

HIS FIRST PATIENT

By HENRY DUMONT.

Claud Arthur Sherwin might be an M. D. of Johns Hopkins and the leader of his class in the medical schools, but so long as he lived in Lovell he would never be known as anything but a doctor.

"Well, my boy," said old Dr. Claud, on the evening of his son's arrival. "I'm turning over to you a three thousand dollar practice and fifteen thousand dollars worth of unpaid debts. It's a good start for a man but a poor finish. What do you say to trying out Lovell for a year or two and then selling out and settling in a larger city?"

"I'm going to be the only doctor in Lovell, as you have been," said young Dr. Claud. "At least, if I can hold the practice."

"Nothing could have pleased the old man more. Within a few months he planned to retire from practice altogether. Meanwhile young Dr. Claud was to take over his cases gradually. Everybody was glad that the Claud practice was to continue.

It was on the fourth or fifth day after young Dr. Claud's arrival that the telephone rang furiously. Young Dr. Claud was alone in the office. He took down the receiver.

"Is that Dr. Claud?" inquired a woman's voice in agitation. "O, young Dr. Claud, well, I'm Miss Mary Denton, and Mrs. Quinn is in great trouble. Her maid has swallowed sulphate of antimony by mistake for a prescription. Yes, she's here, and asked me to telephone for her. You know Mrs. Quinn's house is the white house across the brook. Good-bye."

Young Dr. Claud did not know Mrs. Quinn or her maid, but he did retain lively recollections of Miss Mary Denton, an old schoolfellow. They were sweethearts in their early days, when they were children. He had heard that Miss Mary had come back to Lovell to live, after a long absence in the North. He had meant to mean forgotten her, and certain vague hopes had begun to crystallize around her even before he got the telephone message.

However, there was no time to be lost dreaming. Hastily he threw on his feet a pair of slippers, mixed a draught of mustard and milk, and set off as fast as he could walk along the road. His father had taken out the buggy, but it was only a quarter of a mile or so. Once across the brook he saw Mrs. Quinn's house standing in a little grove of trees. He hurried up the drive. The side door stood open, and young Dr. Claud ran in without ceremony.

"What—what?"

There was nobody in the kitchen, but in the dining room he saw a woman stretched out upon a lounge, apparently insensible. Doubtless Mrs. Quinn was away, perhaps at the drug store, perhaps too overcome to return to her maid's assistance. Young Dr. Claud had been a doctor for a few days, and he was the first thing to remember in such an emergency. He opened his bag, uncorked the liquid, and, forcing the girl's mouth open, tried to pour the noxious draught down her throat. She sat up spluttering. An instant later young Dr. Claud's bottle of dissolved mustard was flying across the room, drenching him on the sly, and he found himself looking into the scarlet face of a very indignant young woman.

"What—what—" she began to stammer, and then suddenly a smile broke through and tears of laughter came into her eyes.

"O, my dear doctor," she exclaimed, "what a dreadful mistake. You say you're looking for Mrs. Quinn? She lives across the road. You came to the wrong house. You'd better hurry. Never mind the excuses now."

"But the mustard is all gone," stammered young Dr. Claud.

"Then I'll mix some more," volunteered the young woman. Come into the kitchen."

But as he arose young Dr. Claud saw the family buggy draw up across the street and his father descend together with a very agitated middle-aged woman. The young lady said it too.

"That's Mrs. Quinn," she said. "I guess she found your father and has brought him here."

"When I'd better go," stammered young Dr. Claud. "He took his hat. You are Miss Denton, aren't you?" he hazarded.

"Yes, of course I am. Do you mean to say you didn't remember me?" she asked. "I'll wager you have never thought of me since you went to Baltimore?"

"Indeed I have," replied young Dr. Claud warmly. His hand went into his pocket and he pulled out a broken coin. "Do you remember this?" he asked. "You said you were going to keep the other half until—"

"Ambulance." Ambulances are the closing years of the nineteenth century. Prior to that time surgical assistance did not reach the battlefield till the day after the engagement, or later, when, to a large proportion of the wounded, it was of no avail.

