LATE PARIS STYLES

Great Dress Artists Make Plaited or Draped Skirts.

THE NEW BEAUTY AND HER COSTUME

Sleeves Are Close Fitting and Button From Elbow to Wrist.

PICTURE HATS AND MUFFS

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

PARIS, October 28, 1899.

As autumn advances one hears more and more of the preparations for the great exposition. The Parisians are exercised in regard to the question as to whether Americans intend to boycott it. This means more to them than appears on the surface. The money made directly in connection with this affair will be but a small percentage of what foreigners will leave behind them. Every shopkeeper in Paris expects to profit through the strangers.

There is little doubt that few women who come here in 1900 will be satisfied to return home without getting a glimpse of the inside of the famous shops, and, once within, it is not likely that any moderately well-off woman will wish to leave until she owns at least one garment from the hands of a famous dressmaker. It is a mistaken idea that these costumes are exorbitantly high;

For Late Fall and Early Winter Wear.

like all other things, there are costly varieties which are made of costly materials. Still, for $100 a really stunning frock can be bought in the famous ateliers of Paris. I have known of gowns that sold for half that price to be exported to the United States by mantua makers from the other side of the Atlantic, who sold them there as "Paris pattern dresses" for $200 to $300 each. Of course, the cost of the gown in Paris plus the expense of transportation and duty is the real cost to the American importer, but that duty added to the original sum still allows an enormous profit. Bought in Paris and brought home as a part of the wardrobe, the American woman has no additional expense on their account. Many a dressmaker in the states gets her models year after year by pretending to supply herself with a Parisian wardrobe. Next year, when the attraction to Paris will be so great and fares reduced, there will be thousands more who will resort to the same trick. These, with the genuine private buyers, will swell the profits of dressmaking establishments enormously.

Latest Cut in Skirts.

One change in the fashions that the earliest comer in 1900 may expect to see is a new cut of the skirt. For some time there have been striped plaid and plain contrasting pieces inset in the backs of skirts. In the case of some smart tea gowns plaited pieces of chiffon have been so set in. Instead of contrasting material, plaits of the same fabric as the rest of the dress are used. The folds are laid so as to show little on the surface, on which there is only a slight indentation. Some skirts are made with deep box plaits and others with partly tucked backs with deep plaits in the center. A piece of the cloth is usually shaped over the hips and stitched across the back to hold the plaits down. Narrow tucks are sometimes brought across the upper part of the back, giving a fullness across the hips and around the bottom of the skirt. Modifications of this form are expected to remain the fashion for some time. This will mean that many yards of material will be required for a skirt which will, nevertheless, have the appearance of being comparatively tight fitting.

Jeweled Hooks and Eyes.

Ultra chic members of the "grande monde" are wearing jeweled hooks and eyes on their clothing. Petticoats are kept in place by large jeweled clasps, while garters are no longer clasped, but are hooked with gold or enamel hooks and eyes of generous size. Jeweled hooks and eyes clasp even the microscopic corsets worn with the low evening gowns. Jeweled chains across the shoulders are used often instead of sleeves. Girdles composed of alternate links of precious metals are fashionable follies that afford some ideas for gifts for the holiday season.

Every day chenille trimming seems to become more popular. It is seen on hats and bonnets and dresses. Many of the gowns are apparently piped with chenille and laces and are richly outlined with it. No velvet seems now to be in demand save the beautiful soft "panne," which lends such softness to a beautiful face.

Robing of the New Queen.

The other day at Longchamps I saw the newly enthroned beauty, Liane de Pougy, and the lately dethroned Merode. The new Venus wore a gown of violet faced cloth with an applique of scrolls on either side the open, rounded tunic. The tunic reached to the bottom of the skirt, which showed rows of cording upon its surface. The sleeves were tight fitting and corded also. A vest and collar of tucked white chiffon over white satin was laced with white silk cords crossing back and forth from crystal buttons. Deep revers trimmed with appliques in black silk cord made a pretty and novel finish to the waist. With this was worn a bit of a hat that seemed to consist of a few wings, very aggressive and very pointed, a handful of violet tulle and a brilliant buckle.

