

## CASE OF CAPT. DREYFUS.

A Brief of the Celebrated Case Now on Trial at Rennes, France.

### THE TEXT OF THE FAMOUS BORDEREAU.

Resume of the Filmy Evidence on Which Capt. Dreyfus was Degraded and Deported to the Terrible Solitude of Isle Du Diabie, in the Penal Settlement of French Guiana.

A brief of the Dreyfus case covering the important steps from the day of arrest in 1894 up to the present time will help the newspaper readers to understand the significance of the evidence now being submitted at the trial in Rennes.

In September, 1894, a servant brought to the intelligence department of the French war office the torn fragments of an unsigned memorandum—the bordereau. He said he found it in the waste basket of Col. De Schwartzkoppen, the German military attaché in Paris, but subsequent developments indicated that he had stolen it. Its contents showed that the writer of it was systematically selling French military secrets, presumably to Germany. The servant got the pay he sought, and the department of intelligence set to work at once to discover the traitor.

Here is the bordereau:

In the absence of any news indicating your desire to see me, I, nevertheless, send you, sir, certain information of interest:

1. A note on the hydraulic brake of 120 (method of operating this piece).
2. A note on the troupes de couverture (outpost troops). A few modifications will be made by the new plan.
3. A note on modifications in artillery formation.
4. A note relating to Madagascar.
5. A scheme relative to the manual of field firing (March 14, 1894).

This last paper is extremely difficult to procure, and I can have it at my disposal only for a few days. The ministry has issued a definite number to the corps, and these corps are responsible for them; each officer is obliged to return his copy after the maneuvers. If, therefore, you wish me to take from it whatever may interest you and hold it afterwards at my disposal, I will take it, unless you do not want me to make a copy in extenso and address it to you. I am just leaving for the maneuvers.

Col. Sandherr then was at the head of this department of the secret service. He was a man with a strong bias against all Jews, but in other ways above reproach. Chiefs of other bureaus were M. Du Paty de Clam, who saw spies everywhere, even in his own family; Col. Henry, who had risen from the ranks, brave, but coarse, and capable of carrying zeal to criminal lengths; and M. Bertin, the son of a Jewish mother.

Among the officers then employed on the general staff was Alfred Dreyfus, the first Jew who ever received an appointment of the kind. He came of a rich and patriotic Alsatian family, had refused a brilliant business opening in order to enter the army, and had passed through in turn the Ecole Polytechnique, the Ecole d'Application d'Artillerie and the Ecole de Guerre. He had married in 1890 Mlle. Hadamard, the daughter of a wealthy Parisian merchant. A devoted husband and the father of two children, he lived entirely for his family and his work.

As M. Du Paty de Clam said that he recognized the handwriting of Dreyfus in the memorandum, he was at once intrusted with the judicial investigation. Experts in handwriting were summoned, and M. Gobert, the most eminent French authority, pronounced against the supposed Dreyfus authorship. This so enraged M. Du Paty de Clam that M. Gobert was forced to apologize.

From M. Bertillon he received a more favorable opinion. But M. Bertillon was not a handwriting expert, but a police official, who has invented a system for judging handwriting, by which it is possible to prove that any document has been written by anybody. His favorable opinion was given on October 14.

On the same day Capt. Dreyfus received a letter from M. Du Paty de Clam asking him to call at the war office the following morning to receive a communication which concerned him. Meantime Gen. Mercier, the minister of war and a violent Jew hater, ordered a cell to be prepared for Dreyfus in the Cherche-Midi prison. He also ordered that the prisoner's name should not be inscribed in the prison register, but that he should be put "au secret," so that no one should see him except the chief warden, who was also to take him his food.

All this was done before the preliminary inquiry, which, by law, must precede a formal order to prosecute in a military court. Dreyfus was treated as a condemned man even before he had been informed of the charge against him, and ten weeks before the verdict of the court-martial.

