

FINDS ENEMIES AT HOME

Columbia Discovers Conspiracy Against Its Present Government.

MINISTER OF WAR IS IMPLICATED

Oppino Loses His Position for Countenancing the Plot and a New Cabinet Member is Named.

SIX DEATHS FROM PLAGUE

Every Precaution is Being Taken to Prevent Spread of Suspicious Malady in Great Britain.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Dr. Hope, health officer of the port, has conferred with the American and other foreign consuls regarding plague precautions and will supplement the Board of Trade inspection of outgoing vessels.

INDIAN MOUNDS IN ST. LOUIS

Noted Archaeologist Discovers Relics Conveniently Located on Exposition Grounds.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—David Ives Bushnell, Jr., who is in charge of the Archaeological department of the Peabody institute of Boston, while on a visit to the site of the world's fair in Forest park yesterday, discovered a series of six Indian mounds on the high ridge or plateau of ground where the Art building and the State and Foreign buildings are to be located. He reported his discovery today to the chairman of the committee on anthropology and steps were at once taken to save the mounds from one of the mounds for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

YIELD OF GRAIN IN GERMANY

Decrease in Wheat and Rye Output Will Necessitate Heavy Importation of These Staples.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The Getreidemarkt, an agricultural paper, from replies to 5,000 inquiries calculated that Germany's yield of wheat is 2,470,000 tons; rye, 8,145,000; summer barley, 3,021,360 tons, and oats, 7,105,000 tons.

SMITH CLEANS OUT SAMAR

Insurgent Leader is Hard Pressed and Subjugation of Island is Promised by Christmas.

MANILA, Oct. 30.—Advices received here from Catabalogan, capital of the island of Samar, say General Smith has reliable information regarding the whereabouts of the insurgent leader Lukban, who is being hard pressed. Some skirmishes take place daily. Catabalogan was under fire yesterday. General Smith expects to clear the island of insurgents by Christmas.

NEWS IS MEAGER, BUT GOOD

Negotiations for Miss Stone's Deliverance Under War, but No Details Are Given.

VILLA BESTOWED ON KAISER

Estate in the Tyrol is Presented to Wilhelm and May Be Used as a Sanatorium.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Herr Hilderbrandt of Halle, on the Saale, has presented Emperor William with his villa at Arco in the Tyrol. His majesty has accepted it and it is likely that the building will be turned into a sanatorium for German officers.

IMPLEMENT MEN'S CONVENTION

Three Hundred Delegates from All Parts of Country Gather in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.—Three hundred delegates, 200 of whom arrived from Chicago last night on a special train, were in attendance this morning at the eighth annual convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Dealers Association when that body was called to order. W. S. Thomas of Springfield, O., made the response to the welcoming address, and was followed by President James A. Carr of Richmond, Ind., who delivered his annual address. The reading of numerous reports, among them those of Secretary Frank E. Lukens of Chicago and Treasurer U. G. Orendorf, took up the rest of the time of the first day. W. S. Thomas, who will likely be the next president, furnished an interesting report as chairman of the executive committee.

WELL CASE UNDER ADVISEMENT

Pearl Township Now Awaits Decision as to Who Owns the Precious Hole.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Testimony was completed in the Pearl township artesian well case today and Judge Gaffey has taken the case under advisement. The township attempted to prove that the stake set by the irrigation commissioner was moved from the land owned by the township to land owned by defendants with the latter's knowledge. The township proved that the stake was moved, but failed to show that the defendants had any knowledge of who moved it. The case has created some bitter feeling, as the town paid for the well and the taxpayers do not fancy private individuals reaping the benefit of the expense incurred.

PRIZES FOR GOOD MUSIC

Paderewski Fund is Divided Among American Composers for Excellence of Their Productions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The judges in the competition for prizes from the fund established by Ignace J. Paderewski last year announced their decision today. There were three prizes of \$500 each for the best work for orchestra, the best piece for chorus and orchestra with or without solo and the best piece of chamber music for a combination of instruments. The competition was restricted to composers born in the United States and the prizes were awarded as follows:

Work for orchestra, to Henry K. Hadley, musical director of the Cathedral choir, St. Paul, garden city, L. I., for his symphony, "The Four Seasons." Choral work, to Horatio Parker, Ball professor of theory of music at Yale university, for "A Star Song," cantata for solo, chorus and orchestra.