Merode, sitting with her mother in a box on the Pesage, surrounded by a half dozen admirers, was attired in beige cloth trimmed with many rows of black velvet ribbon beaded with silk cord. On the skirt a triple tunic effect was accomplished by the use of ribbon velvet. The incroyable revers and Medici collar were also edged with rows of the ribbon. With the gown she wore a picturesque hat trimmed with black ostrich plumes. She looked as radiant as ever, and not disconcerted in the least by her rival's beauty and large following.

In Caracule and Ermine.

In a furrier's window the other day I saw a dainty muff made of caracule, ermine and plaited chiffon edged with a couple of rows of narrow black satin ribbon. A buckle and a bow marked the side to be upheld and the delicately scented lining was of violet silk. The muff was a fairly large one. Muffs entirely of fur are quite large, very much like those seen in the portraits painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence.

A handsome, though odd, muff was made of chinchilla with a central band of puffed chiffon, smoke gray in color, and trimmed at each end with deep frills of plaited chiffon.

Boas are increasing in length. A few years ago nothing but the short tippets were worn. Then the neck pieces began to stretch out, until before long we shall have them as long and as expensive as ever. Even now some boas are made to reach to the waist at the back by means of a deft twist about the figure.

Paisley Shawl Wraps.

Paisley and India shawls are made into wraps trimmed with appliques of velvet outlined with gold thread or silk cordings. These are especially handsome for evening wear and make very gorgeous opera cloaks when embroidered with lines of gold along the velvet figures. The points hang one before and one behind in the usual way.

Blouses show tight sleeves and much-trimmed bodices, with the waistband V shaped in front. Round basques are still worn, but the V's are more generally becoming, giving, as they do, a long appearance to the waist. It is well to see that the dressmaker does not make the point too long or too noticeable. Velvet and narrow bebe ribbon will occupy an important place in the scheme of bodice trimming.

The newest sleeves are so close fitting from elbow to wrist that it is necessary to button them about the hand. The sleeve itself is cut in one piece and stands out squarely from the shoulder, the effect of squareness being obtained by placing inside a small crescent-shaped epaulet of stiffening. Small buttons reaching half way to the elbow close the sleeve. Very often over the wrist a frill of lace falls, shading the hand.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

This superb neglige, intended for late afternoon wear, is a recent Parisian importation, exploiting several novel and popular features in tea gowns. The underslip is of brilliant white satin, over which falls silk muslin of the same shade. Narrow zigzags of satin stripe the gauzy fabric and add to its effectiveness. A narrow lace-edged frill trims the big shaped Spanish flounce encircling the garment, while the yoke is of rose ponite, with a small revere of the same lace turning back from the decollete of the neck. Half-long shirred sleeves, finished with a double ruffle, and a bow of rich satin ribbon fastened at the breast in front and between the shoulders in the back give an air of supreme elegance to the toilet.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Marrow bones are as much sought after today as they were in the old time when "taffy" of the nursery rhyme

"Came to my house and stole a marrow bone."

Leon Surdez, chef of the Manhattan, is noted for his "marrow rings on toast," directions for which are given by him as follows:

Have the marrow bone of beef sawed in rings an inch deep. Cut slices of bread in round shapes, trimming off all the crust. Butter the slices on each side. Lay them in a dripping pan and put a marrow ring in the middle of each slice of bread. Sprinkle the marrow with a little salt and paprika. Stand the pan in a moderate oven and let the marrow roast with the bread until both are a golden brown. Remove the pan from the oven. Then with a cake turner lift each slice separately and lay on a hot platter. Serve with a white paper fringe about each marrow ring.

