

PROBLEMS BEFORE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Secy. Shaw Discusses Some of Them Before Calhoun County, Mich., Lincoln Club.

MANY HAVE BEEN SETTLED.

Universal Prosperity Has Made Great Havoc With Business Morals.

Marshall, Mich., Feb. 11.—Every available seat was taken tonight at the annual banquet of the Calhoun County, Lincoln club, at which former Secy. of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, and Second Asst. Postmaster-General McCleary were the principal speakers. Mr. McCleary, in speaking on "Present-day Problems," devoted considerable attention to the fact that the auxiliary fleet carrying coal and supplies for the battleship cruise to the Pacific sailed under many foreign flags, and he urged the building up of an American merchant marine.

Former Secy. Shaw was greeted with a burst of applause when he was introduced. He said:

SECY. SHAW'S ADDRESS.

The transition from 13 distinct colonies scattered along 10,000 miles of Atlantic and gulf coast, holding under independent grants, with widely divergent views respecting the principles of government, with religious faiths as conflicting as Christianity permits, to a Union comprising 46 states, and extending from ocean to ocean, with one flag and one common aim and purpose, has resulted from a process of evolution, the study of which is most interesting.

The steps we have taken in our short and eventful career were not anticipated by the fathers, and the resultant influences of these steps have never been appreciated by those responsible for them.

The American people have seldom settled more than one question at a time, nor have they been called upon often to settle the same question twice. They have been likewise usually wise in the choice of leaders.

When the question of the preservation of the Union was uppermost, when it was to be determined whether the sovereignty should be vested in the people or in a few men, every one conceded that of all men then living, and of all men who had ever lived, Abraham Lincoln was the best equipped, as well as the most faithful leader of his people. This was not universally acknowledged at the time, but the years have justified the high encomium.

A little later the question of an indestructible form of irremediable paper currency, commonly called greenbacks, became the all-absorbing thought of the American people. That such a question would arise as the logical sequence of a fiat money, was natural and inevitable. Again we were fortunate in leaders.

Subsequently the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver became dominant, and again the people were most fortunate in having as their chief executive a man who never listened to popular clamor, who seldom seemed to care for popular sentiment, and who rarely sought popular applause, and who at the cost of being forsaken by his own party, and quite generally condemned by the opposition, stood and maintained the gold standard in the face of a statistically capable of equivocal interpretations.

CLEVELAND GREAT PATRIOT.

I have never considered Grover Cleveland a great statesman, but he was and is a great patriot, a man with adding convictions, and fearless in his adherence thereto. Of the men who have held high official positions, few have had the courage to stand for a popular opinion, and fewer still have had the opportunity of saving the people from themselves. President Hayes vetoed the free silver bill. Senator Allison prevented another by the "log cabin" and "cider" argument, and Cleveland maintained the parity of all our forms of money against the wishes of probably 80 per cent of the people.

Not under that the twice-defeated candidate for the presidency favors the initiative and referendum. Under such a system we would have gone at one time to a limitless issue of irremediable fiat money, and later to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Either would have wrought irreparable ruin. Truly a representative government is preferred to a pure democracy.

We again chose wisely in 1896. Shops and factories had closed, hundreds of men were out of employment, their families hungry and scantily clothed. The people chose as president the man who had been tried for the task of restoring business confidence and industrial activity, William McKinley. Within two years there was not a smokeless chimney, nor an idle loom within our borders, while the farm product had multiplied in value. From a period of universal stagnation and depression the people sprang to unprecedented industrial activity and corresponding prosperity. Truly we have been wise in the selection of a leader.

When Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office he announced that he would adhere to and follow out the policies of his predecessor. Fortunately, these policies were in full force and did not need to be strengthened. Therefore, within 48 hours, to his lasting credit, he said, the new president was inaugurating policies of his own.

BUSINESS MORALS WRECKED.

