

# The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## FRANCE'S DESTINY

Now Hanging Upon a Single Word from the Emperor of Germany.

## ACROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER

Will Come the Word that will Condemn Dreyfus or Convict the French Generals of the Blackest Crimes—The Trial Yesterday Full of Startling Disclosures and Sensational Episodes—Heated Tilt Between Jouaust and Labori—The Former Charged with Base Partiality Toward the Prosecution—Schwartzkoppen Talks.

Rennes, September 6.—The salvation of Captain Dreyfus hangs on a word from Emperor William. This is the general opinion here tonight. If the kaiser consents to allow Colonel Schwartzkoppen, the German military attaché in Paris in 1894, to testify before the court-martial or to send a deposition, or what is considered still more probable, to allow his deposition to be accompanied by the actual documents mentioned in the bordereau, then Dreyfus is saved. If the emperor, however, decides that it is not in the interests of Germany for Colonel Schwartzkoppen to intervene, then Dreyfus' case is hopeless and his condemnation certain.

Tonight the eyes of France are looking across the frontier to Stuttgart, where the kaiser is staying, and anxiously awaiting his decision. He is in the position of the spectators of a gladiatorial combat in the coliseum in ancient Rome, with Dreyfus lying at the foot of his antagonist and watching whether the emperor points his thumb up or down. At a late hour this evening he had given no sign either way, and Frenchmen are waiting with breathless interest the first indication of his will.

**ARBITER OF PEACE OF FRANCE.**  
To all intents and purposes, Emperor William stands today the arbiter of the international peace of France, for every one anticipates that King Humbert will follow his lead. This is probably the explanation of the delay. Emperor William has gone to Wurtemberg from Alsace-Lorraine, and King Humbert is at Turin. Communication between the two monarchs, therefore, is somewhat complicated, and as they will undoubtedly agree upon identical measures in replying to M. Labori's appeal, it is possible that several days will elapse before their decision is known. The opinion generally held here is that Emperor William and King Humbert will allow Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi to be examined by a rogatory committee and their depositions to be sent to Rennes with supplementary evidence from the originals of Esterhazy's treasonable communication.

**"LABORI'S TRICK."**  
The anti-Dreyfusards are extremely exasperated at what they characterize as M. Labori's "trick." He had long been seeking an excuse to invoke the intervention of the German and Italian sovereigns, and he seized the appearance of Cernuschi as his opportunity, declaring that the admission of the evidence this foreigner justified his application regarding Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi.

It can be safely asserted that the admission of Cernuschi as a witness for the prosecution came as a veritable God-send to the defense, giving them almost at the last moment a more or less legitimate basis for M. Labori's application to summon the German and Italian attachés.

The anti-Dreyfusards assert that the members of the court-martial will ignore the affirmations of Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi because they recognize that the testimony of these officers will give an order with a view to save their own spy, but in less prejudiced circles it is believed that the court cannot disregard the solemn declarations of the two attachés without giving rise to a still more grave situation in an international sense than the new revelations.

**THREE THRILLING EPISODES.**  
Today's public proceedings were marked by three important episodes. The first was General Zurlinden's admission that the erasure and restitution of Esterhazy's name in the petit bleu could not have been perpetrated by Colonel Picquart and, consequently, must be attributed to some one inside the general staff.

The second was the declaration by M. Paleologue that the secret dossier contained a document which showed that Colonel Schwartzkoppen admitted his relations with Esterhazy, and that Schwartzkoppen, in the opinion of Paleologue, sent to Esterhazy the identical petit bleu for which Colonel Picquart was detained ten months on a charge of forgery.

The third was General Billot's insinuation that Esterhazy and Captain Dreyfus were accomplices, which led to an impassioned protestation on the part of the accused and to a thrilling scene between M. Labori and Colonel Jouaust, resulting in the advocate's excited denunciation of Colonel Jouaust's treatment of him, a denunciation tantamount to an accusation of open partiality.

General Zurlinden's admission that Colonel Picquart could not have perpetrated the erasure in the petit bleu was a startling incident.

