OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

LIGHT LINGERIE.

COMFORTABLE UNDER GARMENTS FOR SUMMER WEAR.

The Trilby Night-Gown is in Vogue, But Sensible Women Are Avoiding Over Elaboration in Trimming, and Are Fastidious Rather as to the Material and Stitchery of Their Underwear.

New York, June 15.—Curious and manifold are the expressions of the Trilby craze. First it was a baker who caught the fever and stamped his pies with pictures of the fair model, in the soldier coat and loose slippers made famous; then Trilby cigarettes sprang up, and there were Trilby corsets, Trilby shoes and Trilby ways of arranging your back hair.

And now the very latest thing in Trilbyism is a night dress in pale ecru batiste, trimmed with yellow valenciennes, that bears the name of the wonderful singer of Ben Boil.

Whether or not Trilby was given to such elegant robes de nuit, is something Mr. Du Maurier does not record, but the new night gown dedicated to her memory comes straight from Trilby's Paris.

It is a Picturesque Garment.

The batiste is as pallid as cheese cloth and of a veil-like fineness, and in shape the gown borders somewhat on a painter's blouse and that of the French Pierrot. All the fullness hangs from the shoulder seams, and the bottom, which is short enough to escape the floor all round, is turned in a simple hem. The sleeves are bishop shape and held short at the inside seam with a narrow insertion of the yellow lace, running lengthwise; they fall in a loose puff to the elbow, where they are finished with a batiste flounce with edging of the lace and insertion let in. About the neck and shoulders the Trilby night dress is adorable.

First, there is a vast sailor collar, of the batiste, made vaster with rows of insertion and lace until it falls low on the arms like a cape, and inside this again there is a full ruche of the wide lace that hugs the throat with true clown effects.

Wash ribbons in pale ecru fasten the ruche at the chin, and the collar is made to hang in heavy points at the sides, by being cut extra wide, and the fullness plaited into the neck band, back and front.

Altogether this dainty specimen of lingerie calls to mind anything but the strapping young woman after whom it is christened. But it may have been suggested by the clair de lune song Trilby sings, which is all about somebody who has urgent need of a pen, and of a hard hearted Pierrot who won't open the door. At any rate it is enchantingly lovely—and like most lovely night gowns, impracticable to a degree.

Easy and Beautiful.

As to other new underwear, it is plain to be seen that fashion has had reform in her mind. Never were women's newer garments more comfortable, or more agreeable to the eye than now.

The best things are all hand-made, and fashioned of the most fragile quantities, French batiste and dimity, which are so delightful for summer wear, being favorite materials.

Others are white nainsook, or nainsook delicately patterned in tinted stripes or figures. China linen and Persian lawn, which has the glint and caressing feel of silkaline, and which, in the shape of tricky flounces is much used for trimming under petticoats of colored cambric or lawn.

Sometimes foolish, fixey night-dresses in dotted muslin, that may be white or tinted, will be seen. Ribbons and lace trim these to elaborateness; and as serious contrast to the silky things, there are plainly made skirts, chemises and drawers in ecru pongee, that are offered for traveling purposes and other busy wear.

Silk Underwear For Wheeling.

New York shopping and wheel-women are taking up these pongee under things, which are said to have all the cool virtues of thinner ones, besides everlasting qualities.

The faint yellow of the pongee is not objectionable, though it cannot be denied that white linen garments, and cotton at that, are better taste. Other silk underclothes, with the exception of the colored petticoats and ribbed undervests that have somehow grown indespensable, are conspicuous by their absence.

Costly Needlework.

Fine stitchery marks the lingerie of the elegant woman. Ordinary people buy suits of white American lawn, daintily trimmed with Valenciennes, that seemed nice enough for anybody; but the feminine elegante decks her fair body with fragile, soft finished cottons, loaded with needlework, and is conscious of her superiority.

The most pleasing things create an impression of surpassing simplicity. Besides the stitchery, which is in the form of herring bone, feather stitch and tucks of microscopic slenderness, there is usually only an additional edging of narrow Valenciennes.

A Model Cemise.

A chemise of fine white nainsook, with these decorations, is cut slip shape, with a turn over baby bib in two points, made entirely of the needlework and edged with lace. There are no sleeves, the armholes being simply outlined with the lace; the bottom is made wide enough where it is plainly hemmed. This is the favorite and most useful model for chemises.

There are chemises and night-gowns as well, that have bottoms frilled and tucked like skirts, but by fastidious persons the hemmed edge is considered better form.

