

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited.) LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Thursday May 22.

They Are Well Satisfied.

Since the beginning of the present election campaign the comment has frequently been made that the contest is of an unusually quiet and unexciting character. The public are undemonstrative. There are few manifestations of extreme feeling. Public meetings are not so numerous, so largely attended or so enthusiastic as customary. There may be exceptions in some localities—London, for instance, as last night's meeting showed—but the general testimony is to the effect that this condition of affairs prevails in most parts of the Province.

This is not surprising, and it augurs well for the success of the Government. There is really nothing for the people to get excited over. The enthusiasm, the better feelings, and the great popular commotions of former campaigns indicated the prevalence of dissatisfaction and discontent. There were burning questions to be solved. There were serious abuses to be rectified. Peoples' passions and prejudices were appealed to by race and sectional differences. And there was an element of chance and uncertainty about the result, which greatly enhanced the spectacular interest of these old-time election campaigns.

Today all this is changed. There are no important issues based on differences of principle as between the rival contestants. No class in the community is suffering under any grievance, and despite occasional attempts to rekindle the flames of racial and religious animosity, the best of feeling prevails among all classes and creeds. The practical questions before the electors are not of a character to arouse much strong feeling. They mostly involve methods of administration rather than new departures in legislation, or innovations on existing institutions. And in place of chances being nearly equally balanced, the interest in the fight is greatly diminished by the prevalence of the opinion, outside of Tory partisan circles, that the success of the administration is practically certain.

If the people were suffering from any grievance, if there were any reform which the Government had refused to grant in response to a widespread popular demand, if instead of content and prosperity the course of the Government had been attended by ruin and disaster, if any important interest were languishing by reason of administrative neglect, there would be clamor and excitement enough. There would be large and tumultuous gatherings and impassioned speeches and all the evidences of deep popular indignation. The absence of such demonstrations, the calm, deliberate way in which the people regard the election, is the best possible evidence that the people are well satisfied with existing conditions. It is a good, rather than a bad sign, and it shows that the main argument employed by the Conservatives, that it is time for a change, does not appreciably affect public opinion.

A people who are so thoroughly contented as the absence of excitement over the election shows the citizens of the Province to be, are not going to change their rulers for a mere whim or for the sake of novelty.

The Premier and the Referendum.

In the course of his splendid deliverance last night, Mr. Ross squarely faced the prohibition issue, appealing to the sober thought of the friends of the temperance cause, among whom he is and always has been foremost. He pointed out that he had accepted the pledge made first by Sir Oliver Mowat and repeated by Hon. A. B. Hardy, to introduce a prohibitory law, when it was determined that the Province had the power. The Manitoba judgment made it the moral duty of the Government to redeem that pledge and the question arose, whether the Legislature should pass such a law upon its own responsibility or upon the responsibility of the people.

The referendum was first employed in 1864 in connection with the Dunkin Act, which provided for prohibition by municipalities. Again, the Scott Act, in 1873, and the local option law were only operative upon the affirmative vote of the electors. Every act of the parliaments of Canada—the old parliament, the House of Commons and the Provincial Legislature—involved the principle of a referendum. Similarly in the States of the Union a prohibitory law must be submitted to the people for sanction.

Mr. Ross quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. W. R. Meredith in this city on May 21, 1894, when he was leader of the Opposition and hoped to be premier of the Province within four weeks. Speaking of a prohibitory bill on that occasion he (Mr. Meredith) said he thought "it would be decidedly in the interests of the whole community that any measure such as that, before it became law, should be again submitted to the people in order that they might have an opportunity to