Universal prosperity and the sudden acquisition of wealth had wrought havoc with business morals. Love of power, whetted by industrial information, irresistibly to financial methods in some instances most reprehensible. The present administration has been most admirably fitted to the times. Notice has been served, and service has been accepted, that in this country the people are supreme, that the revised statutes of the United States constitute a most voluminous volume which can wisely be

Woman's Nightmare

The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering. Send for free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers. The Graceland Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

AN UTTER ROUT FOR SKEPTICS.

Stampede of Boston's Afflicted To Wonder-Worker From Ohio.

DOUBTERS CALL IT A FAD.

Meanwhile Young Cooper is Emphasizing His Theory Regarding Good Stomachs.

Boston, Feb. 12.—The excitement incident to the remarkable work that is being accomplished in this city by L. T. Cooper, Dayton, Ohio, continues unabated. Many cases of distress of years standing have been relieved by the young man, and his fame has spread far and wide. As a result his headquarters are crowded daily with people coming from all parts of the city and from the surrounding towns within a radius of twenty-five miles.

There seemed to be considerable skepticism at first as to Cooper's ability to do as he claimed, but this feeling is rapidly giving way to one of confidence, in view of the fact that the work he has so far done has been clearly proven to be genuine.

In addition to his work in relieving distress, the remarkable results obtained through the use of this preparation, and now all Boston is apparently mad over the young man.

His headquarters resemble a veritable stampede. Thousands of people are visiting him each day, and the druggists are selling his medicines in enormous quantities.

What seems to make Cooper still more popular is the fact that he practices extensive charitable work, and has already dispensed a small fortune among the poor of the city.

How long the tremendous interest in Cooper will last it is hard to estimate. At present there seems to be no sign of a let up. Physicians claim it to be a fad that will die out as soon as Cooper leaves.

In justice to him, however, it must be said that he already seems to have accomplished a great deal for the sick of this city with his preparations.

kept on the table around which directors regularly assemble, and that in the employment of counsel corporations do well to select men who will see to it that the operations of their clients are kept well within the limitations of the law, lest in their efforts to evade its spirit, they incur the penalties mentioned in the letter.

In our evolution, this has been one of the questions that had to be determined, and in my judgment no president has met the task that has come naturally to his hands with greater courage or more significant success than has Theodore Roosevelt. Fortunate will we be if we drift not away from the high standards of civic and business ethics to which we have attained, and thus make the necessary repetition of lessons which have been taught in message, in legislative enactment and in judicial decree.

Without reflecting upon ourselves, I think we can admit a propensity to indiscriminate praise and indiscriminate condemnation. We do not ordinarily differentiate. We either approve anything which a public servant does, or we condemn him for everything he does. Praise and criticism are alike unusual. There are in the country, therefore, two classes of people, one who approve every act and every trend of the present administration, and insist that the same shall be continued indefinitely and forever, and another, if possible, still more unwise, who condemn everything, and who insist that we should undo at the earliest possible moment whatever has been accomplished. I wonder if it be not possible to defend the wisdom of what has been accomplished, and without retraction or relaxation, give our attention to the solution of the next problem.

Over 300,000 freight cars standing empty on the tracks, 8,000 locomotives white leaded and out of commission, one-fourth of the population of several large cities idle, and for the first time under Republican administration, free soup-houses in every industrial center; the price of farm produce naturally and materially depreciated, furnish an object lesson which ought to produce a measure of sober-mindedness on the part of the American people. So, while I approve of the strict enforcement of the laws, and the enactment of constructive legislation, I believe that we can but believe the time has come to give primary consideration to the restoration of industrial and business activity.

OLD FASHIONED SCHOOLS.

I can illustrate what I mean no better than by relating an incident told me by an eye-witness. Fifty years ago, country boys usually attended school until they were married. Under these conditions, a theological student had been engaged to teach a rural school in Ohio. The big boys became obstreperous, but they were urged to treat the teacher kindly, as he was studying for the ministry. The effect was as one would suppose. They carried him out, they washed his face in the snow, they dipped him in the creek, until he was forced to give up in despair.