It was of no avail at the "flying field hospitals," capable of moving from place to place with speed, like the "flying artillery" of the time. Nobly assisted by Napoleon, Larrey brought his system to a fair degree of perfection. It was not

IN DAINTY NEGLIGES

FASHIONS WERE NEVER MORE VARIED OR CHARMING.

Height of the Picturesque in the Graceful Drapery Arrangements Shown—Small Coat to Be Worn With Tea Gown.

The shops have shown unusually attractive tea jackets, matinee, sack and paticot combinations this season, but the most exquisite developments in the realm of the negligee are among the more elaborate tea gowns or robe d'intimete models.

The picturesque and graceful drapery arrangements, the lines in vogue and the softness and beauty of the materials and the wonderful color harmonies all conspire to make the hand some type of negligee more beautiful than ever, and one hardly knows where to begin in discussing the lovely things.

These robes usually consist of a clinging slip of satin, crepe or other sheer fabric with tunic or similar dressy

waist line at the front with a pink chiffon rosette.

Worn over this charming tea gown was a coat of pale pink chiffon bordered with white awansdown. The coat fronts fell open down the front and were trimmed with frills of cream shadow lace, the lace frills beginning at the waist line and extending down the fronts and around the bottom of the garment. The sleeves were also trimmed with a frill of lace.

Another model also had a chiffon awansdown bordered with cream shadow lace. The entire under robe was formed of shadow lace. Chiffon roses ornamented the coat at the fastening at the waist line and at each side below the hips where the coat draped toward the back.

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MAY LEAVE OFF THE CORSET

Present-Day Styles Permit the Doing Away With That Garment, If Desired.

The woman who has always detested wearing corsets has at last come into her own. She can now discard her corset and prepare to be happy in her own way, for no longer are stiff lines and snugly girdled waists the fashion.

To be sure this cheering bit of news applies only to the woman of slender figure, and she who is stoutly built must still put her faith in stays.

The new gowns demand that all our soft curves should show, but in restraint, as it were, and while the corset may be discarded you need not think you can get along without any aid from the corsetier. No, indeed! For while your waist should be supple, your bust must not have the slightest appearance of flabbiness, and there must be no sagging or looseness of lines about the bodice.

If you are to be a corsetless woman you should add to your wardrobe at once a "slip-on" and a brassiere. A slip-on is quite the newest thing. There are many varieties, some of which are merely modified corsets, boned and laced, but the style for the slender woman who is turning her back on stays is of elastic boned webbing and extends merely from the waist to about the length of the ordinary corset. It is in one piece, and slips on either side of the head or is pulled up over the legs, chorus girl style. It holds the hips firmly, while permitting the uncorseted effect so sought after. With this our best seeker should wear a dainty brassiere of white or ecru. She should see that the waist is left supple and unconfined. For that reason a few exercises to keep any superfluous flesh from settling at the waist line should be part of milady's daily beauty training. And the application of an astringent lotion to the bust will aid in the good work.

Styles Are Straight. The line of the fashionable garment is loose, also, seeming hardly to touch the body.

When it becomes necessary to break the long line of the garment the break is placed where the natural break of the body occurs, the knees, hips, elbows and the bust in form. The tendency now is to entrust the success of the gown to line, color and material rather than to trimming; where trimming is lavished upon a robe of this character it is apt to be through it and the application of an astringent lotion to the bust will aid in the good work.

Herein lies the persistence of the kimono sleeve, the blouse without a shoulder seam for which artists have always contended.

Add Bluing. To keep white silk gloves from turning cream color, wash in cold water with castile soap and add a little bluing to the rinsing water and dry in the shade.

Butter Scotch. Three cups of white sugar, half a cup of water, half a cup of vinegar or half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a tablespoonful of butter and eight drops of extract of lemon. Boil without stirring until it comes to a thick, but before taking from the fire add a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, pour into well buttered biscuit tins to the depth of a quarter of an inch. Mark off into squares when partly cool.