An elaborate dish for chafing dish suppers, when expense need not be taken into account, is made of chicken livers. For serving a half dozen people a pound of the livers will suffice. Remove every particle of the green discoloration. Have ready in the chafing dish a lump of butter rather larger than an egg. When hot add the livers and cook ten minutes from the time they begin to cook. Then add a pint of cream and a pound of mushrooms that have been peeled and cut into small pieces, discarding most of the stems. Cook ten minutes longer, then thicken with a tablespoonful of flour that has been mixed with a small quantity of milk and strained into a cup ready for use. If the cream is very heavy, it will need but half as much flour. Boil up a moment longer, having added salt to taste. In preparing for this dish it is expedient to leave the order for the livers with the butcher a few days ahead of time.

When making a mold of fruit jelly the pieces of fruit should be dipped in a little melted gelatine and pressed lightly against the side of the mold before the jelly is poured in. The seasonable fruits, bananas, sliced oranges cut into sections, white grapes cut in halves, may be arranged in the mold, pouring liquid jelly, orange, lemon or wine between each layer and pushing the fruit down with a silver fork as the jelly commences to harden. Keep the reserve jelly from hardening by setting in a dish of warm water on the back of the range. As each layer "sets" put in more fruit and then more jelly. When the mold is full set on the ice that its contents may be thoroughly chilled before serving.

The solidified alcohol now sold at drug and department stores is proving a valuable adjunct to the travelers' or nurses' outfit. It comes in small, cylindrical pieces, packed in patent tin boxes, ready to be used in the kitchen or bed room, on the toilet table or cars. Small sliding prongs, which can be shoved up, form a tripod, upon which the cup of milk or water may be placed to heat. While this invention cannot be used on long journeys from the tendency of the alcohol to evaporate, it answers admirably for shorter trips. With the solidified alcohol the danger of explosion is absolutely done away with.

"Cape Cod turkey," alias the more plebeian codfish, proves one of the best "constarts" for a long journey. Sandwiches pall, cake dries and crumbles, sweets of all sorts are cloying, meats spoil after a few days, but a Maine or Massachusetts cod, lightly salted, holds its own, even if the journey extends into weeks. An excellent appetizer and relish, a strip of the cod proves one of the best antidotes or remedies for either sea or car sickness. A bit of the cod broiled over the coals is frequently accepted by the capricious appetite of the invalid, when more elaborate dishes fail to reach that variable "right spot."

It is still scarcely understood how delicious and wholesome celery is when cooked. After utilizing the heart and tender stalks for a relish or salad, the tougher, outer stalks will furnish a delightful vegetable for the next day's dinner. Cut in inch lengths and stew gently in boiling salted water for an hour, or until perfectly tender. Pour off the water and season with milk, butter, salt and pepper to taste. Cooked celery goes excellently well with chicken or veal.

Dried herrings, served a la backwoods style, make a tasteful relish for luncheon or supper, especially if the meal be taken al fresco. Lay the fish on a tin plate and heat in the oven or over the camp fire until well heated through, when the dried skin peels off as readily as a kid glove.

The curious green particles that distinguish the genuine Roquefort cheese are merely the crumbled, coarse bread of the French peasants, which is thrown into the cheese. The cheese is then carried to cellars hewn out of the solid rock along the sides of the hills and there stored until it attains its peculiar flavor.

New rice is much inferior in quality to old, and is liable to produce indigestion and rheumatism. It should not be eaten for at least six months after it has been gathered. The seeds are then dry and hard, and have the yellowish tinge, while new rice is perfectly white.

Where peanuts are to be used in quantity for a "peanut hunt" or for salted peanuts, it will be found much cheaper to buy them raw in quantity and bake them in the oven. This is but little trouble and will be found much cheaper.

A very delicate way of preparing oysters is to put a bit of butter in a frying pan. When hot put in the oysters salted and peppered. Shake gently until they begin to curl and serve on squares of buttered toast.