When Dreyfus appeared at the war office the next morning M. Du Paty de Clam began to dictate to him a letter containing the language of the bordereau. At the first word, Du Paty de Clam alleges, Dreyfus turned pale and his hand trembled. The inquisitor called Chief Cochefort and the commandant, Henry. Cochefort arrested the accused man and Henry led him to a carriage that was waiting that war to take him to the Cherche-Midi. Ten minutes later Capt. Dreyfus had disappeared as quickly as if the earth had swallowed him.

From that day until December 5 Dreyfus was kept "au secret." He was not even allowed to communicate with his wife or a legal advisor. His wife and two children were apprised of his arrest by Du Paty de Clam, who came and searched the house, and who forbade Mme. Dreyfus to speak of the matter to anybody. During all this time Dreyfus only knew that he was charged with "high treason," but of what sort of high treason he had no idea.

For 17 successive days Du Paty de Clam visited Mme. Dreyfus' house, ransacking it illegally and yet in vain for incriminating letters and documents. All the time he refused to tell her of what crime her husband was accused or where he was. He also forbade her to try to communicate with him or discover where he was.

Du Paty de Clam threatened her with the worst penalties if she informed her relatives of her husband's arrest. He told the wife that Capt. Dreyfus had been leading a double life of seeming honesty and virtue with her, and of treachery and debauchery out of her sight.

At the same time the prisoner was subjected daily to more interrogatories and writing tests. Not one of these written sheets, by the way, ever has been made public, though the arrest was made on the strength of the first one.

At last it became necessary that the arrest should be announced. The Libre Parole was inspired to ask, on October 29, whether an important arrest for high treason had not been made. The next day the Eclair replied that it was so. On November 1 the Libre Parole published an article headed "Arrest of a Jewish Officer."

On December 14, 1894, the court-martial began. More than three years later the "acte d'accusation," drawn up by an officer named D'Ormeschville, was published in the Siecle, so the public now has a fair idea of the grounds on which Dreyfus was condemned.

The trial was secret, and when Maitre Demange, the prisoner's counsel, asked to plead the point for an open trial he was peremptorily silenced with the remark that "other interests were at stake." Fear of war with Germany was the pretext of the secrecy. The court consisted of Col. Maurel, president; Lieut.-Col. Echeman, Commandant Florentin, Patron and Gallot, and Captains Roche and Freystotter. Commandant Brisset conducted the prosecution.

The seven military judges had M. Bertillon's testimony that the bordereau was in Dreyfus' handwriting, but this and the assertions of the "acte d'accusation" seem to have been insufficient to convince them. Then Minister Brisson came forth with the famous "canaille de D—" document, and to the judges alone in their private council room he read the extract to them, inserting the name of Dreyfus for the blank.

He also falsely stated that the letter was in cipher, and refused to let the judges see the paper. The "canaille de D—" letter and the bordereau together, backed by this virtual order of the minister of war to find the prisoner guilty, decided the wavering judges, and Dreyfus was condemned to be degraded and expropriated.

This "canaille de D—" letter was supposed to have been written by the attaché of a foreign embassy, and read like this: "This canaille de D—" is becoming too extortionate." This was supposed to refer to Dreyfus' claims for money in payment for the secrets he sold.

On January 5, 1895, Dreyfus' degradation took place on the Champ de Mars. His sword was broken, and the gullions and buttons were torn from his uniform, but he never wavered.

"I am innocent. I swear that I am innocent. Vive la France!" were his only words; and in reply to this patriotic declaration came the cry: "Death to the traitor!" from the vast throng which witnessed the degradation.

On February 9 the French chamber adopted Premier Dupuy's law by virtue of which the unfortunate captain was deported to Devil's island, off the fever-stricken coast of Guiana. There he remained in solitary confinement, always under the watchful eyes of guards, until he was brought back to France for a reopening of his case only a few weeks ago.

