UNION METHODS AND MEN

How the Workingmen of This Country Are Organized and Welfare Guarded.

Affiliated Bodies, Their Financial Strength and Sources of Revenue-Historic Strikes and Present Troubles,

The spring of 1901 has been rich in labor movements, says the New York Tribune, and organized labor has come before the public in a conspicuous manner in the form of strikes, lockouts and sympathetic strikes. Millions of dollars have been sacrificed by suspended, plans have been changed, prop- term. erty destroyed and lives sacrificed in order that "principle" might be maintained. The labor movements are usually preceded by much deliberation and they are made possible by extensive organization on the part States 1,314 labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Of these 31 are known as national and in-201 are city central unions and 1,017 are known as local trade and federal labor

The national and international union of-Employes' at Chicago, Railroad Teleg- known land. raphers' at St. Louis, Printing Pressmen's at Brooklyn, Musicians' at St. Louis, Granite Cutters' at Boston, Electrical Workers' at Rochester, Carpenters' at New York, Cigarmakers' at Chicago, Garment Workers' at New York, Painters' and Decorators' nati, Horseshoers' at Denver, Laborers' at or the comforts of his neighbors.

Every trade has its unions in the important towns of the country and men who are members of these unions pay monthly dues Being members of the union, they receive all the benefits of the organization. These come up for discussion at the meetings and having their grievances taken care of. All questions as to wages, hours of work, etc., are placed in the hands of men employed for the purpose of having them settled and adjusted. In case of removal from one city to another the member in good standing receives a card, which he presents to the foreman of a job in the town where he wishes to obtain employment, and this card is his passport. It shows that he is a regularly accepted member of the union and as such is entitled to organization. In case of the death of a prominent labor organization man said: member burial expenses are provided

In some instances the local organizauntil the funds are exhausted, when a demand is made on the national organization. In other cases, where the local unions have no reserve fund because all their money is turned in at once to the national body, the strike pay is drawn from the national headquarters. In order that the parent organization may be sup-

plied with funds the unions pay a per cap-Ita tax of from 6 to 10 cents. The membership of the unions cannot, however, be computed from the returns made by these payments, because in many instances returns are made only for members in good standing; that is, the tax is paid only for such members as have paid up to date, and as the delinquent list in some unions is counted as one-quarter in excess of the returns made to the national organization. A union may have a membership of 600, and if only 400 have paid up, returns for only 400 will be amde to the national organiza-

Work of the National Federation.

The national and international unions owe obligations to the American Federation of Labor, and are compelled to pay an an nual per capita tax of 5 mills to that organization. In return for this the national federation gives financial support to strikers and locked out men in cases where there is a shortage of funds, and in instances where the movement of the strikers bas received the indersement of the federation. When the federation must come to the res-



physical condition in the past. As we grow older waste matter accumulates in the system. The body cannot throw it off without assistance. So, little by little the machinery of the body is clogged, vitality is lowered, and enjoyment of life ceases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, cannot make old men young. of life ceases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, cannot make old men young, but it does make them strong and healthy. By removing the waste accumulations, by increasing the blood supply, by strengthening the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and thus increasing the assimilative and nutritive powers, "Golden Medical Discovery" makes grand old men. "I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co. Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me, could not retain food on my stomach, had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discoveryand little 'Pellets.' I am now in good health for one of my age—to years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets greatly benefit old saen by keeping the bowels in activity.

Personal Liberty

Mayor Harrison of Chicago Debates Wide Open Towns.

GENERAL GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONS cago." In the course of his disquisition on to divine service, the afternoon and even- elected by an overwhelming majority who

following to say: strait-laced citizens with being "a wideopen town." "Wide open," as applied to a city, is a term subject to many construcsonal liberty," used so frequently in connection with municipal affairs. The meaning ascribed to these phrases largely depends upon the point of view of the observer. Judging from results, there are as many kinds of personal liberty as there employers and employed, business has been are classes of believers in the abstract

As a native-born Chicagoan and one who has lived all his life in a city where the idea has been threshed over verbally and fought out politically for two generations, I think myself competent to give a fair idea of what is generally meant by the term of the workmen. There are in the United "personal liberty." At least I am sure it is the conception of all believers in personal liberty who have the ability to draw a distinction between liberty and license and the conscience and courage to do what ternational unions, 15 are state branches, they think right to themselves and fair to their neighbors.

