

QUEEN OF MIQUELON.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN WHO IS A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE.

She Runs a Big Hotel and Her Great Fortune Is the Result of Her Own Efforts. She Was Not Like the Men—Has Many Attributes.

The reason so few people have heard of Mme Gavette sometimes called the queen of Miquelon, is because they have not heard much about the island of that name lying with its sister, St. Pierre, off the western coast of Newfoundland. The islands belong to France, and are so generally mentioned together that they are known as St. Pierre-Miquelon.

There is not a blade of grass growing on the islands, which are two rocks, divided by a narrow strait, and yet they form a naval station, do a flourishing shipping business and have a trade estimated at 25,000,000 a year. After the governor of the islands, who is a vicar, the most important personage in St. Pierre-Miquelon, is Mme Marie Louise Gavette. She is a multi-millionaire, she has made all the money herself, and is a woman of literary talent with a streak of genius in it.

Mme Gavette, nee Bernois, was born in Jarbes, Gascony, but was taken to Miquelon by her father, a sailor, when quite young, and sent for a few years to a seminary in Cape Breton, N.S. She married at the age of 15 and when she was 32 was left a childless widow. Some time before his death M. Gavette retired from the sea and purchased a modest hotel which was patronized chiefly by sailors, of whom there are thousands in Miquelon, during the summer months.

It is hardly necessary to say that sailors—French sailors especially—are dived and require a strong hand to keep them within limits. While her husband lived, Mme Gavette attended strictly to her domestic affairs, and was noted for her bright smile and sweetness of temper. She possesses those attributes still, and widowhood has developed in her a strong hand. One day before she left of mourning a row occurred in the hotel barroom.

"Messieurs," said Mme Gavette, as she appeared on the scene of the disturbance with her brightest smile and a revolver in her right hand, "your caplaine is an excellent place on which to settle your little disputes. I'll have none of them here, and I swear to you by St. Agathe that I'll shoot the first sailor attempting a fracas on these premises."

Mme Gavette grew richer and richer year by year. She purchased a few acres of rock back of the Esplanade, on which she erected 50 sailors' boarding-houses. Those boarding houses are kept in splendid condition and yield a handsome revenue to the queen of Miquelon.

She has organized a police force to guard her interests, which she pays liberally, and has altogether more than 1000 names on her pay roll, for she owns a fleet of brig, schooners and other sailing craft trading with France, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. She is phenomenally fortunate in her un-



MADAME GAVETTE.

dertakings, all her employees are insured, and upward of 50 widows and superannuated seamen draw pensions from her treasury.

It is hinted that smuggling has materially assisted in building up the great fortune of this extraordinary woman, and, certes Miquelon is a favorite resort of the class of gentry who fight shy of revenue officers.

It is known, too, that the French wines and brandies are as cheap as they are plentiful along the shores of Newfoundland. Nevertheless it must be justice to say that among the many seizures effected by Queen Victoria's revenue officers within the past quarter of a century, not a cent's worth has been traced to the ownership of her majesty of Miquelon.

After her husband's death, Mme Gavette had as many suitors as the Grecian Penelope, but she dismissed them all with such chilling politeness that the number decreased to zero; her reputation as a man ruler and man-slayer spread far and near, and save a European nobleman, who now and then offers her his name and dilapidated chateau for his ancestors, by mail, she is left in peace.

New Use for Turkey Claws.

Some enterprising genius in search of novelties has now brought out the gobble's claw in a new fashion.

A real turkey's claw is treated to a varnish-like finish, is silver-tipped and has a small thermometer fastened to it, and is thus transformed into a useful ornament.

This is a hint to the farmer's wife that she had better reserve her turkey legs, dip them with a bit of ribbon tied with a big bow at the side, and fasten on one of the little thermometers which she can get at any stationery store. She might tie on little calendar banner fashion, and there she has dinner souvenirs or prizes for a progressive society party. The girl who has a turkey's claw may also take a little turkey's claw, and use it as a hair ornament.

The Irony of Fate. Despondent Tremulous (mountainly)—Well, by gosh! This is the irony of fate for keeps. Here I've spent me last 50 cents to commit suicide with gas, and I get a room with electric lights. Judge.

