IN SUMMER SPLENDOR.

The Summer Girl Reigns on Sea Shore and Mountain.

MOST BOUNTEOUS FASHION.

Any Gown a Success This Season Provided It is Appropriate.

Batiste the Prevailing Fabric of Summer Gowns—Ribbons a Distinctive Feature of the Fashions—Uses to Which They Are Put as Trimmings—Pretty Costumes in White Alpaca—Some New Colors—Attractive Gowns in Muslin—Models Showing the Latest Ideas—Useful Dresses for Yachting and for Wear in the Mountains.

The tide in the affairs of fashion has moved on to the various summer resorts at the sea shore and in the mountains, and the summer girl reigns once more in all the splendor of elaborate costumes designed especially to adorn the many amusements which have become the chief charm of summer life. It is not so much what she wears, however, as the captivating way in which she wears it, that counts. She may deck herself in fascinating lace-trimmed gowns or don her bathing suit, and she is still the attraction around which the season's gayeties revolve.

The present season surpasses all others in variety of materials, designs, colorings, and pretty accessories of dress, and individuality in taste has a wide range in this day of distinctive costumes for every sort of function. Fashion is more than liberal this year, and if a gown is perfectly appropriate to the time and occasion for which it is intended it is a success, no matter how simple it may be. Batiste is probably the prevailing fabric for summer gowns, as it is used in various colors, both embroidered and plain, for entire dresses and is seen in some form of trimming on almost every gown, whether of wool or silk. Besides such dresses, there are all sorts of combination gowns with waists and skirts in decided contrast, and dainty muslins, piqués, and linen gowns without end. Grass linen gowns are presumably the coolest on the list. The latest models of this material show a trimming of lace insertion, and a belt and collar band of changeable taffeta ribbon, which is one of the late novelties for trimming dresses and hats. It gives a decided up-to-date appearance to a last season's gown, and some of the light shades of pink and blue shot, or chameleon as it is now called are especially pretty.

Ribbons of all sorts are a distinctive feature of the season's fashions, and the variety of coloring and the pretty effects brought out with this simple decoration are beyond description. Much can be done to improve a gown by making a pretty contrast in color with the belt and collar, and making them wide or narrow, as may be most becoming to the figure. It is not an extravagant fancy of fashion either, and that fact alone commends it. The chameleon ribbons are a novelty, and at present the most expensive, while the Dresden and striped ribbons are much cheaper than they were early in the season. Large bows of double loops, with a knot across the centre, are worn at the back of the belt, and the bows at the back of the collar are growing larger as the season progresses. Four and sometimes six loops spread well out to the side of the neck, and are set high on the band, giving the effect of a ruche. Ribbons with stripes of lace insertion are among the daintiest novelties, and exceedingly pretty for thin summer gowns. Sashes are the exception and not the rule, and yet they form so pretty an addition to muslin gowns that many of them are worn. A strap of ribbon across the front of a bodice at the lower edge of the yoke, with a large bow at either end close to the arm hole, is a very effective trimming, and braces of ribbon over the shoulders, where there is a sort of upright bow, are especially becoming to those who wish to give the appearance of length to the waist. Ribbons of various colors and lengths suitable for belts and collars, with bows at the back, are used to give variety to dresses, and many changes with one gown are one of the fancies of fashion. Slender women tie the ribbon twice and three times around the waist, with one large bow at the back, and spread it in front, fastening it with fancy pins to form a girdle. The woman who cannot manipulate the ribbon to her satisfaction can make this sort of belt with a whalebone in front to hold it in place.

Among the stylish gowns worn at garden parties and dress functions of any sort and in the afternoon and evening, aside from full evening dress, are some made of glacé silks, batiste, organdy, and white alpaca, which last material has become very popular in Paris. The skirts of the alpaca gown are usually plain, and the waist is either a combination of white satin and lace or some pale color is used. Louis XVI. coats of velvet brocade silks, in rich shades of dahlia and heliotrope, are worn with plain white alpaca skirts over vests of cream satin covered with lace. White alpaca is also used for box-plaited waists, which are worn with serge skirts and short jackets, and a white kid belt is the correct thing with them. They have a wide sailor collar finished with a band of alpaca stitched on.

