

## Provincial Parliament

Debate on Emergency Supply  
Lasted Nearly Whole of Yesterday's Session.

Leader of the Opposition Asks  
for a Statement Regarding  
Public Works.

Lengthy Discussion on the Liquor  
License Bill Took Place  
Yesterday.

Victoria, Thursday.

At the opening of the sitting of the House this afternoon Mr. Speaker called attention to the ruling he had made on the previous day on Mr. Martin's point of order, as to the procedure in moving the adjournment of the House in order to bring up a question. He had said that a quorum of the Legislature was ten, but in point of fact it was nine. Mr. Martin thought that nine was more than was necessary, he thought that four was enough.

After the presenting of petitions, the hon. Minister of Finance, in committee of the whole, moved the adoption of the vote to provide the emergency supply asked for in His Honor's message on Tuesday.

Mr. Martin said the vote was a very necessary one and he would not oppose it. He even thought the hon. Minister of Finance had not asked for enough to meet the legitimate requirements of the administration. It was important that the government should be put in possession of funds to carry on the business of the country. But while agreeing as to the necessity of the vote, he thought it was only right that the House should not leave the government to spend the money as they thought fit. The government should tell the House for what urgent public works the money would be spent, as it might be debated, and it would be of no use to discuss after the work was done. He assumed there would be no difference as to salaries, but the government might summarily settle the question of public works. He had heard rumors that important public works had been promised through the province. This was highly improper, if true, only those works that they cannot get out of doing at once should be done. No doubt the work had been neglected, but it was unfair under the guise of urgency and possibly to favor friends of the government to begin. It was the prerogative of the House to say where its money should go. He would be disposed to give more if he knew just how and where the money was to be spent.

Hon. Mr. Turner agreed with the leader of the opposition in what he had just said. It was an unprecedented occasion in British Columbia for such a vote, the circumstances had never arisen before, but it was evidently necessary to pass some such appropriation. At times such as these the supplies and there were many rather tedious formalities, but he did not object to the safeguard thus given, even if it were a somewhat circuitous form. Still the need existed to provide for present expenditure. Always before the House had met in the middle of the financial year and the estimates were passed before the old appropriation was exhausted. Now the 30th of June had passed and there was no money. Strictly speaking they could not legally pay out anything except on special warrant. If everything were put through it would be a rather tedious affair. The estimates might not be passed before the middle of August, and in that case he agreed with Mr. Martin that he had perhaps asked too little. He would be quite willing to furnish the hon. gentleman with a statement of how the money would be spent. But after fixed charges which had to be met there would be little left to account for as there was some \$40,000 to be paid on work authorized by the late government and by the Session government. This would leave about \$15,000 or \$16,000 for urgent public works.

Mr. Martin—If there were works to the extent of \$40,000 authorized there would be the appropriation or the special warrant to pay for it.

Mr. Turner—But it will all have to come out of the \$150,000 for the time as there are no other funds, and the works must be paid. He had only asked for one month's supply as he hoped to have the supply bill passed in time. The present vote would only barely enable them to get through the month until the supply bill passed.

Mr. Martin—The hon. gentleman has not answered my principal point, as to where the money for public works is to be spent. That is the important thing for the House to know.

Mr. Turner—The amount left out of the vote would be applied to roads in the Kootenay, below Sloan lake, on the Cariboo road, all absolutely necessary to be gone on with, and others which he could not put on memory name, in various parts of the province, but all of that character and urgent. He pointed out that so small a sum as \$150,000 was not very important.

Mr. Martin still insisted on a rough estimate being furnished so as to show that new work was going on, on which he might afterwards be discussed. He still claimed there would be \$30,000 available for public works, and that a statement of some kind should be furnished. The Comox road was covered by the famous \$4,000 order-in-council.

Mr. Turner—That was not enough. Mr. Martin did not object to what was spent on that road as he had been over it, and it ever a road was put in shape it was that for all the money spent on it for years was useless owing to a gap of 200 feet which rendered the road impassable.

Mr. McPhillips said the ministers were responsible to the House and it was quite proper to trust them with the amount without asking for a statement.

Mr. Martin asked that the House get

a rough statement of what they themselves had undertaken.

Hon. Mr. Wells said he had ordered roads in Slokan at Nelson and Revelstoke to the amount of \$12,000.

