



WOMAN'S REALM

SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS.

Green Will Be the Dominant Tint of the Season's Fashions.

Green promises to be the color of the coming spring and summer, and the color cards issued by the importers and manufacturers of summer dress stuffs show this fresh tint in several exquisite shades. Many of the fabrics now being shown in the shops have stripes or figures in black and white-black-and-green combinations are delightfully crisp and effective. Trimmed with black velvet ribbon, black lace, or even with touches of a contrasting color, they make very smart gowns.

The shops are exhibiting their stock of wash gowns now, but more as models of what the new fabrics will look like when made up than as a result of a demand for airy frocks. Some of the new thin fabrics have a "rimmed" effect in texture and pattern. For instance, one spider-web weave is fortified by varied cord effects that rise from the surface of the fabric, lending "body" to the diaphanous stuff and considerably enriching its appearance. Although of modest price, this fabric ingeniously counteracts the costly French stuffs in which real lace is inserted in the process of weaving. In various colors, with the simulated insertings in white—sometimes outlined in black—this tissue is exceedingly effective.

This simulated insertion idea is reproduced in the dimities, too, and a particularly pretty one has a china-blue ground, strewn with white dots of different sizes. Inch-wide stripes, three inches apart, are of white, dotted or figured with black, giving the effect of delicate lace insertions. This pattern is also seen in coral pink, mauve and gray.

Batistes show grounds of solid and rather dark colors—purples, blues and rose, as well as black-and-white—with small figures in white or black and white.

American percales with a "cloth finish" are handsome. They come in all colors and combinations and in strikingly beautiful designs. One of these has a French-Persian effect—a blue ground with a scroll pattern of black and white, which serves as a base for still little flowerets in bright pink.

Another percale has a white ground with tiny blue squares scattered over it. It is striped with a broad bar of purple-green and white. A third pattern has a Chinese pink ground with groups of white dots encircled by rims of black, and medallions enclosing quaint mauve and pink flowerets on a white surface.

Mercerized grenadines with silk stripes and simulated lace insertions come in delightful color effects, notably in the stripes set in groups.

Figured and striped Swiss muslins, madras and chambray in clear, bright tints are shown in new patterns, and soft silks with dull or satin finish are striped with thick cords, making them hang well, wear well and look rich and soft.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

"To Train Up the Child."

At the meeting of an education association in a Boston suburb, the speaker—a member of the State Board of Education—took up the subject of moral training in the home and at school. His three special points were that implicit obedience should be exacted, that appeal should be made to the child's reason, even when young, to develop a sense of honor, and that self-control should be taught.

"Fortunately, the old idea that a child's will must be broken is going out of use, and it is high time it did," said the speaker. "The ideal now is that the child should be taught how to make his will his own. In home life as well as in school it is better to put children upon their honor, rather than subject them to many rules. By far the greatest drawback to development in obedience, sense of honor and self-control arises from thoughtless and lax conditions in home life."

The remainder of the talk was chiefly on "Don'ts." "Don't force the child's mind; there is a time for everything. Don't indulge him on one occasion and deprive him on another, without good reason. Don't decide everything for him; leave something to his budding judgment. Don't reprove him before outsiders, thereby wounding his keen sensitiveness. Don't fail to recognize his ideals—children's ideals are very high. Above all, don't nag him. And, lastly, don't expect too much of the little child whom you have dared to bring into this world, and whose whole future life may be blighted by the mistakes of your careless hands. Use for his development all the wisdom that patience and thought and love can suggest."

Shirt Waist Belts.

The shirt waist belt is a thing that demands attention, for it is a thing apart, like the stock. Belts spring up every day, and are every day buried and forgotten in the depths of Mme. La Mode's castaways, but they come to light again, anew, enjoying another existence.

The belt which at this very second holds the centre of the world's attention, that part of it which is interested in the season's shirt waists is the one

that has two buckles, one in the middle of the front and one in the middle of the back. This may be a shaped belt, but it must be shaped by some one who understands the how and wherefore.

The buckle in the back, in the case of the belt with two buckles, is the one that is for show. It is slidden upon a ribbon, and takes its place right in the middle of the back. It may be one of those long, narrow buckles which make the waist look so lengthy and slender, or it may be a more up-to-date thing.

