

CLEVER WING SHOT.

A Twelve-Year-Old Girl Who Accomplishes Wonders With Her Rifle

Miss Maule Esther Hyland is probably the youngest wing shot in the world; despite the fact that she is only 12 years old, and has only been shooting two years, she has defeated experienced men of more than three times her age, and has never been defeated by a member of her own sex.

Miss Maule Esther Hyland is probably the youngest wing shot in the world; despite the fact that she is only 12 years old, and has only been shooting two years, she has defeated experienced men of more than three times her age, and has never been defeated by a member of her own sex.

Miss Maule Esther Hyland is probably the youngest wing shot in the world; despite the fact that she is only 12 years old, and has only been shooting two years, she has defeated experienced men of more than three times her age, and has never been defeated by a member of her own sex.



CHURCH PLANNED BY EMPEROR WILLIAM II.

structures from the crusader's period. It stands on the ancient foundations of the Church of Santa Maria Major, that was built by the Knights of St. John, which explains the square base. When digging into the ground to establish the solidity of the old masonry traces of the old city wall were found, which encircled Jerusalem at the lifetime of Jesus Christ.

BATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Harry and Ethel, 4-year-old twins of Cincinnati, are descendants of a soldier grandfather. During the recent Grand Army encampment held there a banner with the letters G. A. R. was displayed on the



ESTHER HYLAND TAKING AIM.

a shotgun to rifle shooting, as the contests are more exciting, and I like to see what I can do in contesting with noted shots."

EMPEROR AS ARCHITECT.

Jerusalem Church Spire Planned by the Kaiser of Germany. On October 31 the solemn celebration of the new Church of Our Savior will occur at Jerusalem in the presence of Emperor William and numerous Protestant princes of the German empire. This church was planned almost twenty-nine years ago by Frederick William, then the crown prince of Prussia, but it is due mainly to the energetic interest of the present emperor of Germany that the edifice is now nearing completion.

In the fall of 1869 "Our Fritz," who had entered the holy city on the old pilgrim road from Jaffa, received as a present from the sultan the ruins of the Muristan (an insane asylum); he took possession publicly of the site.

The crown prince promised at the time of his visit that a new evangelic church, the first in Palestine, would be erected on that site. He did not lack the good will, but circumstances were stronger than the prince's endeavors. It is due solely to the

Advertisement for Jewel Stoves and Ranges, featuring an illustration of a stove and text describing its features and availability.

been committed, at a certain hour on the night of July 4, and Thompson's defense was an alibi. His family all swore that he came home that night just after the curfew whistle blew, and this made the alibi a good one. After this testimony had been given Little Leo O'Connor, the 5-year-old son of the sheriff, turned to his father and said: "Why, papa, the curfew did not blow on the Fourth of July. We children stayed out and played as long as we wanted to on that night."

An investigation was made, and, sure enough, it was found that the curfew had been suspended for that holiday occasion. The jury found Thompson guilty.

The Winfield (Kan.) Courier is authority for this little girl story. Her papa was trying to read and she was questioning him. "Does Jesus and God both live up in heaven, papa?"

"Yes, both live there." "Could they come down here if they wanted to?"

"Yes, Jesus and God can go everywhere." "Could they both come together?"

"Of course they could. Now don't bother me any more, little one."

"Well, I don't think so. If both of them came away together they would 'tend to the babies'."

Little Archibald was saying his prayers the other evening, while his mother was stroking his curly head and thinking of something else. Suddenly it struck her that the child had wandered from the text of the supplication that he had been taught to repeat.

"What is that, darling?" she interrupted. "Go over that part again."

"Give us this day our daily pie and cake, and forgive us..."

"Why, my love, that isn't right," the surprised mother broke in; "that isn't what mamma taught you to say."

"I know," little Archibald replied, "but I don't want any more daily bread. I'd rather have pie and cake, and when we're praying for things you might as well ask for what you want the most."

THE TINY GIRL.

