

"Christ is risen!" Glad hearts, and April birds,
And bells, the Easter bells, fling forth the words!



Fashion Outlook Of Eastertide.

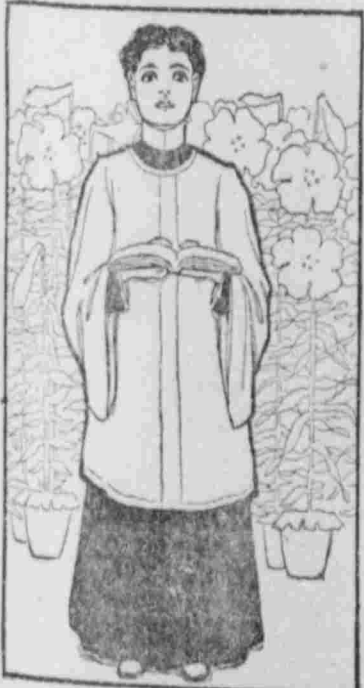
FASHION and economy, long since separated, are today irrevocably divorced. A glance at the beautiful extravagance embodied in garments built for Easter wear leaves the most skeptical no room for doubt. While many of the creations are described as the essence of "simplicity," which latter word is the newest definition of "elegance," it is well to explain that the "simple" gown requires the master hand of expert skill to make it a pronounced fashionable success. One recipe for the "simple" gown calls for \$5 worth of cotton batiste, 15 yards of best taffeta lining, \$20 worth of cluny lace and \$25 to the maker. These prices are quoted from a bill sent to a fashionable woman to whom expense is unimportant, but, being of the slender, doll-like type, she affects frocks with few frills.

On the other hand, good taste, even when allied to limited means, will work wonders if clothes are well chosen and women remember when economy is necessary to let color become dominant, rather than of all else. Happily, the artistic permeates the least expensive fabrics of the day, and 12 cent muslins are American cousins of the French organdies, between which there is a strong family likeness. Among the former will be found sufficient variety to please the most fastidious.

It is scarcely credible, so good 'tis true, that stout women are to have an lining. Graceful slenderness is under the lace. Plaited skirts have rung in the change, and the lady largely proportioned may delight in the momentary disfigurement of her sylphlike sister, who will chafe under the yoke thus imposed by Dame Fashion. Each week reveals some new idea in the fall skirt, and one by one the tight models disappear.

Were one unfamiliar with the church calendar, no other reminder than the violet laden windows of florists' shops could be needed to herald the "glad tidings of great joy" synonymous with Easter day. However, those of us who confess to ignorance have been "or a frightful part in an anticipatory state, as we have encountered on all sides the purple haze. Every millinery hamper and each wadded hamper holding "the dress of dresses" has reflected the prophetic color which custom contends belongs to the last days of the penitential season. This much is the same old story year after year which in the ordinary course of events should be followed by a description of gowns in the Easter parade, but here we are forced to deviate a little, as it is no longer considered the best form to appear in new clothes on Easter Sunday.

The Easter hat subject is one which dates back beyond the recollection of the present generations, and even though rigid self denial were practiced



for 40 days, the Easter offering was more apt to take the form of a bonnet for the "bonne femme" than then now. Still women are not relinquishing the right to exercise this peculiar prerogative, but have indulged their tastes in accordance with their purses, but with this difference: The Easter hat and dress will not flock on the accustomed day, but will have made their debut Palm Sunday to obviate the transgression of a new social rule.

Judging from the dresses being sent home from the smart shops for what will always be termed "Easter wear" variety will not be lacking. One I saw of violet cloth was an excellent example of the cut out cloth guipure which is pre-eminently popular. A deep band bordered the skirt, under which could be seen light blue panne. A bolero, with sleeves similarly treated, was to be worn over a pale violet chiffon bodice all over tucked. A picture hat of tulle straw was provided, and on it were a scarf and floppy bows of blue and big bunches of purple grapes.