In 1895 Col. Picquart succeeded Col. Sandherr as head of the information department. He was an honest man, with a taste for justice. By accident he learned that Dreyfus was apparently innocent, and that Commandant Esterhazy was the traitor and author of the bordereau. One day in May, 1896, the fragments of a local pneumatic tube card, or "petit bleu," fell into his hands. The card was addressed to Esterhazy, and its contents seemed to savor of suspicious mystery. He took the trouble to get samples of Esterhazy's handwriting in order to be prepared for further developments. His first glance at these samples convinced him that the writing was the same as that of the famous bordereau, which had been published in fac-simile and was familiar to everybody.

Inquiry revealed the fact that Esterhazy was an unprincipled character; had been hard up for money; had maligned the army; had formerly belonged to the general staff, and had borrowed an artillery firing manual, which he had never returned. In short, it was proved that he was the author of the bordereau. Before Col. Picquart's discovery was announced, Esterhazy's stock broker, named De Castro, independently discovered the same fact.

When Picquart first told his superiors, Generals Gons and Bloisdeffre, of his discovery they showed great interest and told him to go ahead. But he also told Du Paty de Clam. After a few days his superiors changed their tone and enjoined "prudence." All

possible obstacles were put in his way and at the same time Esterhazy was warned and he decamped to a city beyond the borders of France, leaving nothing but a heap of burned papers behind him.

The friends who warned him and who dampened the ardor of the war office were Du Paty de Clam, the chief foe of Dreyfus, and Col. Henry. Shortly afterward they obtained the removal of Picquart to the distant post of Tunis.

When M. De Schwartzkoppen came to Paris as German military attaché in 1892, Esterhazy, knowing him personally and being hard up for money, lost no time in offering his services as a hired spy. These relations continued until Picquart's discovery three years later. On the eve of the revelations asked by Esterhazy the German attaché asked to be recalled.

He then knew that Dreyfus was an innocent man, suffering for Esterhazy's acts, but he was hardly in a position to make the facts public. Last year, however, he came as near this as he well could, by allowing his close friend, Panizzardi, the Italian attaché in Paris, to publish the truth. At last Panizzardi did so in the Siecle of March 25, 1898, in a letter signed "Un Diplomate." Since then Esterhazy himself confessed that he was guilty.

Since then all France has been kept stirred up by incidents growing out of the banishment of Dreyfus. Among those who took sides with him and denounced the government was Emile Zola, the novelist. He was arrested and tried for libel, being sentenced to undergo a year's imprisonment, and pay a fine of 5,000 francs.

Revisions were asked for but refused. Col. Henry, one of the principals in the affair, confessed that he had forged papers which helped to bring about the conviction of Dreyfus, and after he was arrested and imprisoned he committed suicide. Resignations of high officials who had taken part followed in rapid succession, and when the Brisson ministry came into power one of its first acts was to place the Dreyfus case in the hands of the court of cassation, and at the end of last October the court began the work of revision and in June of this year the court decided to grant him a new trial by court-martial, the trial to take place in Rennes, August 7, and which is now proceeding.

### THE CONDITION OF M. LABORI.

Latest Bulletin Shows a Slight Improvement—An Affecting Meeting.

Rennes, Aug. 14, 11 p. m.—The following bulletin regarding the condition of M. Labori was issued at ten o'clock:

"Temperature, 37.05; no fever. Condition stationary."

There has been, therefore, a slight improvement during the last few hours.

M. Labori's mother arrived here this evening. She had believed him dead, and a most affecting interview ensued. Later M. Labori received Matthieu Dreyfus, brother of Capt. Dreyfus.

There is some talk of M. Albert Clemenceau, the younger of the two brothers, coming as a substitute for Labori. The question, however, will be definitely decided to-morrow. M. Clemenceau was one of Zola's counsel at his trial, and has followed the Dreyfus affair very closely. While he lacks the magnetic influence of Labori in pleading, he is extremely skillful in cross-examination.

### GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

So Says the Leader of the Cleveland (O.) Street Railway Strikers—The Boycott.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 15.—The fifth week of the second strike of the employees of the Cleveland Electric street railway has opened. The reward of the company of \$10,000 for information leading to arrest and conviction of persons guilty of placing explosives on the street car tracks has resulted in active work by scores of detectives. The company regards the strike as ended, but President Bryan says it has just begun.

