## APPEALS FOR CUBA.

THE SPEECHES OF SENATORS CANNON AND MASON-

The Former a Calm and Dispassionate Ar gument-Sepator Mason Makes a Fiery tion and Denounces Spanish War Meth. ods in Scathing Language-A] Resolution for 'de Lome's Dimissal Thrown Cut on Point of Order in the House.

### SENATE.

Washington, February 9.-For more than three hours today the senate chamber rang with eloquent appeals in behalf of the Cuban insurgents. Announced speeches were delivered by Senator Cannon, of Utah, and Senator Mason, of Illinois, in advocacy of the adoption of resolutions which they presented to the senate yesterday. Following Senator Cannon's speech Senator Hale, of Maine, addressed the senate briefly, urging the senate to uphold the policy of the administration.

Long before Senator Cannon rose to address the senate, the galleries were packed with people who were aware that this would be a field day of Cuban oratory. Senator Cannon's speech was a calm and dispassionate argument in support of his recolution.

While Senator Cannon was speaking, a sensational incident occurred. A member of the house of representatives standing near the speaker, audibly denounced as a lie, seemingly some statement Senator Cannon had made. Senator Cannon, pale with feeling, made reply to what at the moment seemed an insult, but which was subsequently satisfactorily explained.

Senator Mason followed Senator Hale in a long, and at times fiery, speech, in which he urged the president immediately to intervene in the Cuban war and end the struggle which on both sides had become so brutal as to shock the sensibilities of the civilized

world. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, presented an amendment to the con-

collect an income tax. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, called up his joint resolution authorizing the

#### was adopted, 30 to 22. THE CANNON RESOLUTION.

The resolution offered by Senator Cannon, of Utah, yesterday, urging the president to notify Spain that if it fails to recognize the independence of Cuba before March 4th next, this government would then recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans and ninety days thereafter assert the independence of the Cuban republic, was then laid before the senate and Senator Cannon was recognized.

In opening, Senator Cannon, replying to the criticism of a New York newspaper, said that something more harmful than talk will result from the discussion of the Cuban question by congress. After discussing the general features of the Cuban question, Mr. Cannon said:

"I charge now that the purpose of the administration is in consonance with the wishes of the Spanish bondholders, and before peace is secured in Cuba, security for the payment of the tremendous debt of \$400,000,000 must be given by the blood stained island. That I say appears to be the wish of the administration and I may say of

Senator Cannon said that President McKinley's signature to a document would see the Cuban people free. "What," he asked, "is it that stays the hand of McKinley?" Senator Cannon maintained that is was no answer sat- to the government or to the president isfactory to the Cuban patriots or to of the United States, with authority the sympathizers with them that the battleship Maine should be sent to Cuban waters. Above all it was no satisfaction to see the stars and stripes dipped to the Spanish ensign. It is no answer to those in waiting for something effective and fraught with results, that the administration should have under consideration at this time a treaty with Spain looking to reciprocal trade relations with the Spanish government relating to the island of

In conclusion Senator Cannon maintained that the present policy of the administration was to hold the Cubans while Spain outraged and pillaged the island. "I believe that one strong, brave word spoken in time will absolutely free Cuba, and I am firmly of the belief that the result of such a word would not be war between Spain and the United States."

Senator Hale followed Senator Caneign relations, and with a speech! deprecatory of the policy of congressional declaration on the Cuban question, and in support of the course of the administration on that subject.

# A STRONG PLEA FOR CUBA.

claimed the senator, "but may resoluthis continent, and under the provi- He was cut off by a demand for the dence of God, we believe it would regular order. bring independence to Cuba. The thumb screws of the inquisition are again brought into use in Cuba. The pinchers that tear the flesh from human bones have contributed to the carnival of cruelty. Three hundred thouand yet the cry is raised that war is being sought, when the one and only cry is for peace and an end to this

atrocity." States, Senator Mason said: "This government ought to maintain that the journed. horrible massacres which are now too common in the island of Cuba and conducted under the guise of warfare what they do. The great cures by must be stopped. We have no right as Hood's Sarsaparilla give it a good any manner state the contents of the the case if he were dismissed by the quarrel with the United States and a neutral nation, fully regardful of the name everywhere.

rights of all, to look upon such a warfare as within any reasonable construction of international law. The flag of truce has been abandoned, prisoners of war are being shot and it is evident that no rule of civilized warfare is being observed. The conflict has developed into a mere matter of murder on both sides-prisoners of war being shot or macheted without trial."