Mr. Martin said—Let us confine ourselves to that amount for works and \$138,000 of the grant for fixed charges. The hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works had said he ordered these works. If so he had grossly violated the laws of the land by his action. Or what was it for the Minister of Finance to ask for a vote if the Commissioner of Lands and Works could go and spend it without a sign of authority? It was a mere formality to vote a supply. There was no point on which representative houses in British territories were more particular as on that touching their right to deal with their own money. I do not want to seem factious, but the government should tell the House about what they proposed to spend on public works. He had been told that under this guise the government was doing works of necessity of which was debatable. He did not think he was asking too much, just a general statement.

Mr. Hunter thought there was nothing unreasonable in the request of Mr. Martin. He thought if the Commissioner of Lands and Works had quietly dropped out of his seat when the discussion started and gone to his office he could by this time have given all that was necessary. It would not take half an hour to get it all, and he was quite prepared to wait all the hon. gentleman went and read a statement, and he was sure the leader of the government would have no objection. He thought Hon. Mr. Wells had gone to Kootenay as if the rest of the province revolved round the Kootenay, which he assured the House was not the fact. There were other parts of the province which might have seen in Cariboo had he taken it trouble to visit that locality that need repair. He did not propose to see the important Cariboo district neglected. He thought the hon. Minister of Finance should tell what they were going to spend in Cariboo.

Mr. Green appeared as the apologist for the Commissioner of Lands and Works, and defended his action in giving out public work, and incurring liability was only to take advantage of the weather, which he said was merely tentative, and to get the work under way until it could come before the House.

Mr. Turner and Mr. Martin continued the debate, the former comparing the action of Hon. Mr. Wells to Mr. Martin when the Comox road grant was made.

Mr. Brown thought the speakers had wandered away. The point was that no new works should be begun without the authority of the Governor-in-council, which was very different from one man acting on his own authority. Another point was the asking for a vote without giving particulars. This was not in accord with the principle of constitutional government. The House should not establish a dangerous precedent.

Mr. McPhillips—Let us not waste time. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Wells connected the debate as far as he was concerned by stating that he had submitted what he thought should be done to the ministry before taking any action. His action compared very favorably with that of predecessors who had spent \$1,700 in his constituency without authority whatever.

The motion passed after a good deal more of the same sort of debate.

### Bills Dealt With.

Mr. Eberts asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Supreme Court act, also a bill to amend the Jurors act. These were received and read a first time and placed on the order paper for second reading at the next sitting.

Mr. McPhillips's Shop bill was read a second time and discussion postponed for a second time and will reach the committee stage at the next sitting.

At the request of Hon. Mr. Turner, Mr. McPhillips allowed his labor bill to stand over for a week, Hon. Mr. Turner saying he wished time to consider it.

Mr. Price Ellison's bill to incorporate the Western Telegraph and Telephone Company was sent up to the private bills committee.

### Resolutions.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Turner it was resolved: That the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the present session be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Mr. R. Smith's resolution, as follows, was also passed: That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the grievances of certain settlers within the E. & N. railway belt as outlined in a report from Dominion Commissioner Rothwell, now on file in the Attorney-General's office.

### Government Answers.

R. Smith was informed that the canners had applied for police protection on the Fraser river in the present trouble, that protection was asked because of reports of intimidation and the possibility of breach of the peace; that 25 specials were employed; and that in the government's opinion there was no reason for keeping special police there in order to prevent a breach of the peace.

In answer to Mr. Tatlow, the Provincial Secretary said that it would be necessary to inquire into the state of the Vancouver city voters' lists before moving to cancel them.

The Attorney-General, replying to a question of Mr. Gardin, said it was only within the past few days that information had been received that the Naturalization act had been amended, and it was only hearsay. The government will, however, have due inquiry made and correct any abuse in naturalization of Japanese recently arrived in this country.

Mr. McPhillips was informed that a judge of the Supreme Court would be sent to Atlin this summer; that certain owners who availed themselves of the privilege of the statute to refuse to make detailed returns of their holdings to the government inspectors of the Union Colliery, operated by the Union Colliery of B. C. Ltd., and the Well-

ington Colliery, operated by R. Dunsinuir & Sons; and that the government had under consideration the amendment of the act so that the owners will not be permitted to prevent publication of details.

To another query of Mr. McPhillips, the Attorney-General replied that the title the government had to the ground upon which the Nanaimo court house is built was a perpetual lease from the Vancouver Coal and Land Company, at an annual rental of \$80, with option of purchase at any time for the sum of \$2,000.