Useful Zinc. The simplest way to clean out the soot from a stove pipe, or a stove, or a chimney—is to take a small piece of zinc, place it in the stove while a good fire is burning. Soon the soot begins to collect on the zinc, and when the fire is out, the zinc is removed, and the soot is cleaned out of the stove. Next he found a host of Shakespeare, which he took out and held musingly. Just then the principal came up.

"Fessor," said the puzzled dandy, as he pointed toward the mutilated statue, "is this hub-d-d-d what you call 'dat cawpess'?"—Pulitzer's Magazine.

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The Ruling Passion. American Hosiery—What is your favorite flower, Count Butinski? Count Butinski—Marigold.

To Tighten Your Machine Band. Do not cut your sewing machine belt when it gets too loose. Instead pull a few drops of pure castor oil on the band, run the machine a few minutes and the belt will be tightened.

To Mend Rubber Overhoes. The usefulness of rubber overhoes may be prolonged by mending them with adhesive plaster, which may be bought for five cents a roll. Heat the plaster, and paste on the inside of the rubber over worn part.

Red Pepper Salad. Wash and cut the peppers in halves (lengthwise), removing the seeds. Cover with cold water and cook until tender, but not too soft. Cook and cut into strips. Serve on lettuce with French or Italian dressing.

Rooster Pin Cushions. Attractive little pin cushions take the form of small collared roosters. Their backs are pricked full of small holes, in each of which is thrust a long colored head pin.

CORD TO HOLD IN KIMONO. Device That Very Properly May Be Said to Fill a Long-Felt Want.

The long kimono seems to have been permanently adopted from Japan; it is so delightful a garment to slip on in a hurry. There is no adjustment, no hooking, no buttoning. But haven't there been times when you've longed for a girdle of some sort to confine its flowing folds to the figure? It gets so in the way at times! Yet how ridiculous any girdle would look upon it but the wide old sash. But of course, is a part of the real Japanese garment. And the obi, while appropriate and beautiful, is too elaborate and needs too much adjusting for people in a hurry.

But if girdles are out of the question cords are not, and an interesting cord for her kimono, says the New York Press. The effect reminds one somewhat of the flowing, corbanded gowns worn in the middle ages. The cord is brought from the back around to the front or side front, and is loosely knotted.

To make the cord, procure about eight yards of common cotton cord and cover it with silk of the color of the kimono. To do this, make a silk tubing of bias strips and thread the cord through it with a bodkin, or join the flat bias strips together, turn the edges in well, place the cording in the center and whip-stitch the silk about the cord. The eight yards of cording should be cut into three pieces. After they are covered with the silk, braid the three pieces into one. This will form a plait. Place a tassel on each

BEADS TRIM LAMP SHADES. Much Thought and Care Bestowed on Those Adjuncts of the Parlor and Boudoir.

The newest shades for lamps and candles are made of silk and trimmed with beads. The beads are formed into a band to edge the shade, top and bottom a heavy bead fringe is used, and some ornament formed of beads decorates the sides of the shade, which is self made of gathered silk.

One especially good shade recently shown by a famous dealer in lamps topped a lamp of dull blue porcelain, mounted in dull brass.

The shade was made of old gold silk, gathered neatly over a circular frame. A wide band of beads, embroidered in an irregular design, was fastened around the top and bottom of the shade. It was made up of beads in various shades of blue—brilliant, sea-like blue predominated. The blue was lightened by beads of almost a greenish yellow tint and some of oyster white. A fringe, in which blue predominated, hung from the bot-

tom of the shade—a fringe about the width of the band at the top and bottom and about an eighth the height of the shade.

CLEANING CLOTHES AT HOME

Some Simple Methods That Will Produce Results Equal to Those of the Professionals.

We all now need so many articles of wearing apparel that the problem of keeping them clean has grown to a serious one. It is not only expedient to do some of their own cleaning rather than send all to a professional cleaner.