Chameleon silk seems to be growing in favor. Gowns of this material are made with white satin waists covered with white lace, and tiny ruches of lace around the skirt. Black grenadines printed with chiné flowers and made up over shot silks are also charming gowns, which are much worn by matrons. The latest tint used for the lining is a lovely green called "drake's neck," while shades of rose and cerise are very popular. The wide empire sash and Marie Antoinette fichus of black mousseline de soie are features of such gowns, while wide collars of lisse finely tucked and trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and wide edge are another stylish finish. Glacé silks of various stripes and coloring are sometimes made up with the full bishop sleeves. The prettiest accompaniment to these is the white muslin fichu which has lately become so conspicuous a part of many summer gowns. Embroidered grass cloth, white satin, and Brussels lace are also much used for trimming striped silk gowns, especially those of black and white.

Muslins, plain, flowered, and spotted, of every imaginable color, form a large proportion of the fashionable summer gowns. They are made with or without silk lining, elaborate or plain, according as they are intended for morning or evening. The soft material is sometimes crossed in front, surplice fashion, and fastened on the side under the belt. Other waists with sleeves to match are composed entirely of alternate rows of lace insertion and strips of muslin, and blouses of flowered muslin elaborately trimmed with lace are worn with crêpon skirts. One pretty gown of tan-colored muslin spotted with black is made over heliotrope silk and trimmed with narrow Valenciennes lace and black and white striped ribbon. The first gown illustrated is of white China silk flowered in pink and green, and the bodice is covered with deep corn flower blue chiffon, accordion plaited. The belt and large bow are of green ribbon to match the stripe in the silk, a decidedly striking but stylish combination, and the marine collar and braces are of cream guipure over blue. Bands of lace trim the inside seam of the sleeves and steel buttons are the finish.

A white India mull over pink silk is the next in this parade of summer dress, and it is trimmed with diagonal bands of lace insertion and a lace ruche around the hem, and is surmounted by a mull fichu edged with lace. A white China silk, flowered in pink, with a bodice of pink chiffon over pink, vies with the mull for dainty effect. Frills of chiffon trim the neck, while braces of guipure insertion are arranged over the shoulders. The sash ends and belt are of changeable pink and green ribbon. Close beside this is a gown of white alpaca, with a bodice of white chiffon draped over white silk, and made striking by a wide cape collar of white covered with yellow guipure, fastened down with white chiffon rosettes. Another flowered glacé silk barred with black has a loose vest of pale green silk covered with white lace and bordered with pink ribbons, which are carried down the sides of the skirt and finished with large rosettes. The elbow sleeves have a frill of lace below. Still another model in this sort of silk has a yoke of tucked muslin and lace and a wide belt of black satin fastened with gold buttons, while the draped fichu is of soft white muslin. The last gown, of soft, thin white silk, has an accordion-plaited skirt, a bodice of yellow and white Empire brocade, a large cape collar of écru canvas trimmed with guipure lace, and a rhine stone buckle fastening the waistband.

Among the useful dresses for yachting and wear in the mountains are those of navy blue serge, which is never out of fashion. Pale chamois color and white are favorite contrasts used in the trimming. While many of these gowns are made with a short jaunty coat, there are exceptions in the blouse and close-fitting waists, with a box plait down the back and a soft, full vest of white lawn trimmed with lace. White serge, dotted with pale blue silk spots, makes a very stunning gown with a short coat, which has revers and wide sailor collar and deep cuffs of navy blue cloth. White linen, with navy blue linen trimmings in the form of straps across the vest, revers, and collar makes a very cool yachting dress. One of the gowns shown is of navy blue bunting, with collar, revers, and deep cuffs of white linen. The vest is of silver braid, interlaced with peau de suède, finished at the neck and waist with fringed ends of silk of the same shade as the peau de suède. Ivory buttons give it the finishing touch. White sail cloth forms another gown opening over a thick silk jersey front, embroidered in fine gold and alternated with navy blue braid. Still another gown of green serge has a blouse waist, with a white satin vest crossed by bands of green velvet.

WARNING FROM JOHN A. ROBINSON.

He Says a Firm of Marriage Brokers Is Abroad in the Land Doing Harm.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Many people of to-day are aware, and many are not aware, that there exists in this country a firm or company soliciting marriage seekers and others contemplating the bonds of domestic felicity to advise with them in securing such a companion.

Such an institution in its nature must, to the mind of the average citizen, be the most diabolical, dangerous, and pernicious institution which the social compact has ever tolerated.