Chamber music composition, Arthur Bird, for a serenade for wind instruments. Mr. Bird, a native of the United States, is now a resident of Berlin.

The trustees of the fund are Henry L. Higginson and William P. Blake of Boston.

The judges appointed by Paderewski were: Wilhelm Gericke, Carl Zeernah, H. B. Lang and W. F. Apthorp of Boston, H. E. Krehbiel, H. T. Finch, J. G. Huseker and W. J. Henderson of New York and S. S. Sanford of New Haven. Sixty-eight compositions were entered.

PURPOSE OF BOMBARDMENT

"In your report of June 1 to the department concerning the reconnaissance you did not mention any purpose to sink or destroy Colon?"

"I did not."

"But in your telegraphic report you did say that your purpose was to destroy Colon?"

"Incidentally, yes."

The judge advocate then asked the admiral to tell exactly what his purpose was on that occasion and what instructions he had given. Repeating that he had testified fully on this subject before, he then said that the signals made indicate the purpose.

The signals instructed the ships to use their heavy guns against Colon. New Orleans, with its lighter battery, was directed to fire at the shore batteries. The instruction was to go in to 7,000 yards and he thought until several days afterward that the ships had gone in to that distance.

"I directed the ships to follow the flag, to operate against Colon and fire at the forts to develop them and I think the reconnaissance, so far as it went, was eminently successful. The batteries were developed and the fact was demonstrated that the enemy was in port. With a squadron of only five or six ships we were able to do the strongest military necessity would have justified me in risking the loss of a vessel that might have reduced our squadron to a number less than that of the enemy. If two of our ships had been crippled the enemy might have come out and bagged us."

The witness replied in a deliberate manner: "Well, that is a technical error which might have been remedied if someone else had been in command. Possibly the firing would have been more effective if we had gone in closer, but if we had and had steamed more slowly there would have been no gain, as the range would have been narrower. It was a case of twiddle-dee on the one hand and twiddle-dum on the other."

Passes to the Battle.

Captain Lemly at this point passed on to the battle of July 3, stopping to ask one or two incidental questions about the circumstances of the evening of July 2.

On July 2, when the suspicious movement was made in the night, the witness said he talked with Captain Cook about the advisability of coupling up the engines. It was decided not to do so. He supposed the ship was always ready for a sortie.

Admiral Schley's attention was called to Captain Cook's testimony that on the night of July 2 he turned in with no intention that the fleet would come out. The witness said that Captain Cook's statement was not in any sense inconsistent with his. He had no intimation that the fleet would come out.

The cross-examination of Admiral Schley on the bottle of Santiago began with a question as to what the first movement of Brooklyn's helm was after the enemy's ships were sighted coming out.

"We were heading west by north," he replied. The first helm to port.

"Captain Cook gave the order for the turn?"

"Yes."

"You regard that turn as very important, do you not?"

"I think it was the movement that decided the events of that day."

The admiral said in response to questions that he had not mentioned the loop in his report of the battle. It was an incident of the battle which he had no idea ever would come into controversy. Captain Cook had given the order without orders from him except under his general instruction to close in and keep somewhere about 1,000 yards away outside of the broadside torpedo range. When the time came for the fleet to close in, Captain Cook had given the order without orders from him except under his general instruction to close in and keep somewhere about 1,000 yards away outside of the broadside torpedo range.

"Did you assume full responsibility for the turn?"

"Absolutely, if I did not give the order, I approved it," replied the admiral.

Has Let Others Talk.

Asked where he had, before the beginning of this inquiry, mentioned that he had during the battle given the signal "follow the flag," Admiral Schley replied: "I think I have kept my mouth pretty close on all these subjects and do not recall speaking of this incident. I distinctly recollect giving the signal and that it was flying for twenty minutes."

"Did Brooklyn stand in and attempt to sink the Spanish fleet in the channel?"

"I started in at first to help the other vessels and to have them help me. I felt we could stop the Spanish fleet in the channel and sink them if they did not get away."

SCHELEY'S TASK IS ENDED

Admiral Completes His Testimony After Five Days on the Stand.

NEW LIGHT THROWN ON OFFICIAL LETTER

First Draft of Report is Objected to by Admiral Sampson—New York Not Included in the Credit.

(Continued from First Page.)

recorded, because the writing of them was always deferred until the next day.