Bath News. Mother says she's awful bad. Gets so cross it makes her mad. Wants to know if she can't do something, little girl, to you. Thinks I better whip you well, says your mother's a very little. I ain't home all day to see. So don't know how had you be. But I couldn't bear to whip her. When I see her sweet lips curl. For she's such a very little. Such a tiny, little girl!

Thinkin' of her all day long. With her laugh and her song; But your mother says it's true Had man's got a hold of you. How about it, little girl? With the rosy lips to kiss? Couldn't punish her a bit. And that's just clean settles it. But I couldn't bear to whip her. When I see her sweet lips curl. For she's such a very little. Such a tiny, little girl!

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

"How in the world do all these young lawyers live?" asked a stranger. "By the provisions of the code," replied a bystander.

In a recent county court case in England in which a man sued another for balance of wages the defendant called a witness.

"Witness—I beg pardon, your honor. Before I give my evidence I want my expenses. Judge (to defendant)—Pay him 76 d. The defendant having done so, the judge said: "Now that you have had your expenses, what do you know of the case?"

"Witness—Nothing at all, your honor.

"You know and I know," shouted the attorney for the accused, "that it is better that nine innocent persons should escape than that one guilty man should be punished."

"I cannot permit such a statement to go to the jury unchallenged," smiled the court.

"Note the exception, Mr. Stenographer," roared the attorney.

"It isn't often," said the well known attorney to the Detroit Free Press, "that a witness gets the best of a lawyer. But I remember one that got the best of me in a way that caused the shivers to run up and down my back."

"A good many years ago I was retained upon a case before the courts for two old farmers. It had been in the courts for ten years, and bid fair to be there for ten more unless the parties became bankrupt in the meanwhile."

"It was my first appearance in the matter. I having taken the place of one of the lawyers who died very young. In fact, it was my first case, and I felt my importance more than I do now after thirty years of hard grind."

"Among the witnesses was an old farmer that I knew personally, having been born and brought up in the same neighborhood."

"He was put on the stand to swear to some facts that happened ten years back, and when he was turned over to me for cross-examination I proceeded to test the value of his memory dating so far back."

"Do you mean to say," I began sternly, "that you can remember the exact date that happened ten years ago?"

"Yes, sir," he answered. "You mean to say that you can remember a certain day ten years ago that Farmer Dunn drove a black and white cow into his back pasture?"

"Yes, sir, I kin," he answered. "Then, perhaps," said I, sarcastically, "you can remember something else that happened upon that particular day?"

"Yes, I kin," he put in eagerly. "I saw Farmer Dunn drive that cow of his into his back pasture I wuz going through my apple orchard when I saw ye an' two other kids stealing apples. When ye saw me comin' I tried to get away; the other kids did, but I cotted ye when ye kin a-slidin' down the trunk of the tree."

PROBLEMS SOLVING LABOR

Prof. Nicholas Paine Gilman Looks on the Bright Side of Things.

THINKS SOME EMPLOYERS DESERVE CREDIT

Has Great Faith in Profit-Sharing as a Solution of Many of the perplexing Questions Involving Labor.

An exponent of American opportunism is Prof. Nicholas Paine Gilman of the Meadville, Pa., Theological school, who has been attending the Liberal Congress of Religion the last week. He believes in taking things as they are and making the best of them.

He is a professor of sociology, and edits the New World. In addition to his tutative duties. But he is a sociologist who sees two sides to the question, and believes that in these days of labor criticism, socialists and complaint against the employing class some consideration is due the employer.

Recently he made a tour of the east for the purpose of seeing for himself what the great employers of the country are doing to better the condition of their workers. His observations have proven profitable of much information in their favor, and this he detailed in a paper at the congress on what the employer can do to settle the labor problem.