pronounce yes or may upon it." The Dunkin Act, the Scott Act and local option were all adopted by a bare majority of the vote polled, and in nearly every instance they were repealed. Prohibition had been adopted in sixteen States of the Union and repealed in eleven. After the discouraging experience in this Province, the Government deemed it wise to take some steps to ascertain how strongly public opinion was ranged on the side of prohibition. Sir Leonard Tilley, whose sincerity as a temperance man could not be impugned, thought a prohibitory law could not be effective unless it had a three-fifths majority. Such eminent church leaders as Rev. Dr. Caven, Rev. Dr. Warden and Rev. Dr. Potts favored large majorities. Hon. George E. Foster advocated a preponderating majority. The Dominion Alliance itself favored the referendum. The Government at first was inclined to require a majority of those on the voters' lists, but as the lists would not be fresh and there would be many absentees the idea was abandoned. It was then decided that the basis of the vote should be that of the Provincial elections, the idea being that if a certain number of electors took sufficient interest in the issues of the general election of 1893 to poll their votes, a bare majority of that number might obtain prohibition if they were sufficiently interested in it to come out and vote for it. Even Mr. Whitney approved of this condition of the referendum, as he voted against Mr. Marter's amendment to make the law operative upon a bare majority of the votes cast. That amendment found only four supporters in the Legislature, so that practically the House was unanimous in favoring the basis laid down by the Government.

"A prohibitory law that cannot be enforced," said Mr. Ross, "is not as good as a license law that is reasonably well enforced." Failure would result in anarchy and confusion and would swing the temperance cause back thirty years.

His Greatness.

The Free Press, and the local Conservatives not being able to find any fault with Col. Leys, and having to confine their criticisms of the Government pretty much to frantic outcries against the "wicked machine," are devoting their energies to lauding their candidate on account of his supposed excellence in the management of municipal affairs. That is quite natural. And no one objects to their making all the capital they can out of it. Nor do we believe any Liberal is disposed to deny Mr. Beck the possession of fair business qualities, and a readiness to do the duties of his position to the best of his ability. But it is as well, sometimes, to be moderate in praise. The higher a man is puffed up by his friends the more apt disinterested parties are to look on the whole thing as a sham. We are afraid Mr. Beck will hardly be able to live up to the high elevation where his friends are trying to place him.

The mayor may be a very good official. So have other mayors been. But the mayor does not do everything. Some of the aldermen have to help a little. The tax rate is a trifle lower this year than last. That is because the chairman of the different committees have cut down their estimates to the lowest notch, and have done it at the risk of an overdraft at the end of December. For that, the mayor deserves neither praise nor blame; it is the work of the council. But, then, we are told, see what excellent improvements in the public buildings he has brought about. The city hall will be improved to the extent of a couple of thousand dollars; the main improvements being the arrangement of better apartments for the mayor. Certainly, the new plan will be more suitable to the dignity of London's chief executive. Other mayors would have liked the same, but had to put up with less. But he has improved the police station—at an expense of \$5,000—or thereabouts. Well, it was needed. Last year, the chairman of the Board of Health, Ald. Campbell, examined the station, and made a strong protest against its unsanitary condition. But the estimates had been passed, and there was no money. But the city engineer was preparing plans for improvement, and the Board of Health's recommendation was sent to No. 2 committee at the beginning of the year. It is to the credit of No. 2 committee, and of the mayor as a member of the committee, that they took the matter up heartily, and it is to the credit of the council that it endorsed the improvements proposed. But it is an exaggeration, to put it moderately, to give the mayor all the praise for doing what other people suggested, and what other people have helped to carry out. Put it mildly, gentlemen, and it will go a great deal further. Don't try to make a tin god of his worship.

The Agricultural Policy.

Agriculture is the greatest interest in this province, and has the first claim upon the attention of any government. This claim has been recognized by a Liberal Government in Ontario for thirty years. In no province of Canada, or no state of the union has as much been done as in Ontario in the way of imparting instruction in scientific husbandry and giving direct encouragement and an intelligent direction to agricultural industry in every branch. Since 1872 the Provincial Government has spent over \$5,140,000 in this work.

Farmers' institutes, which were first established in 1885, have become one of the most important mediums for the spread of information and interchange of ideas. In 1900 there were held 730 meetings throughout the province, with an attendance of 131,633 persons.

The establishment of dairy schools at Guelph, Kingston and Stratford, where farmers, their sons and daughters, may obtain instruction in butter and cheese making, has given a great impetus to the dairy industry. Since the establishment of dairy schools in 1893, the amount expended on them up to 1900, has been \$78,276. The total grants to agricultural societies since 1871 have amounted to \$1,932,725. Other societies, such as the Fruit Growers' Association, Eastern and Western Dairywomen's Association, Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, and Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, are being assisted by local grants, ranging from \$1,800 to \$4,000 each.