"We are just getting down to business," says Bryan, "and people may expect a long struggle unless the company surrenders."

The boycott is still in force, but its effect is weakening under the strong influence now directed against it.

### IT MAY MEAN MORE TROOPS.

Governors of States Asked to Name Two Officers of Each Volunteer Regiment of the Late War.

New York, Aug. 15.—A special to the World from Washington says: Secretary Root has sent telegrams to the governors of states asking for the names of two officers of each volunteer regiment in the Spanish war. As all regiments now ordered are fully officered, these must be for new regiments which the administration contemplates raising. It is thought very likely that orders for them will be issued early in the week.

### To Be Electrocut Thursday Night.

Columbus, O., Aug. 15.—Gov. Bushnell has declined to interfere in the case of Bruno Kirvies, the Dayton man under sentence to be electrocuted for having killed his daughter. Kirvies is to be electrocuted Thursday night.

### Without Visible Results.

Madrid, Aug. 15.—Premier Silvela announces that measures for liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines are proceeding though no result has been obtained.

### Treasury Statement.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury showed: Available cash balance, \$273,986,573; gold reserve, \$245,853,254.

## TRIP TO THE SULU GROUP.

The Sultan as Yet Unwilling to Accept the Terms Offered by the Americans.

### EXHIBITS ALL THE MALAY CUPIDITY.

He May Overreach Himself, However, as the Lesser Chiefs Are, for the Most Part, Willing to Join in Forcing the Sultan to Terms, Alleging Bad Treatment.

New York, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Iloilo says:

"Your correspondent has just returned to Iloilo after a trip to Jolo, Mindanao and Cebu."

Gen. Bates is still negotiating for a treaty with the sultan of the Sulu islands. The sultan is as yet unwilling to accept the terms offered by the Americans.

### Spaniards Misrepresented.

He says that the Spaniards misrepresented to the world the nature of the treaty which he made with them, and he wishes to limit the Americans to the occupation of the town of Jolo alone. He claims the island of Siasi and the town as his own.

The sultan seems not to have the support of his chiefs, many of whom express friendly sentiments towards the Americans. Yokane, the most powerful chief in Sulu island, said, in an interview, that he was willing to force the sultan to terms if he refused the American propositions. All the chiefs complain of the bad treatment the sultan has given them.

### Squeezing the Chinese.

The Chinese population of Siasi, which was formerly held by the Spaniards, but was given over by them to the sultan's men, are being squeezed financially by a duty of five per cent. on exports and imports. In an interview with your correspondent the Chinese said it would be a most excellent change if the Americans were substituted for the present rulers.

The sultan's flag is now floating over Siasi. The sultan recently added 80 rifles and a large store of ammunition to his previous stock of 200 rifles.

### Where War is Most Likely.

War between the controlling chiefs among the Moros is more likely than is war with the Americans, provided we do not interfere with their religion and customs.

For the first time in history white people can travel about Sulu island, among the Moros, in safety. Your correspondent crossed the island without a guard, through a wild country, to interview the sultan at Maibon. He received me with courtesy, and gave me this signed statement:

### The Sultan's Certificate.

"This certifies that his highness, the sultan Hadji Mohamed Womolol Kiram is like a brother to the nation of Americans, and wants to know if they are the same to him."

Gen. Bates has shown great skill in conciliating the native chiefs.

The Moro chiefs of the island of Mindanao do not acknowledge allegiance to the sultan of Sulu. Datu (chief) Mandi, of Mindanao, came to visit Gen. Bates, in Jolo, to assure him of his friendliness toward the Americans.

### The Moros Friendly.

On the trip to Mindanao your correspondent found the Moros friendly, but the towns of Zamboanga and Mercedes are held by the insurgents. They number 500 men, and are armed with rifles, under their leader Alvarez, who stated to the commander of the Castine that he desired to be neutral until the difficulty with Aguinaldo in Luzon was settled. If the latter was beaten he would surrender.