The working of this organization is not fully known to me. However, I have had an opportunity of knowing something of its character. Numerous ads. appear in the want column of newspapers desiring the correspondence or acquaintance of a lady or gentleman of various accomplishments, age, means, wealth, &c. Those answering these ads. will generally find that they are inserted by this firm, or some member of it, for some supposed patron of theirs, who is probably willing to pay a good price for a companion whom they could not otherwise procure. A history is requested of yourself, standing, family, photo, and a certain fee required; otherwise you will be ignored. However, if not furnished, you are calculated as a person worth looking after anyway. You are found, and many discouraging circumstances then follow. You find some one here finding fault with your appearance, walks, looks, dress, employment, eating; your hollow eyes, your wrinkled forehead; remarks catch your ear that you are getting old; that no one will go with you; again, you are disliked by that one, shunned by this one, &c. Finally, you are driven to imagine that you are cursed above all living, and then again blessed if you can but find a withered leaf of the offspring of beguiled Eve upon whom you can bestow the sad and blighted affections of a once true and constant lover of feminine simplicity.

Believing it the duty of every true citizen to warn his fellow man against encroachments upon his personal liberties, I have taken the courage, not without some deliberation, to bring before the public the existence of such a firm engaged in the traffic of humanity. Branch offices are established in nearly all the large cities in the United States, and the firm no doubt possesses great wealth, and is not without some influence; still I am honestly convinced that it is a menace to the safeguards of society, and is an organization that ought to be promptly stamped out by the public. I am, sincerely,

COLUMBUS, O., July 8. JNO. A. ROBINSON.

PECULIAR AND PRACTICAL.

The Working of the Divorce Mills Recently Set Up in Oklahoma.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., July 7.—The journeyings of the divorce seekers to Oklahoma is simply astonishing. A member of a legal firm having one member in each of the three largest towns in the Territory said that this firm would, at the present rate, collect $25,000 this year from divorce clients alone. In Guthrie there is a large hotel which makes a specialty of this class of patrons, and its guests are designated as the divorce colony. Special hotel rates are secured by the lawyers for their clients for the four weeks necessary to the quick and painless operation of divorce. Many of these visitors are registered under assumed names, and are credited to almost any other city than the one where they reside.

The romances resulting from a four weeks' sojourn in this colony are almost as varied as they are numerous. One of the most exciting shooting incidents in Oklahoma City in recent months was between a Buffalo sporting man and the lawyer who had just assisted his wife to procure a divorce. While attending some of the early spring races the man from Buffalo learned that his wife was visiting Oklahoma City. Thinking that it was about time she returned home, he suddenly landed in that wild and woolly town. He quickly learned that not only had his wife secured an absolute divorce from him, but, further, that she and the lawyer were to be married on the following day. The Buffalo man went gunning, and is now in the hospital, where he is rapidly recovering from a dangerous bullet wound, while the newly married couple are hovering about the Golden Gate.

The law under which the Territorial courts are organized is both peculiar and practical. The Probate Judge issues all licenses to marry, and also superintends the divorce mill, signing all decrees of divorce. In some counties, notably at the Territorial capital, the Probate Judge purchases his marriage license blanks by the hundred and his blank divorces by the thousand. This particular Judge has several times made the mistake, when applied to for a marriage permit, of asking the applicant whether he had yet consulted a lawyer as to the specific grounds on which he made his application.

THE ART OF MAKING SALADS.

This Is the Season for Practising It—Practical Hints to Housekeepers.

Salads please the eye as well as the palate. The fresh green and crisp salads, full of life and health, are indeed a delight. The important thing in making them is to have all the greens fresh and crisp, the meats and fish cold and well seasoned; use the best olive oil, sweet and cold. There are many kinds of salad dressing. The mayonnaise is the one used for most salads, but the simple French dressing is preferred by many, particularly on vegetable salads. Some consider a dressing ruined if mustard or sugar is added; others object to anything acid but lemon juice; so one has to study his own taste in a measure when seasoning. An old Spanish proverb says: "To make a perfect salad, there should be a spendthrift miser for oil, a for vinegar, a wise man for salt, and a mad-can to stir the ingredients and mix them well together."

To make mayonnaise dressing, place the yolks of two eggs in a shallow dish with half a teaspoon of ground English mustard, a saltspoon of salt and half a saltspoon of red pepper; mix well and stir briskly for a few moments; have ready one and one-half cups of the best olive oil and pour into the mixture a drop at a time, stirring steadily. When it thickens you can turn more oil in at one time, as it becomes too thick to stir; add, part at a time, two tablespoons of vinegar or lemon juice until you have used used all the oil, stirring until thick and smooth. For meat or fish salads add a teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce to the dressing.

The usual proportions for making French dressing are six tablespoons of oil, a teaspoon of salt and a small half teaspoon of pepper; mix well and add three tablespoons of vinegar.