Speaking of the libraries and club houses established by some of the big concerns he said:

"Great manufacturing families like the Fairbanks and the Ames wisely give libraries, schools and halls for social and other purposes directly to the town. The number of employers who furnish such facilities for their own workers is considerable. It is quite exceeded, however, by those men and women of wealth who have built, usually in the name of some religious movement, what James Russell Lowell thought most lasting and secure in the shape of public libraries. The list of such benefactions is one of the brightest pages in American civilization."

Club houses are usually found in connection with industries employing large numbers of men, like iron and steel works, and improve and elevate the lives of the institutions an employer well qualified to speak declared to me in the improved state of feeling among his workers. In New York you see near the Grand Central station the club house for railway men which one of the Vanderbilts has erected. In Jersey City a great tobacco firm maintains a club house, evening classes for its force. In Newark, N. J., the Ferris Bros. factory has lunch rooms and a recreation room for its 500 women, and the Pope bicycle factory at Hartford, Conn., has a lunch room and large reading room adjacent for its 1,500 men. The club houses which Andrew Carnegie has established at Bradenton, Fla., which I visited recently at Bradenton, Ill., which I visited in July. The National Cash Register company at Dayton, O., supports many such varied institutions for its employees. Not the least of these is the school for deaf girls which the "Fair" at Chicago maintains. At Wardenport, Conn., club houses for the thousands of women employed in the Warden Bros. corset factory. It is just across the street from the factory itself. The American Watch company at New York is assisting its many skilled workmen.

Favors Profit-Sharing. One of his particularly strong points was that of profit-sharing. To quote his own words:

"The industrial partnership method which has behind it so conspicuous a record of success, and which is to-day in operation with the great concerns of the world, corporations, at home and abroad, in a great variety of business, is a strictly limited and well-defined scheme, essentially different from the general notion as we have it from the pure wages system."

"The socialist, the nationalist, the single-tax advocate—these are a mile wide with little content. The man that would result in promoting a kindly feeling of partnership between employer and employe, in general improvement of the quality of work and in a modest dividend to labor as a common practice."

The ideal employer, like many actual employers now, takes kindly interest in the men who are joint workers with the counting room. He will desire to see them well housed and insured against illness and old age and their families assisted in case of disease. He can take an active part in encouraging thrift among them after the fashion of the Christian Savings and Loan company of the south side, which receives deposits for its employees' benefit association. Other firms, like the Carnegie company of Pittsburgh, pay an extra interest, now half as large again as is the current rate in the common savings banks, and divide this of from 1 to 4 per cent out of the profits of the year.

In the operation of the profit-sharing system the most encouraging results have come from every endeavor in that direction. The participating workman produces more, and leaves him to dine at dinner badly dressed by his cook maid, and he says nothing. That hurt my feelings, my lord!"

A woman tells the Youth's Companion of a reply which she, sitting in a street car, heard Dr. Holmes make to a complaining writer of little wit and less talent. "I've handled you with all my might, that book," said the young man, who had been treating the doctor to a long account of a recent collection of poetry which he had edited. "I've used my best taste and judgment and research, and I feel confident that nobody could have done the things better or more thoroughly than I have. And what reward do I get? Harsh criticisms for my omission of a few popular poets and a paltry hundred dollars!" "A hundred dollars!" echoed the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, wearily. "Why, I wouldn't have written that book for \$1,000. I'm sure." The collector of poetry smiled with gratification, but the listener turned to regard a passing dray, lest her face should betray her.

Many years ago John Bright and George Peabody, the philanthropist, were fishing in a little Irish stream. Late in the evening, after a hard day's work, a party arrived at the landing stage. Bright, according to the inevitable policeman on the bank, said: "What is the proper price to pay these boatmen, constable?"

He replied: Seven shillings and sixpence, yer honor, but some gintlemen give them 10 shillings."

Bright, turning to his companion, said: "I have no change, Peabody; have you three half-crowns?"

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatman.

"That's all ye're giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatman.

"That's all ye're giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatman.

"That's all ye're giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatman.