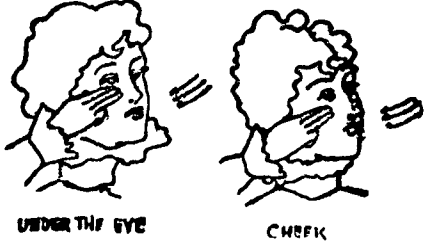
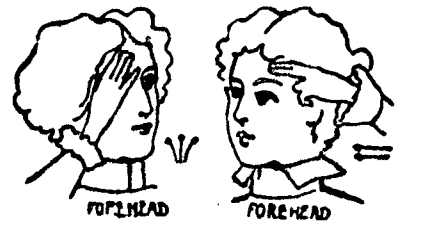
ABOUT FACE WRINKLES

Common Sense and Persistent Manipulation Will Remove Them.

To smooth the lines out of the face by manipulation is not a difficult task. It requires persistence and common sense, to be sure, common sense most women possess, persistence is a rare attribute.

There is nothing complicated in the art of facial manipulation.

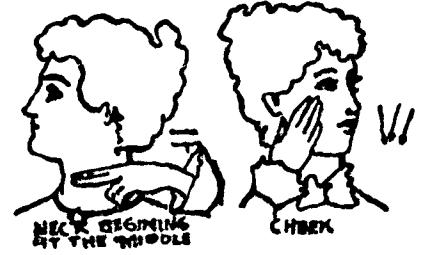
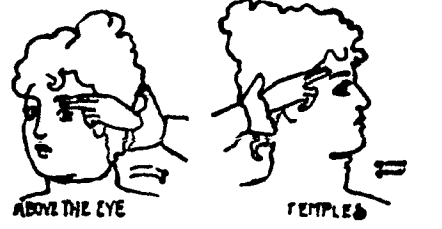
Just consider that your face is a bit of creased silk or ribbon and that you are to take the creases out by hand, without the aid of a heavy hot iron.



Instead of dampening with water, as we would to remove creases from silk, apply a little good skin food to the surface to be manipulated to soften the texture and cause it to more quickly respond.

Begin with the forehead and press gently but firmly, making the movement that would take the creases out of silk.

That is to say, the movement the reverse of the formation of the lines. Next the lines under the eyes should be gently ironed with the fingers. Then the cheeks, and here the move-



ment should always be an upward one, as drooping lines are very far from becoming.

There are two cheek movements—one a direction toward the lines near the nose, the other one toward restoring the faded muscles that give the sunken appearance just below the cheeks. The neck movement should be from the centre of the throat under the chin to the back of the neck.

Take Seats on the Floor. It is the custom of nearly every young girl to sit on the floor while putting on her shoes. Indeed, many women keep up the habit until middle age, though full-fledged womanhood not infrequently displays such embodiment as would make such a course difficult.

Even in the case of a stout woman, according to the statement of an English physician, sitting on the floor is advisable as giving exercise such as those of portly dimensions are much in need. The medical man asserts that a position on the floor or ground is more natural than that occupied while using a chair. "It was once general with the human race," says he, "and should therefore be healthy." The exercise of getting up and down is beneficial, as it is very apt to produce strong back and thigh muscles. Turks, sailors and shoemakers are examples of this fact. If you sit on the floor you can change your attitude as often as you please, and can enjoy a variety of poses, as, no matter how you may alter it there is never any danger of falling off. The influx of visitors need never cause anxiety to the well-constructed mind. All you have to do is to provide comfortable cushions of every size and shape, and when a favored friend comes in just roll off your own and present them as the greatest possible compliment.

The Girls Everyone Likes.

The most lovable girls in the world are those of sunny disposition. A few people like the quiet, thoughtful girl; others like the girl who is perpetually vivacious and bubbling over with spirits, but everyone likes the girl with the cheery, sunny disposition. Girls of this character are never extravagantly boisterous or dully quiet. They have a pleasant smile for every one. They never seem troubled or worried. Their voice is low and musical, and their smile—be they pretty or not—is always sweet. The only trouble that the sunny-tempered girl has is the outcome of her popularity. Everybody wants to talk to her and be in her company. Young men are attracted to her without effort on her part, for her character shows itself so plainly in her actions that young men are delighted at the cheeriness and sympathy of her nature and are drawn to her at once. For every reason, then, the girl with the sunny disposition, who smiles away the troubles of life, is a favorite, and, what is more, old people are just as charmed by her as young.

Tell This to Your Friends.

