# THE SUSPENSE OVER

The Stars and Stripes to be Raised Over Santiago at 9 O'clock Today.

# THE TERMS OF CAPITULATION

The Spanish Commissioners Play for Time----All the Prisoners to be Transported to Spain...The Arms Not to be Returned to Spain---The President's Congratulations to the Army---A

A Peculiar Letter from General Toral---Ammuni-

tion for Watson's Fleet --- Preparing to In-

vade Porto Rico.

partment has posted a dispatch from Assistant Adjutant General Greenleaf, of General Miles' staff, which is as to the surrender itself. Not only has

"Only twenty-three cases of yellow fever and three deaths reported within the past twenty-four hours. Type of disease mild. Camp site moved when ever practicable. Have taken vigorous precautions to prevent the spread of the disease."

The war department also posted the following cablegrams:

"Playa, Baiquiri, July 15. "Secretary of War, Washington:

"A commission on behalf of the United States was appointed, consisting of Generals Wheeler and Lawton, and Lieutenant Miley, with a Spanish commission to arrange the details for carrying into effect the capitulation. I will reach Siboney tomorrow.

"MILES." The second dispatch is signed Jones a signal officer in charge of the terminus of the military line at Plays

and is as follows: "Playa, July 15. "The commissioners appointed to arrange the details of the surrender difficulties. After all, it was decided held a meeting yesterday lasting until to be only a matter of money, and if a late hour. They met again this morning at 9:30 o'clock and it is supposed the terms will be settled to-

#### ENCOURAGED BY YELLOW FE-VER REPORTS.

The war department officials are greatly encouraged by the reports on the yellow fever situation from the army at the front. They were fearful disposed as to make themselves very lest the statistics from there might show increasing cases, but were gratifid today when a dispatch came from Surgeon Greenleaf, a member of Genwas in marked contrast with the restatement that the general character | cooler ground. of the disease is mild, leads the officials to hope that its ravages will be limited and that the disease will be kept well within bounds.

There was a long and anxious wait commissioners who had been charged officers at Santiago: to make arrangements for the surago. For eighteen hours no word what had been done, and particularly a great area of the eastern part of Cuto know whether the actual surrender ba, of course the details may take had been carried out. When the cab- pushed along as rapidly as possible. inet met at 11 o'clock there was positively nothing from the front which would serve as a guide for the deliberations. It was thought the cable he gave assurance that the cable was render had proceeded. No answer

In the meantime, General Greeley | transport them to Spain." had cabled and he was the first official to hear from the front. A dispetch not the expectation that when it was from Lieutenant Jones, military cen- known that no other terms would be sor at Playa del Este, reported that granted the surrender would take the message from the secretary of place, and replied that such was the war to General Shafter was only six case. In any event, no other concesminutes in passing from Washington | sion would me afforded by this govto Playa. The message received by ernment. General Greeley came at 2:23 o'clock p. m., and indicated that negotiations ference at the White house adjourned. patch was submitted to the president

#### mo details were given out. SPAINISH QUIBBLES.

Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from General Miles and General Shafter began to arrive in reout in full, but in such portion as were made public showed that the negotiations were still in progress and that the Spaniards had raised rather unexpected questions. The most important of these was an insistance that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they return to Spain. There to General Shafter at the time of the surrender, but with this was to be the understanding that the arms were to condition which had not been anticipated. The authorities here did not regard it seriously, or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spanish sensitiveness against the humiliation involved in the laying down of their arms. At the ed before the day closed.

