

DAINTY AND NEW.

THE LATEST NOTIONS IN FEMINE APPAREL.

The Hat of the Hour—New Parasols and their Odd Handles—An Inexpensive But Pretty Sofa Cushion.

THE English walking hat is the hat of the hour. This season's shapes are almost universally becoming. The very latest English novelty has a broad brim which curls but slightly at the sides. The rather high crown shows a deep dent in the centre. These hats come in both coarse and fine straw in shades of brown, dark blue, black, white and butter color. When trimmed simply with a band of ribbon they sell for \$1.39.

Perhaps the walking hat which is considered the most chic at present is in this shape, with the broad brim in black and the crown of butter color. This is trimmed with a wide band on



THE NEW ENGLISH WALKING HAT.

black moire ribbon and a bunch of black feathers at the side. Hats of blue straw with a white crown are also much the vogue.

For the woman whose face does not require a broad brimmed hat there are



DAINTY DODICERS.

jaunty walking hats with narrow brims which turn up lightly at the crown. All the walking hats are much in favor with the broad shouldered type of tailor-made girl.

INDIA SILK DRESSES.

Skirts of India silk dresses made by Worth are in three tiers, neither flounces nor overskirts, but in triple pointed layers, the lowest pointed to the foot in front and back, the uppermost gathered slightly to the belt. These layers are very short on the sides, and by way of trimming a zig-zag band of white guipure embroidery edges each of them. The whole is mounted on a taffeta foundation skirt covered smoothly on the sides with India silk, and edged at the foot with a ruche of satin ribbon, three inches wide, held in triple box plaits. This dress is prettily shown in navy blue India silk, with cross dashes and lines of white, trimmed with clear white insertion in points and a navy blue ruche.

FANCIES IN PARASOLS.

Any girl who has a penchant for odd bits of bijouerie can have it thoroughly gratified by buying parasols by the score. It seems as if the manufacturers had determined to see how funny they could make parasol handles. They certainly succeeded to perfection. Just imagine a young man



SUNBONNETS REDIVIVUS.

There has been a quaint revival of the old-fashioned sunbonnet this summer. As, with most of these revivals, it has been modified and much improved, having no "slats," as of old, being made with a pretty material as to color and fabric, and finished by a little frill, edged with narrow lace, about the face. These are only worn by rather small children, but are usually very becoming to them.

In A. D. 42 the Nile failed to rise because of the lack of rain in the heart of Africa, the crops failed, and over a million people perished in Egypt.

TIGREROS.

HUNTERS OF COSTA RICA AND THEIR QUEER DOGS.

Voiceless Canines That Must Be Taught to Bark—How the Jaguar and Puma Are Hunted.



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"They have to teach those dogs to bark down there just as some canary birds have to be taught to sing. When the pups are a couple of weeks old the Indians—every person down there is an Indian, so called—take them and either put them with a dog that has learned to bark, so that they can hear him and imitate him by degrees, or bark the lessons to the puppies themselves. The latter is the surest and most satisfactory way to teach a Costa Rica dog to bark, because a dog down there that has mastered the voice that is natural to dogs elsewhere may not take it into his head to bark once in six months, and if a puppy doesn't receive any lessons in voice culture before he is six months old he will be mute all his life. So the Indians usually make sure that their dogs shall bark, by giving the puppies lessons themselves.

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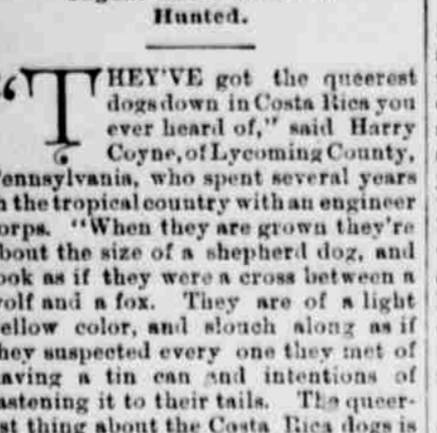
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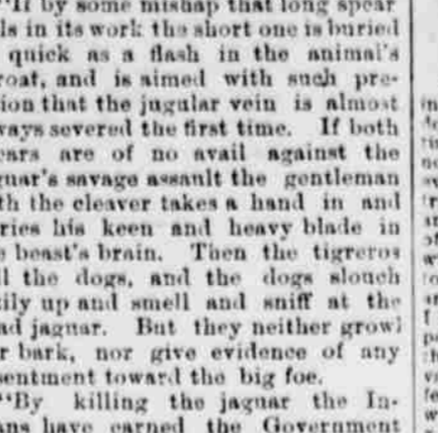
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SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 12.

Lesson Text: "Temptation of Jesus," Math. iv. 1-11. Golden Text: Hebrews iv. 15.—Commentary.

1. Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. He was born by the Spirit and led up of the Spirit (Math. i. 18; ii. 15), and now He is led by the Spirit into trial, for every servant must be tried. Consider the trials of Abraham, Joseph, Moses, David and other servants of the Lord. Think also of the testings of Israel, God's son, in the wilderness those forty years. We are taught to consider it a blessed privilege to be tried, as never in it strange (Job. i. 2, 12; ii. 10; i. 12). Jesus, although absolutely perfect in Himself, was made perfect through suffering, as the author of our salvation (Heb. ii. 10), and, while we are perfected forever in Him, yet we must suffer for Him, as we would reign with Him (Heb. ii. 10; i. 12). See I Cor. x. 1.

2. "And when He had fasted forty days and forty nights He was afterward an hungred." Moses fasted forty days and nights on two different occasions (Deut. ix. 9, 18). Elijah also fasted forty days and nights on his way to and at the same Mount Horeb (1 Kings xix. 8). The fast of Jesus was not for the natural and the sole supremacy of the spiritual.

3. "And when the tempter came to Him he said, If Thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. Mark calls the tempter satan, and Luke calls him the devil. The tempter is the enemy of the soul, satan signifying an adversary, and devil an accuser. This first temptation is after the manner of that in Eden and insinuates that God is not love, else He would not withhold anything from His children, much less the bread necessary for the body.

4. "And he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Esau for food sold his birthright, and even Isaac thought too much of his food, while Adam and Eve, with every need supplied, sinned in the matter of eating. But Jesus, in great hunger and sore need, refused to give up His birthright for a moment of time, and again we ask not how this was done, but simply believe it and see the two in Jerusalem on some high part of the temple. The devil is fond of high places, the Spirit of God is lowly and teaches humility. The highest place is lying low at His Beloved's feet.

5. "And saith unto Him, If Thou be the Son of God, cast Thyself down, for it is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee, and in their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest at any time Thou dash Thy foot against a stone." It is as if Jesus said, "God should appear among the people in some bedding manner—some, as it were, down from heaven right in their midst. The first temptation was the lust of the flesh. In Eden the tree seemed good for food and then pleasant to the eyes. Listen to the devil quoting Scripture, but compare Psal. cxix. 175, and see how he misquotes it by omitting an important part.

6. "Jesus said unto him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord, thy God." Scripture does not contradict Scripture, but explains it. It instructs us how to avoid its abuse. Tempting is not testing, but testing is waiting in the obedience and obedience of trust. It is in the line of presumption. There is no presumption in going where God sends you on His service, but there would be presumption in going to the same place or doing the same thing without God just to make yourself a name and have the praise of men.

7. "And he leved, and threw Him up into an exceeding high mountain and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them. Luke adds that He did it in a moment of time, and again we ask not how, but simply believe. He is called the prince and the god of this world (John vi. 12). Satan, as we have seen, is the ruler of this world, and he will become the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ, and He shall reign forever (Rev. xi. 15). If we will have power now, it will probably be from the devil. If we will wait and suffer with Christ, we shall reign with Him forever.

8. "And saith unto Him, All these things will I give Thee if Thou wilt fall down and worship me." It is of satan to seek honor from men more than from God—angels do not thus (Rev. xvii. 8, 9). The unbeliever will accept satan's offer in the last days as described in Rev. xix. Jesus seems to refer to this when He says, "I am come in My Father's name, and ye receive Me not; if another shall come in his own name, him ye will receive (John v. 43). The mark of the beast may be the quickest and easiest way to honor, but it leaves a stain of blood on the soul. Let us not be deceived by the devil and his angels (Rev. xii. 3; i. 12; Math. xxv. 41). May we be like the friends of Daniel who preferred the fiery furnace to the worship of the image (Dan. iii. 17, 18).

9. "Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, satan, for it is written, thou shalt worship thy Lord and Him only shalt thou serve." Thus is the third temptation overcome by the sword of the Spirit and each quotation is from Deuteronomy. Eve fell by believing satan. Jesus overcame by believing God. If we would love the world with its lust of the flesh, we must be by the word with the word and the Spirit.

10. "Then the devil leaveth Him, and behold, angels came and ministered unto Him." Luke says that the devil left him for a season. We are to submit ourselves to God, resist the devil and he will flee (Eph. vi. 12). Let us not be deceived by the whole armor as described in Eph. vi. 13-17. It is well to bear in mind that we are in the presence of the enemy's territory and wrestle with wicked spirits, but we need not be over- come. The angels are still administering spirits (Heb. i. 14) and care for the children of God. Let us not be deceived by the whole armor as described in Eph. vi. 13-17. It is well to bear in mind that we are in the presence of the enemy's territory and wrestle with wicked spirits, but we need not be over- come. The angels are still administering spirits (Heb. i. 14) and care for the children of God.

TEMPERANCE.

AN EXPERT'S DECLARATION.

Mr. James M. Alexander, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, declares that more persons die from alcoholism than from any other cause, with the exception of pulmonary diseases. Why such a death-seeking agency should be tolerated, is a mystery to those who have carefully studied the matter.—Witness.

HOW PURE COGNAC IS MADE. A recent report of the British Consul at La Rochelle sheds light on the liquor mystery. "The owners of vineyards complain bitterly of the small price offered to them for their wine, and the local newspapers plainly and openly state the reason for it to be that the process of making cognac out of beetroot and potato spirit has reached such a degree of perfection that the wine of this district, out of which it used to be made, is no longer necessary.