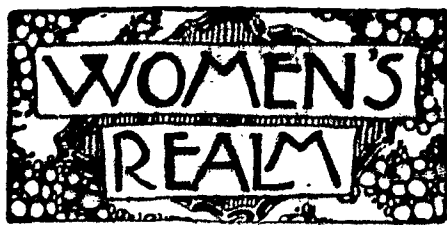
Test your four by taking up a handful. If it holds together in a mass, showing the impress of the fingers, it is all right. Three good meals a day are needed for growing children. Throw the weight of the body on the hips and walk like a nymph. Sprinkle the books that are threatened with mould with a few drops of oil of lavender. Eat carrots. They are good for the complexion.

The Irony of Fate.

Despondent Tremulous (mountainly)—Well, by gosh! This is the irony of fate for keeps. Here I've spent me last 50 cents to commit suicide with gas, and I get a room with electric lights. Judge.

The Necessary Ingredients.

Little Alfred—Papa, what makes a man a populist? Papa—Wind, whiskers and a vivid imagination, my son.



FLAX COLORED CLOTH DRESS.

A Description of the Manner in Which This Pretty Costume is Made.

This dress is of flax colored riding cloth. The skirt, which is extremely tight around the figure, is made with a tunic, very long behind, cut away at the sides and forming a rounded festoon in the centre in front. This tunic falls over a shaped founce, rather full at the bottom, and forming rather pronounced godets. The founce is very apparent in front, less visible at the sides and almost disappears beneath the tunic behind, projecting only a few centimetres beneath it. The tunic is trimmed round the bottom with two bands of the cloth of which it is composed, of equal width.

The corsage is in shape like a small habit, very closely adjusted to the figure by being taken in, and without a seam down the back. The basque hangs easily in front, is rounded at the sides and in the back, and is slightly longer in the centre. The corsage fastens toward the left side, with three large crystal buttons inlaid with gold in relief.

The upper part of the corsage is cut low, over a yoke of turquoise point de sole, with spots of white silk worked upon it at regular distances. The neck



FLAX COLORED DRESS.

trimming is of the same materials. The fichu is split up in the centre of the back. The sleeves are quite tight from end to end, and are finished off at the wrist by a funnel shaped founce, headed by two bands of stitched cloth. The hat designed to complete the costume is flax colored toque of tulle, matching the dress. The ground is chiffonne, and the edges are trimmed with a drapery of tulle to match. On the left side is a large rosette of turquoise velvet draped and chiffonne, with an ornament of strass in the centre.

Smelling Salts Cause Wrinkles.

The woman who wishes to retain the beauty of her face—and what woman does not?—should forego the use of the smelling bottle, for, according to a well-known New York physician, who has lately been making experiments in that line, the use of smelling salts encourages wrinkles.

"If you don't believe me," he says, stand in front of a mirror and inhale the pungent odor from a smelling bottle and notice the number of lines that form about the eyes, nose and mouth. Each sniff taken from the bottle causes the same screwing up of the face, and each time the unbecoming lines deepen. Remember, also, that it is an unpleasant experience which has called up these wrinkles. Those caused by laughing and talking are had enough, but the wrinkles formed by the use of smelling salts give an absolutely undesirable expression. "But if you are already in possession of wrinkles which have been produced in other ways than by the use of salts, then smelling salts are a specific for removing them and causing them to stay away. In almost every case the wrinkles formed by laughing and crying are in an exactly opposite direction to those produced by inhaling salts, and in this case smelling salts act like a charm in causing the unbecoming lines to disappear.

Daintily Sweet.

Here are some excellent suggestions about perfume which, if followed, will keep mild as sweetly fragrant as a rose, although the fragrance, will be but the suggestion of fragrance—simply a fresh sweetness. As a foundation there is nothing better than orris, the pure Italian orris that is imported in large jars. With this large silk pads are filled, one being placed at the bottom of each drawer in the chiffonier. Little silk sachet bags are filled with it and sewn in the sleeves of each frock, and even in the bottom of the skirt. At the shoulder of each chemise there is put a silk sachet, attached to ribbons and daintily tied to the shoulder. These are embroidered with initials in white. For the bath little cakes of sweetness, that effervesce and dissolve when thrown into the water, imparting a delicate fragrance almost imperceptible, although lasting, should be used. A simple bath powder may be made by mixing violet with orris and keeping it in a large cut glass bowl, with an immense powder puff put temptingly on top. A massage with lanoline ointment is also recommended for this hair.