Washington, July 15 .- The war de- the situation by saying: "It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements." question whatever has been raised as General Toral agreed to it, but this agreement has been ratified by General Blanco at Havana and by the

> Spanish authorities at Madrid. General Greeley received another dispatch at 5 o'clock containing the information that Colonel Allen had landed the shore end of the signal corps cable at Playa from the cable steamer Adria. Colonel Allen was not allowed to land at Playa on account of the Adria coming from an infected district. All were well on board, but no one was allowed ashore. Colonel Allen returns this evening to Baiquiri to repair the French cable at that Point and establish regular communication between Playa and Santiago de firaphic communication with Washington as soon as the city is surrender-

The perplexing problem now to be solved is how to carry out the pledge made by General Shafter to remove the Spanish soldiers, who surrender, to Spain. It would have been no easy undertaking to remove the 20,000 men across the Atlantic under the best conthe existence of yellow fever among the Spaniards threatened all kinds of the price offered is large enough. steamship lines can doubtless be found to undertake the transportation. 'At the best, several weeks probably will be required to remove the Spaniards, so that it will be necessary to maintain a considerable proportion of the American army in the neighborhood for some time. Still being under no care to protect themselves against the foe, the American troops can be so comfortable in comparison with what they have undergone, and by removing into the hills just in the rear of Santiago, it is believed that the daneral Miles' staff, saying that during the ger of an extension of the yellow fever past twenty-four hours there had will be reduced so far that it will no been only twenty-five new cases. This longer be cause for grave apprehension. The surgeons' reports describe ports for the previous twenty-four the disease as of a mild type, and it hours, which showed a much greater is said that this will readily yield to spread, and, with Surgeon Greenleaf's change of location into higher and

#### SECRETARY ALGER'S STATE-MENT

The following statement has been issued by Secretary Alger from the today to hear further news from the dispatches he has received from the

"The commissioners on the part of render of the Spanish army at Santi- the United States named by General Shafter were Generals Wheelers and came from either General Shafter or Lawton, and Lieutenant Miley. Their General Miles, aithough there was the discussion lasted until late last night keenest desire on the part of the presi- and was taken up by them at 9 o'clock dent and his cabinet advisers to learn this prorning. This surrender covers of Santiago and the Spanish troops some little time, but they are being

#### CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

After an extended conference with had been interrupted, but on inquiry the president tonight, at which three of General Greeley, chief signal officer, | members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said: "The situation intact. Thereupon, Secretary Alger is just this. The Spaniards at Santisent a dispatch asking for the situation ago are prepared to surrender, but up to the latest moment, and particu- they want to carry their arms. We larly inquiring as to how far the sur- have determined to grant no such concession nor any concession except the came while the cabinet was in session, generosity of this government to

Secretary Alger was asked if it was

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the con-Beside Secretary Alger there were present Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. Adjutant General Corbin was present the liast part of the conference. Secretary Alger did not say how much time would be allowed the enemy to reach sponse to Secretary Alger's rather im- a conclusion, but it is known that the peracive request. They were not given administration will make it very short and submit to no further parley with General Toral. The next move is surrender upon the terms which the United States proposes or immediate attack upon the Spanish forces by the army and navy.

Washington, July 16 .- The fact that appeared at last satisfactorily estabwas entire willingness on the part of lished this evening, after another General Toral to turn over the arms twenty-four hours active cable correspondence with General Shafter, was that the Sjanish army had surrendered. About that there could be no be returned to the Spanish troops when | doubt, but unfortunately the details Spanish soil was reached. This was a are still a good deal beclouded as set out in General Shafter's last dispatch. It is realized here that the terms imposed by the commissioners as to the removal of the Spanish troops, now augmented to a formidable total, involve grave responsibility for our government. Still, the stan corps of the same time it was a punt, on which war department have riser so well to neither side appeared to' be ready to meet every emergency as if occurred yield. One of the dispatche's from the that there can be no doubt of their front, after specifying that this dif- ability to solve the large question preference had arisen, added that it was sented by the necessity of removing believed a settlement would be reach- this army across the Atlantic. Fortu-

His chief assistant will be Colonel Bird, of the quartermaster's departtation.

THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION. The appearance of General Brooke at the war department today gave token of the purpose of the administration to begin immediately preparations for the dispatch of a military expedition against Porto Rico. The general made what is, on the whole, a satisfactory report as to the sanitary conditions existing at Camp Thomas and showed that the troops were in a condition now to leave for Porto Rico if called upon. It is understood that semble the transports, get the troops | flag hoisted. and supplies aboard at one of the most available seaports, which in this case is likely to be Newport News, owing to the successful outcome of the last expedition from that port, and sail away for Porto Rico.