Another charming model in dull blue tulle demonstrated a new use for lace. The entire skirt was of coarse cotton imitation cluny lace and stitched on it were narrow bands of the silk cut in pyramid form. The point started at the belt line, and each strip grew broader as it proceeded forward until it spread out into an enormous flowing flounce little less generous than if it were accordion plaited. A big blue hat of fine straw, shaped precisely like a leghorn, with low crown and all, was dressed in three fitted flounces of chiffon two inches wider than the brim. These fell limply over the edge like a border of lace. This is a millinery freak, but, strange to say, it is one of the most becoming and fascinating hats yet exhibited. It belongs to the "simplicity" headgear cult and doesn't forget to live up to its costly traditions.

Some of the skirts seen were shirred in points back and front. This is a pretty style for slim women, as the chief fullness springs into being over the hips, where it is in most instances needed. Robe dresses which show dotted or lined borders will be much in evidence, though such decided novelties are usually short lived. Canvas weaves in cotton and wool are enjoying a vogue, and lace and black velvet ribbon are largely employed in their construction.

Flowers are always beautiful, and especially is this true at Easter time. Figures are sometimes eloquent, as, for instance, when one gathers them with regard to New York's flower supply. In spite of the wealth of blossoms that crowd shop windows and the hands of sidewalk vendors, it gives a faint thrill of surprise to hear that New York city receives within the seven months that make up its winter season about 50,000,000 roses, 150,000,000 violets and 15,000,000 carnations, not to mention the loads and loads of other blossoms. A single rose grower sends in more than 500,000 choice blossoms; another man has 11 acres under glass for violets. Flowers come here for sale from points several hundred miles away. Altogether the volume of business runs between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000 a year.

But there is much more in the flower trade than the merely commercial side of it. In the matter of orchid growing alone there is a deal of daring exploration. More than one firm of orchidists has expeditions forever afield scouring tropic wildernesses and mountain steppes for new species. Often such a party comprises 150 people—half a dozen white men, the rest native hunters—whose woodland skill is turned to tracking flowers in place of beasts. The explorers must be men of parts and courage, since, aside from the direction of affairs and the braving of many dangers, they must note understandingly every particular of original situation, write it out and attach it to the specimens gathered, in order that the grower may, so far as possible, duplicate the conditions.

Thus it happens that in a great orchid establishment you may step from a house hot and humid as the Amazon valley into one that is relatively almost frigid. In each you see strangely beautiful blossoms, unlike in everything save in their common unlikeliness to every other manner of plant. And it gives a new scale of values to see a long, blossoming spray of the most ravishing blue and to be told carelessly that when cut that particular bit of bloom will fetch easily \$20, and further, that the plant itself is valued at \$500. But that is not so amazing as to have your guide stop with bated breath before a slipper shaped, "greenery gallery" flower borne

upon knobby stalks and hear him say that this specimen is worth \$3,000, because, forsooth, being a native hybrid that bears no seed, it cannot be reproduced save by the original and tedious plan.

Forcing flowers is another most interesting process. Often young apple trees, big, shrubby lilacs and their like are dug from open ground and taken into a warm, dark house, where their flower buds speedily unfold. Then they have a trifle of light and air for hardening. Their blossoms, however, are not durable. Much of the earliest white lilac is the common purple lilac thus brought into flower. Lily of the valley is always forced in this fashion, with the exception that the pipes are imported especially for forcing. It is said that latterly the florists have found a better way in refrigeration—that is, to let the flowers come naturally to the pitch of



AN IDEAL EASTER HAT.

blossoming, then put them in cold storage, where they may be kept indefinitely, and come out fresh and beautiful after three days in the hothouse.

DAISY MAY.

New York.

LEGEND OF THE EASTER LILY.

NO FLOWER has been more honored in song or story than the imperial lily. Its purity and its stately bearing have caused it to be chosen as the symbol of divinity and the badge of kings.

Although in this country we under-

stand the lily has been honored and held a sacred flower, whether by the banks of the storied Nile or Ganges, where, as the lotus, it received honors little short of those accorded to deity, or in heathen Greece, where it was consecrated to Juno, the spotless yet imperious queen of Olympus; or later in Christian countries, where the flower was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. No great artist when he painted the Holy Mother ever forgot to place near her the flower, that was the symbol of her heavenly rank. It is also in art the symbol of saints, martyrs and angels.

