Light-colored grenadine is again in favor for very handsome toilettes for afternoon and dress occasions at the watering-places. It is chosen with brocaded figures on a satin ground, or else the figure is satin and the groundwork in the pattern of armure or of Spanish lace. The pale Nile green tints and the lavender shades once so popular, also salmon-colors, are now revived, and are worn with a corsage boquet of tea-roses, gloves of the same creamy hue, and a large hat or a small bonnet of Tuscan straw. The prettiest pale green grenadines are made up with a great deal of the ivory white Oriental lace, or else any real Valenciennes that has been laid away since the French laces came in vogue; the parasol is of satin, with grenadine cover like that of the dress, and the large round hat of English split straw has white ostrich plumes and a green scarf of Canton crape. Lavender with a large armure flower on a satin ground has for part of its garniture a great many small bows made of two shades of violet: a small bonnet entirely of violets is worn with this dress, and the white parasol has a boquet of violets tied near its center. Another fancy is the use of velvet with these grenadines, as in this lavender dress the high corsage has a vest of dark violet purple velvet with the ivory white Oriental lace gathered very full on each edge, and falling upon it; a hip piece of velvet extends from the vest across the sides, and is also veiled with lace. The drapery represents a deep apron over-skirt with many folds across it, that are sewed in five different places by small closely knotted bows in thick clusters, made of satin ribbon of the two violet shades. The cuffs are of velvet, with lace falling over them from above, and a frill of the lace below to drop on the arm.

The most elegant black grenadine dresses are made of the plain sewingsilk grenadine without figures, and are nearly covered with flounces of real lace, either of the silk Spanish lace, or else black thread lace. The fashion of making black grenadines over a color was introduced last summer, and is still done, especially when terra-cotta, orange or geranium red satin is used. The Spanish lace figured grenadine was preferred for these dresses at the beginning of the season, but the newest caprice is for the satin grounds that have great balls of transparent armure lacework, and these balls are two or three inches in diameter. Sometimes these are made up in the long plain coat or redingote shape now so popular in Paris, but the panier drapery that prevails here is more often chosen, especially for young and slender ladies. The striped grenadines are always in style. and are liked by those whose refined things. Satin stripes alternating with armure stripes of even width are most used, and there are also many moire stripes with armure grenadine. The basque lining for these is gros grain silk, or else the diagonal silk lining specially meant for grenadine. The skirt foundation is of inexpensive black silk. A popular trimming for satin-striped grentastes object to striking and conspicuous popular trimming for satin-striped grenadine basques is two gathered frills of French lace forming a vest and drooping on the sleeves, and, as a heading for the lace, loops of satin ribbon an inch wide laid flat on the straight edge of the lace; for instance, six loops, three of which are turned each way from a strap on the inside seam of the sleeve, trim the waist prettily. A similar row of loops passes up each side of the front and around behind the neck. For the skirt, a plaited front with apron sides is liked for grenadine; indeed, the lengthwise plaits are part of the apron, as they begin just below the waist line, and widen out like a fan to the foot. This is effectively done with eight plaits that are lapped at top very narrowly, and are gradually widened out by being less deeply folded, until they spread out at the foot over a space nearly three-fourths of a yard broad, where they are edged with lace, and fall on the two plaitings at the foot. There is usually a seam down the middle of this fan-plaiting, and the side breadths are curved upward in apron style, and sewed in folds to the side scams, where they meet the long full back drapery that is widely hemmed on the edges, without any face trimming. The pretty plaitings around the foot of such a skirt are two in number, each six inches deep, flatly pressed, with French lace three inches wide sewed on half its width above the edge of the grenadine; the upper frill laps an inch over the lower one, and there is a grenadine knife-plaiting sewed to the silk foundation skirt at the bottom, quite out of sight, but very useful for supporting the lace on the flounce above it. The grenadine for these plaitings, though used to trim armure and satin-striped grenadine, is not striped, but is plain like that of the armure stripe. More showy black grenadines with puffed paniers are made of the feather-striped designs so much used by Worth, and are trimmed with feathers of finely-cut jet wrought like embroidery on Brus-sels net, and with frills of silk Spanish lace that has similar feather patterns. Harper's Bazar.

-New York capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the Prospect House at Niagara Falls, and all the properties connected therewith, for the philanthropy! and in their improvements may they keep an eye on the ravenous "cabbies" and the Hibernian Indians. The sensation of having the Independent.

Stable Management.