A dressing that is excellent on cabbage and many cold vegetables and "handy to have in the house" is a boiled dressing made of three eggs, the yolks and whites beaten separately, one teaspoonful of ground mustard, two teaspoons of salt, one-fourth of a saltspoon of cayenne pepper, two tablespoons of sugar, two tablespoons of melted butter or oil, one cup of cream or milk, and half a cup of hot vinegar. Put in a double boiler and stir constantly. Cook until it is as thick as boiled custard. Take from the fire at once or it will separate. This will keep in a cold place some time.

For oyster salad the following dressing is used: Take four well-beaten eggs and add to them one gill of cream, one teaspoon of mustard, one teaspoon of salt, a pinch of cayenne, two tablespoons of butter, and a gill of vinegar. Place in a double boiler and when it becomes heated cook about five minutes, stirring all the time; it will be like a soft custard. Heat one quart of oysters in their own liquor to boiling point, drain them, and mix with the dressing; put in a cold place. When ready to serve mix with them one pint of crisp celery, cut fine.

Chicken salad is a favorite with almost everyone. Have your chicken well seasoned when boiling, use the light meat, cut in cubes, and to one quart of meat use one and one-half pints of celery, cut fine. You can use the hearts of lettuce at this season of the year. Mix some of the mayonnaise dressing with the meat and celery; put in your salad dish and spread a generous layer of dressing over the top. Scatter a few capers and pitted olives over it and garnish the edge with delicate celery leaves.

For lobster salad, cut the meat of a freshly boiled lobster into half-inch pieces and mix with mayonnaise dressing; take two lettuce leaves and place together to form a saucer, and place a tablespoon of the salad on them. Put more dressing on the meat and leave a little white heart leaf of lettuce sticking up in the dressing. Serve shrimps in the same manner. The German way of making and serving lobster as a salad is to line a shallow dish with lettuce leaves, cut the lobster into inch pieces, and put on the leaves; scatter over that a tablespoon of chopped parsley and one of finely chopped onion, and, last, four hard-boiled eggs pressed through a potato sieve. Pour over this a French dressing, to which has been added a tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce.

Tomatoes make a beautiful salad alone with French dressing, as well as served with many combinations.

Tomatoes and sweetbreads make a dainty and handsome salad. Take tomatoes uniform in size, peel and cut a thin slice off the top and take out the inside, then set on the ice to chill. Have one pair of sweetbreads, clean and parboil, then throw them in cold water for an hour, remove the skin and cut into small pieces, using a silver knife so as not to discolor them. Mix with mayonnaise dressing and fill the chilled tomato with the mixture; put a teaspoon of dressing on the top of each one, and place the tomato on a lettuce leaf to serve.

Another filling is composed of a cucumber, a slice of onion, and a little parsley, chopped together. Season with salt, pepper, celery seed, and a teaspoon of vinegar. Prepare the tomatoes as for sweetbreads, fill with this mixture, and put a teaspoon of mayonnaise on the top, and stick a bit of parsley in place.

To make tomato and sardine salad, remove the skin, heads, and tails of twelve good-sized sardines, place in a shallow bowl some crisp lettuce leaves, break the sardines into small pieces and scatter over the lettuce, take several tomatoes that have been thoroughly chilled, and cut the solid part into cubes and sprinkle over the fish; put teaspoons of mayonnaise here and there over the top, and serve.

An attractive salad may be made of sardines. Cover a large plate with lettuce leaves, letting them come over the edge of the dish. Take any kind of boiled white fish that has been "left over" and pick into small pieces and cover the lettuce, leaving an inch margin; split six sardines, taking out the bone, and lay them on the fish, the heads in the centre, and spread around to form a disk. Put a little parsley in the middle of the dish, at the heads and on the fish; between each sardine put a generous teaspoon of mayonnaise. Slice a lemon and cut each slice in half and garnish the edge of the fish, the rind lying on the lettuce.

A summer salad that is nice with boiled or baked fish is made thus: Line your salad bowl with lettuce leaves. Take one cucumber, half a dozen tender radishes, the leaves of one young dandelion, and half a bunch of watercress, cut all up in small pieces and mix with a few of the heart lettuce leaves. Put in the lined dish and cover the top with mayonnaise. Place a few nasturtium blossoms around the dish.

A delicious and appropriate salad to serve with game or domestic duck is made of one and one-half pints of crisp celery, cut fine and salted. Add to this one pint of apple, cut in small square pieces, and mix with mayonnaise dressing; in place of the apple you may use the alligator pear, which is usually found in the fruit stores at all seasons of the year.