In the first place it may be said that the descent is practically always a believer in fices are the headquarters of nearly all the personal liberty. Whether he be Protestant, important trades and are situated in vari- Catholic or Jew, whether he comes from ous parts of the United States. Thus the the cold land of the midnight sun or from headquarters of the Bakers' and Confec- the sunny shores of the Adriatic, he betioners' organization are at Cleveland; the lieves in personal liberty. He has confe Barbers' are also at Cleveland; the Bi- to this country to find political liberty cycle Workers' at Toledo, Boilermakers' at and he takes umbrage at any and every Kansas City, Bookbinders' at New York, attempt to place upon his course of decent, Boot and Shoe Makers' at Boston, Up- orderly living such restrictions as were holsterers' at Chicago, Typographical union never attempted by the government of at Indianapolis, Tobacco Workers' at Louis- king or emperor, to be free from which he ville, Tailors' at Bloomington, Ill.; Stage crossed the wide ocean and faced an un-

The abstract idea of personal liberty, as it is understood and demanded by these citizens, may be summed up as the concrete right so to order one's life or so to be permitted to enjoy one's life as may seem at Lafayette, Ind.; Steel and Wire Workers' best to the individual, provided that in so at Pittsburg, Brewery Workers' at Cincin- doing he does not conflict with the rights

Take our German fellow citizens, for example. In large part he has come to this country to free himself and his children from the intolerable burden of enforced which range from 40 cents to 80 cents. army service. In the old fatherland, whether he came from the vine-clad valley statutes of Illinois. It was passed at so to result in evil and that the best results of the Rhine, the castle-crowned hills of early a date that it is to be found in the would follow placing the full responsibility include the right to vote on all affairs that Thuringia, the dark depths of the Black revision of the latter '30s. In Chicago upon one set of shoulders, whence it could Forest, the level stretches of Brandenburg it has not been enforced since 1873. In not be shifted.

the manifold duties and responsibilities ing to innocent and healthful recreation. that devolve upon him as the executive And so it is that in every city in the old functionary of the Windy City, he has the country, on Sundays the military band gives a concert-in the open air in the city the rural districts and by some of its own winter. These concerts in the old days, he attended with his wife and children and there he smoked his pipe and drank his glass of beer, while his ear drank in the tions, as is also the modern term of "per- harmonies of music. To him it was neither morally wicked nor physically harmful to drink a glass of beer and listen to good music of a Sunday afternoon, while the good wife sat at his side and his children

played soberly about him. He came to this country to find liberty of conscience and of person. He knew America to be a free country-free from government domination in matters of religious belief, free in that the poorest as well as the richest had equal voice in matters of self-government, free in that the future held out unbounded possibilities to the energetic and ambitious, free in that it had no hateful burden of enforced army service. When told that on a Sunday "a would be deprived of what he considered innocent amusement, as well as his individual right, he rebelled, and thus was started the first cry for "personal liberty."

When all is said and done, this is the citizen of continental birth or continental Chicago idea of personal liberty, and in this respect alone is Chicago a "wide-open The Chicagoan does not confound the rational idea of personal liberty with unbridled license. He does not believe in a "wide-open" town, if by wide open you mean the uncurbed riot of vice and crime, the unrestricted reign of the social evil, the open doors of gaming houses. He recognizes the impossibility of stamping out the social evil, but holds it should be confined and, as far as is possible, restrained; above all, he demands it shall be kept away from the neighborhood of homes, where it is likely to contaminate the minds in open gaming houses, nor in police tolerbe fleeced and the existence of which is de- repealed. pendent upon blood-money paid for proteclaw, while permitting evasion of the law, modern thought. The makers of the charlaw involved in permitting anybody and nicipal government demanded the conceneverybody free and unhampered access to tration of all executive authority in a sin-

In the current number of Collier's or the shores of the cold Baitle, he was that year enforcement was attempted, but Weekly, Carter H. Harrison has an article taught to look upon Sunday as a day of met with such public hostility and disason "What It Means to Be Mayor of Chi- rest, of which the morning was to be given trous results that in 1874 a mayor was handed the city over to the domination of the lawless classes, and the last state was worse than the first. Today the law is observed by drawing the blinds and pre-Chicago is charged by the visitor from park in summer, in some large hall in the venting, as far as possible, offense to the religious-minded citizen.