Much depends upon the groom in the management of horses in the stable. Frequently very poor grooms get con-trol of good horses, and the owner suffers the loss resulting from their incompetency. It is more difficult to find a competent groom than it is to find an experienced farmer, skilled mechanic, or practical sailor, because there is no rule or mechanical standard by which to determine the groom's competency. An efficient groom will keep the stable clean, and purified from the carbonic acid gas generated from the lungs in respiration, and the ammonia escaping from the excrements, so that the horses will not breathe these gases, which create disease. He will arrange in all ways for the comfort and good health of the animals placed in his charge; he will have "a place for everything. and everything in its place;" he will be kind tempered, humane to his horses, and faithful to his employer, and will understand his business, and have the honesty to execute the trust with fidelity, vigilance and economy.

In many stables there is a head man, or superintendent, who takes the responsibility of managing the stable. He feeds, or sees that the grain is properly measured out. He keeps order, oversees every department, secures cleanliness and vigilance in the servants, and has the power to discharge help for inefficiency or bad conduct, which has a powerful influence over their good behavior. He provides food, superintends shoeing, and attends to the repairs of the stable. He does everything that an agent can do as well as the principal.

Feeding is one of the most important duties in the stable. Horses require to be fed at regular hours, and in such quantities as will keep the subjects in condition to perform their daily labor. Horses at work require about two per cent. of their live weight as the daily allowance of food. From sixteen to eighteen pounds of grain, and an equal weight of hay, would be considered a liberal allowance for a large horse in full work. Small, or idle horses, would not require more than one half of that amount, as the quantity of food will depend upon the size and the amount of work required of them. They must be fed enough to supply the natural waste of the body, and to re-supply the sub-stance exhausted by the labor performed.

It is not good policy to let work horses get thin. It costs more to put on flesh than it does to keep it on. Flesh that becomes hardened by exercise will be kept up with less food, under the same work, than it took to put it on. From fifteen to twenty pounds of food will about supply the daily consumption of horses, large and small.

The English cavalry horses are fed pounds of hay, fed five times a day. The race-horse is allowed from eighteen to twenty quarts of oats per day, and nearly as much hay as the hunter, being usually fed five times a day.

The feet and legs of horses require particular attention. It is an old saying with horsemen: "Keep the feet and legs in order, and the body will take care of itself." The legs are the first to fail. The horse, when brought in from severe, protracted exertion, should be rubbed down dry. His legs, from the knees and hocks down, should be well hand-rubbed, so that friction will create insensible perspiration; that will tend to prevent swelled legs, stiff joints. contracted tendons and sprung knees. When the legs are fevered from overdriving, they should be bandaged with wet cloths, to take away the heat and prevent wind-galls, that prove eyesores, and which, without diminishing his capa ity for labor, materially affect the market value of the horse.

The plan of stuffing the feet twice a week in dry weather, is adopted by many with horses used for fast work. The stuffing generally used consists of equal parts of clay and cow-dung. Moss or tow is a cleaner stuffing, and quite superior to clay as an antidote for thrush and frog diseases. It can be packed in dry, and wet afterward. It will leave the feet sweet, clean and soft, when washed out regularly with warm salt water. Stuffing prevents the feet from becoming dry and brittle.-National Live Stock Journal.

The Survey of Eastern Palestine.

Captain Conder and Lieutenant Mantell, R. E., have returned from their first campaign in Eastern Palestine, bringing with them the results of their work. These include the map of a large district, covering five hundred square miles of country, with a very large quantity of notes, plans, drawings and photographs concerning the antiquities of Moab and Gilead. Captain Conder will proceed at once to arrange these materials for publication. He has also brought with him a considerable quantity of notes, and additional information made by himself and his party in West-ern Palestine. These will be included in the next volume of the society's great work, which will be delayed a month or two on their account. During the recent visit of the Royal Princes to Palpurpose of "beautifying the grounds of this valuable estate" and "adding ma-Western Palestine, and over a great part of the country east of Jordan. The haram at Hebron was also explored, and a plan and description were prepared Falls without fear of these unique mon-sters will be new and delightful.—N. Y. his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. -London News.

Religious Department.

FOREVER TRUE.

'Himself Hath Said: 'I Will in No Wise Fall Thee,'"

God is forever true!

His loving changes never,
Though oft and deep thy heart
Beneath His hand may quiver.
He makes thee to endure,
That faith may be more pure,
And patience steadfast grow;
Thy God is ever true.

God is forever true!
Though griev arsly it pain thee,
The thorn His wistom leaves,
His strength will still sustain thee, His strength will be a strength with the discipline is good, And all His Fatherhood Thou yet shall fully know; Thy God is ever true.

God is forever true! The bondage of thy grieving
He will not overdo.
But haste to thy relieving.
He shakes the prison door.
And brings thee forth once more,
And bids thee still to show That God is ever true.

God is forever true!