To change the atmosphere in an invalid's room pour some good cologne into a soup plate and with a lighted match set fire to it. The cologne makes a pretty flame and imparts a welcome freshness to the air.

A new fancy in escalloped oysters is to use grated cheese on top of the oysters and buttered crumbs.

In making hard pudding sauce add the sugar gradually to the butter, and it will cream more quickly.

In beating eggs for custard, do not beat too light or they will float on top of the milk.

Great Author—"That really is the most senseless story I ever wrote."

His Wife—"Are you going to sign your name to it?"

"Why, if I didn't they wouldn't take it."—Life.

This exquisite ball gown is a Paris creation. The under petticoat of pale orange satin is trimmed with several closely crimped chiffon ruffles of ivory white. Over this falls a superb brocade, a cream ground white, with big tiger lilies in their natural tints woven at intervals, and threading the rich surface a conventional pattern in threads of satin and silver. The overdress is bordered by rare old yellow lace, and the low bodice is a graceful combination of the brocade, chiffon and of jeweled trimming of silver and topaz together.

In Paris this season the rage is for velvet hats, elaborately trimmed with breasts of birds, a style that is eloquently illustrated by the above reproduction. Rich chestnut-colored velvet covers the smart walking shape, and decorates it in heavy folds and knots, the principal bow being held in place by a gleaming gold and jeweled ornament. The plumage is from pheasants' breasts of a pale golden brown and ivory white, being both becoming and strikingly handsome in effect.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

New Ways to Use Furs and Embroideries.

THE LACE COATEES AND BOLEROS

Irish Point Combined With Bands of Sable.

FOR HOME NEEDLEWORK

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1899.

Of what material our frocks shall be made is an easy question to answer compared with the momentous one of what shall their trimming be? For after all the realm of materials is bounded on the south by linen and cotton, on the north by fur, flannel and cloth, and on the west and east by silk and a combination of linen and wool. But trimmings. What are they, shall they be contrasting or blending, shall they be costly or economical, and above all are they artistic when applied?

Except for stitching, tucks and buttons there are not two trimmings alike, and even in the realm of buttons there are so many extremes that one can either have them of an infinitesimal cost, or of a gorgeousness which makes them more suitable for a safe deposit vault than for wear on the street. The one rule is to trim, the discretion and amount depend on the good sense of the trimee.

Irish Point and Plum Color.

The three great materials for adornment are lace, fur and embroidery, none are exactly inexpensive, yet there is more variation in the first now that good imitation laces are made than in the latter two. Yokes of lace have been prevalent for some time, and their popularity instead of waning has been supplemented by making the tops of sleeves to match them. It is a relief to note that when this is done the sleeves usually begin at their proper place at the top of the arm, which after the rounding yokes which seemed to cut off the tops of the gowns entirely is something of a comfort. The very smartest gowns seen lately have been plum colored cloth, with yokes of Irish point or renaissance lace, or even good imitation laces. There seems to be something particularly good in the combination of Irish point and plum color, and it is the more liked because plum color has not been done to death. It is so dark as to be almost purple in its effect.

Lace coats still hold their own, and also boleros. The economy of a lace coatee over a silk waist which had passed its first freshness was long ago recognized, but it is too good a point to be lost, and for semi-dress affairs they are exceedingly popular. Patterns for these lace coats can now be had from good magazines or even from the pattern companies, although the latter are not apt to be as smart. Of course, a lace coat cut and made at home is a great saving of money, and it is not difficult enough to take much time.

Lace Jabots and Ties.

Lace in jabots and insertion is used endlessly. The fact has been mentioned before that no jacket, whether of fur or cloth, is considered complete without a fall of lace at the throat, varying from a knot about three inches long to generous lace strings which can be tied or left hanging down over the front of the gown. In the illustration accompanying this letter a white taffeta waist which had soiled before it was at all shabby was first carefully cleaned with gasoline, then made to fit over the shoulders, by drawing the fullness into little darts and calculating the place where they were put, so that afterward they were covered up by the rows of lace. Thus a plain yoke was made without much trouble. Then about the shoulders were draped a ruffle of lace, which also went down the front, giving the effect of a yoke and vest, and all without much trouble except that of getting the lace insertion on straight.