Other chemises have puffed fronts, in a more delicate texture than the garment, that, above and below the bust, are drawn into the figure by baby ribbons run through lace beading.

One adorable little model that formed part of a suit of three articles, had a front in two oblong embroidered pieces that took the curve of the bust, and tied low at the center with daisy ribbon.

This chemise and the night-dress and drawers that went with it were of the new figured nainsook mentioned, white, delicately patterned with cool, dim blue.

An Approved Pattern.

The drawers were the short, wide shape that have long been popular, the bottoms being finished in deep points made of the hand worked nainsook between rows of valenciennes insertion; they were edged with a frill of wide valenciennes that gave them a full flouncing look.

Another dainty and becoming drawers model has bottoms that come up to a point above the knee, when they are finished with full rosettes of the so-called "wash" ribbon. This ribbon, which has a smooth glace finish, is seen on all imported underwear, and is warranted to stand water like the proverbial rag. As bows, rosettes and ties it decorates everything, and when slipped through Hamburg beading, in closely worked squares, it makes itself an effective and easily accomplished trimming.

Dainty Petticoats.

Lawn skirts that have a deep flounce that is made full by the upper portion being laid away in tucks, are sometimes headed in this way.

A new English embroidery of lawn, very open, and in some cases with a tinted edge, is much seen on nainsook garments that are intended for common use.

Lace is also in favor, and especially for dress petticoats. The skirts are gored, but are made to look full with overlapping flounces, the lace edging them, and being let in by hand between strips of the material.

Lawn in various degrees of fineness seems to be the favorite petticoat stuff, and the most effective lace remarked were either Russian or a new and curious one called "tierre."

THE TRILBY NIGHT ROBE.

A BATISTE GOWN.

HYGENIC CYCLING.

When You Go Wheeling Never Wear Close Stays.

No less a person than an observing physician offers a word of well-meant counsel to feminine cyclists, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Every other woman one meets," he says, "owns or is saving for the purchase of a safety, exercise on which there is none better to be found. The wheel takes its rider into the open air, where American women can scarcely spend too much time, and any one will notice, to their honor, how erect these petticoated cyclists sit in their saddles, a direct reproach to their hump-shouldered brethren. But there is another side to this picture. It is beginners particularly who are tempted to forget the virtue of taking things easy and in their excited interest make the first mistakes.

"No woman, however strong or eager to learn, should take a cycle lesson over an hour long, and she should stop frequently in the course of it to rest and pull some long breaths. The girl who is not very strong and the least bit uncertain as to the cause of her weakness will be the happier and better for asking a physician's advice before putting her foot to the pedal. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will send her at once to the cycle school.

"It is the anemic, weak-lunged, narrow-chested, dyspeptic woman to whom the bicycle is a very tonic, but she, if having no directions from a doctor, must follow common sense in her practice, and if in the first lesson of a half hour seems to have exhausted her strength, should cut it in half, taking fifteen minutes twice in one day and a cracker and a few spoonfuls of sherry when the exercise is over."

If possible learn to ride in one of the good cycle schools, where one learns in half the usual time and the instructor shows a would-be wheel woman how to use her strength on the pedals so as to save half the muscular effort a poorly taught person puts forth.

A great deal has been said as to what constitutes the dress graceful and convenient for cycling, but little as to the dress useful. Now, whether a woman chooses to wear trousers, a short skirt or a long one, let her be sure not to have her stays tight, and if she is slender and can afford the extra expenditure, use a buttoned corded waist or a pair of short riding corsets in place of the long, heavily boned stays of daily use. There is no gain of grace or beauty in a small waist for bicycling, but much danger to heart and digestion from a tightly laced body when wheeling.

A woman who rides much in summer ought to wear with her loose stays the thinnest of wool undervests, which absorbs the moisture of the body, prevents one from taking cold and is the coolest, lightest garment for wear under a percale shirt waist.

"Never when wheeling garter your stockings with elastic bands above the knee," says an experienced cyclist. "Use long, elastic hose supporters, fastened to the bottom of the corset, and strap under your saddle, when setting out for anything like a lengthy ride, a little case, holding a vial of brandy, a skein of black sewing silk, a needle, a wee pair of scissors, a square of court plaster and a small bottle of ammonia."