He referred briefly to the trip made Speech-He Urges Immediate Interven- by Captain General Blanco through the island, riding as he did ride, in an armored car under a heavy escort of Spanish troops. "Thus he went," de-clared Senator Mason, "leaving men, women and children to starve, while the funds which were placed in his hands to relieve the distress of the reconcentradoes and pacificoes were being used to appeal as bribes to the Cuban leaders with itching palms. Now that the Spanish forces have refused open battle, the only hope of Spain is to overcome the Cuban leaders by bribes." Senator Mason read a letter from an American woman who is a mother superior in a convent in Havana, to a friend in this country, picturing the condition of affairs there. "The war," she said, "has destroyed the country, but while it has made many poor it has made others rich." Continuing, she said: "Weyler has succeeded in killing hundreds of thousands by his

policy of concentration." While these men and women were starving, the senator said, the bucket shops send us price lists. "These stock jobbers tell us that war is hell. All right! In Cuba, it is worse than hell. Dante pictured with unrivaled pen the of depicting the terrors of life of one of the concentradoes. The republican party has promised to put a stop to this condition of affairs and no one man has a right to interdict this resolution, let him sit in the White house

Senator Mason declared that notnothing had been done-"nothing"- he said, "except to pass a belligerency resolution in the senate and," he added, certain whether HE will pass it on the other rside."

Senator Mason declared Spain was an effort in Spain to force this country stitution enabling congress to lay and to buy Cuba; that Spain was without honor, without cash and without credit. "We do not want the island, but if necessary to save the women gilding of the statute of liberty on the and children of the island, let us, for dome of the capitol. The resolution God's sake, buy them," said Senator "Exime Gener Don Jose Canalejas: appropriates \$5,000 for the proposed | Mason. He declared that the autonomy work, and after a short discussion it | which Spain had offered to Cuba was a gold brick which Spain was trying to work off on the president. He declared that President McKinley was being imposed upon until the Spanish authorities had time to murder and bribe yet a few more of those to whom local self-government had been promised. "And yet," said he, "we are told to be patient. Oh! Lord, how long? How long are we to await the termination of this dreadful struggle. Are there not now enough graves in Cuba?"

> In conclusion, Senator Mason said: "Mr. President, if there is to be a war, let it be a war not of our seeking, not a war in which our soldiers shall carry torches in their hands, but let it be a war either in defense of our country or be in defense of the imperishable jewels of humanity, jewels more sacred purposes of this government. than life, a war of glory and of hon-

olution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Senator Morgan introduced a resolution requesting the president to send to the senate copies of reports made by the consul general of the United States at Havana and other consuls of the United States in Cuba relating to the war which have been received since the 4th of March last, and also requesting the president to inform the senate "Whether any agent of a government in Cuba has been accredited to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States or any other diplomatic or commercial agreement with the United States; and whether such has been recognized and received as the representative of such government in Cuba.'

The resolution was allowed to lie on the table and at 5 o'clock p. m. the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The republican majority was increased today from forty nine to fifty, when

the house by a vote of 143 to 112 unseated Mr. Plowman, democrat, of Alabama, and gave the seat to Mr. Aldrich, republican. This was the first contested election case decided by the present house against the sitting mem-

Previous to the reopening of the debate a special deficiency appropriation bill was passed, carrying \$200,000 for non with a motion to refer the Can- the payment of jurors' fees in the Uninon resolution to the committee on for- ted States courts, and \$175,000 for wit-

ness fees Mr. Sulzer, democrat, of New York, attempted to secure recognition for the introduction in open house of a resolution which, after reciting the contents of a letter alleged to have been written by Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Senator Mason was then recognized. Spanish minister, to Don Jose Canale-"I deny," he said, in opening, "the in- jas, editor of El Heraldo of Madrid sinuation that this is an effort to put | (which letter was published this mornhe administration in leading strings. | ing) and after alleging that said letter I am charged with seeking war," ex- was an insult to this country, declared it to be the sense of the house that tion is for peace. One word from this the Spanish minister "be given his administration would bring peace to passports and sent home in disgrace."