The combination of fur and lace which has been branded as inartistic by the best minds of the onlookers is much fancied by the wearers of handsome frocks and, therefore, we see much of it and are to see more on street gowns, ball dresses and afternoon toilets. An exquisite model in a pale pink cloth gown had a painted yoke and upper part of sleeves of renaissance lace. The yoke was more of a Medici collar with a cape which went over the shoulder and fell over the front of the bodice in points than an ordinary yoke. The lace was edged with bands of sable not more than a sixteenth of an inch wide. This fur outlined the top of the high collar, separated the sleeve from the shoulder, went around the lace half sleeve, where it ended at the elbow and the cloth sleeves began, and outlined the pointed effect of the lace yoke, which in its turn parted to show a vest of sable. On the skirt there were three bands of the sable, one half way up, one about the edge and another about the edge of the double skirt.

Fur Yoke and Flounce.

So much liked are these expensive combinations of fur and cloth that a gown just imported has a top or deep yoke of fur, and a shaped flounce of fur about a tunic. Green cloth and brown furs, or black furs and brown cloth, or the pastel shades of which carriage and receptions frocks are made combined with sable, ermine or chinchilla are the favorites.

An adornment for the dress of womankind which is not seen as often as its suitability dictates is embroidery. True, the cost of the more elaborate sorts is so great that it is only for the lady of the plethoric purse. But there are many sorts of embroidery which are really easier to do than that which women while away their leisure hours at summer resorts. Large outlines in silver or gold threads of handsome conventional designs can be done with very little expenditure of time and energy and the result on the vest, collar, and, perhaps, paneled front of a frock are very rich and beautiful. There are cloths and silks which have upon them a conventionalized flower or leaf or other pattern. Very often they are quite out of date and remnants of them quite enough for trimming a dress can be bought at a most reasonable rate. Then all that has to be done is to outline the pattern upon them in the heavy gold thread which is so popular just now, or in silk of the shade most suited if that is in better harmony with the colors and materials. Polka dots or half moons, for instance, are very simple, and are rather expensive on account of their vogue when bought already embroidered on the material. But if embroidered after the material is bought the cost is quite another matter, quite within the limit of a modest allowance.

Old-Time Embroidered Sets.

A pretty conceit is a vest, collar and cuffs embroidered alike and then have a toque with crown of the same material embroidered in the same pattern. This could be done at home by simply getting enough material for the toque and embroidering that, too, and then having it made up by a good milliner if one does not possess the requisite skill oneself.

Sequins and paillettes need scarcely be mentioned, so much in evidence are they. A favorite combination is silver or steel sequins on black net. When this is combined with a gray cloth gown and chinchilla furs

White Taffeta Waist, Freshened by Yoke Simulation.

are added the effect is indescribably rich and beautiful, yet not at all showy. Silver embroideries on white brocades or silks are well liked and still rare. On brocade a pattern could be outlined in silver by the needle-woman at home and an evening gown both unique and rich could be evolved.

The manifold uses of black velvet as a trimming, freshener and what not are endless. Bows give the needed character to pale shades in cloth and wide bands of black velvet drawn through the material of a frock and hanging to the ground like a stole must be seen to be appreciated.

MABEL BOYD.

Latest Fad in Collars.

From the New York Herald.

The dressing of a woman's neck has assumed more importance lately than almost any other article of her attire, and the smart modiste pays more attention to the cut, fit and style of the collar than ever before in the annals of dressmaking.

It is not merely necessary to have a soft, straight collar around a woman's neck nowadays; she must stand and be fitted to a pointed, turreted, overlapping chin supporting affair, which is just as much an object of care and attention on the part of the modiste as any other portion of the bodice.