There is also an old-time state law forbidding the disturbance of the peace by any unnecessary work on the Sabbath. Under this law it is technically illegal to run a street car, print or sell a newspaper, keep a drug store open or do a hundred and one of those things that are done every Sunday in at least a majority of our western cities. The demand for the enforcement of one law would bring a counterdemand for the enforcement of the other. Some claim that a law should be either

enforced or repealed. That is all well and good if the power that enforces bas the power of repeal. In this case Chicago would enforce, but the state would repeal. Chicago has but one-third of the total representation of the state in the legislature. Besides, the country legislators know but

little of the needs or character of Chicago. By demanding the right of home rule Chicago has kept itself so far free from interference by the state with its home affairs. Four years ago an attempt was made to pass a street railway bill hostile to Chicago's interest. The public outery was tremendous and the bill as passed was greatly modified. In spite of all modifications, for two years the people were so violent in their opposition that the bill was finally repealed and Chicago was left free to work out its own street railway problem. Attempts to establish local boards in charge of police, fire, water or public works are fortunately infrequent and none of them as yet has been successful.

A vast majority of the citizens of Chicago demand home rule in the management of municipal affairs. Our foreign population, of the young and pure. He does not believe especially, claims that by reason of nonobservance locally for twenty-eight years ance of gambling dens, in which, under the Sunday-closing law, which they claim pretence of closed doors, the unwary may conflicts with their personal rights, is self-

The charter of Chicago, though in many Nor does he believe in locking the respects antiquated, is in one respect fully front doors of saloons in obedience to the abreast of the times and in consonance with contempt for the law and ridicule of the ter rightly held to the idea that good muthe bar by means of a convenient side gle person. They felt that divided work meant divided responsibility, that the scat-There is a Sunday-closing law in the tering of power among boards would be liable

member for a term not exceeding five weeks. The American Federation of Labor having at present a membership of more than 1,500,000, this 2-cent contribution

makes a respectable sum. The trades unions are always auxious to obstacles in the way of "floaters"-the men who belong to the rolling stone class, and unions beyond the jurisdiction of his own employers. In explanation of this point a

"It is well known that labor commands by the union, usually to the amount of \$125. the highest price in New York, and that If only a part of this amount is expended men in all parts of the country are tempted the balance may be turned over to the heirs. to leave their jobs and come here. When When locked out or on strike the mem- they arrive in New York from a place ber receives strike pay, which is usually where there was a union of which they

dency to make him steady." often large the membership may safely be tions, hear their grievances, adjust difficulties, collect dues and see that the aims of the union are carried out. It is iminformed as to what is going on in the

the higher authorities, and, in entitled to full membership until he has

the been three years an apprentice. The dues men and their employer, he orders a strike. average 75 cents a month and members are In many respects the walking delegate is an autocrat. His order to men to leave in case of strike married men receive \$6 and his actions are rarely opposed. When strike lasts. grievances have assumed such form that an the employer, and when these have been had been reduced to 30,000 and the prospect taken into consideration and it becomes apparent that no settlement can be reached the strike is ordered. The men

leave the works. "Between meetings," said an intelligent member of a trades union, "the walking delegate is king. He may come to our shop, and, without anybody knowing why, tell the foreman that everybody must go on strike at some hour that day, and the the work which had been planned for it, chances are that the people will go and say nothing. Being out means a loss of more than half pay for the whole lot, but nobody kicks, because it is enough to know the strike was ordered by the delegate. But a day of reckoning comes at the next meeting of the union. Then somebody wants to know what the strike is all about and there are usually enough 'has beens' and 'want to bes' to make things very unpleasant for the delegate if he can't prove that the strike was justifiable. If it turns out the strike was for a trivial cause Mr. Delegate is pretty sure to find himself in the ranks with other journeynen in a short time and his chances for promotion after that will be small, because people will remember that he was the ause of their receiving strike pay when

full pay might have been earned." James B. Reynolds, who has given the subject of labor organizations considerable

study, said: "The labor leader is a misunderstood man by the public in general and he is oftener compelled to order strikes than through the city, and compelled other seathe average citizen believes. The majority men who were employed at the same rates of labor leaders, in my opinion, resort to to leave the ships and join their ranks. perial Extra Dry Champagne on it. If not strikes only as a last measure and they The strikers were pursued and dispersed on ask for it.

cue it contributes 2 cents a week for every recognize that strikes should, if possible, be avoided."