A little later, another pale-faced youth applied for the school. The directors told him he could not maintain discipline. He replied that if he failed, it would cost the district nothing. He went to the schoolroom early, and when the pupils assembled, he was at the desk, reading. They looked him over, judged him an easy mark, and commenced pounding their desks and stamping their feet, and kept up an uproar until 9 o'clock. The new teacher then turned the key in the door, put it in his pocket, and called school to order. The rowdies, realizing that if they did not, silence was secured. He then told them that they need not attempt to escape, for the windows were nailed down. Open-

Woman's Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering. Send for free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers. The Graceland Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ening his carpet bag, he took therefrom a revolver, a bowie knife, and a black snake whip, and, after cautioning the pupils not to use their names were called, he summoned John Jones to the floor. With revolver in one hand, blacksnake in the other, and within easy reach of his knife, he gave private lessons. He then ordered John to his seat, and summoned Bill Smith. He knew their names without asking. When he had gone some distance down the line, he told them that they had probably learned more in the morning than in any previous one day of their lives, and as such, perhaps, as it would be wise to attempt to learn in one day. He then advised that when they again came to school, they should attend to their lessons, and make no false motions, and added: "There will be no further exercises today." They never knew whence he came, nor where he went. He had performed his mission, and left subsequent tasks to his successor.

THE MORAL.

I did not inquire concerning the future history of that school, but I know enough of human nature and enough of the history of the world to justify the assertion that if the next teacher was a man without policies, plans or purposes of his own, and merely sought to repeat the policies and practices of his predecessor, he would be sure to fail. He also ruined it if he allowed himself to criticize the work of his predecessor, or if he permitted it to be discredited in his presence. The school was ruined if he attempted to pursue. Without lowering the standard of discipline, there should have been an early reassignment of lessons. It was well, however, if the successor possessed the necessary nerve and courage to limit the punishment and consequent misdeeds, but I think it would have been unwise to have continued the policy of indiscriminate chastisement for offenses committed when the whole school was running wild and with slight, if any, attempt at restraint.

The admitted leader of the opposition party, confident of his nomination at Denver, is just now seeking popular favor by endorsing the unwise policy of a foolish Hebrew king: "My predecessor chastised you with whips; if elected, I will chastise you with scorpions. My little finger shall be thicker than my predecessor's thigh." The position that the knife should be kept ever on the table, the whip regularly cracked up and down the scales, during intermission, and the revolver discharged the moment the school was morning, noon and night. He fails to realize that excessive, too frequent punishment is as subversive of discipline as laxity.

I wish to remind him, therefore, before he completes his third letter of acceptance, that corporal punishment is neither the purpose for which schools are organized, nor criminal prosecutions the end for which governments are instituted among men. Both are necessary at times, but it is never wise to give primary attention to either, for any considerable length of time. It has not been found that governments which persecute penitentiaries, nor are they the families of the chief offenders against our civilization who are now suffering for the common necessities of life, or accepting relief at the "hand of charity." As always, punishment when inflicted, falls severest upon the innocent and the defenseless.

And what are the problems next to be solved? Time will permit reference to but a few, and to these only in the briefest possible manner.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Near the close of a most active and prosperous business year, with a crop worth more than \$10,000,000 just harvested, suddenly and without warning the banks in every large city suspended money payment, not because they had been mismanaged or were in bad condition, but because of a defective currency system. Such a catastrophe would be impossible and unthinkable in any other commercial country in the world. Its repetition should be made impossible here.

As soon as industrial activity is restored, whether it be in the near future or at the end of a quadrennium, our transportation facilities will be inadequate. Within a decade, our railway tonnage has increased 116 per cent, while the capitalization of all freight-carrying roads has increased only 35 per cent. This per cent that has been injected into the grand aggregate of railroad capitalization in 10 years. There is no water, however, in the 116 per cent increase in tonnage. There will be very soon as much need of duplicating the tracks of all our transcontinental and interstate railways as originally there was for single tracks. Our waterways also must be improved, and a ship canal built from the lakes to the gulf. Natural resources are of small value without transportation facilities. Money is now abundant and obtainable for commercial purposes at low rates of interest, but industrial and transportation enterprises are unable to borrow at any price. The restoration of confidence, both at home and abroad, in the stability and security of property rights is a primary essential to the equipment soon to become imperative.