The Necessary Ingredients.

Little Alfred—Papa, what makes a man a populist? Papa—Wind, whiskers and a vivid imagination, my son.

THE BELLES OF CUBA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THIS ISLAND.

They Possess Many Graces, Love Music and Are Passionately Fond of Dancing—Always Accompanied by a Chaperon—The Customs at Weddings and Christenings.

No other word than Chaucer's "shimmering" can portray the peculiar sunshine in Cuba when the air appears to be full of floating gold dust. The balmy climate, the fragrance of tropical flowers, with their soporiferous perfume, steep the senses in a dreamy languor, and all the enchantments which nature weaves in the Pearl of the Antilles render Cuba a veritable Garden of Eden.

The passage of the time is almost imperceptible, as there is no radical change of season to mark its course, for summer only differs from winter by virtue of greater heat and heavy rains, while vegetation and foliage are perennial and gladden the eye all the year round.

The daughters of Cuba possess a languid grace and soft, caressing ways particularly charming. They are very fond of music, and in that hour when the sinking sun still glides the landscape and tempers the evening air, often leave their homes to drive about the city and listen to the bands in the plazas. In these daily airings they are always accompanied by their mothers, or some elderly female relative. Propriety demands this concession in Cuba, in Spain, where most of the prevailing customs are derived.

While the hand fills the drowsy air with alternating languorous airs and scurring martial strains, a steady stream of carriages circles about the plaza. Few men ride on these occasions. They promenade on foot upon the walks, which are laid just inside the carriage drive, always going in the opposite direction to the string of vehicles. By this plan the men secure the coveted advantage of a direct look into each carriage as it passes, and their glasses catch the most of the dark eyes of their innamoratas. Occasionally a carriage will turn aside and stop, when a number of gallants are sure to seize the opportunity to pay compliments to the fair occupants. Etiquette still demands that most of these remarks be directed to mamma or the accompanying duenna. In this respect, however, there are already signs of reversion to the greater social freedom indulged by Americans, and there is little doubt that a new social environment Cuba. This, no doubt, will be welcomed by the Cuban society girls, notwithstanding their long affected habits of reserve.

When the concert ends the carriages whirl away to the cafes, where they draw up at the curb, waiters hastening to serve the occupants with tea and refreshments. These are consumed while seated in the carriage, for Cuban women never enter the cafes unless in company with father, husband or brother. It sometimes happens that when the bill comes it is found to have been paid by some unknown admirer, who takes this rather substantial way of showing devotion.

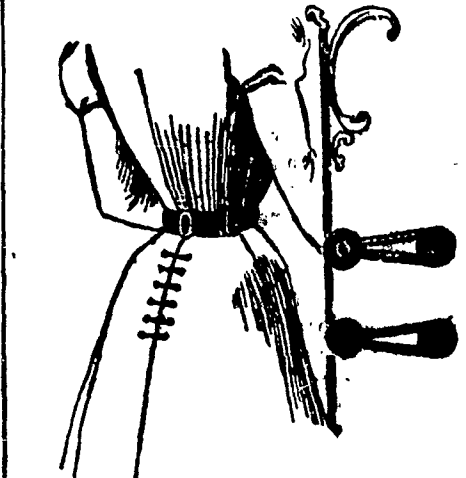
Cuban society women are passionately fond of dancing, although the "danza" has been long discontinued by fashion. The Spanish officers, who have for centuries taken a principal part in social affairs, have gone, but in their places are the American officers, who are not slow to admire the Cuban belles. So the remainder of the winter bids fair to be merry. Already a number of sumptuous entertainments are contemplated. The presence in Havana of a large American element will give additional zest and variety to the social season. At these functions Spanish, Cuban and American will continually meet, and there, at least the spectre of war will be buried.

Weddings usually are celebrated in church, the favorite hour being four o'clock in the morning, as more fitting for the celebration of early mass, without which function no Roman Catholic considers the ceremony complete. Christenings serve as an excuse for social gatherings. The infant is carried to church by the godparents, who return to the parents' home after the baptism. A collation is then served, and baptismal ribbons, bearing their names, attached to silver or gold coins, are distributed among the guests. On the way from church the carriages are followed by a lot ofurchins vociferating for some souvenir of the occasion.