TO STRENGTHEN THE BLOCKADE Luckily for the navy Santiago has capitulated just on the eve of the hurricane season in the West Indies. The big battleships are able to go through | ple for the brilliant achievements at this weather with discomfort, but the smaller blockade boats will find the task of continuing the blocade fraught with positive danger. It is, however, the intention at any cost to tighten hardships and sacrifices incident to the lines of blockade, particularly at campaign and battle, but in stress of those ports connected with Havana by heat and weather has triumphed over rail. The surrender of the eastern end obstacles which would have overcome of the island to the United States will | men less brave and determined. One afford some ports of refuge for our na- and all have displayed the most conval vessels in case of absolute need.

TO PAROL ADMIRAL CERVERA. Secretary Long has decided that Admiral Cervera may secure a parole if certain details can be arranged and he wishes to do so. The admiral is expected with his fellow officers and prisoners at Annapolis tonight.

#### AMMUNITION FOR WATSON'S FLEET.

Commander Brownson, of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, was in conference with Secretary Long today arranging for the trip of this ship with the large cargo of ammunition for Commodore ditions, but the reports that indicated | Watson's squadron in its attack on the coast of Spain. The Yankee is at Norfolk and will sail tomorrow for Santiago. She will reach there about next Tuesday and the big stock of ammunition will be placed aboard the battleships and cruisers. This trans- in it performed his duty gallantly. ference of powder and shells is a delicate operation, requiring time, and it regiment in the army at noon tomoris probable that the week will be well row. along before this and the recoaling of the Yankee will permit the squadron! to actually get under way for Spain.

Owing to the important mission of Commodore Watson's squadron and its possibility of long absence from an American port, every magazine on the ships will be full when the ships sail. Admiral Sampson recently made requisition for the ammunition supplies, as these had run low as a result of the engagement with Cervera's squadron and the frequent shelling of Santiago. One load already has been taken down on a supply ship and the Yankee now fills up the full quota. Each battleship will have about 200 tons of powder, with fifty or seventy of the largest-12-inch or 43-inch-shells, according to the size of the big guns; seventy to eighty 8-inch shells, 200 to 300 of the shells for 6-pounders and other medium-sized guns, and 500 to 800 rounds for the small rapid-fire guns. The cruisers carry approximately the same allowance, without the shells for the 12 and 13-inch guns. Aside from this equipment of shells, the squadron is well provided with solid armor piecring steel shot. There has been no call for a renewal of the supply of the armor-piercing shot, as Admiral Sampson's fleet seems to have used very few of them thus far, confining their work to the big explosive shells. The latter, although not made for armor piercing are tested by the navy department to pass through four inches of solid steel, not exploding until through the steel. They have done such execution that Admiral Sampson has reserved almost his entire stock of armor piercers.

The navy department will not set a time for the departure of Commodore Watson's squadron, but with the delivery of the Yankee's supply of ammunition very few days will be lost before this formidable squadron wil be headed for Spain.

#### TERMS OF SURRENDER. The war department today issued

the following bulletin: "Playa, July 15, 1898.

'Adjutant General, Washington: "The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees with as little delay as possible to transport all Spanish troops in this lowing for the difficulties of transladistrict to the kingdom of Spain, the tion, it was believed that even in this near the garrison they now occupy. | mitted his surrender and thrown him-Officers are to retain their side arms | self upon the generosity of the Amerand officers and men to retain their | icans in the matter of details. The personal property. The Spanish com- | main difficulty in his mind was the mander is authorized to take the military archives belonging to the surren- | diers. If the Spanish soldiers possessdered district. All Spanish forces ed these, even in packing boxes, upon known as volunteers, moirilizadves and their arrival in Spain, they might guerillas who wish to remain in Cuba | technically claim to have only evacumay do so under parole during the present war, giving up their arms. The Spanish forces march out of Santiago surrendered and in General Toral's who fought at Guantanamo. with honors of war, depositing their mind he would be liable to court-mararms at a point mutually agreed upon to await disposition of the United States government, it being understood the United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended. This leaves the question of return of arms entirely in attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, said by General Toral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to about 24,000, according to General Toral.