The Easter lily is a native of the east. Those now cultivated in Bermuda and popularly known as the Bermuda lily were originally imported there from Japan for commercial purposes. The lily played an important part in Chinese history 1,000 years ago. It happened that the flower kingdom was ruled by the Emperor Chow, a monarch universally feared and hated. No one could depend on his favor, and at last his best friend, the prime minister, Li Chung, began to tremble for his life.

Knowing well the bloodthirsty nature of the emperor, Li Chung devised a clever scheme to escape from his power. One day when he fancied that the emperor was in a favorable mood he broached the plan. It was that the strongest young men and the best of the most beautiful maidens should be sent with him on board ship to an island in the sea which he said had been revealed to him in a dream by the gods. There, for the welfare of China (and its condition could not have been much worse), these people were to be sacrificed to the deities for the benefit of their native country.

The ship in which Li Chung and his hundred young men and maidens sailed was the very finest that China afforded. The larder was filled with dainties and every provision was made that the victims should be kept in first class condition until the time for the sacrifice. The first tomtom musicians in the kingdom were loaned for the voyage to charm the ears of the passengers with sweet sounds.

When they were far from China, however, Li Chung took the passengers into his confidence and had not intended to kill them at all; instead they were going to the most beautiful island in the world, where they would settle and where they would live happily ever after, far from the power of the wicked Chow.

This island was Japan, and here they did settle. But they had brought with them great quantities of lily bulbs as food. Nobody had been able to eat much on shipboard, and quantities of these bulbs were left over. They were planted, and in the balmy climate of the flower kingdom they attained a beauty unknown in China.

Years later some Europeans, discovering the beauty of this flower, imported it into their own countries and called it the Lillium longiflorum. But as an American named Harris was practically the first to discover the flower and make it popular in two continents it is now called the Lillium harrii.

ETHEL KNOX.

HOW TO TONE UP THE BLOOD IN SPRING.

THOSE who are troubled with muddy or mottled complexions or eruptions on the skin in the spring should try some of the numerous spring remedies for purifying the blood. These may be indirect as in the shape of food and exercise. Spinach and stewed rhubarb eaten at breakfast or luncheon are among the most efficacious of the blood remedies.

Nearly all vegetables have medicinal value. Lettuce contains opium, and therefore is quieting to the nerves. Celery is also a good nerve tonic. Boiled white onions are a stomachic medicine. Grape fruit is in season now and should be eaten at breakfast by those who are endeavoring to get the system into good order. Very little meat should be partaken of during the day. It is much better during the spring to eat fish and fowl, broiled or roasted, never fried.

All fruits that are in season are useful. At breakfast is the time to eat them. Drink little tea or coffee. If you live in the country where it can be had, sassafras tea is a good blood purifier. Sulphur and cream of tartar are excellent for cleansing the blood. Rochelle salts are also a good remedy. A teaspoonful of Carlsbad mineral water may be taken for three mornings in half a tumblerful of hot water a half hour before breakfast and then omitted for three mornings. It should be thus used for a month, and the complexion and the whole system will be put into good condition.

Exercise should be combined with the medicine and dieting. The most valuable exercise is obtained early in the morning. Walking is one of the best. A walk of not less than two miles is the least that can be depended upon for good effects.