"Never get on your wheel," she adds, "until a half hour after eating, and never wheel steadily for more than thirty minutes at a time. Slacken speed and roll along slowly for a bit before resuming a smart pace. Two hours is the longest daily exercise even a strong woman should take on her safety, and she who cycles by a doctor's orders may take an hour every other day, preferably in the morning, and a half hour after breakfast for steady exercise, drinking a little milk and eating a biscuit when the work is over. No woman," she concludes, "who respects her dignity, her health and the boon a bicycle is, will ever pretend to race or attempt fancy figures on it, however tempted to try that for which a woman on a bicycle was not meant by any law of hygiene or good taste.—Commercial Advertiser.

FASHIONABLE FANCIES.

Evening Gowns Show More Shoulders—Crinkled Wools and Silks.

The most fashionable evening gowns now leave the entire shoulder uncovered, as was the fashion many years ago. It is a pretty style and really a more reserved one than has prevailed for some time past, since the line of decolletage is now horizontal instead of having a varying standard of height. Extra shoulder bands are often added to keep the bodice in place, so low is the setting [illegible] sleeves are often employed in this way.

The stole is a feature that has received much notice since the wedding of the czar last year, and for short figures it is especially becoming, as it increases the apparent height. Broad ribbons extending from neck to foot are often used to give the stole effect. These ribbons are of rich quality and more or less ornamented with galloon, guipure, jewels or beading.

Crinkled stuffs in wool and silk are the height of fashion. It is true that many of the gauffered silks closely resemble ordinary seersucker gingham, but that is not of any consequence since they cost twenty times as much.

In heavier fabrics there are the venetian cloths which came in vogue some time since. They may be found [illegible] and purples, and more particularly in a shade of blue melting into a purple and rose verging on mauve. This color may be worn with mauve, rose or blue in plain tones, provided the tint chosen be exactly right.

An illustration is given of an out of door toilet. The skirt is of purple cloth, finished about the hem with very narrow black embroidery. The cape is of black satin duchess, edged with a ruche of black mousseline de sole. The front is of plaited mousseline, while a large collar of guipure covers the shoulders. Large bows of purple ribbon are placed on each shoulder, the ends of which form bretelles. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SKIRT AND CORSET COVER.

Common Dishes Made Attractive.

Farmers' wives, and those women who are busy and hurried about their work are often careless as to the food prepared for their families, "anything to eat" being the main idea. If a little reflection is given each day as to what was served the preceding days, it would greatly help by suggesting, at least, what not to serve in order that there may be a variety.

The potatoes at breakfast, for instance. These are usually provided from what remains of the preceding dinner. Mashed potatoes may be fried in flat cakes, formed with a tiny bit of flour, or pressed into a cooking dish, covered with sweet milk, or an egg beaten up and a tablespoonful of milk poured over, heated in the oven.

If bits of meat are minced and added to mashed potatoes with salt and [illegible] either mashed or chopped cold potatoes and heated in the oven, while the oat meal or germade is cooking, or the hot cakes and muffins are baking.

It would pay any woman to think out how many ways she knows of to prepare potatoes for breakfast, and then surprise her family by a series of variety. Chopped cold potatoes may be creamed, using a pint of sweet milk, a tablespoonful of flour to thicken it, rubbed into an equal amount of butter. When cooked, stir in cold potatoes, and do not let them scorch; or put with layers of bread crumbs, and plenty of butter and seasoning, into a baking dish and bake them about twenty minutes.

Eggs cooked in any way are excellent with this way of warming potatoes. The daintiest little omelets are made by beating one egg with egg-beater, white first, till afoam; then add yellow and beat again, then one tablespoonful of rich milk. Butter a granite pie dish generously and heat it; pour in your egg and with a flat knife fold up the edges as fast as they set, till the egg ceases to run out, then place in the oven two minutes, leaving the door ajar. Two or three can be cooked at once on separate plates, or two eggs on one, but more are not apt to be satisfactory. Serve with parsley, garnish if you can, as the dainty appearance of such things appeals to the appetite especially in the warm spring and hot summer months.

Tiny French radishes are very nice for breakfast, and every garden may have some. The tops are so small, one is astonished to find them fit to use, so soon, and must watch that they do not grow too old.

Corn fritters are excellent; as easily prepared as griddle cakes, and baked on the cake griddle.

Corn Fritters: One dozen ears of corn, grated and scraped, or canned corn may be used by draining and mashing the kernels with a potato masher; two tablespoonfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, salt to taste; stir, add three eggs, beaten separately, and a cupful of sweet milk, a spoonful at a time. Bake on a well greased griddle and turn.