Grease is the most common of all spots. It may be removed in either of three ways—by absorption, emulsion or by the use of soap and hot water. The soap and hot water process may be applied to all small articles that can be laundered in the usual manner, and should require but little trouble.

Large articles and such fabrics as cannot be laundered may be treated by absorption. Fresh grease spots may often be entirely removed by a melting process alone. Place pieces of white blotting paper over and under the spot and press with a warm iron.

If the fabric is such that the heat will affect the color, cold absorption, with French chalk as the absorbent, can be used. Pulverize the chalk, cover the spot with it and allow it to stand for several hours. Then brush off with a soft brush. If necessary apply it a second time. This chalk may also be applied by mixing it to a paste with benzine, applying it to the spot and brushing it when thoroughly dry.

In cases of large grease spots of long standing it is best to use a solvent of grease, such as alcohol, chloroform, ether, benzine or naphtha. Benzine and alcohol are the best for woollens, while ether and chloroform are best for silk, and may be used in the most delicate fabrics. A thick piece of sateen is a good article with which to apply these solvents, as it does not become dirty.

CURTAINS ARE WORTH CARE. Their Usefulness May Be Prolonged With a Little Pecuaction at Cleaning Time.

When doing up fine curtains the weight alone of the heavy work often tears the curtain. To avoid this, take care to sew the curtains together, on which carefully baste the curtains. After shaking out the dust, constantly, and water. Put in soda ash. Gently lift up and down in the water. Rinse in several waters, the last slightly blue for white curtains, or stained with coffee for ecru. Put through the wringer, never wring, constantly, and set up the stretcher, and after doubling your curtain to find the center, commence to pin on from center to outside. Keep the curtains constantly wet while pinning on, or they may tear. Four curtains may be finished at once, so keeping up pairs precisely the same size and shape for bay or double window. A little starch may be added to the last rinsing water if desired.

Thrilling Tribute. A lady called up over the phone to inquire if we sing in the Methodist choir. The inquiry itself is a tribute to the piety and spirituality which have thrilled us inwardly, however poor an exterior manifestation we may be able to make of them.

What was the line? "Wind an' weather permittin'." He went down without waiting to say goodby.

Had Another Guess. A certain Texas high school recently purchased an assortment of statuary. When the art specimens arrived the colored janitor was set to cleaning the cases in which they were shipped. First he encountered a replica of the Famous Victory, which he carefully stood upright, and then looked carefully in the packing excellent for the missing part. Next he found a bust of Shakespeare, which he took out and held musingly. Just then the principal came up.

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WOMAN IN BAD CONDITION

Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Montpelier, Vt.—"We have great faith in your remedies. I was very irregular and was tired and sleepy all the time, would have cold chills, and my hands and feet would blot. My stomach bothered me, I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good."

I and now feel fine. I am regular, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your remedies have done for me."—MRS. MARY GAUTHIER, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.

An Honest Dependable Medicine. It must be admitted by every fair-minded, intelligent person, that a medicine could not live and grow in popularity for nearly forty years, and to-day hold a record for thousands upon thousands of actual cures, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, without possessing great virtues and great merit. These virtues are all contained in the fact that it is a medicine that is not only honest and dependable by every thinking person.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

DIDN'T HAVE TO ADOPT IT. Old Gentleman Merely Offered Hint to Clerk of the Meteorological Department.

He entered the meteorological office and said in his jerky way: "This 'ere' is where you give out weather predictions, ain't it?" "The clerk nodded.

"Well," continued the old man, "I thought as how I would come up and give you some useful tips."

"Yes," replied the clerk, politely. "I've watched very carefully, an' I find that ye ain't always right."

"No," we sometimes make mistakes, and save you a lot of explainin'."

"Course you do. We all do sometimes. Now, I was thinkin' as how a line that used to be on the auction handbills down in our county might do fast run on your weather predictions and save you a lot of explainin'."

"What was the line?" "Wind an' weather permittin'." He went down without waiting to say goodby.

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