He comes to end thy mourning;
Behind the night of woe

His star of peace is burning,
The winds shall at it word, Cleanse every stormy cloud;
O Soul, take comfort now,
Thy God is ever true.

-From the German, in N. Y. Evangelist.

Sunday-School Lessons.

Aug. 30—The Triumpha Entry. Mark 10:46-52

Aug. 6—The Fruitless Tree. Mark 11:12-23

Aug. 13—Prayer and Forgiveness, Mark 11:24-33

Aug. 20—The Wicked Husband
men...

Aug. 27—Pharis THIRD QUARTER.

Mug. 20—The Wicked Husband-men... Mark 12: 1-12

Aug. 27—Pharisees and Sadducees
Silenced... Mark 12:13-27

Sept. 3—Love to God and Men... Mark 12:28-44

Sept. 19—Calamittes Foretold... Mark 13: 1-20

Sept. 17—Watchfulness Enjoined.Mark 13:21-37

Sept. 24—Review. Sept. 24-Review.

"A'N'T THERE NO P'RAPS!"

An old laborer is leaving on a gate in the quiet evening, on the way home from his day's work. Presently the trot, trot of a horse breaks in upon the stillness. Muffled in the distance, but drawing nearer, and loud now on the hard, dry road. It is the farmer coming home from the monthly sale at the small town three miles away, and he draws rein, seeing the old man leaning on the gate. He is disposed for a chat, at least he is pleased to have some one to whom to tell the thoughts that have been busying his mind during his ride; and the old man is somewhat of a favorite with him-he bears the character (alas! a rare one) of being thoroughly reliable. And the evening is still, and the day's work is done. And there is no one awaiting the farmer at home. In the autumn he talks of getting himself a companion, a helpmeet for him. But he must have things a bit straight first, and look about his on the land. Mean-while he is full of plans and schemes,

need of first place in the talk.

Then they go on to talk about the crops and the likelihood of the year, about the farming in the country that the farmer had come from, and the great superiority of the ways there. Great alterations were to be made, and the productiveness of the land was to

be doubled. "You see the rushes in this pasture-

land, my man? Well, all that will

have to be drained. There is a

capital fall, and there is no reason why

two blades of grass should not grow

where one is growing now. You'll hardly know the place when I've been here a year or two. As for the plowland I suppose you never saw a steamplow hereabouts. So you go on, plowing the same ground over again, turning up just the same depth. And the tramp of men and horses upon the land, year after year, makes it as hard as a road two feet under the soil. Then, of course, you can't have the proper drainage, and the water stops at this hard caking. Ah, I shall make a vast change here. I shall have a steam-plow at work that will turn up the ground twelve inches deeper than the common plow does, and without a foot being set on the ground. Then I shall improve the

breed of cattle. You have lots of wool and poor mutton; we had first class mutton, but little wool. Now I mean to get the two things together here. I am certain to do it; it's to be done by what some people call science, and other folks common-sense. Then the bullocks, I have an idea or two about those; there's a deal to be done yet in crossing breeds, and believe that I'm the man to do it. I've capital, you see, and I can stand a little waiting, and even a bad season or two. And it mayn't be this year, nor next, no, nor the year after that, but I'm sure to turn over heaps of money in the end. I shall want some one to help me, of course, in the home work. And I flatter myself I've got a nice, sensible lass, with no fine-lady ways about her, and I'm going to bring her home about Michaelmas. I shall have all ready in the house for her by then, and I'll warrant she'll soon make all tidy and comfortable. She'll see after the cows and

hy shouldn't we have the price of em? Ah, I shall institute a reform a good many things about here. I all make my own fortune and the ortune, I dare say, of many another, too. I shall—well, I can't tell you half of what I've decided to do, even this

poultry and the eggs. Why, there are

millions of eggs sent to this country

rom France, from Ostend, every year.

ant's thoughts had been troubled and bewildered by the confident and presumptuous predictions of the farmer. Something he felt constrained to av. and the lessons that had sunk into his mind from his study of God's Word, the teaching of a chapter in St. James' Epistle General, had thus simply and naturally shaped itself into this artless, yet subtle question:

"A'n't there no p'raps?"

The farmer, hereupon, as one who had had an unwelcome truth brought home to him, rode off in silence, if not

Yet who knows what effect that simple word, spoken thus in season, might have had upon his heart?

There was need. I tell a true story and the question was thus asked, and the event came about as I am now to relate. The young farmer fell ill before the autumn came. His complaint was pronounced to be a cancer, and by Christmas he lay in the church-yard. And where then were all his plans laid | Blood Bitters to purify it. up for many years? "A'n't there no p'raps?" The words in the old man's mouth seemed an inspired warning huge proportions; especially at a theater. from God.

