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London, Thursday, March 14.

Premier Ross—Increasing Majority

The first division of the present session of the Ontario Legislature must be eminently satisfactory to Premier Ross. The highest majority attained by the Government during last session was seven. A majority of ten in the Ontario Legislature, in proportion to relative membership, would be about equivalent to a majority of twenty in the Dominion Parliament.

The Advertiser has steadily contended that Mr. Ross is increasing his hold on the good will of the Province; and why should he not? An able, more courageous, eloquent, and high-minded statesman does not today live in Canada. He is a man around whom his followers can rally with pride and confidence. Perhaps the strongest feature of the Ontario Premier's policy is his splendid plans for development, not alone of Ontario's northern and north-western domains, but for the improvement and advancement also of the older portions of the Province. This is a non-partisan policy, looking far ahead, promises much not merely for the comfort and prosperity of the people of our premier province, but which, as time grows on, will have much to do with the matter of Ontario's weight in the councils of Dominion. As is well known, the pivotal province in point of Commons members, is Quebec, with its 65 representatives in the Dominion Parliament. The other provinces, including Ontario, will have a proportionate increase or reduction in representation according to the records presented by the census which has to be taken every ten years. It is not necessary, therefore, to point out further the necessity of keeping our great province well to the front as regards population and development.

We attach little importance to the particular hostile amendment by Mr. Hoyie, which Mr. Ross turned into a majority of ten, namely, the censure of the Government in connection with West Elgin. The motion was one of want of confidence, and was so intended. The doughty Premier of Ontario has good reason to be satisfied with his increasing majority, which is but a forecast of the probable result when Mr. Ross next appeals to the Province at large for a renewal of confidence.

Mr. Birks' View.

Rev. Mr. Birks' view is that Mrs. Nation is to be applauded for smashing windows and mirrors in Kansas, because the prohibition law of that state is not enforced; likewise that something of the sort may have to be done in this city if there is not less clandestine violation of the license laws; and also that the liquor question in Canada may have to be settled by bullets if not by ballots. When Mr. Birks, who is one of the younger clergymen, sees how his remarks look in cold type, he may not be quite so sure that he has found the one and only true solution for an evil that has refused to be entirely prohibited for thousands of recorded years, and which, Mrs. Nation and her actions being evidence, even the prohibitory law of Kansas has not prohibited. Stubborn minorities are not easily put down—as witness the Boers, or Ireland, or even a small body of kickers in a church. While many will sympathize with Mr. Birks in his views as to the annoyance of having to look on at laws imperfectly enforced, sober reflection must convince him that talk of "bullets if not ballots" is apt to impair a clergyman's influence; and that Mrs. Nation, by taking the law in her own hands in Kansas, becomes a foster-mother of the lynchings and other illegalities of the Southern States. Whatever may be the best way of dealing with the liquor question—and the complexity of the problem is admitted by all candid persons—Mrs. Nation's method of combating one illegality by another illegality is clearly not the right way. The solution must be along the line of education and evolution, not revolution, which taking the law into one's own hands is.

Esteemed Contemporaries Exchange Views.

What has Mr. Ross ever done in the whole course of his legislative experience to forward the views of the Prohibitionists? He has talked in season and out of season, but what has he ever done, except shrink the vote when it came to that point?—London Free Press.

Our esteemed prohibitionist-brewery contemporary can be very silly when it tries. We might ask it, what has Mr. Ross not done for the temperance cause that he might wisely have done? The Government of which he was a member gave Ontario the best license law in existence; it placed the traffic under reasonable regulations; it gave those municipalities that may wish to adopt it a local option law, and it has gone as far as public sentiment and the interpretation of the constitution warrant. It obeys public opinion, it does not defy it. That is why the Free Press butes it. We do not know that the Prohibition party has authorized the Free Press to speak as its mouthpiece; its snarl is mere partisan spleen.—Hamilton Times.

Old Boys' Celebration and a Civic Grant.

Our contemporary the Free Press, speaking on the question of making a civic grant towards the entertainment of the visiting London Old Boys next summer, protests in advance against the practice that prevailed last year, of taking up collections at the gates of Victoria Park to obtain the requisite funds. Apparently this is the view also of the committee, which a few days ago considered the coming August celebration.

