

TROUBLED TRANSVAAL.

How the Difficulties Originated—The Aggrieved Uitlanders Fail to Support Dr. Jameson.

Story of a Gallant Fight Against Tremendous Odds—South African Situation.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—From despatches from Johannesburg, which have been delayed in transmission, the following summary of the situation in the Transvaal has been prepared:

For a long time the Uitlanders of the Transvaal have been complaining of the treatment to which, though outnumbering them, they have been subjected by the Boers. They have been compelled to contribute practically all the revenue of the republic, yet they have no representation or voice in the government. The Boers claim that as the Uitlanders are mainly Englishmen and outnumber them that if they gave them full representation they would soon outvote them and make the republic a British colony. Initiations having been made to Dr. Jameson, administrator of the territory of the British Chartered Company that the British in the Transvaal were ripe for revolt. Dr. Jameson made preparations for a raid upon Johannesburg, mustering on the Transvaal border about 700 men with plenty of ammunition, but little food. A letter was then sent him by the Uitlanders asking him to go to the assistance of the patriots who were in danger at the hands of the Boers, and on Monday, December 30, Dr. Jameson's force crossed the border, and it would seem without the knowledge of the Uitlanders of Johannesburg, cut the telegraph wires behind him to prevent his being ordered back by the British government. At Krugersdorp he expected to meet reinforcements of two thousand soldiers on the following day, December 31, there was intense excitement at Johannesburg, people hurrying into the town from the mines and suburbs. The central committee of Uitlander citizens constituted themselves a provisional government for the town and announced that ample provision would be made to defend it. The provisional government at once established itself and sent an ultimatum to the government of President Kruger, at Pretoria, which proposed a conference at Pretoria on the following day, Wednesday, but the committee appointed by the new government hesitated to go to Pretoria without safe conduct. By this time the news that Dr. Jameson had crossed the border had reached Johannesburg, and his arrival at that place was expected hourly.

Meantime the Boers who appear to have been fully aware of Dr. Jameson's proposed raid, were prepared and gathered together a force of 5,000 well equipped and excellently trained hunters. The Uitlanders becoming alarmed, numbers of them left town during the night in bands of 20, and were assisted by Dr. Jameson to melt away. Later the committee of the provisional government sent the following communication to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony: "We have information that a large body of Boers has been commanded to immediately attack Johannesburg and shoot on sight all who have been concerned in the agitation. Affairs are so critical that we ask you to intervene to protect the rights of citizens who have long agitated legally for their rights." This caused a hurried exchange of cable messages with the home government, and everything possible was done to call back Dr. Jameson, but in vain. Eventually, however, the committee of the provisional government of Johannesburg went to Pretoria and had an interview with President Kruger on Wednesday evening. The president, after listening to the complaints made, promised to redress their grievances, give the Uitlanders representation in the government, and to withdraw the ultimatum. The committee of the provisional government, however, was not satisfied with the promises, and thus removed any further cause for raising men to support Dr. Jameson. In the meanwhile the provisional government retained control of Johannesburg. Germans, President Kruger, during this time joined the national union, represented by the provisional government, and their example was followed by Afrikaners in general, by Australians and by the mercantile association, but while President Kruger agreed to grant the main demand of the committee of the provisional government, he imposed terms upon them which aroused the indignation of the people of Johannesburg when the delegation returned and reported the result of its mission. In effect it was claimed that the only thing which prevented further uprising was the issuing of an imperial proclamation forbidding all British subjects in any way to assist Dr. Jameson. General Joubert, while guaranteeing the safety of Johannesburg, if the town was kept quiet, intimated he would do nothing more severe than to send a message of protest against the Transvaal government occurred.

The Americans at Rand held a meeting at which they telegraphed President Kruger, that while they were greatly in sympathy with him, they could not help him unless he granted the reforms demanded by the Uitlanders. The Rand Germans also held a meeting and sent a deputation to assure President Kruger of their sympathy and loyalty, although they supported the demand for reform in the administration of the Transvaal. They also called Emperor William asking him to lend his pressure to bear on Great Britain in order to prevent her interfering actively in the affairs of the Transvaal. Despite the pacific attitude of President Kruger toward the Uitlanders, the news that Dr. Jameson was fighting his way toward Johannesburg raised such a storm of indignation against the lukewarmness of the provisional national union, that a second representation was sent to President Kruger, demanding that Dr. Jameson's column be allowed to enter and leave Johannesburg unmolested, also that the government of the Transvaal agree to pay a war indemnity for the expenses incurred in the demonstration against the regime of President Kruger.