"No man," he said, "except the press correspondents, who brave all dangers, can always have paper and pencil at hand while a battle is in progress, and as a consequence there is a failure to record many occurrences which should be recorded."

Here followed an examination of the various signals from Massachusetts on the day of the bombardment, which the admiral verified. At the same time he remarked that he thought there were other signals unrecorded.

Admiral Schley said he had ordered the range, 7,000 yards for that day, but he had not supposed Colon was so far up the harbor. "Of course," he said, "I left the measurement of the range to the executive officer."

"Does your letter to the senate February 15, 1898, give the precautionary order of the department for not destroying the Colon?"

"I should rather think that is the inference."

The admiral then, at the request of the judge advocate, read what he wrote to the senate. The letter contained the precautionary order of the department at the opening. He again explained, as he had done before, that when he wrote his communication to the senate he did not have all records before him. He omitted to mention in that communication, he said, Admiral Sampson's caution as to the orders bearing upon this subject. He said he had never seen, until he saw them in the report, the orders of April 6 and April 23, modifying to some extent the original order. But he had been advised of their purport.

Purpose of Bombardment.

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Captain Lemly introduced the following paragraph from Admiral Schley's report of the battle, dated Guantanamo, July 6, 1898:

"Since reaching this place and holding conversation with several persons, viz., Captain Eulalia de Viscaya and the second in command, the Comandante en Jefe, I have learned that the Spanish admiral's scheme was to concentrate all fire for a while on Brooklyn and Viscaya to ram it, in hope that if they could destroy it the chance of escape would be increased, as it was supposed that the Spanish admiral's squadron was to be sent to the aid of your squadron. This explains the heavy fire mentioned in Viscaya's action in the earlier movements of the engagement. The execution of this purpose was promptly detected by the fact that the ships of the squadron advanced into close range and opened an irresistibly furious and terrible bombardment on the squadron as it was coming out of the harbor."

Admiral Schley identified this paragraph as a part of his report.

The witness said that before the helm of Brooklyn was swung hard apart in order to make the loop, the helm was put alternately to port and to starboard in order to meet the movements of the enemy's ships.

Cervera's Course Hard to Guess.

"It was difficult," he said, "at that time to say whether they meant to go between Texas and Brooklyn or the other way."

"You stated that your examination may May 6, 1898, and he was questioned concerning the statements made therein, attention being called to the statement that after Viscaya had struck his colors the signal was made to cease firing, and then the judge advocate said: "Oregon having proved vastly inferior to the Spanish ships, it and Brooklyn, together with Texas and another vessel (which proved to be your flagship), continued westward in pursuit of Colon, which had run close in shore, evidently seeking some good spot to beach if it should fail to elude its pursuers."

"Yes," replied Admiral Schley. "And I can explain the whole thing if you will permit me to use a preliminary report which was returned."

Captain Lemly—I have no objection to your preliminary report unless it comes under the rule that it was not sent to Schley—it was sent and was returned.

Captain Lemly—I think I have a right to continue and not have them insert other evidence at this time.

Rayner—I differ with you on that. I think when the witness is asked a question—Admiral Dewey—The information contained in that report which was not sent can be drawn out in some other way. The court has ruled it out because it was not sent. A good many questions have been asked. You might ask some more.

Rayner—It is not quite three days, yet; he is just beginning.

Rayner—I want to read this report.

Admiral Dewey—The court has decided that it had better be drawn out in some other way. We have ruled out all papers not sent.

Rayner—This was sent. This is not the report that was sent to the telegraph office.

Admiral Dewey—Oh, I beg your pardon. At this point the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived the court took a recess for luncheon.

After recess Captain Lemly laid before the court Admiral Schley's press copybook containing a copy of his letter embracing his first report to Admiral Sampson of the battle of Santiago which had been returned and there was more contention between Admiral Dewey and the witness as to the document as evidence. The decision of the court was to the effect that the report could not be read aloud and was announced by Admiral Dewey as follows:

"The court holds that there is no objection to the reading of the document from the letter, but that he cannot read it aloud. It is ruled out on the same principle as that applied to Admiral Schley's telegram which was not sent."

Letter Sent and Returned.

"There is this difference," said Mr. Rayner, "that while the telegram was never sent with disastrous results, the document was sent and returned."

Admiral Dewey—The letter has the same standing as the telegram. We don't know why it was marked as "not sent" except that it was so marked.