### DEWEY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Reports to the Navy Department the Cordial Welcome Received at Trieste, Austria.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The navy department yesterday received the following letter from Admiral Dewey:

"United States Flagship Olympia, Trieste, Austria, Aug. 1, 1899."

"Sir—Leaving Trieste to-day, I desire to bring to the attention of the department the uniform courtesy and kindly feeling shown, not only to me, but the ship and to its whole personnel as representing our country, by the officials and people of Trieste and Austria. The Austrian minister of marine arrived from Vienna to welcome us officially and remained several days awaiting us, but was obliged by his duties to return before our arrival. The naval, military and civil officials stationed here have been most cordial. The people also exhibited a most friendly feeling toward our nation and have visited the ship in large numbers. It is estimated that 4,000 attended the funeral of Trask and they showed many marks of sympathy."

"I have the honor to be,"

"Very respectfully,"

"GEO. DEWEY,"

"Admiral U. S. N."

### Admiral Dewey III.

Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 15.—Admiral Dewey to-day remained on board his flagship, the Olympia, which arrived here at noon Sunday from Naples, being ill with fever. The captain of the vessel received the visits of officials and others in his place.

### Colored Women in Council.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—The convention of the National Association of Colored Women began here, nearly 1,000 delegates, representing about 400 organizations in every section of the country, being present.

## SECRETARY ROOT'S APPEAL.

The Governors of States Asked to Solicit Aid for Suffering Porto Ricans.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The secretary of war yesterday issued the following appeal to governors of states for aid for the storm sufferers in Porto Rico:

"Sir—I inclose herewith copies of two telegraphic dispatches received last evening from the governor general of Porto Rico, by which it appears that the devastation wrought by the recent hurricane in that island is even greater than was at first supposed. It is evident that a great multitude of people, rendered utterly destitute by this awful calamity, must be fed and cared for during a considerable period until they can have the opportunity to produce food for themselves. Enormous quantities of food of the kinds indicated by the governor general must be procured."

"The magnitude of the work to be accomplished leads this department to supplement the appeal already made to the mayors of the principal cities of the country by a more general appeal, and I beg you to ask the people of your state to contribute generously to the relief of the people of Porto Rico."

"Swift steamers have been provided to leave the port of New York to carry the supplies directly to Porto Rico as rapidly as they can be collected. Contributions should be either in money in order that the supplies can be purchased. The supplies should be sent to Col. F. R. Jones, army building, foot of White Hall street, New York city, in packages plainly marked 'Porto Rico Relief,' and he should be consulted as to the time of shipments. Money should be sent to the National Bank of North America, New York city, which has been designated a depository for the relief fund."

"Very respectfully,"

"ELIHU ROOT,"

"Secretary of War."

Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen yesterday wrote Secretary Root that he desired to co-operate in every way possible in rendering assistance to the storm-stricken people of Porto Rico, and tendering a war ship to be placed at the disposal of the war department. If it be desired, to convey supplies to the island. The offer doubtless will be accepted, as every available means is being adopted to hurry along the great stock of supplies which is imperatively needed. Mr. Allen is in telegraphic communication with several naval stations with a view to having a ship ready as soon as the war department wants it.

Secretary Root received the following dispatch yesterday:

"Grand Mere, Quebec, Aug. 14, 1899."

"Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Washington—I forward you to-day \$100 for Porto Rico relief fund."

"R. A. ALGER."

Secretary Root replied:

"Gen. R. A. Alger, Grand Mere, Que.—Thanks for your generous contribution to Porto Rican relief. I trust you are rapidly regaining your health."

"ELIHU ROOT,"

"Secretary of War."

The committee organized in Washington to secure and forward relief to the people of Texas, have decided to give way entirely to the Porto Ricans, and will solicit no more aid for Texas.

### ALL RELIEF SUPPLIES DUTY FREE.

Will Carry Relief Supplies Free of Freight Charges—Placed on the Free List.