Then the statement by M. Paleologue that Colonel Schwartzkoppen had admitted that it was almost certain that the petit bleu was sent by him or caused to be sent by him to Esterhazy caused a sensation, as being the first official testimony to the treason of Esterhazy. And it was certainly a strong point in favor of Dreyfus, the importance of which was immediately seen by the prosecution and shown subsequently in General Billot's broad insinuation of complicity between Dreyfus and Esterhazy.

From a spectacular point of view, however, the great event of the sitting was the battle royal between M. Labori and Colonel Jouaust over certain questions which the advocate wished to put to General Billot. M. Labori lost control of himself under the influence of his deep feeling of indignation and his belief that Colonel Jouaust was deliberately gagging him in the interest of the military clique. His voice, which at first resounded through the court room, became choked with emotion. The spectators held their breath as he retorted defiantly to Colonel Jouaust's refusal to put the questions, his words drowning Colonel Jouaust's voice in an irresistible torrent, whose force was heightened by his passionate gestures.

**THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.**  
The following is a detailed report of the proceedings: The secret examination of M. Eugene de Cernuschi, the Austrian refugee and witness for the prosecution, occupied the time of the court martial from the hour of its convening at 6:30 o'clock a. m., until 8:30 o'clock.

The public sitting of the court opened at 8:45 o'clock a. m., with a brief exchange of unimportant remarks between Maitre Demange and General Roget.

Senator Trarieux, formerly minister of justice, was then recalled to the witness stand.

**THE PETIT BLEU FORGERY.**  
M. Labori questioned M. Trarieux with regard to the petit bleu. Trarieux replied that he had examined the petit bleu which had been the cause of the accusation against Colonel Picquart. If the witness had not known in the first place that the genuine document had been falsified he would not have received Picquart at his house at the day the latter was arrested. The witness had not accused Commandant Lauth any more than others.

M. Trarieux vehemently defended Picquart against the charge of tampering with the petit bleu, the original of which was produced by the very use to which Picquart had put it when he submitted to his superiors the scheme of decoy letters which he proposed to send to Major Esterhazy, in which was to be introduced the ex-ordinaire of the petit bleu. Picquart, therefore, was a man of untarnished honor when he was prosecuted for forgery. All the evidence showed that Picquart was not connected with the erasures which thus constituted a new fact and a new device to squelch Picquart.

"I cannot believe," added the ex-minister of justice, warmly, "that the number of persons who perpetrated these forgeries was very great. We have discovered one source from which emanated other forgeries. I have not far to go to seek him."

**ZURLINDEN TELLS ABOUT THIS FORGERY.**  
General Zurlinden followed. He explained that he deposed both in the capacity of military governor of Paris and minister of war. He had played a most important part in the du Paty de Clam, Picquart and Esterhazy cases. The proceedings in the case of Major du Paty de Clam had caused him great anxiety. The witness wished for more light with regard to the ground upon which revision of the trial of Captain Dreyfus was demanded and the charges emanating from other officers of the general staff against Lieutenant Colonel Picquart.

After further explanations by General Zurlinden, M. Labori asked permission to speak.

Colonel Jouaust—Is it with regard to the evidence of M. Trarieux?

M. Labori—It is with reference to the erasure on the petit bleu.

Colonel Jouaust (sharply)—In that case, no. We are trying Dreyfus, not the Picquart case.

M. Labori—Allow me, Mr. President. It is the question of a document alleged to be a device of Picquart's against Esterhazy, but which the defense maintains constitutes proof of Esterhazy's treachery.

M. Labori pointed out that, contrary to General Zurlinden's intimation, the erasure seemed to have assumed considerable importance in his mind.

General Zurlinden replied: "It was myself who discovered the erasure. I first thought it attributable to an attempt to remove a blot, and, therefore, it did not possess, in my mind, the importance which others attached to it."

M. Labori—Was the erasure subsequent to the first photograph?

General Zurlinden, amid intense excitement, admitted that the Tavernier inquiry showed that the petit bleu had not been scratched when it reached the statistical section of the intelligence department and that consequently the erasure was not the work of Lieutenant Colonel Picquart.