The hon. Minister of Mines assured Mr. Clifford, in answer to a question, that it was the intention of the government to rigidly enforce the regulations regarding the holding of interests directly or indirectly in placer or mineral claims by officials in the districts in which they are employed. As to amending the Placer Mining act as regards the size of claims and so as to prevent jumping, these matters were not as yet decided on but would under consideration.

The Attorney-General told Mr. Clifford, in answer to a question, that a judge would be sent to Atlin about the end of August, and that a recorder and constable were appointed for Porcupine district.

When the motion to adjourn the House came up Mr. Martin again reminded the government that they had promised to work hard and hasten the session as much as possible. It wanted yet more than an hour at six o'clock, and he thought they should wait with some of the bills in committee, instancing the Liquor License bill, which was an important one and likely to take some time to discuss.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said he had been ready to go on with that and other bills, but had let that stand for the request of members. He had, however, arranged that this bill would be taken up on Friday.

Hon. Mr. Turner reminded Mr. Martin that the ministry had a great deal of work to do, besides the sittings of the House, and it was to clear away some of that they wished to adjourn at that time. He assured the leader of the opposition that it would expedite the session more to let them carry out their arrangements than to insist on continuing that sitting.

The House then adjourned.

### Notices of Motion.

Mr. Hayward will on Monday next move: That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a standing committee on agriculture should be appointed.

Mr. Tatlow on Tuesday next will ask the hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: Is it the intention of the government to introduce special legislation to encourage the manufacture of wood pulp, and to revise the schedule of charges for water used to create power for said manufacture?

Mr. Helmecken will move on Tuesday next: That an humble address be presented by this House to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he may the Dominion government that while this House is of the opinion the Dominion government is fully impressed with the strong claims of this province entitling this province to representation in the Cabinet of the government of the Dominion, that the Dominion government respectfully submit that effect should be given to such representation by the Dominion government, by the appointment of some representative from this province at an early date.

Mr. Hayward will on Monday ask the government:

1. Is it a fact that the provincial police have been patrolling the Fraser River and Gulf of Georgia for the purpose of protecting licensed fishermen from intimidation?

2. Was there any communication with the Dominion government as to their affording protection to licensed fishermen on the Fraser River and Gulf of Georgia? If so, what was the reply?

### Private Bills.

Petitions for the introduction of private bills must be in by July 30th, and the bills must be presented not later than the 9th of August. All private bills must be reported from the private bills committee by August 16th.

The private bills committee meets on Friday, at 10 o'clock, to consider the petitions of the Vancouver and Victoria charter amendments; the Chilkat Pass Railway and Navigation Company; the Kamloops and Atlin railway; the Kitamaat Caledonian Company; the Lake Bennett Railway Company.

On Wednesday, August 1st, the private bills committee will consider the petition of the Western Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company. On the same day the petition of the Vancouver and Westminster Railway for incorporation will be considered by the railway committee.

### Victoria, Friday.

The Liquor License Bill was the topic on which the House held a very lively debate this afternoon, though the relevancy of much of the discussion might be called in question, and indeed the Speaker was several times forced to reprimand members that they were wandering far afield from the matter in hand.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the bill, explained at some length the differences between it and the act of 1888 and 1890. Formerly a new application for license had to be accompanied by the signatures of two-thirds of the resident householders of the town, village or settlement, and as these terms were not defined in the act it was never certain whether the petition conformed to the letter of the law. To clear this up the terms were defined in the act submitted. It was also provided that applicants did not require to attend the meeting of the householders in person as formerly. The radius within which it was necessary to get signatures to the application was now to be three miles instead of five. A graduated scale of fees had also been made for a locality of upwards of 200 inhabitants the fee being \$200, upwards of 100 and not exceeding 200, \$100, and for less than 100 the license to be \$50. The number of commissioners was also to be made three in place of two as hitherto. The Attorney-General also said he would, when in committee, ask to have several minor amendments introduced.