"That's all ye're giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatman.

ter with our employes than those firms which have not applied the principle of profit-sharing for the six years following the bonus averaged 12 per cent, but for the three years 1884-86 there was none. "But our workmen continue to work eagerly in the face of better times."

The man who first thoroughly carried out the system of participation—the division of profits between the capitalist, the employer and the employe, in addition to regular interest, salary and wages—was a practical painter and decorator at the head of a large letter-press establishment in his name. He tried the experiment cautiously, beginning in 1842, after due preparation had been made, and the result of the questions were answered by experience with a decided affirmative. He went on applying and improving his system for thirty years with entire success. The Maison Leclaire stands there today in Paris, after forty-eight years of profit-sharing, perhaps the most admirable industrial organization on the planet.

Successful in France. One of the greatest distributive establishments in the world, the Bon Marché of Paris, employing 2,000 persons and doing a business of \$30,000,000 a year; the immense Chaix printing house of Paris, the great Godin foundries at Guise, with a capital of \$10,000,000; the Larose-Joubert paper works at Angoulême, with its 1,000 employes, are four of the seventy-five or more French houses that have been successful in applying this principle of allowing the workmen a share in the profits, in addition to current wages, always the highest paid. The progressiveness in Paris will make it easy for his workmen to acquire shares of stock in his corporation. The shareholder-capitalist laborer in the interests of both. Some states like Massachusetts have smoothed the way for corporations to issue "workmen's stock" under feasible conditions. But the examples of the Columbus, O., gas works and the Illinois Central railway show how easy and available it is for employers to offer such facilities apart from any special legislation.

On the subject of having operations well housed he said:

"The employer is usually broad of the home which he owns. In no other way can he more wisely help his employes than by assisting them to rent attractive houses at low rates, as do the Howard mills at New Bedford, Mass., the Merrimack and Lowell mills at Lowell, Mass., and the Co. of Cumberland Mills in that state. Employers like the Cheveas at South Manchester, N. H., and the N. O. Nichols at Le Clair, Va., have successful plans of selling houses and lots in their villages to their workers, and this method is becoming quite general.

Touche on the matter of benefit funds, he enumerated several great railroad systems of the country which have them, such as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania. The recent failure of Alfred Dodge, the felt manufacturer at New York, N. Y., who had been one of the foremost men in developing a pension and insurance system, he argued, simply emphasized the need of making such schemes independent of the financial fortunes of the house, which is the case in many instances in France and Germany.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases, and especially itching, there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's Salve at counter or drug store, you will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

General Kitchener surveyed Palestine some years ago. Among his reports is one on the "Synagogue of Galilee," in which he quotes Ben Milman and the Talmud in support of his contention with regard to those ancient remains. The report traverses a statement in the "Bible Dictionary" by proving that the existing remains have their floors on the southern side "so that every Jew entering would have to turn his back on Jerusalem."

A writer in Cornhill says that the duke of Wellington could never tell whether his dinner was cooked well or not. A first-rate chef was in the employment of Lord Seaford, who, not being able to afford to keep the man, prevailed on the duke of Wellington to engage him. Shortly after entering the duke's service the chef returned to his former master and begged him, with tears in his eyes, to take him back at reduced wages or none at all. Lord Seaford asked: "Has the duke been finding fault?" "Oh, no—he is the kindest and most liberal of masters; but I serve him a dinner that would have made Ude or Prancielli burst with envy, and he says nothing! I go out and leave him to dine at dinner badly dressed by his cook maid, and he says nothing. That hurt my feelings, my lord!"

A woman tells the Youth's Companion of a reply which she, sitting in a street car, heard Dr. Holmes make to a complaining writer of little wit and less talent. "I've handled you with all my might, that book," said the young man, who had been treating the doctor to a long account of a recent collection of poetry which he had edited. "I've used my best taste and judgment and research, and I feel confident that nobody could have done the things better or more thoroughly than I have. And what reward do I get? Harsh criticisms for my omission of a few popular poets and a paltry hundred dollars!" "A hundred dollars!" echoed the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, wearily. "Why, I wouldn't have written that book for \$1,000. I'm sure." The collector of poetry smiled with gratification, but the listener turned to regard a passing dray, lest her face should betray her.