A favorite luncheon salad is composed of one cup of chicken or veal chopped, not too fine, and one and one-half cups of grated cheese; mix with mayonnaise dressing, serve on lettuce leaves, and garnish with hard-boiled eggs, sliced and laid over the top.

Of vegetable salads the name is legion. Almost any cold cooked vegetable can be used. The chief thing to remember is to obtain a contrast of color to please the eye, and, if possible, have the vegetable of delicate flavor for the main part of the salad.

Asparagus, cauliflower, beans, peas, and carrots combine well. Potatoes, cauliflower, beets, and carrots go together. One or two vegetables can be used alone. Use any kind of dressing, and garnish with uncooked cucumber, tomato, lettuce, and any handsome fresh greens.

SHE'S GOVERNOR PRO TEM.

The Nineteen-year-old Daughter of the Chief Executive of Wyoming.

From the St. Louis Republic.

Gov. Richards of Wyoming, who has been in town all week as an encampment visitor, has not allowed affairs of state to worry him. He knows that everything is all right at home, for his 19-year-old daughter is in charge and she sends a reassuring telegram every afternoon. Here is a specimen message:

"CHEYENNE, Wy., July 4.—All quiet at the State House. The Fourth is lively. The children are all well."

At one of the afternoon luncheons at the Jockey Club Gov. Richards said that he had presumed upon his invitations for himself and staff by bringing his wife along.

"The man who understands the figure that women cut out our way would not be surprised that I include Mrs. Richards in my interpretation of the invitation," said the Governor. "In Wyoming women are a power. My young daughter, just out of college, is my private secretary, and upon her devolves all of the routine responsibilities of the office. She knows all about the office of the executive; she prepares the most important of State papers, and in my absence she is in charge as completely as it is possible for a secretary to be."

This happily endowed young woman was a student at an Eastern college when her father was elected to the Governorship of the State. There she studied politics, domestic life, rowing, bicycling, and other of the things taught one way or another in the modern college. She returned to her home with her wits sharpened and her muscles in fine trim. She rode a bicycle at once, going to the State House from home each morning and back in the afternoon. In passing, it is interesting to observe that all of the State officials of Wyoming, except the Governor himself, know all about the pleasures of wheeling. Not many weeks ago the young lady who is now running the executive establishment found her fin de siècle accomplishment of unusual value. An officer reached Cheyenne with a prisoner on one train and in order to get to the next State in good time he would necessarily leave by the next train in an hour. It did not seem possible to get the necessary papers ready in time, but Miss Richards said that she'd see about it. She hurriedly prepared the document, got her father's signature, slapped the great seal of the new State down in one corner, jumped on her bike, and in as little time as it takes to tell it she was at the depot and somebody's expense account was lessened by just one day's board bill. So much for a good wheel and a brisk twentieth-century girl in an American Governor's office.

Every morning after breakfast Miss Richards looks over the executive mansion, instructs the servants, sees that the children are well, promises to bring candy to all of them, makes out menus for the day, and then mounts her wheel for business. In the absence of her father, Miss Richards reaches the office earlier and remains later in the afternoon, but each day she telephones to the mansion, gets the truth about the youngsters, and then sends a message telling of the State's official record and the standing of the Richards household. These messages are concise, but they cover everything that the absent executive wants to know about.

The First Blossoming of Bloomers in Houston.

From the Galveston Daily News.

HOUSTON, June 28.—Lightly she tripped down stairs, almost as noiselessly as if unshod, and stood upon the last step watching a man move a bicycle from the entrance of a staircase and place another within her reach. She glided to the edge of the sidewalk, mounted her wheel, and he followed. Just then a voice from a group of men said, "Look at that!" All turned their eyes in the direction indicated and beheld a young woman wearing bloomers, a cap, blouse waist closely fitting, black stockings, and a pair of wheeling slippers. It was 8:30 o'clock P. M., and she had come down from above a Main street store, and with her escort started toward the auditorium on Main street. As she led the way and passed along men stepped out from the curbing onto the driveway, and with their staring eyes followed her along the street as far as the electric light gave any satisfaction of seeing.

It was the first of her sex seen on the streets of Houston in bloomers riding a bicycle, and to say it created a sensation is drawing it mildly. From both sides of the street men stepped out and looked and exclaimed, "Well!" But nobody had had a chance to tell of it as news on the streets afterward, because everybody seemed to have seen it. No sooner would one start out by saying, "I saw something just now that—" when the other fellow would break it, "Yes, I saw it, too." It created a genuine sensation along the street and was the talk of the session most of the evening, and many watched for the lady's return, but some had to give it up, as they hadn't the time.