One of the very newest of the back-of-the-waist buckles looks like three buckles—and, indeed, it is three, fastened underneath in some way. Visible there are three circular buckles caught in buckle fashion through the silk. They may be in pearls, which are so pretty, or in steel, which is so fashionable, or in silver, which is a fad with so many women.

The Every-Day Child.

The mother aims at perfection for her child without realizing what perfection in the child should be. Too often the fond parent feels that the dress makes the child, and consequently admires it in the latest and showiest fashion, without realizing that harm instead of good is done to the child by hampering its actions or making it over-conscious. The every-day child will reveal in dirt. It accumulates it by satisfying its curiosity for its hands are into everything, as well as its feet and knees and clothes. He must get nearer to Mother Earth. His instinct is unerring in this respect, and his good nurse repays him a thousand fold. Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, in the Delinquent, says mothers should encourage the mud pie making and sand digging, and the dress and clothing should be such that the child would not be reproved for muddy shoes, soiled and torn dresses.

Cascades For the Boa.

Cascades of ruchings in mousseline de soie, Liberty silk or chiffon are graduated in bias lines of width from the chin to the knees. These cascades are the finish to a fluffy boa, and are at present much preferred to the long, straight stole ends, accordion-pleated or plain. The softness of these plisse boas makes them universally becoming, except perhaps to the woman who has no neck to speak of. Even then the mousseline boa is apt to be becoming to her countenance. It softens the severity of an elderly face.

In Brown and Gold.

A good example of a tailor costume that relies on cut and outline rather than superfluous trimming for its style, is in mouse-brown cloth, with lines of thick black chenille cord stitched down with gold thread on skirt and bodice. The top of the skirt has a narrow shaped yoke piece embroidered in black and gold. The revers and waistband are of modere velvet, the revers and skirt edged with a narrow band of vison. A double row of gold buttons fastens the bodice.



Pretty things in mercerized gingham are to be seen in pale blue with woven rings in the material.

A most distinguished looking waist for wear on dressy occasions is composed of pink mousseline de soie and all over embroidery in a deep cream shade.

An attractive hair ornament is a rosette of white maline or tulle, dotted with black and silver, and rising from it two white wings, the upper edge touched with black.

They Ivy leaves formed into a wreath with a spray of the leaves raised at the front and the whole touched here and there with crystal dew drops, is a pretty ornament for the hair.

Some petticoats are made entirely of tucked silk. The tucking on the skirt proper runs up and down and on the flounce around. The flounce is further trimmed with ruchings of the silk and applications of lace.

One of the new spring foulards is in a striking design of various sized dots on a cream ground. The large dots, about the size of a quater, are intermingled with smaller dots in black. The same pattern is also carried out in lavender and black on a white background.

Waists for people who like plaids are in a tiny design, some in a bright red and others in a bright green, old-fashioned plaids of some inexpensive muslin and simply made. The greens are more attractive if anything than the red, but it is doubtful if the color washes well.

Many pretty hatpins are being made out of those old earrings which most people are burdened with and regard only as a superfluous; small cameo set in gold, onyx, or corallians only require a strong pin attached to them to turn them into useful as well as ornamental hatpins.

More shirt waists out and very little new to say about them. There are the same old styles, tucked yokes, yokes where the tucks run the full length of the waist in two groups on the two sides, one on either side of the front and another a little distance from that. There are box-pleated yokes and yokes to waists buttoned in the back which are tucked and have applications of heavy lace—these are white waists—small pieces of it set on at the lower edge of the yoke and at the base of the collar. There is a little more on the sleeves.

TIBET'S STRANGE RULER

PILGRIMS RECEIVED DAILY BY THE MYSTERIOUS GRAND LAMA.

The First Detailed Description of the Ceremonial—The Head of the Buddhist Faith Seems Always to Die in His Youth—Only Buddhists See Him.

A great deal of mystery has always surrounded the personality of the Dalai Lama of Tibet. Hundreds of pilgrims from Tibet, Mongolia and China are permitted every day to pay homage to him, but any unbeliever who should attempt to enter his presence would do so at the risk of his life.

A Buddhist priest of Kalmuk origin and a subject of Russia has at last had the temerity to write an account of his reception by the Grand Lama. This man, whose name is Baza-Bakchi, made the pilgrimage to Lhasa about three years ago from his home near Astrakhan, at the north end of the Caspian Sea.