The debate on the contested election case was short. During the course of it, Mr. Linney, republican, of North Carolina, said the negroes in the south | at least four times during the official were steadfast in their loyalty to the republican ticket. "As well expect to sand people starved. Three hundred be able to shoot off the horns of the thousand more marching to the grave! moon with a populist gun" said he, "as to make a southern negro voluntarily

vote the democratic ticket." After the result of the vote had been announced, Mr. Aldrich, advanced to Referring to the duty of the United | the bar of the house and took the oath. 'At 5:25 o'clock p. m., the house ad-

Men and medicines are judged by

# Offered to the President of the United States.

The Spanish Minister Author of the Canalejas Letter--Minister Woodford Cabled to Call the Matter to the attention of the tanic majesty will without delay be informed of this determination in order Spanish Government--De Lome Cables His Resignation--The Situation as Viewed in Madrid and London.

Washington, February 9.-The publication in the morning newspapers of what purported to be an autograph letter written by Senor Dupuy de, Lome, the Spanish minister, to his friend, Canalejas, criticising the president with the utmost freedom, caused a sensation in official Washington and ed to with confidence to deal with the soon will be followed by Minister de horrors of hell, but he was incapable Lome's departure from the United States. At the outset there was a disposition to question the authenticity of the letter; but as bit by bit, the circumstantial evidence accummulated until it was finally announced officially that the minister declined to deny the withstanding the St. Louis platform authorship of the letter, all doubt was dissipated and the only question that remained was as to the line of action letter. amidst general laughter, referring to be pursued by our government toevidently to Speaker Reed, "it is not ward the offending minister. The writing of this letter is unquestionably an offense against the amities of diplojealous of our nearness to Cuba and matic relations, and such offenses al expressed the opinion that there was most invariably have been regarded in Washington, as in othere capitals, as sufficient ground for the termination of the official status of the letter-

### TEXT OF THE LETTER.

"My distinguished and dear friend: You need not apologize for not having written to me. I also ought to have writter to you, but have not done so on account of being weighed down with work and nous sommes quittes. The situation here continues unchanged. Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba.

"The prologue of this second method of warfare will end the day that the colonial cabinet will be appointed, and it relieves us in the eyes of this country of a part of the responsibility of what may happen there, and they must cast the responsibility upon the Cubans, whom they believe to be so immuculate.

'Until then we will not be able to see clearly, and I consider it a loss of time and an advance by the wrong road, the sending of emissaries to the rebel field, the negotiations with the autonomists no yet declared to be legally constituted and the discovery of the intentions and

The exiles will return one by one, and when they return, will come walking into the sheepfold, and the chiefs will gradu-On motion of Senator Hale, the res- ally return. Neither of these had the courage to leave en masse, and they wil not have the courage to thus return. "The message undeceived the insur-

gents, who expected something else, and has paralyzed the action of congress, but I consider it bad.

"Besides the natural and inevitable coareness with which he (McKinley) repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it (the message) shows once more that McKiniey is weak and catering to the rabble, and besides, a low politician who desires to leave a door open to me and stand well with the jingoes of his party. Neverthefless, as a matter of fact, it will only de pend on ourselves whether he will prove bad and adverse to us. I agree entirely with you, without a military succes nothing will be accomplished there, and without military and political success surgents will be encouraged, if not by public opinion.

"I do not believe you pay enought at tention to the role of England. "To my mind the only object of Engplace, and if there is a war, so much the better, for that would further remove what is threatening her, although that will never happen. It is important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations, even though it would be only for effect.

"It would be most important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations, even though it would be only for effect, and that you should end here a man of importance in order trail I might use him to make a propaganda among the senators and others in opposition to the junta, and to win over exiles. There goes Amblard. I believe he comes too deeply taken up with little political matters, and there must be something very great or we shall lose wish you in the new year to be a messenger of peace and take this new year's

present to poor Spain. "Always your attentive friend and servant, who kisses your hands. ENRIQUE DU PUY DE LOME.