The three labor movements which attracted great attention recently showed various phases. At Albany the employes of the traction company refused to work with men who did not belong to their union, get good men as members, but they place and struck because the company would not discharge the non-union men. The strike cost the state much money for transporting the protection and the consideration of are of little benefit to themselves or their and maintaining national guardsmen who were sent to the scene to maintain order. It cost the lives of two estimable citizens. The traction company lost about \$20,000, and the employes sacrificed about \$18,000, while the expense to Albany county exceeded \$40,000, according to published re-

avail themselves of the opportunity, we another reason, and showed that non-union make them pay an initiation fee before men were not the only objectionable feation pays its members a certain amount they can join the union here. This fee is tures on a union work. A contractor had about \$25 in nearly all the building trades, sublet part of his contract, and because and need not be paid in a lump. The man the sub-contractor was objectionable to the is taken to a meeting, and if accepted and union a strike was ordered. This was setfound willing to abide by the laws govern- tied by a joint arbitration committee. The ing the organization he is required to pay men then wanted pay for the time they to the union 25 per cent of his earnings lost, and would not submit the question until the amount due for initiation has as to pay for "waiting time" to arbitrabeen paid. This fee, if properly looked tion. Then the Mason Builders' associaupon, is not a hardship; it constitutes an tion, which includes in its membership anchor for the man. He has invested a about eighty of the important builders of respectable amount, and this has a ten- the city, held a meeting, and by a resolution locked out the protesting union men. Every trade has its delegate, who is The resolution stated that all work of known as the "walking delegate," because journeymen bricklayers on the building it is his business to circulate among the operations of the members of the Mason various shops and works in order to keep in Builders' association should be suspended touch with the members of the organiza- unless the members of the Bricklayers' union would live up to the annual agreement existing between the builders' association and the unions, and abide by the possible for the walking delegate to keep decision of the joint arbitration board. Still another strike feature was prevarious places over which he has authority sented in the case of the machinists' moveunless he has help, and for that reason he ment, by which 50,000 men went on strike has an assistant, or deputy, at the various last week. In this instance the men asked buildings or other places where union peo- that the work day be reduced to nine hours, ple are employed, who is known as the for which they wanted ten hours' pay. This This official receives no organization has its national headquarters pay, excepting a commission on the money at Washington, D. C., and has seventeen he collects, but he has a higher standing, local organizations in New York and this refused to accept a reduction of 10 per cent because of his deputyship, among his vicinity, which is known as district No. 15. in wages. In this strike not only the state brother journeymen. The delegate re- The membership is large; one union in ceives from him the cards of out-of-town New York has 700 members and two in workmen and information as to grievances. Brooklyn have about 600 each. The state etc. The delegate himself usually receives membership is about 14,000 and the union's for his services from 50 cents to \$1 a day strength in the United States is about more than the journeymen of his trade. 72,000. An apprentice is eligible and may He keeps the books, looks after the be elected as a member of the union after finances, attends to the correspondence with serving two and a half years, but he is not

> work and go on strike is not questioned and unmarried men \$4 a week while the While the demands of the machinists were amicable adjustment cannot be arrived at under consideration shops in all parts of the delegates representing the various the country were affected, but many of the trades usually have a meeting, hear the employers made terms with their men, so side of the men, and, if possible, that of that on Wednesday the number of strikers

> > of a settlement seemed bright.

entitled to sick and funeral benefits, and

The Founding of the Federation. The American Federation of Labor was are told that at a certain hour they must made up originally of members of the Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Labor union. These bodies called a convention, which met at Terre Haute, Ind., in August, 1881, for the purpose of supplanting the Knights of Labor with a new secre: order. The convention did not succeed in and another call was issued for a convention, to be held at Pittsburg in November 1881. At this convention 107 delegates were present, representing 262,000 workmen. At that meeting a permanent organization was effected under the name Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the

Columbus, O., in December, 1886. before central labor organizations were Philadelphia in 1805. They struck for an military, to restore order. \$10 a month. They demanded an increase adjusted if the proper men are allowed to in their pay, formed in a body, marched meet.

by the constables, who arrested the leaders and lodged them in jail. The strike was a failure. In 1809 the journeymen cordwainers of New York struck. In those days suspension of work at one shop was known as a strike, and a general stoppage in all the shops of the trade was termed a "general turnout."