"W. R. SHAFTER. "Major General Commanding." ARMS NOT TO BE RETURNED.

The arms surrendered by the Spanish soldiers at Santiago to General Shafter will be kept by the United General Shafter himself summed up of heavy demands upon the depart. reached late this afternoon by the take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ment in the matter of transportation, president and Secretary Alger, was has created a new bureau to take made public, after the latter had left charge of that subject alone. This his office tonight. "All those who have will be known as the bureau of trans- arms will turn them over to this govportation and will be directed by Col- ernment. This is final." These were onel Hecker, who has, in the short | the secretary's words when asked for time he has been at the war depart- | information on the subject. "And," he ment, proved his executive abilities, added, in response to further inquiries and to clear any doubt that might exist on the subject, "the rifles will not ment, which was formerly charged be returned to Spain. This decision of with all matters relating to transpor- the president applies alike to those Spanish soldiers who have not been engaged with the United States troops as well as those who have been participating in the recent battles."

#### THE SURRENDER COMPLETE. 9 p. m.-The following message has just been received and given out by

Adjutant General Corbin: "Camp Near Santiago, July 16. "The surrender has been definitely settled and the arms will be turned over tomorrow morning and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be haultwo weeks' time will be required to as- | ed down at 9 o'clock and the American SHAFTER, "Major General."

McKINLEY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ARMY.

The following messages were sent today by President McKinley and Secretary R. A. Alger:

"To General Shafter, Commanding: "The president of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American peo-Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only the spicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and the wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and

#### comfort them. "WILLIAM McKINLEY."

"To Major General Shafter: "I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

"R. A. ALGER, "Secretary of War."

The following has been received at the White house:

"Playa del Este, July 16. "To the President: "I thank you and my army thanks you for your congratulatory telegram of today. I am proud to say every man Your message will be read to every SHAFTER,

"Major General." A LETTER FROM GENERAL TO-RAL.

The war department today posted the following from General Shafter: "Playa del Este, July 16. "The following letter has been re-

"'To His Excellency Commanding

American Forces: "'Excellent Sir: I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to so apprise you and requesting that you designate the hour and place where my representatives shall appear to confer with those | Major General Otis, from his flagship, of your excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date. In due time I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States respecting the return of arms so as to note on the ca-

pitulations. "'Also the great courtesy of your great graces and return for their great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers, and allow them to return to the peninsula, with the honors the American army do them, the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

" 'JOSE TORAL, 'General Commanding, Fourth Army

The remarkable letter of capitulation addressed by General Toral to General Shafter, and cabled to the war department this morning, had the initial effect of completely mystifying the recipients. Every reader gave a different interpretation to the letter and only on one point did they at first agree: Namely, that the translation was wretched. This is not the first time that General Shafter has failed to convey to the department a clear understanding of what he had in mind. but it was undoubtedly the very worst illustration he had yet forwarded.

Thinking it over, in the light of preceding dispatches, and especially of announcing the surrender of the Spaniards, the officials finally concluded that this letter written yesterday was simply part of the intent of the Spanish commander to gain time.

Looking closely at the letter and altroops, as far as possible, to embark case the Spanish commander had adcontention over the arms of the solated Santiago. On the other hand, returning without arms, they would have the Americans were from the marines tial and even to the imposition of the death penalty.

However, that was his concern, and decided that the arms must be surrendered, General Shafter was so instructed, and the Spaniards must submit. It motionless, with terrible bullet wounds us great assurances of prompt action is not doubted, in fact, from General in their bodies. The Americans bore the hands of the government. I invite Shafter's first dispatch, that they had signs of terrible suffering, but were in done so, and his letter from Toral is better condition than the foe. An imthan an illustration of one phase of the negotiations now passed.

> Smithfield Herald: The acreage in tobacco will be increased in the county 400 per cent. next year; should this season's crop prove a success.