Naturally this request received no attention from the Transvaal government and the work of suppressing the insurrection continued. Fighting between the Boers and the invaders commenced soon afterwards, near Krugersdorp, where the Boers occupied a strong position. The British (Dr. Jameson's) force was commanded by Sir John Willoughby, assisted by Major Gold Adams, of Matabele war fame. In addition to the strong position they occupy, the Boers outnumbered the British at least six to one. But, although the British were exhausted by a long night and day march without food, having expected to be met by the Uitlanders in force with all supplies necessary, they only suffered a slight reverse, losing nearly 200 men. The Boers, however, also captured twelve prisoners. The British forces then moved southward with a view to outflanking the Boers, but the latter massed in great numbers near Krugersdorp, and the British had to fight hard, Wednesday. The British had to fight hard all night so they reached Valkontein, which is about six miles from Johannesburg utterly exhausted; their supply of cartridges was about gone and the men were nearly on the verge of starvation. In spite of this Dr. Jameson's freebooter's fought stubbornly until noon against a force of about 4,800 Boers surrounding them. Then the ammunition being nearly used up, they were compelled to surrender. The white flag, however, was not hoisted by order of Dr. Jameson. According to the best estimates about 150 of Dr. Jameson's followers were killed, and about fifty wounded. The prisoners captured by the Boers numbered about 500, who were taken to Pretoria. Among the wounded was Capt. John Charter, Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry in the Bechuanaland police service, who has since died. Dr. Jameson was not wounded. He will be tried by court martial, and may be shot or hanged, although having saved President Kruger's life in his capacity as a physician, he may escape with a less severe penalty, especially as the Boer loss was only said to be three killed and five wounded.

When Dr. Jameson's forces were fifteen miles away from Johannesburg on Thursday, the report of his coming and of the hard fighting going on reached Johannesburg and caused the wildest excitement and dismay, as it was judged they would be overwhelmed on account of the fact that the Uitlanders had not sent the reinforcements of 2,000 men with ammunition and food which he expected at Krugersdorp, without which he could not be expected to fight his way to Johannesburg in face of the 5,000 skilled Boer marksmen. The utmost indignation was expressed against Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, to whose proclamation enjoining the British subjects to refrain from assisting Dr. Jameson has attributed the failure of the Uitlanders to muster at Krugersdorp, though it is doubtful if they would be able to do so under any circumstances so well prepared and equipped as the Boer forces. In any case, "Dr. Jam," as Jameson is popularly known, is regarded as a martyr.

There was some show of getting together a force of Uitlanders in defiance of all central, but not many volunteers were got together.

The correspondent of Reuters had a talk with Dr. Jameson and Sir Willoughby after the surrender, Thursday last. Dr. Jameson said: "We simply failed owing to the lack of expected support. Although our allies failed us, we might yet have escaped, if the railroad had been destroyed, as the Boers, as well as ourselves, were without ammunition until an engine pulling several truck loads of ammunition and supplies arrived for the Boers. That settled it; we had neither ammunition nor food."

It was evident to the correspondent that Dr. Jameson was honest in thinking the Uitlanders were in the greatest danger from the Boers, and the correspondent says he plunged in at the risk of his own life and reputation in order to make an attempt to rescue them. Popular feeling in favor of Dr. Jameson is running very high. The Times, for instance, says: "The march will remain a glorious tradition for the Anglo-Saxon races."

A despatch received by the colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday, says the arms and ammunition of the British Chartered Co.'s forces at Bulawayo have been placed in custody of the representative of Great Britain.

In spite of all this agitation, however, there is absolutely no truth in the sensational story that the British government is hurriedly drafting troops to Cape Town. First there is no necessity, as all the troops necessary could be drafted in Cape Town from the neighboring British colonies, instead of from Bombay or other parts of India.

CABINET SPECULATION.

Premier Bowell's Recent Colleagues Will Explain Their Course in the Commons To-day.

