

Grenadine Dresses.

Light-colored grenadine is again in favor for very handsome toilettes for afternoon and dress occasions at the watering-places. It is chosen with broad figures on a satin ground, or else the figure is satin and the ground-work in the pattern of armure or of Spanish lace.

The most elegant black grenadine dresses are made of the plain sewing-silk grenadine without figures, and are nearly covered with founces 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.

—New York capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the Prospect House at Niagara Falls, and all the properties connected therewith, for the purpose of "beautifying the grounds of this valuable estate" and "adding materially to the comfort and pleasure of visitors."

Stable Management.

Much depends upon the groom in the management of horses in the stable. Frequently very poor grooms get control 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.

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.

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.

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.

The English cavalry horses are fed ten quarts of oats and twelve pounds of hay three times a day. The American cavalry horses have had the English rations increased to thirteen or fourteen quarts of oats and an equal amount of hay three 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.

The plan of stufing the feet twice a week in dry weather, is adopted by many with horses used for fast work. The stufing generally used consists of equal parts of clay and cow-dung. Moss or tow is a cleaner stufing, 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.

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.

Religious Department.

FOREVER TRUE.

"Himself Hath Said: 'I Will in No Wise Fall Thee.'"
God is forever true!

God is forever true! Though grievously it pain thee, The thorn His wisdom leaves, His strength will still sustain thee.

God is forever true! The bondage of thy grieving He will not overdo.

God is forever true! He comes to end thy mourning; Behind the night of woe His star of peace is burning.

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

Sunday-School Lessons.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Lesson Title, Mark Reference. Includes lessons for July 23-31, August 1-8, and September 1-8.

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

An old laborer is leaning 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.

"This night, my man, course commences every British invasion; and the prospects of the year must now, as always, receive their due meed 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.

"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."

"I'm 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."

"A'nt there no p'raps?" This was what the simple-minded old man said, and thus he checked the flow of the farmer's talk. The God-fearing peas-

ant's thoughts had been troubled and bewildered by the confident and presumptuous predictions of the farmer. Something he felt constrained to say, 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'nt 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 in dudgeon.

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.

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."—Psalm lxxvii. 11, 12.

In this sweet Sabbath 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.

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.

Choice Extracts.

"Better that life be a short self-sacrifice 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's 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 evidences 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 Thermopyles.—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. Nicolls.

"I would spend my latest breath in pleading that every man, however humble or destitute or unworthy he may seem to be, should be treated with consideration as a human being, in the spirit of philanthropy and our most holy Christianity.—D. B. Myers.

WHAT WE DO NOT LIKE TO SEE!

A man who knows so much you cannot tell him anything. 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 valise 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 dyspepsia, when Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure the worst case of this insidious man-killer.

A person who 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 bilious attacks, and sick headaches when the trouble can so easily be cured by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

A nutty primly 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 Blood Bitters to purify it.

A person who will succeed in proving to every lady in the land they look perfectly hideous in head gear of huge proportions, especially at a theater.

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

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