Small need is there to point the moral of the tale. - Sunday at Home.

The House of God.

"For the Lord God is a sun and shield: the Lord will give grace and glory: no good thing will be withheld from them that walk uprightly. O Lord of hosts, blessed is the man that trusteth in Thee."—Psaim laxxiv. 11, 12.

In this sweet Sabbatic psalm the writer rejoices in the house of God. He evidently loves the place of godly assembly, the place where prayer and praise were offered by the united tribes of his people. But, brethren, there was no superstition in this love. He loved the house of God because he loved the God of the house. His heart and flesh cried out, not for the altar and the candlestick, but for his God. True, his soul fainted for the courts of the Lord, but er of short or long standing. He refers to the the reason was that he cried out for the living God, saying: "When shall I come and appear before God?" Brethren, it is well to take an interest in the place where you gather for worship. I am always glad when brethren are moved to contribute towards the necessary maintenance of the building and the provision for its cleanliness and propriety. I hate that God should be served in a slovenly way. Even the place where we meet to worship should show some sign of reverence for His name. But still our respect for our place of assembly must never degenerate into a superstitious reverence for the mere structure, as though there will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must were some peculiar sanctity about the spot, and prayer offered there would be more acceptable than elsewhere. The great object of desire must be to meet with God Himself. In hearing, the not met with God. Let us come up hither with strong desire for commun-

The Psalmist also knew right well that the spiritual law runs through everything; he perceived that character is an essential, not only to acceptable worship, but to all real blessedness. In our text he speaks not of those who visit the temple, but of those who walk uprightly, and trust in God. There is no necessary blessedness in visiting tabernacles and temples. In all assemblies for worship the question is: Who are they that gather? Are their hearts in God's ways? Are their souls thirsting after God? The promises are very rich but to whom are the promises made! What if they are not made to us? Then, the richer they are the more sorrowful will be our loss of them. -Spurgeon.

ion with the Lord in spirit and in

truth.

Choice Extracts.

-Better that life be a short selfsacrifice than a long self-seeking.—N. W. Wells.

-An humble knowledge of thyself is a surer way to God than a deep search after learning .- Thomas a' Kempis,

Tears on the cheek of a repentant soul are more precious in the eyes of God than the pearls in the diadems that angels wear. - W. P. Breed.

To rejoice in another's prosperity is to give content to your own lot; to mitigate another grief is to alleviate or dispel your own. -Tryon Edwards. -It is hard sometimes to speak a kind word to others when the shadows rest on your own heart, but nothing will tend more to lighten your own cares than the effort to help another.

Men may close their eyes to the evidences of the truth of the New Testament and remain in voluntary darkness and blindness, but the evi dences exist, attested by unimpeachable witnesses. - John Hall.

-In Sparta it was a law that men should worship the gods with as little expense as possible. There are already enrolled on the church books of the United States enough such Spartans to make three thousand new Thermopyless. -Our Continent.

No grace is more necessary to the Christian worker than fidelity; the humble grace that marches on in sunshine and storm, when no banners are waving and there is no music to cheer the weary feet. -S. J. Niccolls.

-I would spend my latest breath in pleading that every man, however humble or destitute or unworthy he A'n't there no p'rapsp" This was may seem to be, should be treated what the simple-minded old man said, with consideration as a human being, and thus he checked the flow of the in the spirit of philanthropy and our farmer's talk. The God-fearing peasmost holy Christianity.—D. B. Myers.

WHAT WE DO NOT LIKE TO SEE!

A man who knows so much you cannot tell him any-

A yellow saffron-colored skin, when Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to restore the complexion.

One man occupying a section in a railway car, and his vallse and grip sack half another, while modest people are squeezed in and packed away sardine style. A live business man who is oftener incapacitated from business on account of dyspepsis, when Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure the worst case of this insidious man-killer.

The man in the street car who sits and waits for some other fellow to get up and give a lady the seat.

A person who is always complaining of billous attacks, and sick headsches when the trouble can so easily be cured by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

A niminy priminy Lah-di dah-di cigarette smoking specimen of Miss Nancy, who parts his hair in the center and tries to pass for a nice young man.

A person that we like, but whom we would like much better if he did not come so close on account of his disagreeable foul breath, and who won't take Burdock

A person who will succeed in proving to every lady in the land they look perfectly hideous in head gear of

The man who reads this, and who falls to prescribe Burdock Blood Bitters to his wife, who is a martyr to

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FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whethontire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a per-fect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS

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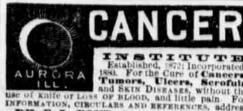
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