On behalf of the continuance of the celebration, it is contended that, like the Western Fair, an annual Old Boys' celebration is calculated, apart from its sentimental aspect, to be of considerable direct advantage, and especially of indirect benefit as a good advertisement for the city, keeping its name and fame alive in almost every part of the broad continent. It is on this ground that it was decided by the committee to ask the City Council for a substantial grant out of the city funds, rather than that the amount required should be raised by private subscription and the taking up of collections at the gates of our parks. The Advertiser is of opinion that the Old Boys' celebration should be kept up so long as its enforced interest and spontaneity last, "which may be for years and may be forever." But it should be a broad, dignified celebration, worthy of the city. No one would desire that it should degenerate, and it may be assumed that a few amateur games, and the like, while sufficiently amusing once or twice, would not alone fill the bill permanently. There should be new features every year. There might, for example, be something provided, away out of the common, in music, and some speaking of the very highest order. For example, the Ontario Premier is a Middlesex boy, and therefore pretty nearly a London Old Boy; or, if it be objected that he is a Liberal, there might be some eloquent Conservative along with him to even up. The point is this: If the city is to stand the shot, then the City Council, calling in the co-operation of representatives of other bodies, such as the Board of Trade, Trades and Labor Council, and representatives of the various benefit and other societies, should be held responsible for seeing that the London Old Boys' celebration is, as we think it could easily be made, of such a character as would reflect credit on our fair city, and be in reality a good advertisement for the Capital of Western Ontario.

Beet Sugar Enterprise.

"The sum of \$75,000 for each year, for a period of three years, shall be and is hereby set apart, to be paid out of the consolidated revenue of the province, for the purpose of encouraging the growth of sugar beet, and the establishment of factories for the production of refined sugar therefrom."

Such is clause one of the act of the Ontario Legislature for the encouragement of the sugar beet industry.

We have on more than one occasion called attention to the good things London might get if the City Council and the Board of Trade put their heads together and brought to London all that could be obtained for its advantage.

The offer of the government may be the cause of the erection of several factories in the Province, and we believe that ultimately several factories will succeed.

We believe, however, there are several facts and considerations which should not be lost sight of, either by the manufacturers, the farmers, or the investors. It would be well not to move too rapidly.

What evidence have the people before them? What has experience taught them? Take first the Province of Quebec. Three factories were established there, and they have not succeeded. Why? Because they could not grow the beets? No; the beets were all right, and better in some respects than those used in prosperous factories in France and Germany. The difficulty does not appear to be with the beets, but the farmers did not grow a sufficient quantity within the paying radius of the refinery. It will not do to ship the beets by rail. It won't pay. The freight rates take all the sugar out of the beets. They must be grown within hauling distance of the refinery, and then the farmer gets the benefit.

Failure, so far, is written on the refineries of Quebec Province. How about Michigan? It has not yet been demonstrated a success. All is not smoothness. Benton Harbor refinery is to be removed. The reason given is because it is in a district where the farmers grow fruit for the Chicago markets and would not grow beets. If this is the correct reason, and we believe it is, it corroborates the experience of Quebec.

The other refineries have not been long enough in existence to demonstrate their success. A year longer, and the data necessary to form a judgment will be on hand.

What, then, of Ontario? There does not seem to be any doubt that we can grow the beets, nor that refineries could be established in this Province, several of them on a paying basis; but investors need not be too rash. If prudent caution is taken to place the factory in a section where the beets can and will be grown, and where they can be hauled to the refinery; if then the factory is built, and machinery of the right kind placed in it; if those erecting it are sufficiently well posted to know what is right, and do not pay two prices for it; and if, after that is done, skilled hands

can be obtained, there is no reason why it should not be a success.

We fear, however, there is danger of disaster, from haste, from want of care to be sure the factory is placed in a producing district; danger that investors may, in the hurry to get in first, pay two prices for their machinery; danger that the want of skilled hands might be an obstacle not easily remedied; that skilled hands are necessary to success.