Meat Croquettes: Anyone may have croquettes who can mince cold meat very fine and stir it into a sauce made thus: One pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of flour to thicken; add one teaspoonful salt, and flavor [illegible] verized dried sage. When cooked add a pint of the chopped meat, (for half a pint take half of the sauce) and stir well, then, when cold, make into croquettes or balls, rolling in the hands. Dip into beaten egg and fine dry bread crumbs, or rolled cracker, and fry like doughnuts in boiling lard.

SUMMER CHEMISE.

Sauce of Croquettes: A very nice sauce to serve with croquettes is made of stewed tomatoes put through a sieve and thickened enough so that it will just spread over them; it is served from a gravy boat with ladle, not on the dish. With croquettes bits of parsley should be used for a garnish.

Cook Onions: I wondered for a long time why the onions did not look white when cooked, until I found out that the water in which they were boiled was not changed. This must be poured off at least three times in the forty minutes it takes to boil onions, oftener if possible. The white sauce is better made in another pan and poured over the drained onions when ready to serve.

Asparagus is much nicer cut in finger-lengths than smaller, and served on toast with drawn butter dressing in which is a little vinegar. As for new beets the sugar beet used for cattle is excellent for the table when about the size of an egg.

One should plant plenty of cauliflower plants; they will head in the cellar if late, and one pulls the roots and stores away, but the early sort are very nice for table use as well as pickles.

Variety is what we need from our gardens and markets, to help us over the spring and summer months.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Disease is cured, not by magical incantations, but by medical science. Hence it is that Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures, and that it proves so eminently successful. It is a skilfully-prepared and strictly scientific blood purifier and tonic, the only one admitted at the World's fair.

Art is much but love is more.
O art, my art, thou's't much but love is more!
Art symbolizes Heaven, but love is God
And makes Heaven. I fell from mine.
I would not be a woman like the rest,
A simple woman who believes in love,
And owns the right of love because she loves,
And, hearing she's beloved, is satisfied
With what contents God.
Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

A LITTLE BOY FOR SALE

A mother was busy at work one day,
When her dear little boy, with his toys,
Ran in from his play, as bright as May,
With all of his traps and noise.
"You make such a din," she said to him,
While he work'd with his tools, his joys;
"I'll put you to bed or I'll sell you,' she said,
"To the man who buys little boys."

A little boy for sale;
A little boy for sale;
The price is so low you can buy him, I know;
My little boy's for sale;
A little boy for sale;
He makes so much noise, with his hammer and toys,
My little boy's for sale.

The dear little boy was quiet one day,
He had laid his toys aside,
The mother had ceased her work to pray;
"Oh, Lord, with me abide;"
As she sits by the bed of her curly head,
A soft, sweet song she sings;
When out of the gloom of that small, quiet room
Comes the rustles of angels' wings.

There's no little boy for sale;
There's no little boy for sale;
He was bought by the love of the father above,
There's no little boy for sale;
There's no little boy for sale;
There's no little boy for sale;
He was bought by the love of the father above;
There's no little boy for sale;
—Exchange.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
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DR. G. W. SHORES' FAMOUS TREATMENT

Has been Tried and Tested by the Most Skillful and Scientific Physicans of this Country, and is Pronounced by them to be the Best and Most Perfect System Known to the World.

The remarkable measure of success with which Dr. G. W. Shores has been favored, has been a source of continual astonishment. The wonder of it never ceases to be a topic of conversation among his professional brethren. Indeed that wonder has increased as the years pass, and his success and popularity has proved to be permanent and abiding and more and more general as the public grew more familiar with the genuine merit upon which it is based.

Gradually thoughtful, scientific and conscientious men in the medical profession, laying aside all petty jealousy began to investigate, and finally thoroughly test Doctor Shores' system that had been tried, as all the public know, by thousands of sufferers, and proved in each individual case to be almost infallibly successful. The result of their test was to endorse the treatment, then to adopt it, until today the peers of the medical profession of this country, those of broad minds, sound reason and good will toward the people, those whose religious endeavor to relieve human suffering is paramount to all else in their life's labor, emphatically endorse and have adopted Dr. G. W. Shores' perfected treatment as the best and most perfect system of treatment known to the wroid.

The enormous amount of work devolving upon Dr. G. W. Shores in giving to each and every one of the thousands of patients under his care the same careful, painstaking attention that he insists upon each one receiving, necessitates his gathering about him associates and assistants to aid in caring for this multitude of suffering people.

But these associates and assistants must have superior qualifications, experience and training.