Mr. Rayner to Admiral Schley—Who made the mark?

Admiral Schley—My secretary, after I had returned from the flagship New York.

After some further sparring by counsel Admiral Schley replied that of the original preliminary report of the battle he took to the commander-in-chief and then returned to Brooklyn.

"Admiral Sampson then again signaled for me to come on board," he said, "and he made the letter back to me. There was nobody but himself and myself in the cabin at that time and from the conversation I had with him, I was led to believe—"

Captain Lemly—We want the conversation.

The admiral then recounted his conversation with Admiral Sampson, whom he said handed the letter back to him with the statement that he (Sampson) was commander-in-chief and that he (Schley) had omitted a very important detail in the report in that it failed to show the presence of the New York.

"I felt at that time," Admiral Schley went on, "that the victory was big enough for all and I made this (his report) of the battle that has been published out of generosity and because I knew that if New York had been present it would have done as good work as any other vessel."

No Colloquy with Hodgson.

The admiral was asked what conversation he had had with Lieutenant Commander Hodgson on Brooklyn just before the loop was made. He said he could not recall a single word of conversation with Lieutenant Commander Hodgson beyond the latter's remark that the enemy were coming for them and his response to go for them except some remark about the proximity of Texas. He did not recall and he never had been able to recall a colloquy.

"Did you give out for publication Lieutenant Hodgson's categorical denial?"

"I did."

"Did you give out the accompanying letter of explanation?"

"I did not."

"It was one of the reasons for it. It was to avoid that at a crucial or critical time of the battle when the fire of the battleships was so absolutely important. The movement, of course, had two purposes, first, to avoid that, and second, to continue the action New York being entirely absent. Brooklyn that day had to take a very important lead, and if we had sacrificed it we might have lost the battle."

"What indication did you give to the other vessels of the fleet to show the direction in which Brooklyn was going to turn or was turning?"

"I did not make any, because I did not think we were in danger of proximity to any, but after we turned signal was made to follow the flag and they followed it. Of course the direction they should take was indicated."

Court Propounds Questions.

At 2:56 p. m. Captain Lemly concluded his cross-examination which had begun at the beginning of the morning session of Monday.

Captain Lemly said: "I have no further questions."

He turned to Mr. Rayner, who said: "We have not a single question."

"The court has a few," said Admiral Dewey.

At the conclusion of the cross-examination there was placed in evidence the telegram sent by Admiral Schley to the department July 10, saying in substance that he did not desire to assume entire credit for the victory of July 3 and that the victory belonged to the fleet under the command of Admiral Sampson. In reply to a question from Captain Parker he said he had taken this dispatch to Admiral Sampson, who stated that he was very glad that it had sent it and thought it was very generous.

"Who was generous?"

"I, of course."

The first of the court questions referred to the blockading of Cienfuegos and was as follows:

"While off Cienfuegos could you see the shore to westward so distinctly as to form an idea of the feasibility of making a landing there?"

The witness answered this question in the affirmative and in reply to the next question said he had seen no fishermen or fishing boats on shore with whom he could have communicated.

Also replying to a question of the court, he said he had not at all recollect the conversation between himself and Lieutenant Hood, to which the latter had testified.

The examination of Admiral Schley was concluded at 3:05 p. m. and he was excused. There being no further witnesses present, the court adjourned at 3:10 p. m. adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

ONE RED HAT FOR AMERICA

While There May Be Additions to Roll of Cardinals, None Will Be from United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Unofficial advices just received from Rome confirm the understanding that no papal consistory at Rome will be held before next February. In view of this fact Cardinal Martinielli, the papal delegate, will leave this country just before the consistory, which, in connection with its other work, will center the red hat upon him.

While there may be some additions to the roll of cardinals, it is certain that none of these will be from the United States. The full roll of cardinals is fixed at seventy and the pontifical desire is to have as many of them as possible near Rome. The real reason for avoiding the naming of another cardinal for this country during Cardinal Gibbons' lifetime is to avoid setting a precedent for two cardinals within the United States.

There is more than one, however, in countries where there is a concord between the government and the church. There is no indication yet as to who will be Cardinal Martinielli's successor. Even the gossip at Rome that Mgr. Falconi, now nuncio at Ottawa, would be chosen has, at least for the present, subsided. It is significant in this connection that the selection of both Cardinals Satolli and Martinielli was practically a complete surprise to those who had been figuring upon the vacancies to which they were chosen.