M. Labori asked M. Paleologue's permission to read a document belonging to the diplomatic dossier conclusively proving, as he claimed, the genuineness of the petit bleu.

M. Paleologue—I do not know what the document refers to.

M. Labori—The document relates to a conversation between Delcasse (former prime minister) and Count von Munster-Ledenburg (German ambassador to Paris), in which the ambassador is represented to have said that Colonel Schwartzkoppen admitted he had sent Major Esterhazy a number of telegraph forms.

Paleologue—I can only confirm M. Labori's statement. There is in the dip-

lomatic dossier a document reciting a conversation between M. Delcasse and Count von Munster-Ledenburg, who stated that Colonel Schwartzkoppen could be written to at any time, but the ambassador said he believed that it had been sent by him (Colonel Schwartzkoppen).

**THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST PICQUART.**  
Replying to M. Labori, M. Trarieux dwelt at length upon the charges, which he described as fairy tales against Picquart who had been alleged to be an agent in the pay of the Dreyfus family and whose object, as asserted, was to put Esterhazy, an innocent man, in the place of Dreyfus, the culprit.

M. Trarieux read a letter which he wrote to General Billot, June 1, 1898, protesting against these falsehoods. To this letter General Billot had replied that he had not instituted the inquiry.

Colonel Jouaust protested against the vehement language of the witness, who, he said, could not maintain statements affecting judges. "You are no longer given evidence as a witness. He is delivering a speech for the defense. You have assumed the role of counsel for the defense."

M. Trarieux—I regret that this remark should be made to me in such terms when I was merely replying to questions.

**BILLOT GETS EXCITED.**  
General Billot at this juncture arose and strode rapidly to the platform. Speaking with expressed excitement, he said he regretted he had not heard the first part of M. Trarieux's evidence yesterday, but was aware that, like today's deposition, it was an evidence in favor of Dreyfus and Picquart and an accusation against former ministers of war.

M. Trarieux, General Billot said, mentioned things which ought to have been left to the cabinet. He desired to associate himself with the protest just made by the president of the court.

Replying to M. Labori, General Billot accepted the entire responsibility for the receipt given to Major Esterhazy for the "document liberateur" by the chief of the cabinet and expressed the opinion that even proof of Esterhazy's guilt would not acquit Dreyfus, as often several culprits were mixed up in espionage.

M. Labori—That goes without saying. But excuse me, Mr. President, it has never been proved that you are an accomplice in Esterhazy. We must know if the prosecution or accusation is approaching that theory.

At this juncture the prisoner started in the court by shouting in ringing tones: "I protest against such an odious accusation."

**LABORI'S TILT WITH JOUAUST.**  
Colonel Jouaust—I must ask you, M. Labori, to observe more moderation.

M. Labori—I never uttered an immoderate word.

Colonel Jouaust—Your tone is improper.

M. Labori—I am not altogether master of my tone.

Colonel Jouaust—Unless you can control your tones, I forbid you to speak.

M. Labori—I must submit to your ruling, but I note the fact that I am forbidden to speak every time I enter upon ground where my position is irrefragable.

This retort by counsel for the defense aroused immense excitement in the court room. Cheers broke out, drowning the murmurs of the generals and their supporters.

Colonel Jouaust, after quiet had been restored, asked the witness to state what questions he was allowed to be renewed the court room would be cleared. The president of the court-martial then asked M. Labori if he had any questions to put.

M. Labori—I speak respectfully, but since it is impossible for me to appear in the court, I think you have every core of the trial, I reserve the right to adopt such line of action as my responsibility and the rights of the defense compel me to take.

Colonel Jouaust (sharply)—Sit down.

M. Labori—I resume my seat, but not by order.

Colonel Jouaust—Call the Witness Galopin.

**MAJOR GALOPIN TESTIFIES.**  
Major Galopin, of the artillery, deposed that Dreyfus never asked him for information. He once met Dreyfus carrying a package and asked him what it contained. Dreyfus replied that the package contained secret papers relating to mobilization, "which," he added, "I am taking to the geographical department to be destroyed as soon as printed."