#### "Legation de espana, Washington." OFFICIAL ACTION.

As soon as the letter appeared in the press the state department officials began an effort to settle its authenticity and when they had learned all that had been told that the minister himsideration of the next step began. Assistant Secretary Day was in consultation with the president on the subject day, and then spent much time in framing his message to United States Minister Woodford, at Madrid. The official statement of the sending of this message was accompanied by a declination to indicate its contents at this time, the department merely giving to the press the following statement:

munication reaches the Spanish govmessage to General Woodford."

While the department refused to add anything to this meagre announcement, it can be stated without question that Mr. Woodford was directed to lay the facts developed before the Spanish government, together with the statement that in view of the minister's refusal to deny the authorship of the letter the Spanish government is lookcase properly. This amounts to an invitation to recall the minister, presuming that he himself has not already

taken steps to vacate his position. No doubt is entertained of a compliance with the implied suggestion, but in case there should be undue delay in acting, the state department would feel called upon to move directly in the matter and give the minister his passports, as was done with Sir Julian Pauncefote's predecessor, who wrote the celebrated Murcheson | committee, "Mr. de Lome ought to be

The circumstances under which a letter of this character could escape from the privacy of the two persons between whom it passed excites much comment. The general belief is that it was never delivered to Senor Canalejas, but was stolen while en route. Canalejas was in Washington some months ago and then went to Cuba for the purpose of observing the condition of affairs there. As a former minister in liberal cabinets—having been minis-

ter of justice-and as the editor of El Heraldo at Madrid, he was accorded a warm reception by Minister Duquy de Lome, who gave a banquet in his other leading republicans, declined to honor which was attended by a number of prominent public men. He then left for Cuba, and his mission necessarily brought him into continued correspondence with Minister de Lome. As the letter bears no date, the time that it was forwarded can only be fixed by the context. That it was after the president's message is evident. The mention of the approaching autonomous cabinet establishes that it was before the inauguration of the cabnet, January 1st. This places the letter, according to the prevailing impression, as having been writen about the middle of December. At that time Senor Canalejas in understood to have been at Havanna, prosecuting his mission. The handling of the mail is done by the Spanish authorities, so that in this case it is believed the loss of a letter of this character could occur only in one of two ways-either through treachery of an official of the postal service or by being taken after it had reached the hotel where Senor Canalejas was stopping.

### PRECEDENTS IN SUCH CASES

The rule as laid down in the Sackville case is generally regarded at the standard precedent for our guidance in such matters, though there are not lacking other precedents. To plead that the letter was purely personal, that it was not even addressed to an official or to a citizen of the United States, will not suffice. Lord Sackville set up such an excuse, but President Cleveland declared that it was insufficient and the minister was compelled to leave Washington. Inasmuch there is here always danger that the in- as the line of action in that case may form the basis for action in this, althe government, at least by part of the ways presuming that the Spanish minister does not himself cut the knot and relieve the government from the necessity of performing a disagreeable duty. land is that Americans should occupy it may be stated that with Lord Sackthemselves with us and leave her in ville the department of state itself initiated the action.

Lord Sackville had written a letter to one Murcheson, in Pomon, Cal., in September, 1888, in reply to his request for guidance, as a naturalized American, of British birth, in casting his vote for president. The reply was sent from Beverly, Mass., where the minister was stopping and would not now, nor probably at any time except in the heat of our great four year elections. be regarded as particularly offensive. His lordship simply said that any political party which openly favored the mother country at that time would and twice today, but up to a late hour ose popularity and the party then in this afternoon he had received no re-"Adela returns your salutation, and we power was well aware of this fact. He believed, however, that President Cleveland would manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the questions involved in his message.