Many years ago John Bright and George Peabody, the philanthropist, were fishing in a little Irish stream. Late in the evening, after a hard day's work, a party arrived at the landing stage. Bright, according to the inevitable policeman on the bank, said: "What is the proper price to pay these boatmen, constable?"

He replied: Seven shillings and sixpence, yer honor, but some gintlemen give them 10 shillings."

Bright, turning to his companion, said: "I have no change, Peabody; have you three half-crowns?"

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatman.

"That's all ye're giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatman.

"That's all ye're giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatman.

"That's all ye're giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatman.

"That's all ye're giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatman.

"That's all ye're giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to the boatman.

"That's all ye're giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody. Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman asked: "I call ye Payboody, don't they? Well, I can't ye Payboody."

Diseases Without Names

Free Trial Package of a Remarkable Health Builder Sent Free to All Who Write— They Cure All Those Distressing Ailments That Precede an Attack of Some Definite Disease.

No Matter How Despondent You May be or How Useless Drugs Seem to be Write at Once and Try This Marvelous Remedy That Costs You Nothing.

Any departure from a normal state of health is a condition of disease. There is no definite name for it, but there is a remedy that exerts the most wonderful influence in righting the disorders that constitute ill-health. Rheumatism, Sclerotic and all blood diseases are invariably preceded by constitutional disturbance of the nervous system. The same is true of catarrh, kidney and bladder trouble, liver complaints and nearly all definite diseases. No one ever died of Bright's disease or heart failure without preliminary suffering. And all conditions of disease give forth certain warnings which may or may not be heeded by the sufferer. If he heeds, however, the patient resorts to specifics and loses valuable time. A constitutional remedy that will keep the flesh and muscles solid and the vital in good working order, sends to Hayes & Coon, 211 Hotel building, Detroit, Mich., and they will mail you a free trial package of Dr. Dix Tonic Tablets.

This remedy is so perfect, so accurately adjusted to the needs of the body and so free from any harmful effects, that it is on the vital action of the various organs that it has been justly called the most perfect remedy known.

Hayes & Coon will also send you a book setting forth in plain, concise language just why these remarkable tablets cannot fail to restore you to health. Write today for the free trial package.



DR. JAMES O. H. P. HENDERSON. (The Hero of the Ghost of Oxford.)

months, had given up all treatment; but, seeing your advertisement in the Atlantic Journal, I concluded to try your Dr. Dix Tonic Tablets and Constipation Tablets. I commenced taking them on the first day of July last and they have worked a wonder in my case. I have gained 12 pounds in weight, and my health is such that I am a distance of two miles, without stopping to rest. My age is 78 last January, but my sudden transit from a low type of despondency and gloom to a high degree of cheerfulness now renders life worth living. I will continue the use of your Tablets, yet for a while, believing them to be all that a mortal of the Methodist church, especially in the picture is of my own make. Although I play on my violin, I am a sinner member of the Methodist church. Respectfully, JAMES O. H. P. HENDERSON.

Although 78 Years Old and Partially Paralyzed, Dr. Henderson is Restored to Complete Health by Dr. Dix Tonic Tablets.

George W. Yarbrough, one of the leading men of the Methodist church and presiding elder of the First Methodist Church of Oxford, Ga., is located, writes, "I am certainly of old Dr. Henderson in a recent article in the Wesleyan Christian Advocate. He recalls the olden days in the early fifties when Dr. Henderson discovered the ghost in the Wesleyan Christian Advocate. He writes in a letter to Hayes & Coon, proprietors of Dr. Dix Tonic Tablets, says:

Of Unapproached Value for the Home, Classroom, Office, or Study. Journal of Education, Boston: "This is a treasure. No one can conceive the wealth of information, the convenience for reference, the elimination of non-essentials, which make this book worth much more than the price to any student, teacher, or writer."