ITALY AND ALCOHOLISM. At the International Medical Congress recently held in Rome, the subject of alcoholism was introduced by Dr. Fajon, Naples, who presented a large series of statistics, showing that excessive consumption of alcohol was more prevalent in Italy to anything like the extent which prevailed in the northern countries of Europe. Curiously also it appeared that alcoholism was more common within the bounds of Italy in the northern provinces, Lombardy and Venetia, than in the southern provinces of Umbria, Tuscany and Rome, and least of all in the provinces of Naples and Sicily.—London Journalist.

ALCOHOLISM AND BEER. At the eleventh International Medical Congress, held in Rome, Italy, March 29th to April 5th, 1904, inclusive, Dr. S. Laache, of Christiania, Norway, gave an address upon "Idiopathic Hypertrophy (enlargement) of the Heart," in which he said: "Alcoholism is a factor of considerable importance, especially that form seen in beer-drinkers, which is, according to the interesting researches of Bollinger, a preponderant cause of so-called idiopathic hypertrophy. The plethora, provided by the immoderate ingestion of beer, and the increase of blood-pressure resulting therefrom, furnishes an explanation of the increasing part, disputing the first place even with tuberculosis, which cardiac affections play in the mortality statistics of Munich. The over- load constitutes certainly the real cause of the malady." I refer to so justly celebrated Bavarian beer. But at the same time it furnishes a new and interesting aspect of the multiple manifestations of chronic alcoholism.

There is steadily accumulating testimony, by many scientific experts, that beer, which the brewers boast of as a wholesome "temperance" beverage, is at the same time a life in physical injury than the strongest liquor.—Temperance Advocate.

AN EARLY PROHIBITION LAW.

The Lewistown (Me.) Journal prints the following: "It seems that there was a prohibition law in Maine much earlier than is generally supposed. In a paper read by Judge Hall before the Kennebec Natural History and Antiquarian Society this week attention was called to a law passed by the government of Georges at Kittery in 1636 which provided that: 'Any man that doth sell his neighbor strong liquor or wine, shall suffer his neighbor or servant to continue drinking in his house except men invited or laborers on working days for an hour at dinner, strangers or lodgers, shall forfeit ten shillings.' Fifty years later it was ordered by the same government: 'Thenceforth to run, strong liquor, nor flip shall be sold by any inhabitants of the town directly or indirectly by any person.'"

A TEMPERANCE MAN'S HISTORY.

I first saw him in a social party. He took out one glass of wine, and that at the urgent solicitation of a young lady to whom he had been introduced.

I next saw him, when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to satisfy a slight desire. He looked at the thought of danger.

I next saw him late in the evening, in the street, unable to walk home. I assisted him in this, and he parted.

I next saw him reel out of a low grocery. A customer stare was on his countenance, and words of haplessness were on his tongue, and shame was gone.

I saw him once more. He was cold and motionless, and was carried by his friends to his final resting place. In the small procession that followed every man of us, I saw his father's gray hairs were going to the grave with sorrow, his mother wept that she had given birth to such a child.

I returned home, musing on his future state. I pondered the Bible and read: "His soul departed." Temptation shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

It was a sad story. Alas, that it should be repeated! Whom my past friend was as happy and bright as any of us. More than once, when students together, did he sneer at my temperance. When I urged him to sign the pledge, he laughed at me, and said: "I am not a teetotaler, I am a temperance man." His father had the glass of the table, and there the appetite was formed. Young men, beware of the first glass. Fathers, banish the glass from your tables if you would not bury your sons as drunkards.—Manchester Times.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Abstaining is favorable both to the head and the pocket.

The Catholic temperance societies of the United States have more than 100,000 members.

Talking loud about your religion while your breath smells of wassay does no good at all.

An ordinance in Waldorf, Germany, forbids the granting of a marriage license to a person addicted to the liquor habit.

The London Times says: "Drunk habits are, undoubtedly, shame as well as sin at every point, the public houses hold the triumphant course."

The annual drink bill of the United States has made a gain of 100 per cent in the last fifteen years—that is, more than two and one-half times as much was paid for liquor in 1893 as in 1878.

An English woman physician, Dr. Anderson Brown, has established an industrial farm for inebriate women, which will be carried on under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Association.

It is announced that Dr. Reinford, of New York City, notes as the alleviator of the "colored abdomen," has recently been converted to total abstinence through his study of the social temperance problem.

If three or five or more men are asleep in a room and one of them is intoxicated, the flies will gather on the tipsy man, and avoid the others. The reason is that insects revel in the odor of alcohol and sometimes get drunk on it.

Miss Natta Haworth, one of the teachers of the Kew-ops mission, Oklahoma, writes that there is a strong sentiment among the Indians there against drinking, that the more white men have come about the Indians, the more wassay they have in their camps.

Abraham Kerulla, a Syrian missionary now in this country, says that in Syria and also in Egypt, there is no open saloon, and very little intoxicating drink is used, and it is known that any one who has once been drunk in his life, his evidence will not be accepted in court.