We believe if the necessary time is taken to ascertain the facts first, and then come to a correct conclusion, that many paying factories can be established in this Province. We only wish to point out that it is especially an enterprise in which the old advice is good, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead;" but first be sure you are right. Reduce the chances of failure as much as possible by taking heed to the suggestions we have made. We would like to see successful refineries. We do not want to see failures. If successful, every one will receive a benefit—the farmer, the manufacturer, the investor, and the consumer. The object of the government is praiseworthy. The exercise of sound judgment with caution will prevent or reduce to the lowest point the chance of failure. London is one of the best centers, and we hope to have a factory here. Good roads will mean much to the refineries and their success.

Sir Wilfrid on Bourassa's Motion.

For bringing up his motion in the Dominion Parliament, declaring that there is no necessity for sending any more Canadian troops to South Africa, and that the enlistment of recruits for the South African Constabulary should not be allowed to take place in Canada, Mr. Bourassa, the mover, was rewarded by a vote of 3 in a House of 147.

On all these large questions, touching on race and nationality, or looking forward to our national future, or touching on empire, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stands pre-eminent. Sincere, and without affectation, he seems naturally to rise, as an outcome as it were of his own nature, into a region of serene eloquence. The striking close of his speech on Mr. Bourassa's motion was as follows:

"Mr. Bourassa deprecates the war. I do not deprecate it as much as he does, but I believe perhaps it is the greatest calamity which has befallen England within the last 40 years or so, because it places on England the burden and the duty of governing South Africa with its two races, estranged perhaps for generations by the cruel memories of war. But, sir, even from that view, we must take the situation as it is. The problem of South Africa is this: that you have in that country two races, so mixed and so intermingled that it is not possible to separate them. These two races must be governed by the same power and the same authority, and that power has either to be the power of England or the power of the Dutch. It has either to be the liberal and enlightened civilization of England of today or the old bigoted and narrow civilization of the Dutch of 200 years ago. (Cheers.) Let Mr. Bourassa forget for a moment that he and I are British subjects, and in the name of civilization, in the name humanity, I ask him which is the power that ought to govern in that distant land? Is it the enlightened power of England or is it the semi-barbarous civilization of the Dutch? (Hear, hear.) There is but one future for the Dutch. They have been conquered, but I pledge my reputation and my name as a British subject that if they have lost their independence they have not lost their freedom. (Cheers.) There is but one future for South Africa, and that future is a grand confederation on the pattern of the Canadian Confederation. It is a federation in which Cape Colony and Natal and the Orange Free State and the Transvaal and Rhodesia shall be united together under a federal constitution, under the British flag, and under the sovereignty of England. (Cheers.) Mr. Bourassa will agree with me that when they have the British flag over South Africa they shall have that which has been found everywhere during the last 60 years under the British flag—liberty for all, equality for all, justice and civil rights for English and for Dutch alike. (Loud cheers.) For these reasons I have to ask the house that they shall not agree to this motion, but shall vote it down. (Renewed cheers.)"

A hundred years ago a woman and all her possessions practically belonged to her husband. Now a man may not legally open his wife's letters under any circumstances, without her permission.

A century ago practical science had no place on the curriculum of the universities. Today one of the most expensive features about a university is its scientific equipment. Does this mean that the age is becoming more materialistic?

Speaking on the question of aid to our universities, the Toronto Star makes the following assertions: "While not convinced ourselves that one dollar of provincial money should be diverted from Toronto University until its needs have been met, we still think that Principal Grant is entitled to a considerable hearing, in view of the benefits he personally, and his university have conferred upon Ontario. Far from Principal Grant wishing provincial contribution to be made to Queen's as a denominational university, his primary purpose is to make Queen's legally, as he now says it is actually, undenominational. His ideas are broader than the obtaining of a grant of money for a Presbyterian university. He would make Queen's in all respects a provincial university, having the same relation to the Government as now exists with the University of Toronto."

This is a sensible statement of the matter. Queen's University has been for a quarter of a century virtually undenominational. As indisputable evidence of this, among the long roll of graduates, as well as the students now in attendance, are to be found men of all religious beliefs—not only all Protestant denominations, but

Roman Catholics as well. There is little danger of causing sectarian strife by discussing the claims of Queen's. There is greater likelihood of making the question a political issue if the Toronto World and Hamilton Spectator purpose constituting themselves an opposition.