The establishment of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Guelph, has proved a great boon. The college has popularized scientific pursuit of agriculture, and has turned out many hundreds of practical farmers, trained in modern methods. The institution is thoroughly equipped and ably managed, and is recognized by American experts to be the leader of its kind on the continent.

Mr. Whitney opposed a grant of \$20,000 to the Normal School at London.

The Cuban republic was born on Tuesday. Look out for a revolution next.

London supported the Ontario Opposition long enough. It was time for a change, and we got it. A vote against Leys means a vote to put London in opposition again, because Whitney hasn't the ghost of a show in this election.

There has been an increase of \$20,673,000 in the value of farm lands of the Province during the past four years. The value of buildings used for farming purposes has increased by over \$13,000,000, while farming implements have increased in value over \$6,000,000.

What agency has reduced the evils of intemperance so effectually as the Ontario Government? Every prohibitionist should ask himself the question, Am I helping or hurting the cause of temperance by voting for Mr. Daly? Can any Reformer conscientiously vote against the Ross Government?

The Governor-General of Australia has resigned because the Commonwealth refuses to raise his salary from \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year. Lord Houghton is doubtless correct in saying that he cannot meet expenses out of his present salary, but it does not say much for the democratic simplicity of the country. The Australians have the name of being the most extravagant people in the world.

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, who is hailed as the coming Conservative leader, gave the Opposition's school-book case badly away at his opening speech in North Toronto the other night. He showed that the average cost of supplying school books to each public school pupil in Toronto for one year was only 10¢. It is true, this was done under the free text book system, but there is nothing to prevent other municipalities following Toronto's example.

An Unworthy Attack.

Mr. George C. Gibbons, K. C., president, and made a desperate effort to unearth old religious crises—London Free Press report of the Ross meeting.

Mr. Gibbons' private and public record is the best rebuke to this malicious statement. Who raised the religious crises? Who made the desperate effort during several campaigns to set creed against creed and array one class of the community against the other? It was the leaders of the Liberal party, Mr. Gibbons among them, who strove to ally the miserable prejudices raised at that time. They succeeded, thanks to the spirit of toleration and the intelligence of the people of Ontario. To accuse any Liberal of "unearthing old religious crises" is impudence in the mouth of a journalist that gave utterance to those dangerous cries in the past.

Tersely Put.

[Brantford Expositor.] In New Ontario they put it "Ross and Ride, Whitney and Walk." That tersely describes the difference in the two parties.

Missed a Few Birthdays.

[New York Times.] "How old did Maude say she was?" "Twenty-two." "I thought she was older than that." "So she was."

Composite Success.

[Detroit Free Press.] Sidney—Rodney, you live by your wits, don't you?

Rodney—Well, partly, and partly by other people's lack of wits.

What the Little Boy Had "In Him."

[Chicago Journal.] A young teacher who was graduated from the normal school last June was asked one day last week to substitute a higher grade than her own. She was a little nervous over the temporary promotion, and was anxious that everything should go off in the usual good order. While instructing the class in composition she said: "Now children, don't attempt any flights of fancy. Don't try to imitate the things

you have heard, but just be yourselves and write what is really in you." As a result of this advice one little boy turned in the following composition:

A Love Song.
[Frank Dempster Sherman.]
The song the robin sing in May,
It is the one I sing;
He has the same sweet words to say
Across the fields of spring
Amid the green leaves on the tree,
Hark to his lyric line—
A burst of love and melody:
Sweetheart, be mine!

So, like the south wind's message to the rose
In music soft and clear,
It is the same as mine which goes
To her whom I love holds dear.
He sings the crimson to her cheeks;
She trembles on the vine
With joy at his words and melody:
Sweetheart, be mine!

Bryan On Morgan.
[W. J. Bryan's Commoner.]
"America is good enough for me,"
remarked J. Pierpont Morgan a few days ago. "When I don't like it, he can give it back to us."