Upon seeing this letter printed, Secretary Bayard sent for Lord Sackville ed to disturb the relations between the and the latter frankly confessed the authorship. Thereupon, Mr. Bayard cabled to Mr. Phelps, our minister at London, under date of October 25th, that Lord Sackville had declared that his reply to Murcheson had been strictcould be developed on this point and ly private and not intended for publication. Mr. Bayard thereupon exself refused to deny writing it, the con- pressed his "surprise and amazement letter genuine; but if it is, then all the sideration of the next step began. As- and condemnation of the minister's fat would be in the fire. Things have act." "The government of the United States," he said, "could not be indifferent to any interference in the domestic issues by foreign representatives, and Mr. Phelps was directed to The American correspondents are all invite Lord Salisbury's attention to the occurrence and express the confident call is inevitable, but they believe reliance of this government upon the action of her majesty's government in the premises." But Lord Salisbury did not take kindly to the suggestion. | Cleveland's treatment of Lord Sack-"Minister de Lome does not deny He replied that he could not act until, ville-West, it would be impossible to writing the letter. This department he had received the minister's explana- give him his passports. has communicated with General Wood- | tion. He did not regard the letter alone ford on the subject. Until that com- as sufficient to warrant the minister's recall, "thus ending his diplomatic caernment, it would be improper to in reer, which would not necessarily be have no vestige of an excuse to pick a government of the United States, for Spain can disown Senor de Lome's Bellamy.

which of course there are precedents." Mr. Phelps having advised that the intimation of Lord Salisbury be acted upon, inasmuch as there was no probability of his recalling the minister immediately, Mr. Bayard proceeded to dismiss Lord Sackville in the following

"The president of the United States has instructed me to inform you that for good and sufficient causes which are known to yourself and have been duly brought to the knowledge of your government, he has with great regret become convinced that it would be incompatible with the best interests and detrimental to the good relations of both governments that you should any longer hold your present official position in the United States and that, accordingly, the government of her Briinformed of this determination in order that another channel may be found for the transmission of such communications as may be found desirable between the two governments in the transaction of their business. Whenever it is your pleasure to depart from the United States I am instructed to furnish you with the usual facilities, and with that view I now beg to enclose a passport in the customary form."

Lord Sackville left immediately, and from October 30, 1888, until late in the spring of 1889, the British government was represented here only by a charge, a sign of the displeasure with which it viewed the treatment of its minister. OPINIONS OF CONGRESSMEN.

There were few senators who had not read the de Lome letter when the senate met today, but there were comparatively few of them willing to express an opinion upon it.

"It is a very serious matter," said Senator Gray, of the committee on foreign relations, "too serious indeed to discuss carelessly."

"If it is true," said Senator Foraker, also a member of the foreign relations immediately given his passports."

Senator Spooner said: "If true, it is Senator Stewart said: "The sentiment expressed is in a line with Spain's policy and disposition. We do everything to conciliate the Spaniards; they reciprocate by despising us."

The letter was almost the sole topic of conversation among the members of the house today. Its contents were | pression upon your mind." considered such a manifest breach of diplomacy that many refused to credit it. Chairman Hitt, of the foreign affairs committee; Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, and express any opinion at this time. On the assumption that the letter was authentic, however, the opinion was almost unanimous that no self-respecting government could tolerate such criticism of its chief executive and that Minister de Lome's words had put an end to his usefulness at the capital. Some fear was also expressed that the recall of Minister de Lome while affairs were in the present condition

might precipitate a grave crisis. The democrats were much more free in the expression of opinion than the republicans. Mr. Berry, democrat, of Kentucky, a member of the foreign affairs committee, said if the letter proved to be genuine the Spanish minister should be made to walk the

Mr. William Alden Smith, republican, of Michigan, a member of the foreign affairs committee, said: "I regard the letter, if authentic, as a serious affront, calling for as radical treatment as was administered to Lord Sack-

#### ville West, in 1888." Delome Scorns Denial.

Senor de Lome received a number of callers during the day, and to those sustaining a close relation to him he did not question the authenticity of the published letter, making it clear that he would scorn the subterfuge of a denial for purposes of expediency. The only question raised was to the accuracy of translation, for the published translations gave a severity to some of the expressions on the president which were regarded as designed to magnify the actual statements. Among the minister's friends the act of stealing a confidential letter, and making it public, was considered as more reprehensible than the writing of the letter itself. It was the general expression among the minister's associates of the diplomatic corps that while the publication disclosed a grave impropriety, yet it was one that might happen to any of them in the course of those confidential communication in which the greatest freedom of expresssion is used in order to convey a full understanding of an international question.

### De LOME RESIGNS.

Philadelphia, February 9.-Special dispatches from Washington received in this city state that Minister de Lome cabled his resignation to the Spanish government once yesterday ply from Madrid.