The Ministers Need Not Seek Election on Reappointment Within Thirty Days.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—There has been a large influx of members of both houses to-day, and naturally the political outlook has been discussed from different standpoints. Early this morning the Premier sent an acceptance of the resignations of the seven ministers who were in bloc on Saturday. This led Sir Mackenzie with seven colleagues, to wit: Sir Frank Smith, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Messrs. Costigan, Daly, Oulmet, Ferguson, and Prior.

Sir Mackenzie's course will be decided after the members of the party get together to consider the situation. When the Commons resumes to-morrow Sir Adolphe Caron, as senior minister, will lead the house and after making a short statement on the party, get together to consider the situation. When the Commons resumes to-morrow Sir Adolphe Caron, as senior minister, will lead the house and after making a short statement on the party, get together to consider the situation.

To-day the seven ex-ministers forwarded a communication to the Governor-General giving their reasons for resigning; and they have, it is understood, secured his permission to make this statement public. Possibly a short debate may follow and the adjournment agreed to.

The cabinet was in session for a couple of hours or more this afternoon, when considerable business of a routine character was transacted. One appointment was made, namely, E. J. Hart, to be minister of the interior, and the board in succession to the late Senator Murphy.

This evening Premier Bowell had a friendly conference with Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Sir John Carling and Mr. Geo. Taylor, M.P., the chief Conservative whip.

Mention of the name of Sir Charles Tupper the Elder as the likely successor to Sir Mackenzie has brought under discussion the policy as to a new outside parliament being summoned as Premier. It is pointed out that twenty-four years ago Hon. Oliver Mowat came directly from the position of vice-chancellor for Ontario, to be premier of the province. After accepting the office he secured a constituency, and was elected and took his seat. Chief Justice Meredith's name is mentioned as a possible premier should Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., accept the responsibility.

To-day Premier Bowell temporarily resigned the vacant portfolios as follows: Bowell, acting minister of finance; Caron, acting minister of militia; Costigan, acting minister of trade and commerce; Daly, acting minister of justice; Oulmet, acting minister of railways; Ferguson, acting minister of agriculture.

With reference to the ministers who have resigned, they could accept office again and not have any appointment. They were not more than thirty days elapsed between the date of their resignations and their resumption of office; but, as in the case of the historic "double shuffle," each would have to resign his office and accept another portfolio than that which he had vacated.

THE PRESIDENT TOO PREVIOUS.

He Did Not Intend to Make a Threat Against Great Britain Regarding Venezuela.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Mr. Henry Norman, special commissioner of the Daily Chronicle, cables his paper from Washington as follows: "The many utterances of the American press prove the truth of my assertions that all the American opinion is earnestly opposed to the acquisition of the Venezuelan matter, except with reference to a binary line made up by the British government. I know there is sincere regret and dismay among all right-minded people here that a more conciliatory disposition was not manifested by Lord Salisbury in regard to the general principle of arbitration."

"If the British government should show a kindly disposition towards this principle I believe it would be greatly welcomed by the people of this country. So far as they are being any loss of prestige to the British government in this course it would make me more hopeful that the principle of arbitration will find expression in a contented settlement. Two might arise. The present moment is a golden one to secure American good-will. Can England afford to lose it? Can England afford to take a step and see no way, then let them reflect that his attitude is identical with that fatal one which lost Great Britain her American colonies more than a century ago. The American people are eagerly listening for some word from him. The cost of it would be slight and the gain colossal."

CAMPOS RESIGNATION DENIED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to the Times from Madrid says that the report that Captain General Campos has resigned is denied in official circles, also the report of the capture of Havana.

U. S. BATTLESHIPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The new U. S. battleship Indiana sailed from the League island navy yard on her maiden voyage this morning. She goes first to Newport for torpedoes and gun cotton, and will then formally join Admiral Duce's fleet at Hampton Roads. After the great battleship has been ceremoniously received by her sister ships of the squadron she will go to Port Royal, S.C., to be placed in the government drydock. The Indiana's sister ship, the Massachusetts which is being constructed at Grampus shipyard is nearly completed, guns and one turret being taken to sea and the other two being pushed at the Washington navy yard, and men are working 24 hours a day on her. She will be finished by Jan. 15. Her sister turret is being made by the Bethlehem iron works. She will not be finished before late in the spring so that her official trial will probably not take place until June or July. The Oregon, the third battleship of the Indiana class, is being built at San Francisco and is about the same stage of completion as the Massachusetts. These three ships were contracted for nearly five years ago.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

DUTY TO THE DOMINION.