To Keep the Pocket Closed.

This illustration shows the general effect of a new pocket-closing device. It is utilitarian and can be easily adapted to any skirt. It comes in sets of a half dozen pairs and is easily sewed on.

A Peculiar Case. Deafness is a peculiar thing, and the sufferer seems to be a weak sister, which suffers seriously from the ills of other parts of the body. A woman who had for quite a length of time been suffering from deafness and did not know the sound of her own doorbell, went not long ago to a throat specialist for some trouble of that organ. She was treated, went home relieved, and the next day was startled by the sound of a bell, which was so unusual that her first thought was of a fire. On second thought she knew it could not be that, and upon investigating she found that it was the forgotten sound of the doorbell which she had heard. With the benefit of the throat treatment her hearing had returned, and she could hear as well as ever.



POCKET-CLOSING DEVICE.

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HOW TO DRESS THE HAIR

Pretty Coiffures That Are Becoming to Any Style of Beauty.

There are various ways of wearing the hair, but they are all founded upon one way—the loose coil at the middle of the back of the head, with an enveloping puff all around. The variety is achieved by having the coil low or high; by parting or pompadouring the front hair; and, lastly, by wide range in fancy pins and head-dresses that is offered just now. There is nothing of more consequence in coiffures than



A TYPICAL COIFFURE.

how the back of the hair looks. It gets by far the largest share of the hair-dresser's attention, and all appreciative women themselves fully realize the new importance which this always important detail has attained. In the first cut we have a rear view of the conventional coiffure of the hour. Instead of the three puffs, a less complicated coil is often seen, but the crimped all-around pompadour effect, the Empire comb thrust just below the puffs and the small tuck comb above



A PARTED POMPADOUR.

the nape of the neck are typical of nine out of every ten heads one meets everywhere.

What sounds like an anomaly, but which is really a very pretty style of wearing the hair, a parted pompadour, is shown in the second cut. The hair is elaborately waved and rolled back as in the regulation pompadour. The puff is at its broadest at either side, however, for directly in the middle there is a deliberate part. A few short curls on the forehead add to the unusualness



GENERALLY BECOMING.

of this coiffure. In the back the hair is twisted quite low near the nape of the neck.

A generally becoming way of wearing the hair is that represented in the third illustration. It is a happy compromise between the aggressive pompadour and the straight brushed-back style. The hair is crimped slightly and thrown back from the forehead in a graceful fluffy puff that has nothing artificial about it, in appearance at least. There are a few tiny ringlets upon the forehead. The back hair is coiled quite high and is supported by an Empire comb.

A Coat That Cost \$1,000,000.

The most expensive coat in the world, worth \$1,000,000, is owned by Lady Brassey, of London. She recently lent it to a charity bazar to place on exhibition, after insuring it for \$500,000.

Outside the fact of the fabulous price attached to this remarkable coat it is a work of art. The foundation is of the hemp grown in the Sandwich Islands, and to it are sewn with fine thread the softest feathers of birds found only in the Hawaiian Isles. The feathers are arranged as smooth and as thick as they grow on the breast of birds.

Around the mantle runs a border of crescent shaped figures made of crimson and gold feathers. The yellow plumage is of priceless value, as it is plucked from one of the rarest birds of the island. Black feathers from the back and head of the same bird enter largely into the composition of this wonderful cloak, which was twenty years in making.

The great skill with which the feathers are attached to the hemp foundation, and the vast amount of labor required to complete it, make it the most marvelous piece of feather work in the world. The market value of the feathers determines the price of the cloak, and in that way it has been adjudged worth \$1,000,000.

Get Plenty of Sleep.

Sleep starvation is a common fault, especially of the young. Dancing all night two or three times a week is possible for a time, but there is harm in it. In general, it may be said that any one who has to be alarm-clocked out of bed every morning isn't getting sleep. The evil effects may not at once be felt, but they exist. A person should feel perfectly rested upon arising in the morning.



THE PROPER CARE OF FOOD.

Never Put It Away or Leave It Very Long.

Wrapped in Brown Paper.