HOW IT IS VIEWED IN MADRID. Madrid February 9 .- (Mid night) The de Lome letter incident is regarded here as a jingoist intrigue, intend-United States and Spain.

COMMENTS OF FOREIGN PRESS. London, February 10.-With the exception of The Daily Mail, the morning papers do not comment on the de Lome incident The Daily Mail says: "We cannot suppose the de Lome reached a pass where little is wanted to cause an explosion. Even the recall of Senor de Lome would not satisfy or pacify the insulted jingoes."

of opinion that Senor de Lome's re-Spain will be allowed to withdraw him in the least disagreeable manner, as after the regublicans' criticisms of Mr.

The Washington correspondent of The Daily News says: "President Mc-Kinley is resolved that Spain shall



utterance without the slightest loss of dignity."

MEMORIAL FOR PEACE IN CURA Washington. February 9.-A memorial, numerously signed by business menin New York, Philadelphia and Mobile Ala., was presented to President Me-Kinley today asking his aid and this government's aid in bringing about peace in Cuba.

### TRIAL OF THE SHERIFFS.

More of the Striking Miners Testify as tothe Shooting by the Deputies Jurors Warned Against Receiving Letters a bont

Wilkesbarre, Pa., February 9.-When court opened this morning for the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies. Judge Woodward spoke to the jurers about receiving letters bearing upop any point in the trial. He said: "If you receive any letters with reference to the trial, whether anonymous or signed, it is your duty to hand them over to the district attorney and you must not allow them to make any im-

The first witness called today was John Yourshekowitz on of the Harwood strikers. He testified that the strikers were unarmed. At Lattimer the sheriff stopped them, hit two men in the front rank, and tried to shoot his revolver. It snapped twice and then exploded. Right away there was a volley of shots from the deputies and many of the strikers fell.

Steve Jusko, the man whose arm was broken and head cut by blows of a rifle in the hands of a deputy at West Hazleton, swore that at the time of the assault he was behaving in an orderly manner and saying nothing. Afterward he said the deputies put him in the lockup for two days and then he was taken to the hospital. He was laid up for two months.

The evidence of Michael Popsos, whofollowed Jusko, was merely corroborative of what had already been told about the shooting at Lattimer.

Three witnesses were heard at the afternoon session and only one gave evidence which was at all new. Lewis Kitzski told how on arriving at West Hazleton with the strikers two deputies seized him by he coat, hustled and pushed him around and tore his shirt. He said a number of the men were so frightened by the action of the deputies in threatening them with their guns that they ran home and dld not march to Lattimer. At Lattimer, the witness said the sheriff asked for the committee and while a man was looking for the three committeemen the sheriff pulled two fellows out of the line and tried to fire his revolver. "I started to run at once and dropped down behind a little stone about thirty yards away. There was a volley and then a lot of separate shots and they came so thick around where I lay that I ran further and got into a shanty, but the deputies fired on the shanty and a bullet went through my hat." On cross examination he admitted that the sheriff had told the strikers to go home and that they disobeyed and marched on to Lattimer.

### Work Resumed.

"After repeated attacks of the grip I was so weak I could hardly drag myself about. I was nervous, had paipitation of the heart and food did not agree with me. I began taking Hod's Sarsaparilla and after taking four bottles I resumed my work and now enjoy the best of health." Mrs. M. F. Murray, Stainback, N. C.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, head-

### The Dry Goods Market

New York, February 9.-Dry goods are on about the same basis they have been recently. The market is universally firm; but it is not a lively market. Cotton goods are firm. In stapic lines the market is subject to irregular conditions. Brown goods are subject to a pretty good demand of small proportions for domestic consumption. The call for export goods continues limited and sales for foreign consumption are both small and infrequent.

Print cloths show continued firmness, with bids for extras at 2 3-16c. which can be satisfied only accasionally. Odd goods are in steady request: with no sales of consequence. There is a fairly active market for all grades. but the strength of sellers admits of only intermittent sales. Prints are firm. Staples are more active than heretofore and fancies for spring fully as lively as in the preceding weeks Ginghams are firm and may be advanced in some quarters in the near

There are three little things which do more work than any other three Intle things created-they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers. the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles. R. R.