THE SUMMER GIRL'S FAN.

Used to Convey Silent Messages as Well as to Make a Breeze.

The idea that the fan and its coquettish use originated with Eve in the Garden of Eden seems entirely consistent with its significance in the hands of the summer girl, providing she has become expert in the art of using it. When considered from a practical point of view, it is a simple instrument for producing a cooling breeze, but as a means of conveying silent love messages it is certainly a poem without words. A young girl's summer outfit is not complete without a variety of pretty fans for use at all times of day and evening, and the dainty Empire fans are perhaps the prettiest of all. Excellent copies of these, made of fancy paper, are sold for a very small sum, but the real beauty has tortoise-shell or mother-of-pearl sticks, and is made of silk, exquisitely painted in figures framed by a scroll of glittering paillettes. A Louis XVI. fan of black net is very effective, with a painted silk medallion set into the centre, the edge being also of silk, in scrolls which spread out on the net. Silken medallions are a feature of all the newest fans, and small fans of scented wood and painted gauze are very quaint with their illuminated sticks shutting up in the form of an ivy bough. Feather fans are much cheaper than they were, and those with ostrich tips turning down from the top are the latest fancy. A real novelty is a fan of white net, scalloped on the edge and a satin medallion in the centre, on which a dainty columbine is painted, and from this shining lines of gold spangles radiate. The white sticks glitter with gold and silver stars.

The Empire fans are small in size but not in price, as the ivory, pearl, and ebony sticks are inlaid with gold, while the mounts of hand-painted ribbon are divided by another strip of inlaid pearl. A black lisse fan, spangled with golden stars, is very effective with a black evening gown, and a fan de luxe is in natural ostrich feathers mounted with mother-of-pearl sticks inlaid with gold.

BATHING SUITS.

Examples of Fetching Costumes—What the French Woman Wears.

Fashion or vanity seems to have furnished the bathing suits this season with a certain amount of style and variety which is quite unusual in this utility gown, and the tendency of modes is shown very plainly in their full skirts, balloon sleeves, and frilled shoulders. While serge is the material most employed, very sensible and attractive suits are made of alpaca and silk. The most popular style has a skirt, knickerbockers, and blouse waist, but French women sometimes wear the full knickerbockers and blouse waist, minus the skirt, and tie a wide silk sash around the waist. Others are cut with a tunic, which is a waist and short skirt in one, quite close fitting around the body, and flaring out to form the skirt, which is not long enough to cover the knee. One very pretty costume is of navy blue flannel, spotted with white and bound with white braid, while the sleeves, neck frill, and trousers are of plain dark blue. Another of pale blue serge is trimmed on the tunic with white serge bands, which may be braided with red, black, or dark blue. A French bathing dress of blue serge, which has simply knickerbockers, a waist, and very short sleeves, is trimmed with white Hercules braid, and the sash is of white serge. Another one of the same material has a full panelled skirt, puffed sleeves, and a wide frill around the shoulders.

Bath cloaks are considered a very essential part of the outfit, and they are made of flannel, serge, waterproof cashmere, and Turkish toweling, the latter material being the most practical. They are cut in a large circular, which entirely envelops the figure. The French women are very particular about all the accessories of bathing dress, and usually wear very fancy shoes of red cloth with toes and heels of tan leather and bands of red cloth across the foot that extend well up on the ankle, or tan canvas shoes tipped with leather, open on the top and caught together with red rosettes, which are another fancy. Jaunty little caps are made of oil silk and jersey cloth to cover the hair.

FIRST CHINESE WOMAN DOCTOR.

After Nine Years Study Here She Is Going Home to Practice.

The first Chinese woman doctor, graduate of an American medical college, to practice in China, and the second woman of her race to take an occidental medical degree, is now on her way across the Pacific to her native land to inaugurate there a new era in woman's work among women. She is Dr. Hu King Eng, a charming, modest little woman, characteristically Celestial in every way, despite her nine years' residence in the United States. She has never discarded her quaint, rich native dress, and loves her own land best. She received her doctor's degree in Philadelphia a year ago, has spent the past twelve months in taking a post-graduate course and in obtaining actual experience in her profession, and a week ago she sailed from San Francisco for Foo Chow, where she will take up her life work as physician and missionary at the Woman's Hospital, an institution supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

While she is a pure-blooded Chinese, and proud of the fact, Dr. Hu King Eng was never a heathen, her family having been Christians for two generations. Her grandfather was one of the first natives converted in Foo Chow, and her father one of the first Christian ministers ordained in China. She has a brother in the Methodist ministry and a sister a teacher in a Methodist school in China.