If you suffer from sores, boils, pim-

#### SPANISH PRISONERS

#### The Harvard Reaches Portsmouth, N. H., With Over a Thousand on Board-Their Pitiable Condition.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 15.-The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, in command of Captain Charles F. Cotton, from Santiago, having on board 1,008 Spanish prisoners, arrived in Portsmouth harbor at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The port physicans boarded the vessel and in company with Spanish doctors made an inspection. His visit disclosed the fact that nearly half of those on board are ill. Six Spaniards died on the passage from Santiago to Portsmouth, three deaths occurred today after the cruiser reached port, and other patients are not expected to live. There were forty serious cases in the sick bay and forty equally as bad in other portions of the ship. All these patients are said to be victims of malarial fever, with which disease those who died were affected.

The Harvard left Santiago Sunday at 4 o'clock and made fair progress. The prisoners she brought were nearly all captured in skirmishes which occurred in the advance on Santiago. They were a sorry looking lot, even those who were not ill, as seen from the deck of a tug alongside today, were in far worse condition than those who came last Monday.

ed many signs of privation, those seen | the distance. Linton accomplished the today were tattered, dirty and unkempt. The physicians said that half of the 1,008 were ailing. No one was

allowed on board the cruiser. The bodies of the dead were buried at sea with military honors.

inction this afternoon and at once riding two laps of the fifth mile, Mipresented their report to Adimral chael stopped and pedalled slowly to Carpenter. The joint finding of the physicians was to the effect that there was nothing more serious on board than malarial fever.

After a consultation it was thought best not to take the men off the ship today, but the work of landing will be el met with another slight drawback undertaken at 9 o'clock tomorrow on entering his tenth mile, when his forenoon and will be accomplished as quickly as possible. As soon as the Spaniards have been removed the to reduce the record. Although he Harvard will be thoroughly disin- tried hard, he could add no new figures

On board the Harvard was a foreign officer who was in the American lines at the land battle of Santiago. In speaking of the event he complimented by exactly seven seconds. He could the Americans most highly on the have made better time had he not lost way they fought, saying it was one of his pacemakers while rounding for the the fiercest conflicts in history.

# THE FOURTH EXPEDITION

#### Sails from San Francisco for Manila. About Eighteen Hundred Men, Under General Otis, on Board.

San Francisco, Cal., July 15.-The fourth Manila expedition is under way. Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon the City of Pueblo, signaled the transport Peru to get under way. The signals were understood by the anxious watches on shore and by those who had surrrounded the two vessels in small boats, and were received with great cheering.

Long before dusk the last good-byes had been said to the departing vessels from the decks of the tug boats and the heavily laden transports proceeded on their way to Honoluku, where they will stop to participate in the annexation ceremonies and to take on fresh provisions and refill their coal bunk-

Major General Otis and staff have their headquarters on the City of Pueblo, which also carries the remaining companies of the Fourteenth United States infantry, recruits of the First and Second battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-second regiments, enlisted men of the First North Dakota, First Wyoming and First Idaho medical officers and members of the

hospital corps, a total of 843 men. The troops on the Peru consist of a squadron of the Fourth United States cavalry, light batteries of the Sixth United States artillery, a detachment of the Third United States artillery, a detachment of the signal corps under Captain Russell, a detachment of volthe brief bulletin of the early morning | unteeers, medical officers and members of the hospital corps, about 920 men.

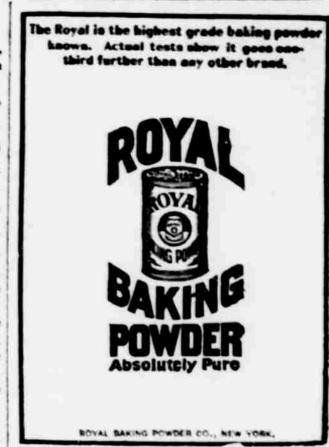
The last orders of General Otis before leaving were that the remaining transports should sail as soon as possible, irrespective of fleets or other expeeted vessels. The Pennsylvania and the City of Rio Janeiro are both nearly ready and will probably be prepared to sail by next Thursday.