The new collar is a very complicated confection, anyway, and its varieties of form, cut and style are numberless. The main point, which should never be lost sight of, is that it must be very high in the back, while in front it is low enough to be a comfortable rest for the chin.

Some of the new collars have two high points rising just under the ears, while others come up in one high point in the middle of the back of the neck. Then again a pretty full box pleat of soft lace falls over the military plainness in the back, while a narrow ruche of the same lace is turned over the collar in front.

There is little stiffness in the new collar, whalebones in the back and side points, keeping it rigid where it should be rigid, while the front is softer than it has been for some time.

Exquisite New Velveteens.

If there is one material rather than another that by its great improvement in manufacture and general appearance we have learned to value the more, it is velveteen, and the beautiful collection of patterns now before us will certainly strengthen the admiration of those who make dress a study. The new velveteens are admirably suited for autumn and winter wear, and can be employed in fashionable trimmings with quite as great an effect as the much more expensive mirror velvets.

The salient garniture for the more costly classes of dress is velvet applique, in bold patterns, stitched round with silk in tambour, and sufficiently open in design to show white moire or a contrasting color beneath. The sheen and delicacy of touch of these velveteens, which, be it remembered, are of purely home manufacture, are potent rivals to some of the famous velvets of Italy and France, and nothing could better illustrate our present perfection of dyeing.

The new range of colors includes all the daintiest shades now the mode, and are more beautiful than any former productions. The water cress greens, the willow, the lily leaf and myrtle, together with the leaf green, are singularly beautiful, and among the lightest and tenderest shades are apple green and pistache. Moss green and light bronze accord well with the darker olive.

On quite different lines are the blue greens, Japanese blue and tones of gobelin. One of the new colors is Quaker green, and another Robin Hood green. Rose du Barry is the newest shade in the pinks which verge on red. Slightly lighter is azalea pink, and darker, dragon's blood, phlox and geranium, while darker still is venetian red. So many of the pinks tone into red, such as begonia pink, tomato red and light old rose; blush rose and cerise are beautiful colors.

It would be difficult to surpass the range of mauves, heliotropes and violets. Two lovely new shades are purple iris and purple plum; these velveteens would trim the plain cloth we are going to wear the winter through ,and make delightful dinner and tea gowns; nothing would show off old lace better.

New Rembrandt Hats for Fall.

From the Millinery Trade Review.

Some new Rembrandts have appeared that instead of being covered smoothly in the mode most usual for picture hats have the velvet arranged after one of the styles described in my last letter. Two wide folds will be used to cover the brim, these being stretched out to their fullest extent in front, where the brim is widest, and gathered up at the back in folds; a third much wider piece of velvet serves as lining and is brought over the edge, thus forming three folds on the upper side of the brim. If the crown is cylindrical two folds of velvet encircle it and the top is covered flat or in gathers. Many of these hats, however, have big domed crowns, which are generally covered entire'y with closely drawn or honeycomb plaited velvet. In this way the covering is made to do duty for trimming.

Charming effects are obtained by making this of three different shades, the darkest being chosen for the lining, the lightest for covering the crown and the intermediate one for the folds on the brim. The only decoration, properly so called, that is needed is a handsome couteau poised horizontally on the upturned side of the hat.

An Amazon hat turned up regularly on both sides, so as to box in almost completely the moderately high cylindrical crown, is one of the novelties in felt, similar shapes being also used to cover with velvet. The width of the brim is greater by a third in front than behind. An oblong bow made of four wide loops with a buckle in the middle, set symmetrically in front, is the most approved ornament for this style of hat, and may or may not be accompanied by a plume of feathers set behind it, one tip curving over to the right and another back over the crown.

For the hat classed as a small Louis XVI, very similar to a wide sailor with brim turned up at the back, this sort of bow is also applicable, only it is placed behind, against the upturned brim. I have seen these hats in felt with a bow made of bands of piece felt stitched at the edges. The outside ornament may consist of a plume of cock's feathers, a bird or two short couteaux secured by a rosette.