She came to America nine years ago, when quite a young girl, with the determination of becoming a physician, because she believed that she could do far more effective work in Christianizing her people—which is her main purpose—as a physician and missionary among the women of her race, than as a mere teacher and preacher. She did not know more than a few words of English, and the first steps on the way toward her ambition lay in the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of that language, so she went first to a preparatory school at Delaware, O. There she spent four years, and then went to Philadelphia, and after passing a highly creditable examination was admitted to the Woman's Medical College in that city. She graduated from the college fourteen months ago, and then took the post-graduate course and dispensing course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic. She made a special study of diseases of the eye and ear, and was for some months an assistant in that department of the Polyclinic. Finishing her course a few weeks ago, she started for home in company with a missionary and his wife who were bound for Foo Chow.

Besides her work with the Woman's Hospital she will try to build up a regular practice as a physician among her countrywomen. She believes there is a great field for her among the higher class of Chinese women. There are some China women, she says, who would rather die than be attended by a man physician, while the doors of both rich and poor are wide open to women doctors. Three years ago she went home on a visit and met with a remarkable reception from the women of her native place. Sick women came to her in great numbers because they had heard she could cure them of all their ills by arts she had learned in America, and she expects to wield great influence among them as a missionary now, through her ability to aid them as a physician. The Woman's Hospital at Foo Chow is for women only; its staff of physicians are all women, and the nurses are all native girls who hope some day to become doctors, like the white women missionaries. Dr. Eng is the first to attain that distinction.

The Chinese women, she says, are waking up and are getting to be progressive in their ideas. They want to become educated and to take part in the work of the world like the women of the Western nations. One other Chinese woman has graduated from an occidental medical college—a Dr. King, who graduated from an Eastern college several years ago, and is now living in Hawaii. Dr. Hu King Eng will be the only Chinese woman physician with a Western world degree in China.

LOVERS IN DISTRESS.

An Appeal for Mercy After Making Private Use of an Official Postal Card.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Government penalty envelope has been nearly responsible for a serious domestic tragedy. Those who have received official communications in these unstamped pieces of stationery are familiar with the notice printed on the upper right-hand corner, informing the reader that there is a "penalty for private use" of $300. This penalty, as every one is supposed to know, is applicable only to those who use the envelopes for transmitting through the mails private correspondence at the expense of the Government and to evade the payment of postage. There has heretofore been no record of an incident such as that which has recently come from Nebraska, resulting from the first receipt of an enclosure in a penalty envelope, which has just been happily closed by semi-official action of Secretary Morton.

Henry Schweitzer, who lives in Jefferson county in that State, is a young German who has been only five years in this country. He is, therefore naturally more or less unfamiliar with official red tape. For the first time in his life he received several weeks ago from Washington an Agricultural Department bulletin enclosed in an official envelope. The envelope also contained a return postal card, upon which the receipt of the public document was to be acknowledged. Both envelope and card bore the fatal penalty clause, which was, unfortunately, overlooked by Mr. Schweitzer at the time.

The young man has a best girl. Elated at receiving an official communication from the Government, which he evidently considered a mark of special distinction, he hastened to lay the matter before his sweetheart. She was plainly as much interested as her lover, and after spelling out the stereotyped autograph of J. Sterling Morton on the return postal card, asked her betrothed to sit down with her to a game of cassino. This was where the trouble began for young Schweitzer. Paper being scarce, the young man used the official envelope for keeping score, and his fiancée utilized the return postal card for the same purpose.

When thirty-one points had been scored by the young woman to the fifteen of Mr. Schweitzer, the startling discovery of the penalty clause was made. On both envelope and postal card, disfigured by the score, was plainly printed in big black letters the suggestive inscription, "Penalty for private use $300." Mr. Schweitzer's betrothed was the first to espy the fatal line and to call the attention of her lover to it. Both reluctantly agreed that scoring cassino upon official envelopes and postal cards was a "private use" of Government stationery, and that they had laid themselves liable to a combined penalty of $600 on account of their folly. The young lady declared that unless the Government could be placated all thoughts of matrimony must be indefinitely postponed. She persuaded her anguished lover to write to the Secretary of Agriculture, explaining the circumstances and urging him to show clemency. Mr. Schweitzer was greatly embarrassed, because he feared that information of the unwitting crime committed by himself and his fiancée might come to the ears of the young lady's parents, both of whom, it seems, are opposed to the match. He set bravely to work, however, to patch matters up, and wrote under date of June 27 to Secretary Morton, enclosing the telltale envelope and card with the cassino score upon each, and pleading on account of his love that the matter might be dropped.