The Pantshen Lama is theoretically the spiritual successor of the great founder of the faith, but practically the Dalai Lama has the supremacy, owing to his residence at the capital. He is called the great king, while the other Grand Lama is known as the great teacher.

Somehow or other, the Dalai Lama always dies young. At least, no writer who has ever visited Lhasa has ever spoken of him as anything more than a boy.

Colonel Holdich has said that the Dalai Lamas of Tibet are invariably children, and that they die as those die whom the gods love. Manning, who visited Lhasa in 1811 in the guise of a Hindu doctor, said the Dalai Lama was a well educated, princely child about seven years old.

It is a curious fact that Baza-Bakchi, the latest observer to see the Dalai Lama, fails to describe the appearance of the boy who is now in that exalted position; he compensates, by giving the first details yet published of the ceremony of presentation at the daily receptions which this Grand Lama gives to the pilgrims who are constantly flocking to the holy city.

When Baza-Bakchi was in Lhasa the Dalai Lama was not in his famous temple-palace on the sacred hill of Potala, for he had gone to his summer palace, Norbu-Linka, a charming abode in the midst of a park a few miles west of Lhasa. Thither the stream of pilgrims was pouring and the ceremony of presentation there is said to be identical with that at Potala.

The quaintness of Baza-Bakchi's short account can scarcely be reproduced from the Russian version from which the following has been translated for the Sun. As far as known it is the only report of the Kalmuk narrative that has yet been turned into English:

"The Dalai Lama," writes Baza-Bakchi, "receives, every day, all the pilgrims who have arrived in the holy city to pay him their homage. The audiences are usually given at 9 o'clock in the morning, everybody from the nobles to the common people being privileged to attend.

"At the time appointed for the audience the Dalai Lama enters the large hall and takes his seat on a throne that is about five feet in height. As soon as he is seated about 200 functionaries, half of them officials in the Government and half monks from the monasteries, take their places, a hundred to the right and a hundred to the left of the throne.

"Then the pilgrims and other devotees, who have been formed in line outside, begin to file into the hall, passing up between the lines of attendants to the throne where each in his turn stands face to face with the Dalai Lama.

"Guards, who are very conspicuous for their tall stature, enter the hall on either side of the line of pilgrims. The guards are provided with long whips and it is their duty to prevent anything unseemly from occurring.

"The Dalai Lama makes a distinction between the pilgrims according to the value of the presents they bring him. Those who come without any gift receive indeed the benediction as well as the others but they depart without the special honors conferred upon those who bring gifts. Some offer gold, silver or copper plate engraved with a design of the universe in accordance with Buddhist ideas; others may offer a silk scarf or only a little tea or rice.

"It was on the morning of the third day of the month of the dog that I went out from Lhasa to Norbu-Linka. I found the pilgrims already assembled to the number of 300 or 400.

"I was introduced into the hall before most of them for my hands were full of presents. I was escorted in front of the throne on which was seated the Dalai Lama. My attendant told me to kneel and salute the great king by touching my forehead three times to the floor.

"After I had done so I arose and presented the gold plate which the Dalai Lama deigned to accept with his own hands. He immediately passed it on to a servant who was standing quiet near.

"I added to this offering the following articles, each of which the great king received and passed on to the servant; a bourekhan (an image of the Lamanite divinity), a sacred book, a soubourban (a commemorative medal), 1.5 lains of white silver (about \$5) and a gold coin of our own Russian Czar. Then I waited to receive his blessing and the great king deigned to place his hands on my head in token of the benediction.

"Then I was escorted a little to the right where stood a pilgrim who had preceded me. A monk held out his hand to me which I kissed; another was braiding pieces of yellow and red silk which he sanctified with his breath and gave to us.

"Then the other pilgrim and myself were placed before the Dalai Lama again and were honored with being permitted to taste the tea and rice of which he had partaken. This ended the ceremony as far as we were concerned."

This boy before whom the Kalmuk priest had prostrated himself is acknowledged as the head of the Buddhist Church throughout Tibet, Mongolia and China. He has no supremacy, according to Professor Rhys Davids, over his coreligionists in Japan, and even in China there are many Buddhists who are practically not under his control or influence.

The same authority tells how the Grand Lama is chosen. When either the Pantshen Lama or the Dalai Lama dies, it is necessary for the survivor to determine in whose body the celestial being whose outward form has been dissolved, has been pleased again to incarnate himself.