Should Lead the Conservative Party to Form a New and Strong Government.

Untrue to Its Past if It Fails to Perform the Patriotic Task Presented.

(Special)—Editorially the Toronto Mail says: "There is a report that Sir Mackenzie Bowell is endeavoring to fill the gaps in his cabinet, but again another statement leads to the conclusion that the Premier will abide by the decision of the caucus. Whatever the result, Sir Mackenzie Bowell's attitude, which has been courageous and dignified throughout, will be commended by those who view the situation with an impartial eye."

"It can certainly be said that the Conservatives have, both in and out of the house, men who are of a higher order of strength to their party. There is to-day material at Ottawa for half a dozen better administrations than any one Mr. Laurier could possibly form. It is the duty of the party in caucus to make good use of the present overturn and give us its best. This duty is pressing upon it for patriotic and not at all for partisan reasons."

As the Conservative party saved Nova Scotia from the Liberals, the Liberals would have taken that province out of the Dominion; as it saved Quebec when race agitation threatened to alienate us, practically saved Canada to the Empire when Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright proposed to discriminate against Great Britain and in favour of the United States, so it must, and no doubt will, by the exercise of a conciliatory influence upon the people, save us not only from the booting evils and commercial disasters which Liberalism threatens, but also from the perils of religious hatred to which its leader is endeavoring to expose us. There is a patriotic duty upon the Conservative party to perform, and it will be untrue to its past if it fails at this moment to apply itself unitedly and with energy to the work."

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST.)

INGERSOLL, Jan. 6.—Wm. McLure, the man who was scuffling with Irwin Caldwell here on New Year's day when the latter fell and met his death, was arrested on Saturday and placed in the Woodstock jail.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—There was a very exciting municipal contest in the city to-day for the mayoralty. Alderman Shaw represented the straight Conservative interest, while ex-Mayor Fleming was favored by the Reformers, Methodists temperance people, those in favor of the aqueduct scheme and the general women vote. The latter was elected by 1,700 votes. All the aldermen who were in favor of the aqueduct scheme, to bring water by canal from Lake Simcoe, were elected by large majorities.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—(Special)—A cold wave reached here on Saturday and the bay is frozen over hard for the first time this winter. A good deal of skating took place there yesterday. Last night the thermometer ranged from six to ten below zero. To-day it is milder and a heavy fall of snow is blocking the street railway system, delaying trains and causing the greatest inconvenience to traffic generally.

Fire destroyed the building of the Royal Canadian yacht club yesterday this morning. The building was worth about \$8,000.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 6.—(Special)—The leaders of the opposition are enthusiastic over the prospects of the elections. Candidates have been nominated by the Conservatives in North Brandon against Attorney-General Sifton, and to oppose H. C. Graham in South Brandon. The school issue is dying out, and it is the general policy of the Greenway government which will be tested at the polls. There is also a great change of feeling on the school matter.

Premier Tupper may be defeated in the Canadian election, a strong man, having secured the Patron nomination. OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—(Special)—Great satisfaction is expressed here at Col. Prior's re-election; and Victoria will probably have cause to congratulate herself upon the results of to-day's contest.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 6.—(Special)—Much satisfaction is expressed in Conservative circles here to-night at the news of Mr. Prior's election in Victoria, despite the bitter opposition reported. In view of recent events at Ottawa it was feared that a temporary loss of confidence in the immediate future of the party might defeat the popular Colonel.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—A horse and dump cart ventured too near the edge of the cliff below the Falls and fell over the bank. The cart, being the heaviest, went down ahead and fetched up on a young elm half way down the cliff. The horse went tumbling down the bank a hundred feet further, where he landed all right save for a few scratches on his legs. A shelter has been built for him at the foot of the bank, where he will be fed and cared for until he can be rescued with a boat. The cart remains suspended in mid-air upon the trees.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—At the continuation of the preliminary investigation into the charge of conspiracy to murder Mrs. Harry Hyams, Dr. Temple testified that Mrs. Harry Hyams, whose evidence was wanted by the crown, is in his private hospital. He stated that she was unable to attend the court and it was decided to take Mrs. Hyams' evidence at the hospital to-morrow.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—The nomination for the South Wentworth vacancy in the Ontario legislature has been fixed for January 17 and the election a week later.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 7.—(Special)—To-morrow the formal nominations of candidates for the legislature will be made in all the Manitoba constituencies, Dauphin

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

General Campos Hopes to Reopen Communications Lately Broken by General Gomez.