Strange as it may seem to many, it has been difficult to find such physicians. After careful search and consideration, however, Doctor Shores feels that he can consider himself fortunate in obtaining the assistance of another such a one, a thoroughly scientific, skillful, conscientious and painstaking physician, whose name and fame is familiar to the best people of this Inter Mountain country; Dr. C. C. Shinnick, ex-secretary of the Utah Territorial Board of Medical Examiners. Words of introduction are hardly necessary to the people of this country.

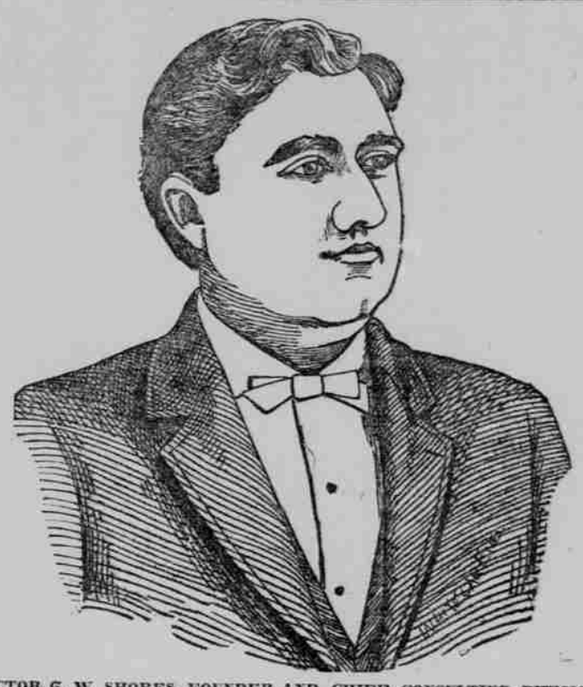
After a long time spent in thorough investigation and careful study of Doctor Shores' famous system of disease treatment, Dr. Shinnick not only emphatically endorses it but adopts it, and now associates himself with and in future will assist Doctor Shores in caring for his immense practice.

Superior Skill, Experience and Training.

Are universally granted Doctor Shores, even by his rivals, but these do not alone account for his popularity and for the fact that his practice is today larger than it has ever been. No; the underlying principle of it all is in the fact that Doctor Shores has with manliness, with dignity and with truthfulness, dealt with the public as a professional man should deal with it.

Doctor Shores came to the public as a skillful workman to an employer. He said, "I can cure these diseases. I have spent years in study, training and experience. I have learned how to cure them. I want an opportunity to convince you that I can cure them. These are the evidences of my training, education and preparation for this work. I place these before you in the press. I offer them to the publicity of challenge and investigation. I will show by the results of my work that I do what I promise."

The public accepted this proposition, and Doctor Shores has proved his claims by the testimony of hundreds, nay thousands of reputable citizens in the community. He proved himself to be a faithful, skillful servant, and the measure of his skill is in the fidelity with which he discharged the trust which the public gave him, and the fact that he has never, in dealing with the public, assumed any other position than that of an earnest, skillful, faithful and conscientious servant. It is the public that pays him for his work; it is to the public that he is answerable for the results of it; it is the public that he is anxious to please. This may be called the secret of his notable success, and if it is of any value to his professional brethren, they are at perfect liberty to make the most of it.



DOCTOR G. W. SHORES, FOUNDER AND CHIEF CONSULTING PHYSICIAN OF ZION'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DOCTOR C. C. SHINNICK, EX-SECRETARY UTAH BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS, ASSISTANT CONSULTING PHYSICIAN, ZION'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

HOME TREATMENT CURES.

Dr. G. W. Shores:

Dear Sir—I am feeling at present better than I have felt for a long while. I have a better appetite and sleep better at night. I know that I have received a great deal of real benefit from your medicines and treatment. I am not troubled with a cold or cough as I used to be every spring. I do not catch cold so easily and my back is not so weak. I can do much more without tiring than I could a few months ago. Very truly,

MRS. JENNIE MUNFORD,
Beaver City, Utah.

MOST SATISFATORY.

"Doctor Shores' free trial treatment is alright, and I am glad to have an opportunity to endorse it," says Mrs. H. Johnson, who resides at 25 Fir street, Salt Lake city. "When I saw Doctor Shores' offer to treat patients free for one week and furnish all medicines to sufferers from catarrh, I decided to give him a trial, and he has helped me more than words can express.