Agriculture has never been as profitable as in the last few years, solely because American labor has found ready employment at relatively satisfactory wages. If agriculture shall be equally profitable in the future, the American artisan must find employment, and that he may find employment, his product must be both transported and marketed. The adjacent islands of South America and the adjacent islands of South Africa and ed. South America consume \$1,000,000,000 per annum of imports, largely manufactures. Of this grand aggregate we furnish approximately 12 per cent. The Pacific ocean washes ports which consume another \$1,000,000,000 of imports, of which we furnish approximately 6 per cent. How to obtain for the American artisan and the American farmer a fair proportion of these markets are problems pressing upon us with ever-increasing intensity.

England, Germany and France each consume about 75 per cent of the output of their shops and factories, and they each search the world with liberally aided merchant marines to find markets for their 25 per cent of surplus. We manufacture as much as Great Britain, France and Germany combined, and depend upon foreign ships to take our 5 per cent of surplus and find markets for it. We pay out as much in wages as all the rest of the industrial world, and 1,000,000 emigrants from the congested centers of the old world annually seek our shores to share this wage. Naturally our factories are multiplying more rapidly than our farms. In the near future we must find new markets for the products of American labor or face problems which no man dare mention above his breath. It matters not the sky under which a man is born, whether in America, Europe, Asia or Africa, if he can secure neither work nor bread he is an unsafe citizen, whether armed with a ballot or with something else. That our people may find employment and therein find contentment should be the first consideration of every patriot.

We are spending hundreds of millions for the construction of an isthmian canal and the great enterprise will be cheap at any cost, provided we place ourselves in position to make use of it when completed, otherwise it will be dear at any price. If it were in operation now its use would be limited to foreign merchant ships, the American navy, and our coastwise trade.

THE NAVY.

We have a navy of which the American people are justly proud. It consists of battleships, armored cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, ordnance, well-trained and brave officers, peerless gunners and well-disciplined and courageous marines. A peaceful squadron has recently been sent to the Pacific ocean, preceded by a fleet of foreign gunboats, floating alien dogs. This im-

NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA

Why External Applications Will Not Give Permanent Relief and How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure These Troubles.

Lack of blood is almost always associated with neuralgia. One medical authority has defined neuralgia as "the cry of the nerves for better blood." This is true because the nerves receive their nourishment through the blood. Build up the blood, the impoverished nerves are fed and the neuralgia pains disappear.

Thus it is seen of how little permanent benefit a local or external application can be in the treatment of neuralgia or sciatica, which is a form of neuralgia. It also shows how exactly suited to the cure of neuralgia and sciatica is such a remedy as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which acts BOTH on the blood and the nerves. Besides their direct action on the nerves, which affords temporary relief from the sciatic pains, these pills build up the blood, enabling it to give proper nourishment to the nerves, and prevent the further development of the disease or a return of it, so long as the blood is kept rich and red.

Mrs. George Henderson, whose address is R. F. D. No. 1, Wynantville, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., says:

"A few years ago I strained my left hip by a fall and later was troubled for nearly a year with sciatic rheumatism. The pains ran from my left hip down to my heel and were so terrible that I had to scream when trying to walk."

"My doctor didn't do me a bit of good and I told him I was going to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pills braced me up from the start and within a month's time I could walk some and without pain. I took the pills a while longer and have never been troubled with rheumatism since. I can now work as well as anyone."

The great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills lies in the fact that they actually make new blood and this carries health and strength to every portion of the body. The stomach is strengthened, the nerves are strengthened and every organ is stimulated to do its work.