There is more than one way of bringing about almost everything, and Canada is just awaking to the fact that political action is not necessary to reveal in imaginary political freedom, they will be compelled to pay tribute to this country like any other conquered race.—Grand Rapids Press.

This journal refers to an alleged hold the American syndicate has on our iron and steel industries. If it be a fact that foreign capital invested in a life country lays that country under such an obligation that the term "annexation" is applicable, has not the United States been for a long time "annexed" to Great Britain, owing to the large amount of capital invested in the American Republic? If one were to infer from the tone of the press of the United States, it would seem that the whole republic were deprived of boasted freedom, and is at the mercy of plutocrat J. Pierpont Morgan.

A Wise Idea.

[Chicago Journal.] The safety of free institutions depends on the youth of the land who must take their share of the burden of carrying them forward. The earlier they enter upon their training the more able will they become and the more skillful in conducting public affairs.

Whitney's Ranks Breaking.

[Stratford Beacon.] Ex-Conservative Leader G. F. Marter, M. P., is about to drop out of the ranks of the Opposition on account of a disagreement with his leader, Mr. Whitney, with regard to the development of New Ontario. Mr. Marter approves of many of the plans of the Ross Government in this direction, and is tired of the Opposition leader's carping criticism and lack of policy. Mr. Whitney will find when election time comes around that there are many thousands of Marters in the country.

From the Deer's Standpoint.

[Woodstock Express.] The London papers are having a heated argument over the difference between killing deer in the water and on the land. The Free Press objects to killing in the water, because it wants to give the deer a "sporting chance" for its life. If the object is merely to kill deer, the Free Press suggests an abattoir. Just so. If consideration for the deer had any real weight, the abattoir would be a better plan; but when it is sifted to the bottom, all the talk about giving the deer a "sporting chance" for its life, the hunter is a little sport. It would be far more humane to kill the deer in abattoirs, as cattle are killed, than to hunt them, and then kill them and mutilate them, as is done in the name of sport; but, then, the abattoir method wouldn't be "sport."

WEALTH IN THE WOODS

Mr. Charlton on Timber Resources of Ontario.

The Province's Pine Trees Worth \$100,000,000—The Mowat-Hardy-Ross Policy Favorably Compared With That of Former Governments Who Squandered the Timber.

In the course of the Ontario budget debate on Tuesday, Mr. Charlton (South Norfolk), gave a great deal of information respecting the timber resources of the province. The Doyle system of measurement had been unanimously adopted by the lumbermen of the province in 1879, in preference to the Scribner. The total cut of sawlogs since confederation was 15,896,156,278 feet; of boom timber, 681,847,463 feet; of square timber, 2,092,804,152 feet; a total of 18,670,807,893 feet, and an average of \$49,141,408 feet per year. More than the average, or 679,000,000 feet, was reached as early as 1872. In 1882 the cut was 623,000,000, and in 1892, 694,000,000. The largest cut of any year was in 1896, 952,000,000; the next in 1895, 845,000,000; the third in 1889, 815,000,000; and the fourth, 1888, 781,000,000.

SMALL EXPORT OF LOGS. Mr. Charlton declared that the whole export of sawlogs to the United States since confederation (none occurred before 1889) was only 1,523,224,917 feet, so that less than 10 per cent of the logs had been exported, and over 90 per cent were sawn in this province. The total revenue from pine timber since confederation had been \$26,582,883, an average of \$781,846 a year. There were 26,000 square miles of timber land in all.

Want This Lamp? Ask your druggist to show it to you. This is the way you use Vapo-Cresolene: You put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and breathe in the vapor. It is the most healing, most soothing and most penetrating vapor that is known. Not a single disease germ can live in it. For whooping-cough and croup it is a positive and quick cure, while for all throat and bronchial troubles it is the best remedy you can use.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 140 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

Millinery Department
Second Floor.
Take Elevator

The Runians, Gray Co.