Not So Funny Now.
[Toledo Bee.]
"When I first got to be assimilated,"
said the Filipino, I enjoyed American
humor very much. I remember
laughing for hours over a story of a
goat that ate a package of salitiz
powders and then took a drink of
water. But since taking the water-
cure my sense of humor has become
impaired.

Athletics or Money.
[Ottawa Journal.]
To some people all the trouble in the
world is due to whisky. To some
people, most of the trouble is due to
gambling. Tobacco is the hugest evil
to a few. Athletics to some, are the
chief cause. And so on. Most of us
are cranks against something, and it
is lucky that we are so many different
kinds of cranks that an average is
compelled which allows some peace on
earth.

DYSPEPSIA

The Most Prevalent and Unpleasant of All Diseases.

Ninety Out of Every Hundred People Are Suffering With Some Form of Stomach Trouble.

Dyspepsia is generally caused by faults in the food. Carelessness and indigestion in eating and drinking; eating too fast or too much, or too little exercise. In these days of rush and worry, many people forget or neglect to pay any attention whatever to their stomachs.

Hasty meals are gobbled without time for proper mastication, or a thought as to the possible consequences of the digestive organs of such unreasonable and unfair treatment.

But there comes a time when they fail. There is a limit even to the endurance of these faithful organs. The symptoms of Dyspepsia appear: Heartburn, Waterbrash, Bloating or Pain in the Chest begin to cause annoyance.

How many invalids can trace the commencement of their physical breakdown to the appearance of these trifling ailments.

It is strange that people will still continue to neglect these early symptoms of Dyspepsia despite the widespread knowledge of their fearful results.

In the light of the unfortunate experience of the tens of thousands who are today suffering the pains of Chronic Dyspepsia, it is not the part of wisdom to ignore the signs and symptoms to correct these symptoms when they first appear.

If they are not corrected they will certainly leave you a victim of Chronic Dyspepsia.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any case of Chronic Dyspepsia, no matter how long standing. But it is not easy and better to check the very first symptoms of the disease.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a specific. They are compounded from the best digestive known to science. If taken immediately after each meal, they will digest the food, and every particle of it, and thus give the stomach an opportunity for rest and restoration.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act directly on the organs of digestion. Toning them up and restoring to them their normal health and vigor.

Since the introduction of penny-in-the-slot meters the total local consumption of gas in certain districts in Berlin has increased by nearly 700 per cent.

It has been proposed to establish in London a chain of "garages," where automobiles may be cared for and operators secured.

2-BARGAIN DAYS-2

Everybody, with the right appreciation of the points of economy, looks forward to these Friday and Saturday bargain days and patronizes them with profit. There's much to interest you in the list for tomorrow. You can buy your groceries here Saturday and at our weekly bargain list prices.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY, AS USUAL, UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK. CLOSED ON MONDAY.