Mr. Martin said that as the Attorney-General had not in any way referred to the act of 1890, he possibly should not make any criticism of the present measure, but it was practically the same as the former act, which had been referred to in the recent campaign. "But," continued Mr. Martin, "as he has not referred to those matters in any way now, do not feel like saying anything more as to the part he took in that campaign, but I must say something as to what was said by others and in the press of the province. There was probably no bill more criticised than the Liquor Act of 1890. It was 'crude, ill-judged, ill-advised,' etc. And now the House is asked to pass a bill almost identical with that of his which members opposite had condemned on the hustings and which newspapers had attacked most violently. The act of 1900 changed the law but little, the changing of commissioners and of license rates in localities less than 50 inhabitants, the rest being about the same. He would admit that when the act came to be enforced by the constables there was some dissatisfaction, for when the constable had to certify that there were but 50 people in a locality he at once certified that there were more if there were more. The trouble was when people who had been getting off with a \$50 license by saying there were only 50 people in the community had to pay \$200 when the constable certified that there were more than 50. It was once said 'that Bad Man Martin' had increased the license, when as a matter of fact it had not been increased at all, but these parties had been getting off light for years because they had a pull. He instanced Ashcroft and also Esquimalt, saying that he supposed at no place had there been a bigger howl than at the latter. The law was all right. The administration of it had been bad for years. After all, the vital change was the change from the old system of two commissioners. There had been cases in which it had worked badly to appoint but two where one of them let his personal feelings bias his decisions, and the change would obviate that objection. While the bill proposed changes in the act of 1890, it also changed the system of light for years because they had a pull. He instanced Ashcroft and also Esquimalt, saying that he supposed at no place had there been a bigger howl than at the latter. The law was all right. The administration of it had been bad for years. After all, the vital change was the change from the old system of two commissioners. There had been cases in which it had worked badly to appoint but two where one of them let his personal feelings bias his decisions, and the change would obviate that objection.

Mr. Martin rather excitedly interrupted the speaker and demanded to be told to what legislation the member referred. The leader of the opposition said he knew the reference was to the Alien Act and the eight-hour law.

Hon. Mr. McBride said he apologized for touching the hon. gentleman on the raw. He had been trying to treat him with as much consideration as possible.

Mr. Martin—It is a dastardly thing for the Minister of Mines to attack me in such a manner.

Hon. Mr. Prentice—Mr. Speaker, is "dastardly" in order? I was called to order for that and "dastardly" is not.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Oh, that is mild from the gentleman who has just taken his seat.

Mr. Speaker—This whole discussion is out of order.

Mr. McBride concluded his remarks by saying that the conditions suggested by the leader of the opposition would impose great hardships on a very deserving class of public-house keepers, those who kept small way-side houses such as on the Ashcroft trail. The hon. leader of the opposition came to British Columbia and dumped down his acts in the middle of the session with very little reference to the conditions surrounding them. With reference to Esquimalt, he was the adviser of the government when, after the passage of the act of 1890, the government had refunded to certain individuals of that place half the amount of license collected. This government would try to avoid such crude methods by drafting a bill which would be adapted to the conditions.

Mr. Oliver wished to apologize in advance if he should from unfamiliarity get out of order in his remarks, and proceeded to refer to statements of the Minister of Mines at meetings in the late campaign.

Mr. Speaker suggested that the matter had better be left to the committee, but Mr. Martin contended that it was most pertinent, and Mr. Oliver proceeded to say that he failed to find any justification in the bill for any statement made on the platform regarding the act of 1890 by the Hon. Minister of Mines.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Never mentioned it.

Mr. Speaker again called for order.

Mr. Oliver—Mr. Speaker, I submit that it is rather hard on me to make me conform to the strict interpretation of the rules of the House after the lax manner in which it has been applied to the other speakers.

The debate concluded then, and the second reading passed, the bill being set for consideration in committee at next sitting of the House.

The Notaries Bill was passed in committee, and comes up for third reading on Monday; the Trustees Bill, Jurors Bill and New Westminster Relief Bill also got their second reading, and were advanced to the committee stage.

The Evidence Bill was considered in committee on its second reading, and will receive further attention before being reported, as there was some difference of opinion as to the jurisdiction of the province and Dominion in the matter of protecting witnesses in giving evidence.

Routine Business.

The petition of Jno. Irving and others for a bill to incorporate the Pacific & Green Bay, the Vancouver & Lulu Island railway by Mr. Helmecken, and the Grand Forks and Kettle River railway by Mr. Gardin.