Colonel Jouaust (to the prisoner)—Did you take those papers home?

The prisoner—No, I think so.

Colonel Jouaust (to the witness)—Where did you meet Dreyfus?

Major Galopin—on the Boulevard St. Germain. He was going to the Avenue de l'Alma, where he was staying.

Colonel Jouaust—There must be some confusion. It was perhaps transfer papers.

Colonel Jouaust—Did you say you were taking the papers home?

Captain Dreyfus—I do not remember.

Major Hirsch-Auer, of the engineers, deposed that he had heard Dreyfus express the desire, which was very legitimate, to attend the maneuvers.

Captain Dreyfus—It is possible I expressed regret that I could not attend the maneuvers, but what is certain is that we all knew we should not be present.

**DU PATY DE CLAM'S EVIDENCE READ.**  
The evidence of Lieutenant Colonel du Paty de Clam, which was taken on commission by Magistrate Lavener, was then read.

In his deposition, du Paty de Clam complained that slanderous statements, unsupported by proof, had been made regarding him. He denied that he ever had relations with the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry or that he was concerned with the publication of articles in *Le Eclair*, or with furnishing Esterhazy with the "document liberateur."

The witness admitted that he had relations with Major Esterhazy and repeated the explanations with reference thereto which he gave before the court of cassation.

With regard to the Dreyfus case the witness declared that he was not connected with the discovery of the bordereau. Du Paty de Clam said that the order for the arrest of Captain Dreyfus

had been distinctly issued quite independent of the dictation test.

The witness then described the famous dictation in the course of which he said Dreyfus displayed an emotion, regarding the cause of which there might be differences of opinion, but the fact, witness asserted was undeniable, that M. Cochefort, the chief detective of the department, who was present, regarded the prisoner's agitation as an indication of his guilt.

With regard to the date of the bordereau, du Paty de Clam expressed the opinion that it must have been written between the 15th and 30th of August, 1894.

Regarding the interview with Captain Dreyfus, du Paty de Clam declared that he never said to Dreyfus: "The minister knows you are innocent." Dreyfus said: "Major, I know your belief. I have not opposed it. I know you are an honest man, but I assure you you have made a mistake. Seek what you call my accomplices and what I call the culprits and you will find them." The prisoner's last word to him was "seek."

The court-martial adjourned for the day at 11:30 o'clock.

**COLONEL SCHWARTZKOPPEN INTERVIEWED.**  
Berlin, September 6.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes an interview with Colonel Schwartzkoppen, which is believed to define Germany's policy towards the Dreyfus affair. When asked whether he would go to Rennes to depose, Colonel Schwartzkoppen curtly replied: "No, I do not think the emperor will permit me to do so. Have we not already adopted a line of conduct in the matter? We have done so twice. First, our ambassador to France declared that we had had nothing to do with the affair. Then Count von Buelow, German minister of foreign affairs, confirmed that statement plainly and distinctly in the reichstag. What was the result? One stuck to one's opinion. What good can be done by a further assurance that would have no other result?"

**WHY GERMANY WOULD REFUSE.**  
London, September 7.—The Odessa correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "It is suggested that the explanation of Germany's reluctance to take more active steps to prove Dreyfus' innocence lies in the fact that, when the late Czar Alexander wanted confidential information as to French military strength, with a view to the alliance, Captain Kruger, warning him that unless he complied with certain specified conditions two such reports were prepared and rejected. One was stolen from the archives by Esterhazy and sold to Germany, which thus possesses documents in the actual handwriting of Dreyfus, but is unwilling to avow her share in a shady transaction."

There's always hope while there's One Minute Cough Cure. "An attack of pneumonia left my lungs in bad shape and I was near the first stages of consumption. One Minute Cough Cure completely cured me." writes Helen McHenry, Bismark, N. D. Gives instant relief. R. R. Bellamy.