12½c Prints for 5c. 750 yards Best English Prints, fast colors, regular 12½c quality; has never been sold less; 750 yards to clear on Friday and Saturday, per yard 5c	Silks. 800 yards White Corded "Jap." Wash Silks, heavy corded stripes, all pure white, new goods bought at a sacrifice; regular 50c quality, to clear Friday and Saturday, 800 yards, at 39c	Grocery List. 24 pounds of Redpath's Granulated Sugar for \$1.00 26 pounds of Redpath's Yellow Sugar for \$1.00 25 pounds of Best Family Flour for 50c One pair of Jam, peach, plum, raspberry or strawberry, 7 pounds... 50c
12½c Cambrics for 8c. 400 yards Light-Colored English and American Cambrics and Percales, fast colors, 32 to 36 inches, regular 12c and 15c; 400 yards to clear, Friday and Saturday, per yard 8c	300 yards Colored Jap Corded Stripe, Wash Silks, all new, bright colors; regular 50c goods, Friday and Saturday, 800 yards at 25c	Our 25c List Comprises the Following: Three packages of McLaren's Jelly, nine flavors, for 25c One large 4-pound packet of Silver Dust for 25c 1 pound of 40c Imperial Blend Black or Mixed Tea 25c 1 pound of Empire Blend Fresh Ground 30c Coffee 25c 4 cans of Blue Bell Corn and 1 of String Beans for 25c 3 tins of Damson Plums for 25c 2 packages of Granose Flakes for 25c 2 packages Granose Biscuits for 25c 30c House-Cleaning Broom for 25c 1 large bottle Tomato Catsup and 1 bottle Worcestershire Sauce for 25c 3 pounds Mixed Biscuits for 25c 1 pound Lemon, 1 pound Ratafia and 1 pound Crisp Ginger Snaps.
40c Hosiery 9c. 25c and 40c Children's Fancy Colored Cotton Hose, all sizes; Friday and Saturday, pair 9c Ladies' Fancy Lace Hose, black, very special value, at 25c	25c Ribbons 10c. 10 pieces All-Silk Roman Stripe Ribbons, all shades; regular price 25c yard, Friday and Saturday 10c	50c Chiffons 25c. Double-Fold Silk Chiffon, in white and cream only; regular price 50c, Friday and Saturday, per yard 25c
25c Lace Mitts for 5c. Ladies' Silk Lace Mitts, in tan, modes and cream, regular 25c pair; to clear Friday and Saturday, day at, per pair 5c	A Bargain for Men. 25 dozen Balbriggan Underwear, double thread, extra fine finish; sold everywhere at \$1.00 and \$1.25 suit; our price Friday and Saturday, per garment 30c	Children's Muslin Bonnets and Embroidery Bonnets; special at 10c, 15c and 25c
\$1.75 Boys' Suits for 69c. 30 Boys' Navy Serge Suits, blouse makers, military trimmed, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75; to clear, while they last, only 69c	25c Straw Hat 10c. 36 Children's Straw Hats, white and blue, with blue bands, regular 25c; to clear Friday and Saturday, each 10c	50c Blouses 25c. Ladies' Colored Percale Blouses, blue and white stripes; regular 50c; to clear Friday and Saturday 25c
Stamped Denim Table Covers in art shades; former price 50c, special 20c	Stamped Crash Table Covers, former price 50c; special price on these two to clear, each, only 20c	Stamped Linen. 25c and 35c Center Pieces for 13c 5c and 10c Stamped Dollies for 5c

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St. **The Runians Carson McKee Co.** 208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

PREMIER ROSS ADDRESSES GREAT MEETING OF LIBERALS

[Continued from page 2.]

ident, but largely as a result of thought and effort on the part of the government. Mr. Whitney charged Mr. Ross with failing to establish a viewpoint station. The premier pointed out that his letter to Lord Strathcona had brought Col. Dent to Canada, where he purchased 5,000 horses for the British army, spent \$50,000 among the farmers, and raised the price of horses an average of \$10 each, or a total of \$500,000 for the province. "Isn't that nearly as good as a viewpoint station?" asked Mr. Ross. Mr. Whitney's plaint was like the Shakespearean hero who says: "Of comfort let no man speak, But talk to me of graves, and worms, and epitaphs!"

Mr. Whitney's version is: "Of policy, let no man speak (I have none to speak of), but talk of thieves and corruption, and then I will get into power." The premier said he deplored corruption as much as any of the farmers, and urged them to elect the cloud which had for a little while obscured the sun, blind them to present duties.

Mr. Ross then referred to the encouragement of the good roads movement, the reclamation of swamp lands, the levying of the succession and estate tax, and the taxing of the corporations. Speaking of Mr. Whitney's promise to repeal the latter act should he be placed in power, Mr. Ross pointed out that it was the only act out of 5,000 or more passed by the Liberals, which Mr. Whitney expressed an intention of repealing.

ABOUT THE REFERENDUM.
"I have a few words to say now about prohibition and the referendum," said Mr. Ross, and the announcement was greeted with applause. "There is little to say for the subject is a simple and elementary one. The question was a puzzling one to approach. I have been a prohibitionist all my life, and am still. Mr. Ross proceeded by saying that the question was a particularly puzzling one, as he wished to arrive at a solution which would satisfy the prohibitionists of his honest desire to keep the pledges of the Ontario Government, under Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Hardy and Mr. Ross himself, and yet have due regard for the extensive interests affected. The government had no mandate from the people to pass a prohibition law. All the temperance legislation of the past had adopted the principle of the referendum—the Dunkin Act, the Scott Act and the local option act. If it was an- British for the government to enact the referendum, then it had good company in Alexander Mackenzie, Sir John A. Macdonald and D'Alton McCarthy. All the prohibitive legislation in the United States and England had only been made operative by the direct vote of the people. Sir William Meredith, when leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, had just before the provincial election of 1894, expressed himself to the effect that when prohibitive legislation was decided by the Privy Council to be constitutional, it would be the duty of whatever government was in power to pass and put into effect such legislation. Mr. Meredith added, "I think it would be in the interests of the country that any such measure, before becoming law should be submitted to the people for them to say yes or no to it."