Your druggist sells them or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

perative but hired service will cost \$31,000,000 every 60 days. And a declaration of war preceded the expedition, which could not have been foreign vessels could not have been purchased. Battleships without coal are as worthless as without guns. If all the powder mills in the United States were to work 24 hours every day for 30 days, the product would last our navy but two hours. I am told on the best of authority that at least one of our European rivals can produce as much powder in one day as which the United States can produce in 12 months. These facts are well known to the naval authorities of Europe and Asia as to the naval department of the United States, and concerning them both are silent.

BENTON AND SUMNER.

It is said that when Tom Benton was walking down the steps of the Capitol at the close of 30 years of public service, he met Charles Sumner ascending, and said to him: "Young man, you have come too late; all the great problems have been solved." Ah! Benton was mistaken. Sumner lived to help solve some, wisely in part and perhaps in part unwisely, many have been solved since, others are upon us now, and the sky is lurid with their approaching. God grant that we may hold fast all which we have wisely done, and move forward to the accomplishing of the new tasks which in times of evolution are brought to our hands. Let the question that this is a nation never again be raised; let the question

of a resort to irremediable paper money or the free and unlimited coinage of silver never again be suggested; let it be known now and for all time that in this country we have no sovereign but law, and to its mandates the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the employer and the employee, are alike amenable and to its protection are all equally entitled. In the making of new laws let us adhere to the Anglo-Saxon policy of strengthening the weak places, perfecting that which is found to be good, eliminating that which is found harmful, and in all things that are liable to disturb or disrupt move with great caution. Somewhere between the extremes of unrestrained business and commercial license and a system of strict statutory requirements governing every conceivable business transaction, there must be a happy mean. That we may thereby attain must be the wish of every patriotic citizen, and to that end must be given the best efforts of every loyal American.

AMENDMENTS TO ALDRICH CURRENCY BILL

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senator Aldrich called up his currency bill today and formal amendments made by the finance committee, which were adopted by the Senate.

Senator Burnett of Nebraska inquired concerning the provisions for the distribution of funds by the secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Aldrich replied that if the currency provided should not be needed in one state it could be apportioned to another state in the same section of the country.

Inquiry was made by Senator Doolittle whether the provision in respect to railroad bonds as security for currency circulation could include bonds of roads other than those operated by steam.

Mr. Aldrich replied that if the roads are interstate roads they should make reports to the interstate commerce commission.

Mr. Bailey said there was, "in his opinion, no doubt that the bill does exclude interurban electric roads."

Mr. La Follette had read amendments he intends to offer. They provide that no bond of a railroad should be accepted for security for currency unless the face value and cost of repurchasing the railroad shall have been ascertained by the interstate commerce commission, and currency issued on such bonds shall not be more than 75 per cent of physical value of the road on which the bonds are based.

Notice was given by Mr. McLaughlin of an amendment he will offer limiting the amount of currency to be issued on any bonds to the par value of the bonds.

Senator Lodge offered an amendment providing that bonds of the railroad companies should be regularly and continuously for five years next preceding the deposit of its bonds the interest due on all its bonds, can be used for currency issues. That amendment, he said, would allow the use of bond of roads that have not paid dividends on stock. This would permit the use of the bonds of a number of southern railroads which are now excluded.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Daniel's amendment was referred to the finance committee. A change was suggested by Mr. McPherson of North Dakota requiring the secretary of the treasury to determine the "actual value" of the bonds offered for currency circulation instead of the "market value."

Senator Lodge gave notice of an amendment including among the bonds available for currency issues the bonds of the Philippine Islands government, the city of Manila and the railroads of the Philippine Islands, the interest of which has been guaranteed by the Philippine government.

An extended discussion was precipitated by Senator Heyburn of Idaho on a parliamentary question concerning the propriety of the adoption of the committee amendments as a part of the bill. Senator Aldrich, however, insisted that such action would in no way hamper the senate in amending the bill, and the Democrats expressed their approval with that method of procedure.