Leave to introduce the following private bills, which had been before the committee, was granted, and the bills were read a first time:

"Vancouver, Northern & Yukon, Mr. Gardin; Vancouver city charter, Mr. Gardin; Kitamaat Caledonia Co., Ltd., Mr. Clifford; Chilkat Pass Railway & Navigation Co., Mr. Hall; Lake Bennett Railway Co., Mr. Clifford; Rock Bay & Salmon River railway, Mr. Gardin; Diocese of New Westminster, Mr. Tatlow.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved, on the consideration of the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, relative to supply, that the supply be granted. He also moved that the House go into committee of the whole on Tuesday to consider it.

Mr. Rogers moved: That an order of the House be granted for copies of all correspondence and tenders in connection with the contract for keeping open for travel that portion of the Cariboo trunk road between Cottonwood and Barkerville during the winter season of 1899 and 1900.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Companies Act, 1897.

The House adjourned and will not assemble until 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The members were invited by Mayor Hayward of the city of Victoria to be

present at the reception of the Governor-General.

Questions Answered.

Mr. Gardin asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works the following question: Whether the government will, at an early date, take into consideration the desirability of conveying to the City of Vancouver all of the rights vested in the government to the tidal flats and foreshores of False Creek and that part of Coal Harbor lying west of the park bridge?

The Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows: "The government has already had this matter under consideration, and has decided to convey to the City of Vancouver all rights to the foreshore and tidal lands at False Creek and that part of Coal Harbor referred to."

"Legislation will be introduced this session vesting these properties in the corporation of the City of Vancouver for city purposes."

Mr. Curtis asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance the following questions:

1. For the financial year ending 30th June, 1900, what were the receipts for ordinary revenue purposes—

(a) From cash in banks and in hands of government agents at end of prior financial year?

(b) From loans negotiated, specifying such loans?

(c) Borrowed from banks?

(d) From all other sources?

2. Also, what were the expenditures for ordinary purposes during said year, and what, if any, indebtedness incurred during such period remained unpaid at the end of such financial year?

3. Also, the amount of cash at the end of such financial year to the credit of the province, available for payment of ordinary liabilities?

The Hon. Mr. Turner replied as follows:

1. (a) No cash in banks on 30th June, 1900; there was an overdraft of \$1,159, 165; cash in hands of agents, \$44,000.

(b) Net proceeds from loan, "Loan Act, 1899," \$1,540,357.

(c) \$100,000 (temporary overdraft).

(d) Cannot be determined; returns from agents not all in.

2. The returns for the financial year not having been complete, the total expenditure cannot be given. The unpaid indebtedness approximates \$45,000.

"The accounts for the financial year not having been closed, the amount cannot be accurately stated; it may approximate \$25,000."

3. Notices of Motion.

Mr. Stables will on Tuesday next move that an order of the House be granted for a return of all hydraulic leases granted since 1st January, 1898, in the Atlin district, with names of lessees, dates of application, name of creek or river, with location of ground on it covered by such lease, also name of applicant and leases still in abeyance or withheld; also, return of applications for water leases, number of inches applied for in each case, those granted and those in abeyance.

On Monday next Mr. Curtis will ask leave to introduce a bill intitled "An Act to amend the 'Mechanics Lien Act.'"

Mr. Tatlow will on Tuesday next ask the Hon. the Provincial Secretary:

Is the intention of the government to cancel the present very unsatisfactory list of voters in the City of Vancouver electoral district?

Mr. Hunter will move on Tuesday next:

That an order of the House be granted for a return showing, in detail, all fees, allowances or disbursements received, paid or made by the returning officers, or their subordinates, in respect of the general elections in the Cariboo district in the years 1898 and 1900.

On Monday next Mr. Helmecken will ask leave to introduce a bill intitled "An Act relating to employment of works carried on under franchises granted by private acts."

On Monday next Mr. McPhillips will ask leave to introduce a bill intitled "Mortgages, Legal Costs Act, 1900."

Also to move, in committee of the whole on bill (No. 15) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Companies Act, 1897,'" to add a section.

Mr. R. Smith will move on Tuesday next, the consideration of the unsatisfactory nature of the present act intitled "An Act to provide for the formation, from time to time as disputes may arise, of council of labor conciliation and arbitration," chapter 109, revised statutes, 1897, to accomplish such purposes as expressed in title, and in consideration of the labor disputes occurring repeatedly which ought to be immediately settled for the public good, and inasmuch as such an act would involve the expenditure of public moneys and cannot therefore be presented to this House by any private member, that this House urge the necessity of such provision as above as soon as practicable.

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