"I have had catarrh for a long time, and every summer for the last two or three years I suffered with what doctors called hay fever. I would take a fresh cold every day; my head would stop up, my eyes became weak and watery, and my head would ache until I would think it would burst. In fact, I was just as miserable as you could imagine. Of course I had tried a great many remedies but all to no avail. Everything seemed to fail to relieve me, and everybody told me that I would have to endure it, as it could not be cured; but I know different now, for the week's free treatment and medicines I received from Doctor Shores gave me so much relief, and I received so much real benefit that I decided to take a regular course of treatment, which has been most satisfactory."

Free Week

FOR HAY FEVER.

This week in the much talked of series of free weeks, Doctor Shores sets aside for the benefit of sufferers from Hay Fever. All such sufferers aplying at Zion's Medical Institute during this week, will receive examination, diagnosis, medicines and treatment for one week absolutely free of cost. The public appreciate now that this is no catch penny offer, but means exactly what it says. Thorough examination, diagnosis, medicines and treatment for one week to all sufferers from Hay Fever absolutely free.

NATURE'S WARNING.

Hay Fever is a disease common among all classes of people, but especially to be found among the better educated and nervous class. It is a catarrhal proposition with a strong hereditary tendency. The disease makes its appearance most severely during the summer months, and the most troublesome symptoms usually disappear with cold weather, but often leaving the patient with a chronic nasal catarrh, asthma or some bronchial affection.

In the beginning of an attack of Hay Fever, the patient experiences a sense of uneasiness about the nasal passages, with a slight disposition to sneeze. Gradually these symptoms increase and often there is an intense itching of the nasal passages with a profuse watery discharge, which necessitates the constant use of a handkerchief. In aggravated cases the discharge drips continually from the nose, later the mucous membrane becomes so congested that the secretions present a grayish color. The inflammed mucous membrane naturally causes more or less stenosis, or narrowing or closing of the nasal passages, which adds greatly to the discomfort of the sufferer, oftentimes the nasal passages are entirely closed up.

If the patient lies on the side, the nasal passage which is uppermost becomes open, while the fluid collects in the parts below; or if the patient lies on the back, the flow passes to the rear portion, causing a complete stoppage of the nasal passages. The fluids which escape from the nose are often irritating and very frequently give rise to irritation around the opening of the nose and the lip, and sometimes even results in eczema. The eyes become congested and the lids red and twitching. If the disease is allowed to run, an attack of asthma often sets in. The asthmatic symptoms are usually confined to the night time, although the waking hours are often characterized by shortness of breathing, which the patient describes as wheezing.

Hay Fever is a treacherous disease, but almost every case yields to proper care and treatment. Every sufferer from this insidious and deceptive disease, should take advantage of this Free Week offer by Doctor Shores, and learn without a penny's cost what can be done for them.

Dr SHORES

Treats and Cures Catarrh and all Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and bladder, all chronic private and nervous diseases of both sexes, and diseases of women and children. Office hours—Forenoon, 9 to 12. Afternoon, 2 to 5. Evening, 7 to 8. Sundays, 11 a.m. to 1 p. m. $5.00 a MONTH for Catarrh and all Catarrhal Chronic Diseases—Medicines free. Doctor Shores' motto is "A Low Fee, Quick Cure, Mild and Painless Treatment." If you cannot come to the office send stamp for Doctor Shores' new Symptom list and have your case diagnosed and get expert advice free.

Piles Cured.

Our own method, without knife, pain or detention from business. A positive guarantee given every case undertaken. Investigate.

ZION'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Doctor G. W. Shores,
CHIEF CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.
DR. C. C. SHINNICK,
DR. N. D. ESTES,
Assistant Consulting Physicians,
34 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City.

CONSIDERATE.

"What made you so late coming home night before last?"

"Humph! You have been a long time remembering to ask me."

"Yes; I thought I would give you time enough to get up a good excuse."—Indianapolis Journal.

A HOT DAY RETREAT.

An enterprising genius downtown is Rudolph Macfassel, one of the leading members of the Philadelphia Boat club. During the recent hot spell "Rudy," as he is familiarly called, conceived the idea of fitting up a vacant storeroom with cane-seated chairs and a big cooler of ice water. In each of the four corners of the room he placed a revolving electric fan, so that there was no spot in the room that did not feel the effects of a cooling, refreshing breeze. Then the doors were opened for business, and the public was invited to enter. A fee of 5 cents was charged for all the ice water one cared to drink and a refreshing ten-minute seat in the soothing path of the electric fans. The enterprising projector did a rushing business.—Philadelphia Record.

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