All committee amendments were incorporated in the bill except those declaring the valuation to be fixed by the secretary of the treasury of bonds



DR. T. FELIX COURAUD'S

ORIENTAL TOILET POWDER

AN IDEAL, ANTISEPTIC TOILET POWDER FOR INFANTS AND ADULTS.

This is an exquisitely perfumed, antiseptic toilet powder. It is a household necessity for the nursery and toilet. It keeps the complexion clear and preserves the velvety softness of the skin. It should be used daily after bathing, giving a delightful and refreshing effect.

Prepared by
F. T. HOPKINS, N. Y. City,
Proprietor of
COURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM.
For sale by
WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO.,
No. 4 Main St. By the Monument,
SALT LAKE CITY.

to be accepted as a basis for currency circulation and the provisions in relation to railroad bonds.

The senate, at 5:04 p. m. adjourned.

TEN FIREMEN HURT.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Ten firemen were injured, one probably fatally, by the explosion of a gasoline tank of an automobile while fighting a fire in a garage here today. The men were on a ladder, almost directly over the automobile.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

That of Violet Gould from Death to Life Imprisonment.

Monte Carlo, Feb. 11.—The death sentence against Mrs. Violet Gould, who with her husband, Vere St. Leger Gould, was convicted of the murder of Emma Levin here last summer, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

THREE KILLED, EIGHTEEN INJURED ON SO. PACIFIC.

Portland, Or., Feb. 11.—Southern Pacific passenger train No. 14, the Seheridan local, was wrecked tonight near Forest Grove, 29 miles from Portland. Three were killed and 18 injured.

The dead:
John McDonald, McMinerville, Or.
Mrs. J. E. Bates and baby, Forest Grove, Or.

BIG CACHE OF DYNAMITE DISCOVERED

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 11.—Concealed under the house at 1534 West street in this city, formerly occupied by Mrs. Isabella Martin and "Baby John," her son, a box of dynamite 12 by 14

inches was found this morning by Sheriff Barnett, Deputy Sheriff Bert Brown and Detective Hodgkins, who went to the house to investigate statements made on the witness stand at Weaverville yesterday by "Baby John" in his confession charging his mother with having made a bomb with which to kill Police Justice George Samuels.

The statements of the boy were sent to Sheriff Barnett by Dist. Atty. E. J. Hall of Weaverville, where the woman and child are on trial for arson.

"Baby John" said that the dynamite would be found in the house, and that his mother had planned to make many bombs with which to commit a number of murders. Her plan, he said, was to make the bombs and then have the boy place them where they would kill the victim selected.

MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Redding, Cal., Feb. 11.—The mysterious explosion that wrecked Judge Ogden's residence in Oakland on March 19 of last year was explained yesterday in Weaverville by "Baby John" Martin, who confessed to Dist. Atty. Hall that he fired the fuse that set off the dynamite at Judge Ogden's home. He acted under instructions of his mother, Mrs. John Martin, who he said was displeased with Judge Ogden, because he influenced Judge Sergeant in making an adverse decision in her suit for insurance.

Most disgusting skin eruptions, scrofula, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Purifiers is a cleansing blood tonic. Makes you clear-eyed, clear-brained, clear-skinned.

Quick Shine Shoe Polish contains no turpentine or acids, gives a satin finish. Will not rub off on the clothing. Manufactured by the Quick Shine Shoe Polish Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Dealers supplied by Salt Lake City and Ogden jobbers.

LOG CABIN IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS BORN.

For several years the famous log cabin shown in the picture was stored away in a Connecticut cellar, the property of a showman. Now it has been restored to its original old Kentucky home in Hardin county, and the farm on which it stands has been converted into a national park.

King of All Cough Medicines



Mr. E. G. Case, a mail carrier of Canton Center, Conn., who has been in the U. S. service for about sixteen years, says: "We have tried many cough medicines for croup, but

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

is king of all and one to be relied upon every time. We also find it is the best remedy for coughs and colds, giving certain results and leaving no bad aftereffects. We are never without it in the house