Washington, Aug. 15.—By direction of the president all relief supplies sent to Porto Rico will be admitted to all ports on that island duty free.

The war department has received the following telegram from the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Co., and requests that this dispatch be published generally through the papers throughout the United States:

"Steamer Evelyn of the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Co., sailing from this port on Friday, August 18, for Ponce direct, will take all relief supplies we have room for free of charge. The steamer Mae, sailing August 21, will do the same."

These vessels will take from 200 to 500 tons of supplies each, and the shipments for them should be marked 'Relief Supplies,' and should be properly packed and delivered at the pier of the steamship company, Brooklyn, on or before noon of Wednesday, August 16. Assistant Secretary of War Melkijohn has placed bovine animals for immediate consumption and all agricultural machinery on the free list for the island of Porto Rico.

### A Prompt and Generous Response.

Davenport, Ia., Aug. 15.—Mayor George T. Baker telegraphed \$1,000 yesterday that was subscribed for the relief of the Porto Rico hurricane sufferers. A large shipment of clothing will be ready to-day.

### Will be a Guest of Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—President Porfirio Dia will be a guest of Chicago during the fall festival and the exercises attending the laying of the corner stone of the new federal building, October 9.

### Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration.

Paris, Aug. 15.—At yesterday's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration committee, Prof. J. R. Seely, in continuing presentation of the Venezuelan case discussed the question of military jurisdiction and control, neither of which, prior to 1850, he said, had extended west of the Essequibo river.

### Accepted by the Government.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The torpedo boat Fox, built by Wolff & Sewick, on the Pacific coast, was yesterday accepted by the government.

## "One Year's Seeding, Nine Years' Weeding."

Neglected impurities in your blood will sow seeds of disease of which you may never get rid. If your blood is even the least bit impure, do not delay, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. In so doing there is safety; in delay there is danger. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla and only Hood's, because

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### A FAIR DEMONSTRATION.

They Were Satisfied the Thing Could Be Done, But by Some One Else.

Mark Twain and his friend, Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, once planned a bicycle ride from Hartford, Conn. (their home), to Boston, and wrote beforehand to an acquaintance in the latter city, telling him their line of route and what time they might expect to see them arrive. The appointed time was an ideal one for a long run, and the two friends started quite early in the morning. But neither of them was accustomed to long rides, so after 12 or 15 miles had been ridden, it became apparent that each of the riders was waiting for the other to say something. Finally Twain said, as they came in sight of the railway station in a small town they had entered: "Let's take the train the rest of the way."

Of course Mr. Twichell agreed, and so the acquaintance in Boston was surprised by seeing the two friends walk up to his door about one o'clock in the afternoon. He had not expected them till evening, but he greeted them warmly, and addressing Mr. Twichell, said: "Well, you made pretty good time, didn't you?"

"What time did you leave Hartford?" he asked of Mr. Twichell.

"About seven a. m."

"What, you don't mean to say that you have ridden all the way from Hartford to Boston on your bicycles?"

"No," replied Mark Twain, "but we rode far enough to demonstrate that it could be done."—Detroit Free Press.

### A Profane Silence.

A story is going the rounds of a golf match between Rev. Dr. Sterret and Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court. The incident occurred at Cherry Chase Golf club, one of the prominent organizations near Washington, during a meeting between these two ardent golfers. The doctor discovered that his ball teed up in tempting style for a fine brassie shot, and, with the utmost deliberation, he went through with the preliminary "waggles," and with a supreme effort—missed the ball. For fully a minute he gazed at the tantalizing sphere without uttering a word. At length Justice Harlan remarked solemnly: "Doctor, that was the most profane silence I ever listened to."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The average man spends a lot of time searching for what he hopes he won't find. —N. Y. Herald.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Blunt, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

The more faults a man has the louder he demands perfection in others.—Atchison Globe.

### Hall's Catarrh Cure

is taken internally. Price 75c.

The English language is not a dead language, yet it is frequently butchered.—Chicago Daily News.



### An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants. By a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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