Papal Consistory Postponed.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The papal consistory that was to have been held in November has been postponed to next spring," says the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle.

"Consequently Cardinal Martinielli will continue to reside in Washington for a time. It is officially announced that the Most Rev. Dimonede Falconi, apostolic delegate to the Dominion of Canada, will succeed Cardinal Martinielli."

Syrup of Figs advertisement. Text: 'Syrup of Figs is an excellent family laxative. It is refreshing to the taste and acts pleasantly and gently. It assists one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. With many millions of families Syrup of Figs has become the ideal home laxative. The combination is a simple and wholesome one, and the method of manufacture by the California Fig Syrup Company ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product, which have commended it to the favorable consideration of the most eminent physicians and to the intelligent appreciation of all who are well informed in reference to medicinal agents. Syrup of Figs has truly a laxative effect and acts gently without in any way disturbing the natural functions and with perfect freedom from any unpleasant after effects. In the process of manufacturing, figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinally laxative principles of the combination are obtained from plants known to act most beneficially on the system. To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Co. Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE'

DOCTOR Searles & Searles OMAHA SPECIALIST advertisement. Text: 'DOCTOR Searles & Searles OMAHA SPECIALIST Most Successful and Reliable Specialist in Diseases of Men. VARICOCELE. Are you afflicted with Varicocele or its results—Nervous Debility and Lost Manhood? Are you nervous, irritable and despondent? Do you lack your old-time energy and ambition? Are you suffering from vital weakness, etc.? There is a derangement of the sensitive organs of your Pelvic System, and even though it gives you no trouble at present, it will ultimately unman you, depress your mind, rack your nervous system, unfit you for married life and shorten your existence. Why not be cured before it is too late? WE CAN CURE YOU TO STAY CURED UNDER WRITTEN GUARANTEE. We have yet to see the case of Varicocele we cannot cure. Medicines, electric belts, etc., will never cure. You need expert treatment. We treat thousands of cases where the ordinary physician treats one. Method new, never fails, without cutting, pain or loss of time. STRicture Home treatment, new. INFALIBLE and PAINLESS. GLEET cure without instruments, no pain, no detention from business. URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine High Colored, etc., with milky sediment on standing. Gonorrhoea, Gleet. SYPHILIS cured for life and the poison eliminated. Sore throat, swollen glands, etc., cured. Weakness, loss of vitality, etc., cured. WEAK MEN (VITALITY WEAK) made so by too close application to business or study; severe mental strain or grief; SEXUAL EXCESSES in middle life or from the effects of youthful follies. WEAK MEN ARE VICTIMS TO NERVOUS DEBILITY OR EXHAUSTION, LOST MANHOOD, LOSS OF VIGOR, LOSS OF MIDDLE-AGED; lack of vim, vigor and strength, with sexual organs impaired and weakened prematurely in approaching old age. All yield rapidly to our new treatment for loss of vital power. One personal visit is preferred, but if you cannot call at my office, write us your symptoms fully. Our home treatment is successful and strictly private. Our counsel is free and sacredly confidential. CURES GUARANTEED. Consultation Free. Call or address Treatment by Mail. CHARGES LOW Dr. Searles & Searles, Omaha, Neb. N. E. Corner Douglas and Fourteenth Streets.

FIRE SALE advertisement. Text: 'FIRE SALE My entire stock is now on sale. All new and second hand Vehicles, Bicycles, Wagons and Automobiles. Which were slightly damaged by smoke and water. Now is the opportunity of your life to buy high and medium grade goods at sacrifice prices. Tremendous bargains as long as they last. SPECIAL NOTICE Since the fire I have received a car load of the latest improved Graphophones, Records and Supplies and extend to all a cordial invitation to call and hear the "Machinist Talks." We move in the Old Bennett Building Jan. 1st. H. E. Fredrickson 15th and Lodge Sts.'

HOWELL'S Anti-Kawf advertisement. Text: 'HOWELL'S Anti-Kawf It is very easy to get rid of a cough by using Howell's Anti-Kawf. It will loosen the cold, clear the throat and bronchial tubes of the irritating matter and produce a healthy condition of the mucous membrane. It begins at the cause of the trouble and if taken regularly for a short time will cure both the cold and the cough. Get a bottle now and stop your distress. Only 25c at the drug stores.'