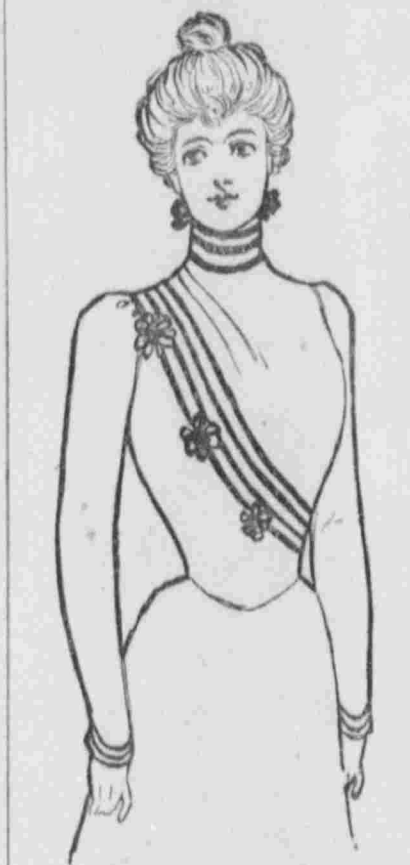
Those who are not walkers should begin their pedestrian exercise by covering a mile the first day, one and a half miles the second day and two miles the third or fourth day. Any one not physically strong who will follow this regimen will soon note the good effects in improved appearance and health. When out for a walk, it is important that there should be no dawdling or loitering, but brisk locomotion, with some definite goal in view. Wear stout walking shoes that the feet, if overtender, may suffer no ill effects.

Mary Scott Cowland,
New York.

NEAT INDOOR BODICE.

A neat bodice of cashmere and baby ribbon may be easily made up for house wear.

Cut and make a fitted bodice lining with double tight front, to fasten un-



der the arm. Drape with a stretched back and slightly draped front of cashmere, the front decorated with diagonal lines and bows of velvet baby ribbon. Finish the seams. Make two piece bell sleeves, the wrist faced with silk and edged with velvet ribbon. Make a ribbon trimmed band collar, supported by bones. Two yards of 48 inch material will make the bodice.

VEILS AND THE COMPLEXION.

The most disfiguring thing to an otherwise pretty woman is a red nose. The erythronia, as it is called, is especially prevalent among women with delicate complexions and soft, pink and white skin. Dr. Rosenbach, a well known physician of Berlin, has made a careful study of this question, and he declares that the veil is the cause of most of the trouble. He found that where the veil pressed against the nose color was most vivid, and that when the veil was left off the nose in most instances lost the undue color that had made it so conspicuous. The name of vellyerthema has been coined for this disease which is so fatal to beauty. The remedy consists in discarding veils, as the more the skin is wrapped up the more easily it will become irritated.

Especially will a veil drawn tightly over the nose cause it to assume a carmine hue. Sharp winds or great degrees of cold are apt to send blazes to this member. Care should be taken not to pass from the cold directly into a warm room. A cold cream applied to the nose, and then starch, is good, as is massage, stroking with two fingers from the tip to the root of the nose. The veil devotee who will not dispense with the becoming face cover should wear a half size veil, which will leave the nostrils uncovered.

A CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.

A medical remedy for toothache of great repute is sodium salicylate, and Dr. Frederick C. Coley in a recent article has stated that he knows of no other drug to equal it, especially for those cases where the pain is started by taking cold. The pain is generally promptly relieved by a dose of 45 grains, and if this is repeated every four hours the inflammation may entirely subside, leaving, of course, a decayed tooth, which will need attention—perhaps extraction—at the hands of the dentist. The addition of belladonna is often advantageous, and it is said that 15 grains of salicylate, with 15 minims of the tincture of belladonna, will often give the patient a good night's rest, when without it sleep would be impossible.

BLACK DAY GOWNS.

There is nothing more fashionable than black cloth gowns trimmed with black silk applique with caracal fur in the pattern. The jacket formed entirely of this ornamentation. With a dress of this kind it is easy to be suitably attired for a black vest makes the toilet fit for ordinary wear, and with the introduction of more ornamental ones it can be adapted to any occasion required.

COMFORT FOR THE FEET.

Never wear a shoe that will not allow the great toe to lie in a straight line. Never wear a shoe with a sole narrower than the outline of the foot traced with a pencil close under the rounding edge.

Never wear a shoe that pinches the heel.

Never wear a shoe or boot so large in the heel that the foot is not kept in place.

Never wear a shoe or boot tight anywhere.

Never wear a shoe that has depressions in any part of the sole to drop any joint below the level plane.

Never wear a shoe with a sole turning up very much at the toes, as this causes the curls on the upper part of the foot to contract.

Never wear a shoe that presses up into the hollow of the foot.

Never come from high heels to low heels at one jump.