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

Extensive Preparations Going on for Great Millinery Display.

IMPORTANT FRIDAY ITEMS!

Staple Department.

12 Bleached Linen Damask Table Covers, 10x14 size, border all around; regular price \$1.25, Friday and to clear, \$1.00
6 Bleached Linen Damask Table Covers, 10x14 size, border all around; regular price \$2.10, Friday and to clear, \$1.50
78 yards Pure Linen Table Damask, heavy quality, 60 inches wide; regular 50c quality, Friday, per yard, \$1.25
90 yards Art Satene, extra heavy fancy stripes, assorted colors; our regular price 15c, Friday, per yard, \$1.25
120 yards Cottonade, moleskin finish, good weight; regular price 15c, Friday, per yard, \$1.25
120 yards Oxford Shirting, good quality and fast dye; regular 10c, Friday and to clear, \$8½c
110 yards Standard Canadian Shirting, strong quality, fast dye; regular price 10c, Friday only, \$7½c

Smallwares.

15 only, Ribbon Belts; regular 35c each, reduced to 25c
24 Patent Leather Cases; regular 25c, Friday, 19c
Hand Scrub Brushes, special value 2 for 1, 5c
30 Stamped Center Pieces; regular 25c and 35c, Friday only, 13c
10 only, Stamped Cushion Covers; regular 50c, Friday, 25c
12 only, Very Handsome Cushion Covers, in fancy denims, special for 10c
50 only, Fancy Brooch Pins; regular 25c, for Friday only, 10c
Handsome Brilliant and Enamelled Hat Pins; worth from 10c to 25c, special for 5c

Boys' Suits.

Boys' Fancy Tweed Suits, Norfolk coat and knickers, very fine quality, sizes 24 to 31; regular price \$2.75 to \$3.50, Friday and Saturday for \$1.95
Boys' Two-Piece Navy Serge Suits, sizes 22 to 27; regular \$1 and \$1.25, Friday and Saturday, \$1.50
Boys' Three-Piece Suits, sizes 29 to 32, fancy check, new patterns; regular price \$4, Friday and Saturday for \$2.50

Umbrella Specials.

Shaped handle, steel rod, fast color covering, special Friday and Saturday, 75c

Men's Hats.

Stiff and Soft Hats, new colors, some broken lots of \$2 and \$2.50 lines, clearing Friday and Saturday at \$1.25

TWO GREAT BLOUSE SPECIALS.

To wind up the winter's business in Ladies' Blouses, we offer to Friday shoppers two extra specials, suitable for early spring wear:
\$4 only, Ladies' Blouse Waister, in a light weight, fancy wrapperette, in fancy stripes, assorted shades. This lot is worth in the regular way 75c; Friday only, 47c
\$3 Ladies' Shirt Waister, in lustre, velvet, French flannels and silks; worth from \$2 up to \$5. These we clear at once for just half price.

Crockery Department.

97-Piece Dinner Sets, with gilt edges, assorted shades, in green and mauve, \$13 line, for \$10.00
One case of Assorted Fancy Jarliners, from \$2.50 to 90c
Fancy Decorated China Bread and Butter Plates, with gilt edges; regular 15c, for each, 10c
A special line of Fancy Bread and Butter Plates, with designs; regular 10c, for each, 6c

Grocery Department.

20 pounds of Redpath's Granulated Sugar, for \$1.00
1 pound of Imperial Blend Black or Mixed 40c Tea for, per pound, 25c
Cooking Figs, 5 pounds for 25c
Choice Prunes, 5 pounds for 25c
Dried Apples, 5 pounds for 25c
Choice Dates, 5 pounds, or 6 pounds 25c
New Lemons, per dozen, 10c
Butter and Eggs a specialty.
7-inch Fiber Whitewash Brushes, each 25c
7-inch Kalsomine Brushes, regular 25c, for 19c
7-inch Kalsomine Brushes, brass straps, for each 30c
50 only Shoe Brushes, for each 10c
50 only Stove Brushes, for each 10c

Carpets.

182 yards English Tapestry Carpet, good coloring, regular price 60c, Friday only, per yard, 42c

Muslin Specialty.

