair of bronze slippers?

Short on Fingers; Long on Sense.

We are becoming an optimist more and more all the time. We have come to the conclusion that nearly everything that happens, though it cannot be seen at the time, is for the best. About 20 years ago when we were stealing a ride on a binder we got to poking wheat straws in the cogwheels to see them cut the heads off. Somehow the machine caught one of our index fingers and cut it off at the first joint. All these years have passed and we have just found out what that stub of a finger is good for. It comes handy to a teething baby, there being no nail on it to cut the baby's mouth.—Norwich (Kan.) Courant.

Her Motive.

"That Bascomme woman is always making her husband tell her that he loves her right before folks."

"Yes; she knows that it is an awful exasperation to him to say it."—Indianapolis Journal.

The churches of Naples are so overrun with mice that most of the pastors have been obliged to keep cats in them, at the risk of provoking comic scenes like those sometimes witnessed in theaters when a cat walks across the stage.

It is necessary to hope, though hope should be always deluded, for hope itself is happiness, and its frustrations, however frequent, are yet less dreadful than its extinction.—Dr. Johnson.

A Well Used Cradle.

The Chicago Inter Ocean says: "Mordecai Hardesty, the first white child born in Indianapolis, was rocked through infancy in a cradle in the possession of Mrs. Brandt, wife of the Rev. J. L. Brandt, pastor of the Christian tabernacle of Valparaiso, Ind. The cradle is known to be 106 years old. It was brought from Virginia to Indiana at an early day. Altogether 40 sons of Indiana have been rocked in this same relic, which is still doing service in the home of the Rev. Mr. Brandt. The cradle was hewed from the log, is 3 feet 2 inches long and from its long continued use closely resembles ebony."

According to a celebrated anatomist there are upwards of 5,000,000 little glands in the human stomach. These glands pour out the digestive juices which dissolve or digest the food. Indigestion is want of juice, weakness of glands, need of help to restore the health of these organs. The best and *most natural* help is that given by Shaker Digestive Cordial. Natural, because it supplies the materials needed by the glands to prepare the digestive juices. Because it strengthens and invigorates the glands and the stomach, until they are able to do their work alone. Shaker Digestive Cordial cures indigestion and permanently. It does so by natural means, and therein lies the secret of its wonderful and unvaried success. At druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

TEXAS SNAKE STORY.

A Rattler and a Mexican Afloat on a Plank For Hours.

"I have heard of many men being placed in odd predicaments," remarked Captain Jenkins, "but one of the most peculiar situations that ever befell an individual was assuredly that of an ignorant Mexican a good many years ago near Indianola, Tex., at the time the town was so nearly destroyed by a tropical hurricane or cyclone. I have heard the story many times, although it happened so long ago. It was during the extreme height of the cyclone. Houses in Indianola were going to pieces like so much paper, boats were being wrecked, and it looked decidedly bad for the individuals who were located in exposed portions of the coast. It was about this time that a little Mexican settlement on one of the coast islands adjacent to Indianola began to go to pieces, the water having risen over the top of the sand dunes and the waves smashing the loosely constructed buildings of the settlement into kindling wood. Jose Baretti, one of the inhabitants of the settlement, was separated from the remainder of his family, and, clinging to a long plank, was driven into the inner bay over the ruins of the settlement.

"When the day broke, he was out of sight of land. The waves had calmed down and the storm was gone. As he cast his eye about in the early dawn, to his horror he found the other end of the plank occupied by an immense rattlesnake. As soon as the snake observed the Mexican he began to writhe and coil in an odd sort of manner, and apparently to make attempts to reach the poor fellow, whose hair was then standing on end in a manner wonderful to behold. The hours went by. The snake kept up his antics, but for some reason did not get any nearer the Mexican. The unfortunate fellow was afraid to leave the plank, knowing that he would drown, and at the same time he was in horrible fear of meeting death in a more terrific manner from snake bite. He lay on the end of the plank with his eyes fixed on the rattler. In fact, they both eyed each other, and this they kept up until midday, when a fishing smack came sailing along on the lookout for castaways.

"The Mexican was seen from the boat, and in a short time was hauled on board more dead than alive. He pointed weakly at his hissing companion. The sailors on the smack killed the rattlesnake and found that he had jammed his tail through a small knothole in the plank. The immersion of the buttons of the rattle in the salt water had caused them to swell, and he was unable to remove his tail from the hole. To this fortunate circumstance the Mexican owed his life. The fact that the coast islands contain many rattlers accounts for the presence of the snake on the plank."—By the Bye in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Ran and Caught the Car.

A short man with a fat, red face ran out of the Erie railroad depot at the foot of West Twenty-third street the other forenoon and chased a crosstown car which was midway between Eleventh avenue and the ferry. He was a fast runner and held his hat in his left hand as he gained on the car. The passengers on the rear platform, in a spirit of mirth, encouraged him:

"Don't give up. You'll make it. Make a spurt, old boy. This is your last chance to get a car before two minutes," one of them said.

At Eleventh avenue he caught up, and, perspiring profusely, sprang upon the rear platform. He appeared happy, and when he handed his fare to the conductor he said: "These Bleecker street cars that run down Ninth avenue do not go often, so I ran to catch this one." The conductor rang up the fare, and in a matter of fact way answered:

"This car goes to Thirty-fourth street ferry. Get out and wait for a Bleecker street car."

The sprinter got off as some of the passengers cried out:

"You can run anyway. It is better to run and lose a car than never to perspire at all."—New York Commercial.

A Timely Retreat.

A young botanist was showing a party of ladies and gentlemen through the conservatory and explaining to them the properties of some of the choicest plants.

Among the visitors was a would be young looking middle aged lady, who at every description volunteered the statement that the plants and flowers she had at home were quite equal to anything exhibited here or indeed anywhere. Just as they were passing a giant cactus she was heard to exclaim:

"Well, this is nothing extraordinary. I have a cactus at home that is still larger. I planted and reared it myself."

"Reared it yourself," the professor gently observed. "How remarkable! This specimen is 63 years old, and if yours is still larger"—

The lady did not stay to hear any more, but executed a strategic movement to the rear.—Pearson's