The letter of the honest German is as follows:

To Mr. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington.

"DEAR SIR: I hardly know how to commence this letter, but you will kindly, I hope, excuse any mistakes, for though I am now a citizen of the United States, I was born and raised in Germany. I will state the whole matter to you truthfully how I happened to misuse that letter of yours. I showed it to my sweetheart. After she got through spelling your name she offered to play a game of cassino with me. So we did. I mark my points on the envelope, as you will kindly notice, and she hers on the little card. After we got through with playing, we read the printing lines on the cards, and was mortified, that is Annie was, to learn that we had ourselves exposed to a penalty of $600. I tried in vain to soothe that dear maid. I don't like to lose her on this account, so I promised to write you an earnesting letter, if possible to hush up the whole matter. She has a stern old gentleman for a father. I was once arrested—and that very near perfectly innocently, mind you—for drunkenness, and paid my fine, but the old man never quite forgive me that yet. So far as the old lady is concerned, she opposes our marriage principally altogether. I could run away with her for a while, for that girl is of age already, but she declined it twice already, which makes her dearer to me yet. Now, will you send another card to me? I shall sign same and send back without delay, or would you not fill out that card yourself and drop the matter altogether, if you please. We would always remain yours, thankfully and obedient,

"H. SCHWEITZER."

Secretary Morton immediately upon receipt of Mr. Schweitzer's pathetic letter wrote to the young man informing him that he would very gladly fill out the card, and that he need have no fear of the consequences of having unconsciously and for private purposes used the penalty envelope of the Government.

Mrs. Dugan's Cold Feet.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

GEORGETOWN, O., July 4.—Mrs. Sam Dugan, wife of a farmer of this vicinity, had an experience with a huge blacksnake that she will not soon, if ever, forget. For several mornings past on awakening her feet felt icy, as if something cold had been laid against them, but as upon investigation she found nothing the matter was dismissed from her mind. This morning, however, the circumstance was indelibly impressed upon her memory. Upon turning the mattress in making the bed she was horrified to discover an immense blacksnake coiled up on the springs. She hastily summoned her husband, who appeared armed with a club ready for the fray. The snake showed fight, and a terrific struggle ensued. Mr. Dugan was finally victorious. The snake measured five feet in length.

A Case in Point.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Miss Harkaway," said Dolliner, "I suppose you have seen the statement in this week's *Gazette* that we are engaged to be married?"

"Yes," said she. "I saw it."

"Well, I wish you to know that I had nothing to do with that announcement, and I have written this letter of denial."

"Oh, I wouldn't send it," she said, naively. "What is the use?"

"But it isn't true!"

"That is so; but it isn't impossible. Do you know that paper contains a great many valuable hints?"

And he took the hint.

The Modern Daughter.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"I wish to ask your permission to pay my addresses to your daughter," said the old-fashioned young man.

"All right," said the old gentleman. "If I can get her permission to give you my permission, go ahead."

Woman in Journalism.

From the Woman's Edition of the Chicago Telegraph.

Our townsman, William H. Andrews, one day recently was walking along the banks of the Canassawacta Creek eating a sandwich, and on account of the usual disparity between bread and meat, he threw the redundant piece into the water. Immediately a school of large fish, mostly perch, bubbled around it fighting for the mouthful.

Mr. Andrews searched his pockets for a fish line and hook, but all in vain, and was beginning to despair when his eye lighted on a blacksnake. At that moment he remembered how his father used to tell him that blacksnakes were expert in catching fish. He therefore grabbed the reptile by the tail, carried it to the creek, and held it over the struggling fish. The snake proved itself a born angler, and in the course of an hour Mr. Andrews had captured forty nine fish.

A few days later as he was walking in the same place he felt something rub against his leg, and looking down he saw his friend, the blacksnake, eager for more sport.

A Post Office Romance.

From the Boston Journal.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 8.—Greenville Louis J. Templeton, a member of the British Parliament who was making a tour of America, visited Binghamton several weeks ago. While at the Post Office to have a money order cashed he met Miss Estella Wessel, the clerk, and it was a case of love at sight. He sought a friend and secured an introduction. His visits to the Government building were frequent. His attentions were rewarded and they were married last week. Saturday the couple sailed for Europe, and after a short tour of the Continent they will reside on Mr. Templeton's estate at Broadlands, England. The wedding was a quiet one and caused much surprise.

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