The question of majority was also a

M. K. Cowan, M. P.

Mr. Mahlon K. Cowan, M. P. for South Essex, on being called upon to speak, stated that he felt somewhat at a disadvantage in following one of the ablest, if not the ablest orator in the Dominion. He stated that he had invaded several constituencies from Toronto, westward, during the present campaign, and had found a different policy of the opposition in each riding. He had been a regular reader of Mr. Whitney's speeches, and had also perused Conservative campaign literature and had searched in vain for a comparison of Ontario with any other province or country in the British empire, or with any state in the Union in regard to finances. Surely, he went on, the Conservatives might bring some province, or state, or Australian colony to substantiate their claims in regard to the alleged prudence or extravagance of the government. At the time of confederation the Dominion Government assumed the burdensome debts of the provinces, thereby putting them on an equal footing. Now of all the provinces Ontario is the only one that is out of debt, and has a surplus. It is the only province in the Dominion that

has enjoyed a 31-year period of continuous Liberal administration. The affairs of this province had been managed wisely and well. We had been accused of spending more money than we did 31 years ago. It was to be hoped that the Liberal party did increase the expenditure during that time. He decided any Rip Van Winkle policy, which did not recognize the growth, the expansion, the increased needs of the province over what they were three decades ago. In making provision for convicts, for the unfortunate in asylums and for the late who would otherwise be homeless were it not for the charitable institutions, and as well as providing for education, the province had kept pace with the times. It had rightly won its title to be called the banner province of this great Dominion.

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the cry of corruption harped on so much by the Conservative leader. Where there were elections, Mr. Cowan contended, there would be human beings, and where there were human beings, human depravity would manifest itself. He reviewed at length the particulars of the West Egin and North Waterloo cases, and stated that Justice Morgan, appointed by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, and therefore not likely to have been biased in favor of the Liberal party, had exonerated the government of any taint of corruption in the matter.

The meeting was brought to a close with rousing cheers for the King, Premier Ross, Col. Leys and Mr. Hyman, M.P.

"Foot Elm" Eases Aching Feet.

Mrs. John Meyers, Afton, N. B., writes: "I was troubled by aching feet, and could get no relief until a friend told me about FOOT ELM. I tried it and found great relief, and now would not be without it. The experience of Mrs. Meyers is the experience of everyone who uses "FOOT ELM." It has no equal for relieving and curing tired, sore, aching, burning, blistered, sweaty feet. Do not be imposed upon by worthless substitutes. Inset on getting "FOOT ELM." Price 25 cents a box of 12 powders at all druggists, or by mail, A. STOTT & JURY, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

The rotation of a water spout at the surface of the sea has been estimated by Prof. Bigelow as 354 miles an hour, or nearly 81 miles a minute.

The Anaemic Young Girl.
Perhaps she is sixteen. Suddenly she seems to lose strength, her beauty fades because her strength fails, her eyes lose their luster. How her spirit droops! It alarms you, but all this may be corrected quickly. Get her Ferro-China, it is a tonic; it aids the stomach to do its work. Appetite? She'll eat anything and digest it, too. Ferro-China is an absolute specific for the anaemia of young people. Sold only by W. T. Strong & Co.

Ten years ago 10 of every 17 physicians in Berlin did not earn more than \$50 a year, and only 250 earned more than \$2,000. Today the situation is even worse.

ATHLETES, BICYCLISTS and others should always keep HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL on hand. Nothing like it for stiffness and soreness of the muscles, sprains, bruises, cuts, etc. w

Drink Grano Cereal Coffee