# Pitiable Condition of Spanish Prison -

Norfolk, Va., July 16.-The hospital ship Solace arrived at Norfolk and went to the naval hospital at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon. Commander Dunlap brought fifty-nine Americans and forty-seven Spaniards. Most of

tey being barefooted, ragged and their clothing bearing marks of fire. by a dispatch received here reading as the United States government having. Some had lost a leg, some an arm, some limped about the decks and some ly of Herrera and others have sudlay as if ill unto death on their cots, denly grown brighter. McKinley gives regarded, therefore, as nothing more mense throng watched the disembarkment. Among the wounded were Lieutenant Noval, of the torpedo boat destroyer Furor, who jumped overboard from his vessel and was struck by her propeller, losing a leg; Captain Concha, commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa, wounded in the arm; Lieutenant | ing the foundation for health, the wis-Fijano, of the Pluton; Dr. Nicholas, surgeon of the Vizcaya, and others.

James Burns, a fireman on the ples, or if your nerves are weak and Brooklyn, the only man wounded in nately Secretary Alger, in anticipation States government. This conclusion, your system run down, you should the fight with Cervera, is here, shot , through the leg.



#### MICHAEL LOWERS HIS COLORS

#### Defeated in a Twenty Mile Race by

Tom Linton who Lowers the Record. New York, July 16.-For the second time this year, Jimmy Michael. the once invincible record blcyclist, was forced to drink the bitter cup of defeat. His old schoolmate in Wales, Tom Linton, was the one to lower Michael's colors today, and at the same While Admiral Cervera's men show- time he broke the world's record for feat in a 20-mile paced race at Manhattan Beach in the presence of 15,000

For four miles it was a pretty race, Michael leading by a few yards. Suddenly Michael's tire collapsed. Natu-The doctors completed their exam- rally. Linton pursued him and after "his corner," where he changed his damaged wheel for a new one. In the meantime, Linton kept going like the wind and before Michael came lack

on the track, was one mile ahead. When Michael left the track he was greeted with a storm of hisses. Michapacing teams broke a chain. After Michael let up, there was little interest in the race outside of Linton's efforts until the fifteenth mile, when he started in by clipping five and one-fifth seconds off the record. He continued ahead of the record every mile until the finish, breaking the 20-mile record last lap.

Not content with the result, Michael at once challenged Linton for another race at twenty-five miles. Linton accepted and the race will be run at Manhattan Beach track Saturday next

# PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

### Rumors of Their Being Opened Through the French Ambassador De-

Madrid, July 16, 9 a. m.-Several of the newspapers of this city say the Spanish government opened peace negotiations today through the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, with the government of the United States.

It is said, in connection with the Spanish suggestion of leaving the question of the future government of Cuba to be deicded by a plebisicite of its inhabitants, that Spain would unreservedly accept the decision given in such a case.

Washington, July 16.-In view of renewed reports that the French ambassador, M. Cambon, had opened peace negotiations or inquiries relative to possible terms of peace, it can be stated authoritatively, after inquiry at the French embassy, that no negotiations or inquiries of any character, relating to peace have been made as yet, officially or unofficially, direct or indirect, by the French ambassador. The reports grow out of M. Cambon's call at the White house on July 11th. The purpose of this call and the entire conversation which passed between the president and the ambassador is fully known and it can be stated positively, that it contained no reference to the present conflict between Spain and the United States or the prospects of its being brought to a close.

# To Release Cubans on Fernandino

San Francisco, July 16.-The Evening Post says: From private information received in this city by sympathizers with the Cuban cause, there is reason to believe that Commodora Watson may include in his mission to the Spanish coast a visit first or afterward, to the Island of Fernandino, P. O., off the Allican coast, to release from imprisonment many people banished to that island for political reasons by Spain. Most of the prisoners are Cuban sympathizers.

That some consideration has been given to this proposition by the government or that the latter intends to The Spanish prisoners awoke a great adopt some other and immediate plan eal of genuine sorrow and sympathy, for securing the release of the Cuban prisoners of war is partly evidenced follows: "Hopes for the release short-

# A Strong Nation

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