**MCKINLEY A TRADES UNION MAN**  
Made so that it may lay the Chicago Postoffice Cornerstone—Difficulties Ahead.  
Chicago, September 6.—President McKinley is now a trades union man. He was today elected a member of the Brick Layers and Stonemasons' International Union, No. 21, of Chicago.

President Gubbins, of the union said that since the chief executive was to lay the corner stone of the new postoffice it was necessary that the president join the union before he is allowed to handle a trowel in Cook county.

A card of honorary membership was made out for the president today, but it will not be forwarded to him until the matter has been further discussed.

"We will have to take the card away from him," said Secretary Stamm today. "If Mr. McKinley sets a stone prepared by non-union labor, which the stone intended for the corner of the new postoffice is, he will be deprived of all the benefits of the union and we as a national organization, will strike on any building in any part of the United States at which he lays a corner stone or does any construction work."

**A BEAR END COLLISION**  
One Train Dashes into Another—An Engineer's Presence of Mind Prevents Lives Being Lost.  
Connellsville, Pa., September 6.—Probably fifty persons were injured in a rear-end collision on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tonight at Connellsville station. The presence of mind of Engineer John Haggerty saved the lives of many.

Many of the injured continued on their journey and their names could not be learned.

The first section of train No. 5, an emigrant special of eight Wagner sleepers, ran into the rear end of the Cumberland accommodation. Both trains were westbound. Engineer Murray, of the emigrant train, lost control of his engine, the air brakes refusing to work, and crashed into the rear end of the accommodation, which was standing in front of the station and was crowded with passengers. Engineer Haggerty, who was oiling his engine, threw the throttle wide open upon seeing the runaway train coming. The accommodation train lurched forward, but not quick enough to escape a collision. The crash was terrific. Two coaches of the accommodation train were wrecked, the rear end of the last one being crushed as though it had been an egg shell.

None of the passengers on the through train was severely injured.

"Best on the market for coughs and colds and all bronchial troubles; for croup it has no equal," writes Henry R. Whitford, South Canaan, Conn., of One Minute Cough Cure. R. R. Bellamy.

**Troops for the Dewey Parade**  
New York, September 6.—General Roe, who has charge of the Dewey day and parade, has received applications for places in the line from about 6,000 soldiers from other places, among them the following: Eight companies from Texas, one from Jackson, Miss.; two battalions from Georgia, one company from South Carolina, and two companies of the Mississippi Rifles.

**Bryan's Reading Rate**  
Frankfort, Ky., September 6.—Judge James P. Tarvin of Covington, Ky., who is being widely published as Bryan's political running mate in 1900, wrote the democratic state campaign committee today offering to make speeches for Goebel for governor.

He will make his first speech here next Monday. There have been grave doubts whether Tarvin would support Goebel.

**DeWitt's Little Early Risers**  
permanently cure chronic constipation, biliousness, nervousness and worn-out feeling; cleanse and regulate the entire system. Small, pleasant, never gripe or sicken—"famous little pills." R. R. Bellamy.

## WAR CLOUD STILL LURID NEW YORK TO HAVANA

Kruger's Last Reply to The Seaboard Air Line's Proposed Route.

## TO FIGHT OR BACK DOWN. THREE HUNDRED MILES,

The Only Alternative Left to the Boers. Active Preparations for War Still Being Made by Both Nations—Kruger Refuses to Admit England's Suzerainty—An Armed Demonstration Accompanying a Demand England's Probable Course.

London, September 6.—Today's news sheds no new light on the Transvaal crisis. The signs which the English are accustomed to see just previous to a war continue and from these any number of sensational deductions may be drawn.

General opinion tends to the belief that the cabinet council will result in an ultimatum, followed by an immediate backdown of the Boers or the immediate commencement of hostilities by Great Britain.

Pretoria, September 6.—The latest reply of the Transvaal republic to the British demands has been published. In this reply regret is expressed that the proposals of Great Britain are unacceptable. The Transvaal government admits Great Britain's rights under the cover of international law to protect her subjects, but denies a claim of suzerainty. The reply agrees to a further conference regarding the franchise and representation.