Never wear one pair of shoes all the time unless obliged to do so. Two pairs of boots worn a day at a time alternately last longer and are much more beautiful.

NEVER OVERALL FOR A CHILD.

An overall, a little fancy slip to be worn over another gown, is suggested in the illustration. There are many ways of making up a garment of this



kind out of odd remnants, provided one has a good pattern to go by, and an overall similar to the one illustrated not only helps to save a better dress, but, if made of soft china silk and trimmed with a frilling of lace or ribbon in the manner suggested, the frock beneath may be of the plainest description.

ABOUT THE EYES.

Blue eyes are said to be the weakest. Upturned eyes are typical of devotion.

Wide open eyes are indicative of rashness.

Brown eyes are said by oculists to be the strongest.

Small eyes are commonly supposed to indicate cunning.

The downcast eye has in all ages been typical of modesty.

Eyes with long, sharp corners indicate great discernment and penetration.



FOR WOMEN TO READ.

It is a fact that women of wealth who have devoted a portion of their means to the progress of science by founding scholarships or offering prizes for discovery have, as a rule, selected for their benefice the science of astronomy. It is because there are so few women scientists working in the electrical field that it has been neglected thus far by women philanthropists.

Some girls in an English school the other day were discussing the meaning of the letters "G. C. B." after Lord Roberts' name. One young woman quickly settled the difficulty by saying that the initials stood for "Generally Called Bobs."

"Before Queen Victoria came to the throne," says M. A. P., "you might have searched the country through to find a man or boy called Victor. As for Albert, it was quite continental, and, although custom has endeared the British nation to the sound of Albert Edward, there is no doubt that a great many of the most ravishing blue and white of Wales ultimately prefer to reign as Albert I rather than as Edward VII."

Dr. Charles F. Mason, a volunteer

army surgeon, writes from the Philippines that there is danger of the communication of variola and smallpox to friends of soldiers in this country through souvenirs sent to them. He says that these diseases are almost universal there among all classes, and that the people have their own looms in their homes and manufacture many varieties of fine "josi" and "pina" cloth, which are much sought after by American soldiers and by them sent through the mails to their friends.

For cleaning marble try common salt. It requires no preparation and may be rubbed directly on the discolored surface with a piece of house flannel. Salt will also clean the wash basins and any other discolored crockery.

Miss Ella Little, an American, has received a doctorate at the University of Heidelberg, "summa cum laude." This is the first time the distinction has fallen to a woman.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland had a slight attack of influenza recently, and, it is said, while ill she amused herself with millinery work.

A bacteriologist asked a woman who did not usually have to go on very dirty streets if he might make an experiment on one of her skirts. It was a comparatively new one and received daily brushing. He found on part of the

skirt binding at the hem the following small menageries: Two hundred thousand germs, many bearing diptheria, pneumonia and tonsillitis, also collections of typhoid and consumption microbes.

Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, president of the International Council of Women, declares that the presence of the Boer women fighting in the trenches (which has called forth the condemnation of those who believe the women were forced to do it) merely shows their spirit and bravery in wishing to stand by their husbands and brothers.

A French paper says that the words and music of the Transvaal national

hymn were composed by a Dutchwoman, Mlle. Catherine Felicie van Rees, in 1875 at the request of Mr. Burgers, former president of that state. Mlle. Van Rees was born in 1831 at Zutpan, the town chiefly known to Englishmen by the story of Sir Philip Sidney's heroic death there three centuries ago.

The Crown Princess of Sweden, whose health has improved so much during the last 18 months that she has been able to reside at Stockholm during the winter for the first time for many years, has been advised to spend the spring in Italy, and she has been staying at Capri on a brief visit to her parents, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, before proceeding to Rome. The crown princess passed through Paris in the strictest incognito and will be absent from Sweden for about five months, as when she returns to Germany from Italy in June she is to take a course of waters at Kreusnach.

A French newspaper announces a "new eccentricity of American ladies." It seems, according to this authority, that in this country Japanese mice are supplanting dogs as ladies' pets. One mouse cost \$100. The French newspaper intimates that in the near future an exhibition of these pets is to be held, "to follow the exhibition of cats."