The Students' Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary by a large corps of experienced lexicographers under direction of JAMES C. FERNALD and F. A. MARCH, LL.D.

New from cover to cover with numerous exclusive features, besides being the most ample, comprehensive, accurate, and authoritative academic dictionary in existence. It is the work throughout of specialists, the aim having been to produce a modern and convenient handbook of dictionary information covering all departments of human knowledge. Its vocabulary and appendix features have never been approached by any similar work. Type, paper, and binding are of the highest quality.

REASONS WHY IT IS THE MOST PERFECT OF ACADEMIC DICTIONARIES. A FEW OF ITS SUPERIOR MERITS. Superior to every other Academic Dictionary. SUPERIOR Vocabulary (60,284 terms of unexcelled scope, richness, and convenient arrangement). SUPERIOR Definitions; prepared by eminent specialists and fully exact, and clear. SUPERIOR Pronunciation System, indicating pronunciation with ease and simplicity. SUPERIOR Etymologies traced back in direct line; no guesses or inclusions into cognate languages. SUPERIOR Illustrations (over 1,225) being valuable, tabular, and of high distinctive value.

VALUABLE APPENDIX. The Appendix embraces: Proper Names in Biography, Fiction, History, Geography, etc.; Foreign Words and Phrases in English Literature; Faulty Diction, Misused Pronouns; Arbitrary Signs and Symbols; Degrees and Measures, Historical Data; Scientific Signs and Symbols; Common and Metro Systems, etc.

PERFECT FROM EVERY STANDPOINT. Sunday-School Times, Indianapolis: "Taking it all together, the Students' Edition of the Standard Dictionary, because of the peculiar care given to its selections, and because of its comprehensiveness, its conciseness, its backing of scholarly consensus, its readability and portability, and its modern price, gives promise to be the most useful, not only among students, but in editorial rooms, on the desks of literary workers, and in home libraries."

Richard M. Jones, LL.D., Head Master, Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "It is the most readable, comprehensive, and convenient dictionary for the teacher's desk yet offered to us."

Boston Herald: "It is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use and for scholars in high schools and academies. Quite sufficient for the needs of all readers in ten." Large 8vo, 915 pp., cloth, leather back, \$2.50 net. Bound in full leather, \$4.00 net. Carriage prepaid. Patent Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.

Sold by Bookellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by WARD & GOW, PUBLISHERS, Lincoln Building, 110 N. WASHINGTON SQUARE, New York City.

WINE OF CARDUI

Something Unusual.

HERCULES, Mo., Jan 28. I have been afflicted for years with female trouble and a pain in my left side. Our home doctors could not help me, so I went to Springfield for treatment. The physician said I had enlarged and ulcerated the womb. I got so weak and poorly the doctor told me I had better go home. He advised me to get some Wine of Cardui to take at home. I bought two bottles, and am surprised at the result. It helped me more than anything I ever took and I am up doing my housework. LAURA CLIMER.

You don't often find physicians recommending what are called "patent medicines". Thousands of them however are frank enough to admit that Wine of Cardui will cure "female diseases". If this great medicine does not cure, nothing will. The case of Laura Climer is simply one of thousands where Wine of Cardui has restored women to health after the best physicians had given them up as beyond the aid of human help. The wine is unequalled for all the peculiar troubles and sicknesses of women—for the girl just entering womanhood—for reducing the pains of childbirth and assisting in quick recovery after—for Change of Life—for ulcerated and falling womb—for leucorrhoea, headache and backache.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in case requiring special directions, address giving name, address, and name of physician, to the Ladies' Advisory Department, Wine of Cardui, Medicine Co., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

DRUGGISTS SELL LARGE BOTTLES FOR \$1.00.

WINE OF CARDUI

WINE OF CARDUI

WINE OF CARDUI

WINE OF CARDUI

WINE OF CARDUI

WINE OF CARDUI