London, September 7.—Early this morning the colonial office began to receive the reply of the Transvaal government director, Mr. Chamberlain on being requested to make a statement declined to do so until after the cabinet council tomorrow (Friday).

Johannesburg, September 6.—At a meeting of the war commission held at the fort today a complete scheme was drafted, it is said, for protecting and provisioning the town in the event of hostilities.

Commander Viljoen, of the Transvaal forces, says that martial law will be proclaimed immediately on the receipt of an ultimatum from Great Britain.

**INSULT TO THE BRITISH.**  
London, September 7.—The Standard referring to an abstract of the reply of the Transvaal government to Mr. Chamberlain, as given out by the Transvaal agent in Brussels says: "The dispatch is a positive insult to the British government. The demands are within measurable distance of an ultimatum."

4 a. m.—The colonial office officials were busy until after 3 o'clock this morning. Dispatches have been passing by special messengers between the queen and Lord Salisbury for the last few days.

The Times advises the government to convene parliament immediately if necessary, to vote the needed supplies, adding that "further loss of time may be dangerous and humiliating."

The Capetown correspondent of The Daily Mail says that three days ago, J. H. Hofmeyr, the Afrikaner leader in Cape Colony, telegraphed President Kruger, warning him that unless he complied with certain specified conditions war would be inevitable. Mr. Kruger replied, promising compliance.

The Times prints a London caption dispatch from its Johannesburg correspondent describing the steps which led to his flight. Commenting on the general situation he remarks: Further negotiation will only make Great Britain ridiculous and be fatal. The only way to avoid war and to settle the affairs is to demand disarmament and make a military demonstration to enforce it.

"I suffered with piles eleven years before using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; now my health is fully restored. I feel like a new born man!"—Conrad Stange, Pierz, Minn. A soothing, healing preparation of standard merit; beware of worthless counterfeits. R. R. Bellamy.

**COAST LINE'S NEW LEASE**  
It secures a Half Interest in the Georgia Railway Lease.  
Atlanta, Ga., September 6.—The Constitution tomorrow will say: "The Atlantic Coast Line has secured a half interest in the Georgia railroad lease. On Tuesday the announcement was made at the director's meeting of the Western Railway of Alabama. President Harry Walters, of the Coast Line, was elected a director of the Western railway. He is one of the Georgia railroad representatives on the board."

"M. H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville, retired from the board. The Louisville and Nashville has two representatives on the board of the Western railway. A few weeks ago it was reported that the Southern had secured a half interest in the lease of the Georgia but it seemed more probable at that time that the Coast Line was the new owner in the lease."

**Three Fatal Railway Accidents**  
Roanoke, Va., September 6.—One of the most serious accidents in the history of the Norfolk and Western occurred this morning near Narrows, a station on the Radford division. Two coaches of an eastbound passenger train jumped the track and rolled down a thirty-foot embankment. Two persons were killed and twenty-eight more or less injured.

All the injured will recover. It is said the spreading of a rail caused the accident.

Williamson, W. Va., September 6.—Seven persons were killed by a freight train wrecked today in Dingess tunnel on the Norfolk and Western railway.

Meadville, Pa., September 6.—An open switch caused a wreck on the Erie railroad at Miller's station, a short distance above the city today, in which three Meadville men were killed and one injured. A tramp was also killed and another injured.

A west bound freight train had taken the siding to allow train No. 5, vestibuled limited, New York-Chicago express, to pass. The switch was left open and the passenger train ran into the rear end of the freight at the rate of sixty miles an hour, ploughing through freight cars.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a scientific compound having the endorsement of eminent physicians and the medical press. It "digests what you eat" and positively cures dyspepsia. M. A. Keeton, Bloomington, Tenn., says it cured him of indigestion of ten years' standing. R. R. Bellamy.

**The Epidemic at Key West**  
Washington, September 6.—A telegram from Surgeon Carter of the marine hospital service, to the surgeon general, states that to date there have been fifty cases of yellow fever and six deaths at Key West.

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