For that purpose the names of all the male children born just after the death of the deceased Grand Lama, are laid before the survivor. He chooses three out of the whole number; their names are thrown into a golden casket provided for that purpose by a former Emperor of China. The abbots of the great monasteries then assemble, and after a week of prayer, the lots are drawn in their presence and in the presence of the surviving Grand Lama and of the Chinese political resident. The child whose name is first drawn is the future Grand Lama; the two others receive each of them 500 pieces of silver and are returned to their parents.—Sun.

"Lifting the King."

One of the picturesque English coronation ceremonies which have been discontinued is that of lifting the king. In the old days the monarch always slept at the Palace of Westminster on the night before the coronation. The regalia, which are still, technically speaking, in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, were brought by them to Westminster Hall in preparation for the ceremony. These were arranged on a long table, the crown, the sceptre, the spurs, and so on. The king, when he descended from the palace to Westminster Hall, was lifted by his nobles on to a marble chair, by the way, which perished in the ruins of the houses of parliament when they were burned sixty or seventy years ago.

The lifting of the king into this chair was a survival of the old Saxon custom of carrying the king on his shield. The custom survived up to the time of the coronation of George IV. When the monarch was seated in the chair he at once directed by pointing his finger which of his nobles should carry the various parts of the regalia to the Abbey, and the procession began.—London Tattler.

Won a Case With a Poem.

"I once won a case with one of James Whitcomb Riley's poems," says Congressman Brick, of Indiana, who is a lawyer, "and so I stand for him. I was defending a man charged with stealing silk, and it looked so bad for him that I decided on an appeal to the jury. I did the best I could with the evidence; but I banked most on the fact that the defendant was a young man with a wife and child, and that it would go hard for all of them to have him go to the penitentiary for a term of years. My whole argument led up to the little poem where I closed with Riley's little poem, 'Back from a Two Years' Sentence.' When I finished the jury was in tears, and even the judge and the attorney for the prosecution were affected. The jury took just one ballot, and returned a verdict of not guilty."

Women Prefer Surface Cars.

Surface traction is for women. They will not climb stairs up or down if they can stay on earth. The men will go up or down or anywhere to get away from the women passengers, so that they will not have to read newspapers seven times over to avoid seeing women to whom they should give their seats. When the underground is completed it will be a good thing for the men of New York, who can find plenty of room over the earth or under it in the cars, as the women will stick to the surface roads just the same.—New York Press.

Carnegie on Scotchman.

Andrew Carnegie a short time ago was in conversation with a friend, who was inclined to be very complimentary. He told Mr. Carnegie what a splendid gift his library was to Edinburgh and so much more needed than any other charity in the city, as the statistics showed that for a great many years there had not been one death by starvation there. "That," answered Mr. Carnegie, "does not arise from the number of charities in Edinburgh, but from the impossibility of starving a Scotchman."—New York Times.

Railways in Straight Lines.

There is a railway over the Egyptian desert which runs for forty-five miles in a straight line, but this is easily beaten in Australia. The railway from Nyngan to Bourke, in New South Wales, runs over a plain, which is as level as a billiard table, for 126 miles in a mathematically straight line. There is hardly an embankment, nowhere a curve, and only three very slight elevations.

CHINESE TRAITS.

They are Certainly Worth Careful Study by Western Folk.

One of the United States consuls in China, in pointing out the way to increase our trade with that country, calls attention to some of the peculiarities of the people. They are in the habit, he says, of handling everything very carefully, and for this reason they make cheap and flimsily-made articles last a good deal longer than other people do. They are very economical, and large quantities of old scrap iron are imported into China to be made into cheap but useful articles in the little blacksmith shops that are scattered throughout the country. Their intense love for pictures and artistic ornaments makes them buy cheap articles of that kind such as cannot be sold in this country, but are given away for advertising purposes.

Philippine Salaries.

Governor Taft gets \$20,000, and each of his four assistants \$15,000, while there are 26 other officials who draw from \$4,000 to \$7,500 a year. In all there are 4,606 civil employes, not quite half of whom are Americans. The salary roll runs to over \$3,000,000, of which over two-thirds goes to the Americans. It must be borne in mind, however, that the cost of living is very high.

Because two-thirds of Germany's 150,000 music teachers are alleged to be incompetent, the coming Reichstag will be asked to pass a law compelling the teachers to undergo a state examination.

Muscular Soreness.