It is a very common practice to put away food that comes from the shop in the brown paper in which the dealer wraps it. While this may be convenient, it certainly is open to serious objection on the score of health and cleanliness. Most of the cheap papers are made from material hardly up to the standard of the housekeeper's idea of neatness; and although a certain degree of heat is employed in their preparation it is by no means sufficient to destroy all the disease germs with which the raw material may be filled.

When taking into consideration that waste paper of all sorts, and those for all purposes are gathered up and worked over into new paper to wrap our food in, it behooves the housewife who cares for the health of her family to see to it that articles of food remain in contact with such wrapping the very shortest possible time.

It is not unusual to see meat, butter, cheese and other extremely susceptible articles put away in the very cheapest, common brown paper.

Immediately upon the receipt of soft groceries or fruits they should be put into earthen dishes, and under no circumstances should they be allowed to remain in the papers in which they are delivered.

It is useless to expect that a better class of paper will be employed, and so we may as well put our minds to guard against trouble by shifting all articles of food to some dish that is absolutely free from contaminating elements.

New Tools to Eat With.

With the new cutlery at dinner is now served an odd-looking knife that has a silver handle and the narrowest of steel blades. This is accompanied by a rather deadly weapon that appears to be a silver corkscrew mounted on a straight silver shaft handle. In reality these new arrivals are designed for better mastery of oranges, apples and pears. The corkscrew is driven, by a deft rotary motion, into the fruit, which is thus firmly held during the removal of the skin and the paring of the outside. (Good form dictates the leaving of the core in the fruit when all that is desired is eaten from the heart of the core.)

Another addition is the deft handling of food in a pretty pair of scissors with saw-like points, in place of a knife-like edge, along the blades. Between the saws the tough ends of asparagus are caught and held fast, and the tender head can then be neatly elevated and tipped off by the teeth. These same little scissors are employed in rating artichokes.

Hints for Housewives.

To take castor oil without tasting it squeeze the juice of a lemon into a wineglass, and pour the oil into the center. Drink the contents of the glass before the oil has time to spread.

If a baby has a cold in the chest, rub well with camphorated oil, cover with soft flannel cloths soaked in olive oil, and protect the clothing with another layer of flannel.

To save time and strength in the weekly ironing, remember that dish towels and common towels can be ironed quite well enough and in half the time if folded together once.

If a small splinter of wood is knocked off a bureau or chair, glue it on a gain with a little liquid glue, and, if the edges show white, color them with paint to match the rest of the wood. When this is dry, varnish, and the break will hardly be perceptible.

Restoring Velvet.

A simple method of cleaning velvet, velveteen and plush is as follows: With the assistance of a stiff whisk-broom, a pan of boiling water and an obliging friend, who will brush up the knap as you hold the goods taut over the steam the wrong side to the water, these materials will look like new. This process removes wrinkles, brightens the color and makes the crushed knap stay up when brushed against the grain, and will answer for black or colored pile fabrics. If the velvet has a grease spot on it remove it with French chalk before steaming. A sticky spot may be lightly touched with clean cold water before the steaming process.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Fine Plum Pudding.

If you like a good cold-weather pudding, eat the Englishwoman, and like a little variation from the ordinary plum pudding, here is one that I can recommend. Take 2 1/2 cups of cracker dust, 1 cup of currants, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup suet, 1 cup molasses, with one level teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in little lemon peel and spices to taste, 3 eggs, and boil 2 1/2 hours in a floured pudding bag.

Fruits That Harm the Teeth.

After eating very acidulous fruit, like grapes and oranges, teeth should always be brushed clean. Grapes especially leave upon the teeth a deposit of tartar which is very injurious. Apples, the cheapest and commonest of native fruits, are not especially harmful to the teeth and are excellent for digestion.

About the Baby.

Don't toss and play with a young baby, even if it enjoys it. Don't speak loudly to it or yell coochee! coochee! at the top of your lungs. Let the child have long intervals of perfect quiet. Every demand made upon the child's attention helps to exhaust its feeble strength and make it peevish.

Fear That Kills.

The fear of appendicitis has by this time killed more people than the disease ever did by causing them to give up eating fruit. Appendicitis is quite as apt to be caused by bread-crumbs as by grape seeds, and neither will cause it unless the person is predisposed to it.

Blanch of Style.

Blanch of style is a condition of the mind which causes a person to be over-cautious in their dress. It is a condition of the mind which causes a person to be over-cautious in their dress. It is a condition of the mind which causes a person to be over-cautious in their dress.