Special Line Fine Swiss Book Muslin, suitable for confirmation dresses, nice even thread, sheer texture; our close sale, 12½c; Friday, per yard, 8½c

Dress Goods.

30c CHEVIOTS FOR 19c—5 pieces Colored Cheviot, in tints of green and brown tweed effects, 42-inch, heavy, regular, 25c and 50c, Friday and to clear, 19c
50c CHEVIOT FOR 35c—5 pieces Colored Cheviot Suiting, 44 and 50 inches wide, in castor and pastel tints of green, regular 50c, Friday and to clear, 35c
\$1.00 CHEVIOT FOR 50c—5 pieces 44-inch All-Wool Cheviot Suiting, and Tweed Effects, regular 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25, Friday and to clear, 50c
50c FIGURED BLACK FOR 25c—5 pieces Figured Black Dress Goods, bright mohair designs, regular 55c, Friday, per yard, 25c

Handkerchiefs.

6 dozen only, Ladies' Hemstitched and Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular 10c and 12½c each, special, Friday, 2 for 15c
15 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, narrow hem, worth 5c each, special, Friday, only, each, 3c

Embroideries.

27 pieces Swiss and Cambric Embroidery, good patterns, 2 to 4 inches wide, worth 7c and 8c yard, Friday, 50c
5 pieces All-Over White Cotton Lace, 18 inches wide, suitable for dress trimming, good value 40c per yard, special Friday, only, per yard, 21c

Hosiery.

Boys' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, six-fold knee, spliced heel and toe, sizes 5 to 8 inches, special 20c to 25c
Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, seamless feet, regular 25c pair, Friday, special at 19c
Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe, sizes 9, 9½, very special, at, per pair, 25c
Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, extra fine quality, spliced heel and toe, full fashioned, special, per pair, 50c

Shoes.

Big drive in Men's Fine Boots, Black Brazil Kid, new shape, all sizes, regular \$2.00, Friday and Saturday, 1.50
Ladies' Button Boots, all sizes, 2 to 5½, Friday, while they last, 50c



Right Shoes but Wrong Kind

Scene—a sleeping car. Time—to get up. Irate passenger, "That confounded porter has given me the wrong shoes. Look like mine but they don't feel like 'em."

Upon investigation finds they are his.

Did you ever have any trouble in the morning convincing your feet that your shoes hadn't been changed during the night?

That's because they came off the lasts too soon when making.

"Slater Shoes" are all Goodyear Welted, take six days to make and remain on the lasts till finished, have no shrink and retain their shape till worn out.

Slate frame on every sole, that's the trade mark and tells you the price \$5.00 or \$3.50.

For Sale Only In London at THE SLATER SHOE STORE, —146— Dundas St.

OTTAWA AND THE C.P.R.

Still Fighting Over the Crossing Question—The Company Threatens to Get Even.

Ottawa, March 13.—It is stated that the C. P. R. Company will take steps to get even with the city of Ottawa, because of the crossing trouble. It is said the company will divert a large amount of its traffic from Ottawa to Smith's Falls; thence to the Ontario and Quebec line to Montreal. The company, it is stated, has to make better time from the west, and originally intended to do this by using the Montreal and Ottawa short line, a connection with which could be made only by using the disputed crossing. Today the C. P. R. notified the city that it had the right to lay the crossing, and intended to do so. The mayor, upon receiving the letter, immediately notified the C. P. R. that it had no right to lay the crossing, and said he would oppose any attempt to lay it.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Cannot Be Cured in a Day, But Griffiths' Menthol Liniment Will Be Found to Give Your Child Instant Relief—You Will Find It Superior to Anything Else for Croup or Whooping Cough. When your children have Whooping Cough it is not desirable to stop the coughing entirely, but relief should be sought. Griffiths' Menthol Liniment is pronounced by hundreds of mothers to be the best remedy ever tried for Whooping Cough. Used internally and externally, it goes direct to the spot and gives ease and comfort to the child. There will be no constant Whooping or Coughing all night if you give them Griffiths' Menthol Liniment. It is pleasant to take and clean to apply. Your druggist 5c. Sold by Anderson & Nelles.