In 1817 a peculiar strike took place at

Medford, Mass. A shipbuilder of that place, Thacher Magoun, abolished the grog privilege which was customary in all shipyards at that time. The words "No rum" were posted in conspicuous places in the yard and notice was given to the men that no liquor should be used in the workshops. Many of the men refused to work, but they finally surrendered, and the ship was built The strike on the part of the members without the use of liquor. From 1821 to sufficient to keep him from actual want. might have been members, but did not of the Bricklayers' union was ordered for 1834 there were several strikes, but never strike involving the greatest number of persons in that time took place at Lynn, Mass., in 1833, when more than 1,000 women shoe binders refused to take any more work until the price of binding had been increased. The manufacturers refused to accede to the demands of the binders, and the strike, after three or four weeks, came to an unsuccessful termination.

In the year 1835 strikes became popular, and from 1881 to 1886 there were 3,902 strikes of sufficient importance to be noticed by the government statistician. The strikes affected 22,304 establishments, the whole number of employes involved being about 1,400,000. In 1880 there were 610 strikes, involving 3,477 business concerns. In 188 there were 853 strikes, the employes coming from 4,862 business establishments. In Mr. Wright's account of strikes he says in the period from 1881 to 1886 1,323,203 employes were involved in strikes. Of this number 88.42 per cent were males. The number of successful strikes in that period was 46.52 per ceut, while 39.95 per cent failed and 13.47 per cent succeeded partially. The first of the great historic strikes occurred in 1877, when the employes of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Martinsburg in wages. In this strike not only the state militia, but the United States troops, were called out to quell riots and disturbances Another great strike was the one on the Pennsylvania railroad, which broke out at Pittsburg on June 27, 1877. Still another notable strike was that of the telegraphers. which occurred in 1883. This took place to secure the abolition of Sunday work without extra pay, and the "equalization of pay between the sexes for the same work." The strike lasted from July 19 to August 23, and was unsuccessful, the loss to em ployes being about \$250,000, while they expended about \$62,000 in assisting destitute

operators. The strikes on the Gould system in 1885 and 1886 and the Homestead strike in 1892 were important uprisings, the latter being considered the bitterest labor war ever waged in this country up to that time. It was the first labor disturbance in which Pinkerton detectives played an important part. These men were particularly objectionable to the strikers, who stoned them, resisted their approach with firearms and sprayed the boats in which they came with petroleum, intending to burn the detectives

The Chicago strike of 1894 was the most expensive and far-reaching labor controversy that this country has ever seen. The strike grew out of a demand of some Pullman employes for restoration of wages paid the previous year, but the company refused to pay the old wages on account of a reduction in the volume of business. Out of this little beginning grew a strike the cost of which amounted to about \$700 .-000 in property destroyed and hire of United States and Canada. The present United States marshals. The roads lost name was adopted at the meeting held at in earnings \$5,000,000 and the employes lost more than \$350,000. Workmen ou rail-Although the cause of labor was aided roads radiating from Chicago lost nearly by the organization of the national body, \$1,400,000 in wages and the loss to the there had been revolts and uprisings long country at large was estimated at many millions of dollars. Riots, intimidations. heard of. Carroll D. Wright, in a book de- assaults, murder, arson and burglary were voted to the subject of labor, tells of a some of the accompaniments of the great strike among the journeymen shoemakers of strike and it took 14.186 men, police and

increase of from 25 cents to 75 cents a The system of arbitration has done much pair of shoes. This strike lasted six or toward averting strikes and their ruinous seven weeks, and was unsuccessful. The consequences and many of the men who strikers were tried for conspiracy. Before are prominent in the ranks of organized this, in November, 1803, the sailors' strike labor say that the day of the great strike took place. At that time sailors received is over and that differences may always be

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Dressers exactly like cut and without question the best value ever offered, made of select, figured quarter-sawed golden oak, hand polished, has bulge front, top is 21x43, large pattern shape mirror 30x24 inches, heatly but richly hand carved, exactly like cut, you must see the dresser to appreciate the extraordinary value. Regularly worth \$24-

special this week each Another pattern of dresser with large bevel mirror 24x30 Inches, pattern shape, has two large and two small drawers, ornamentally carved, hand polished in the golden oakworth regularly \$25.00-special

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Another design with large bevel mirror 18x35, made of best figured quarter-sawed golden oak, hand polished. These goods must be seen to appreciate the exceptional values. These sideboards are without question the best values yet offered. This particular one on sale special at \$27.50.

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has much to do with a cure. It is with pleasure I write you in regard to my good health. In the spring of 1899 I was very low. My friends thought I could not live. In fact, I thought so myself. I had used so many kinds of medicine without getting relief. At last I decided to try your medicine. I commenced to use Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught and in a short time I began to improve. I gained 26 pounds in weight. I am enjoying better health than I have in years.

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