Fashionable Fancy Shirts.

For evening wear and for table d'hote in traveling we have shirts of crepe de chine, oriental satin and all sorts of fancy gauzes, and very often the yokes and sleeves of these are composed entirely of transparent lace.

There is a great variety in fancy gauzes and silk crapes, and they are very simply made, either fastening invisibly in front or pinafore fashion at the back.

When wearing unlined shirts, it is most necessary to properly tie and arrange the drawstring at the back, or they are apt to look unimportant and even shabby garments. The only way to wear a shirt is to put it over a slip and have it unlined.

Patching Small Gloves.

When a glove is too small and splits, it is worse than useless to sew up the rent; it must be patched. The patch must be of kid of the same color. Turn the part inside out, having trimmed the hole round so that the edges are even, and cut the patch of kid to the right size. Then, with fine needle and cotton, sew in the patch, taking care only to take up the inside of the kid and to keep the seam flat. If this be done neatly, the glove will be nearly as good as new.

Short Gloves Worn.

Our grandmothers thought themselves very smart in one-button gloves, and a few years ago six-button ones were very commonly worn, but the length of the sleeve of the moment has sent many buttoned gloves out of fashion, and three and two buttons are the smartest thing to wear just now. Indeed, longer gloves than these are out of the question if we are to look at all in the fashion and to preserve our dainty cuffs in an immaculate condition.

The New Petticoats.

Petticoats are tighter than ever, shaped like skirts. The top is set on a simple bias or crosscut band, through which a ribbon is passed. There are no plaits, no gathers behind; they are placed beneath the corset fastenings almost at the bottom of the hips, so as not to enlarge the figure by a line. The flounces are shaped and covered with lace like those of last year.

A. SIMONSON,

933 Broadway, 21st & 22d Sts., New York City.

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Good Samaritan Brings Cardui.

27 Abercorn St., Cor. St. Julian, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 4, 1899.

Having read in our daily papers so much about Wine of Cardui I concluded to get a bottle of it for my sister, Mrs. Lula DeLyons. She had suffered untold agonies from female complaints. My father had very skillful physicians with her, but all they could do was to patch her up for awhile. None could effect a permanent cure. The first bottle of Wine of Cardui showed a change for the better. Now she has taken three bottles and is entirely cured. She keeps it in the house and occasionally takes a dose to regulate her system. She had been married eight years or more and never had a baby. The doctors all said she had womb trouble so bad it was impossible for her to have a child. Since she has taken Wine of Cardui, she has become the mother of two fine children, a boy of three years named James Cardui DeLyons and a little girl of two years whose name is McElree DeLyons. They named them in honor of your medicine, for her husband said but for your valuable preparations she would be childless.

Mrs. W. WHITE.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

In taking her suffering sister a bottle of Wine of Cardui Mrs. White rendered a service that can hardly be repaid. Her sympathy for her sister in pain led her to an act of practical charity, which had far-reaching results.

In that home the difference between year after year of lonely, agonizing suffering—which physicians' skill was unable to relieve—and a happy, contented mother, surrounded by a devoted father and two lovely children, is represented by a bottle of Wine of Cardui brought there by this devoted woman. No wonder they named the children for the great medicine, so largely instrumental in bringing them into the world. In helping to make Mrs. DeLyons a happy woman Mrs. White has done a work worthy of any good Samaritan. In her sisterly sympathy she brought the one cure that would free her sister from pain and suffering. There is hardly a woman who reads this paper who does not know of some case that Wine of Cardui will cure. Other friends are sending flowers and delicacies, which can only please for a moment, while Wine of Cardui, the one thing that will bring permanent health, is on the shelf of every drug store. Any woman can go on a mission of mercy with a bottle of Wine of Cardui, or even with just a word calling attention to that phenomenal remedy.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL WINE OF CARDUI.