As the result of over-exertion and exposure to heat and cold, or from whatever cause, may be treated successfully by the timely application of St. Jacobs Oil. A thorough rubbing is necessary. The Oil should be applied vigorously for at least twenty minutes, two or three times daily, when all pain, soreness, stiffness will be removed in twenty-four hours. It will also strengthen and harden the muscles. Football players, gymnasts and all athletes will find St. Jacobs Oil superior to any other remedy for outward application, for the reason that its action is more rapid and its effect permanent. Thousands of people all over the world use and recommend St. Jacobs Oil for muscular soreness. A twenty-five-cent bottle is quite sufficient to prove its efficacy. In cases where muscular soreness is complicated with any disease which requires an alternative Vogeler's Curative Compound should be taken. This prepared by the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil, Baltimore, Md., who will send a sample free on application.

California has almost a monopoly of the cultivation of apricots in the United States.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache or cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A farmer near Lenox, S. D., shot a pehcan that measured eight feet and four inches from tip to tip of its wings.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 20.—The activity at the laboratory of the Garfield Tea Co. is further evidence of the popularity of their preparations; over Three Million Families used Garfield Remedies last year! This vast public approval speaks well for the remedies. They are: Garfield Tea, Garfield Headache Powders, Garfield Tea Syrup, Garfield Relief Plasters, Garfield Balm, Garfield Plasters, Garfield Digestive Tablets and Garfield Cold Cure.

British America is about 300,000 square miles greater than the United States.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. B. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A new fad in London is to decorate the staircase with flowers in bloom arranged on the ledges outside the banisters.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 35c a bottle.

One way for a girl to dampen a young man's ardor is to throw him overboard.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

It's the reckless people who are usually wrecked.

A Rome dispatch says that the pope is making his funeral plans. He has settled all arrangements for his funeral down to the remotest details. A monumental tomb is ready. It is the work of the sculptor Giuseppe Lucreti, and has cost 200,000 lire, which has all been paid. The dispatch adds that the pope leaves very little to his relatives in his will. He recently divided among them his purely personal estate.

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago. I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well."



MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and I made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this and gladly thank you. Six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."

—Mrs. LOUISE GIBSON, 4513 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female troubles.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgia.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuritic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all my preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 17 State Street, New York City.

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KNOW THE VALUE OF TOWER'S



FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING

IT WILL KEEP YOU DRY

IN THE WETTEST WEATHER

LOOK FOR ABOVE TOWER'S MARK ON SALE EVERYWHERE

CATALOGUES FREE

SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

See Case Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. M. H. GREEN'S BROS., Box 9, Atlanta, Ga.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition. McILHENNY'S TABASCO

SALZERS New 20th Century OATS

WELLS

THE TRACKS

Here is the secret—nothing like Salzer's New 20th Century Oat takes the oats, carries over it as the biggest yielder everywhere. The fact is Salzer's Oats are hard to produce. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has indicated error examples and I have tested Salzer's Oats the best. How do you like that?

Mr. Farmer? Our new 20th Century Oat is bound to completely revolutionize oat growing and we expect dozens of farmers to report yields in 1902 ranging from 300 to 600 bushels per acre. Price is dirt cheap. Buy the new and buy this variety this spring to sell to your neighbors the coming fall for seed. It will surely pay you.

Salzer's Marvel Wheat—42 bus. per Acre

The only spring wheat on earth that will yield a paying crop north, east, south and west in every state in the Union. We also have the celebrated Blackfoot wheat, yielding 40 bushels per acre.

SPELTZ

The most marvelous cereal and hay food on earth, producing from 60 to 80 bushels of grain and 4 tons of rich hay per acre.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

We are the largest growers and stock of earliest Peas, Beans, Sweet corn and all money making vegetables in America. Prices are very low. Catalogue sent on request.

For 10c—Worth \$10

Our great catalogue contains full description of our Best Blueberry, Seedling, 100 bushels per Acre, Triple Location Corn, giving 400 bushels per acre, yielding 600 bushels per acre, our grass and clover mixture, producing 4 tons of nutritious hay per Acre. Oat with 14 1/2 tons of hay, and Timotee with 30 tons of hay, for per acre. Salzer's great catalogue, worth \$10 to any wide awake agriculturist, farmer, with 10 farm seed samples—worth \$10 to get a seed—no matter how small—on receipt of 10c postage.

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