Important Documents Relating to the Cuban Cause Submitted to U. S. Congress.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—It is stated that General de Campos hopes to re-open communication with Batabano and re-inforce the strategic line between that port and this, lately broken by the incursion of Gomez' army into the western province of Pinar del Rio. By strengthening this line Campos hopes to pen Gomez in the west and break his communication, cutting him off from re-inforcements and supplies, and eventually defeat him. Gomez, however, is apparently oblivious to the ambushade prepared for him, and continues to advance further west, cutting the line of British railway connecting Havana with Pinar del Rio, raising way stations, burning telegraph offices, tearing up tracks, blowing up bridges and surprising the small government garrisons along the line of march, despite the proclaimed plan de Campos for an offensive campaign. The strengthening of the fortifications about Havana goes steadily on. In addition, it is said ambushades are being placed in the outskirts of Havana.

Havana has not yet fallen, but it is surrounded so completely and all means of communication are so abruptly cut off that the inhabitants feel the uneasiness and apprehension of being in a cage. Even so slight an incident as the explosion of a torpedo in front of the Corona cigar factory last night and the trifling fire which it kindled were sufficient to throw people into a fit of consternation. The terror was added to by the advent of refugees from the South who were fleeing to Havana for safety from the incinerated plants and dwelling destroyed. These incoming boats and stations on both the insurgents are ravaging the provinces, of the pitiless cruelty of non-sympathizers with their cause which is sufficient to heighten the terror of the Havananos. One of the most striking features of these messages was that the water works at Vento which supply this city had been threatened by the insurgents with dynamite, and were likely to meet the same fate of annihilation as the light-house at Cabañas, a seaport town of considerable importance on the northern coast. Many attempts have been made during the past 24 hours to reopen communication by wire with the ports and stations on both the North and South coasts, but they were ineffectual, as the rebels successfully interrupted all mediums. General Valdez and Col. Arizon have withdrawn their forces from the outlying territory to the vicinity near the city of Pega. General Marin has moved his forces from Colon into the province of Havana. This marks the concentration here of Spanish troops for the final struggle. The arrival of reinforcements from Spain is anxiously awaited.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senor Estrada Palma, minister plenipotentiary of the provisional Cuban republic; Don Pedro Quezada, secretary of the Cuban legation, and Horatio S. Rubens, legal adviser of the Cuban Junta, came here to-day for the purpose of laying important information before the congressional committee lately appointed to secure facts concerning the actual situation in Cuba. A number of important documents will be placed at the disposal of the committee. Among them are official records showing the exact strength of the Cuban army in the field, the names and descriptions of the towns and hamlets in Camaguri which are held by the Cuban forces, entire districts which are in complete and undisputed possession of the civil officials of the Cuban republic. These friends of the Cuban cause are able to make a vigorous effort to secure government recognition of Cuban belligerency.

THE FINANCIAL STRAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The World to-morrow will publish the following telegram from a well known banking firm: LONDON, January 6.

The World, New York: In answer of your telegram of the fourth, we beg to say that under ordinary circumstances we would never venture to offer an opinion of an financial questions which are under discussion by a foreign government and its legislature, but we are always ready to give our advice on any practical issue when called upon to do so by those who have power to act upon it. When there was a financial crisis in the United States, we made an offer for a 3 per cent. gold loan, and failing, congress giving the necessary power to enable such an issue to be made, we undertook with others to place a number of four per cent. coin bonds. As you have now done us the honor of asking our opinion, we must tell you very frankly that in our judgment the severe financial situation at present is chiefly caused by the political crisis, and as soon as the American and English governments have satisfactorily settled the question of the financial strain will be considerably relaxed, if it does not altogether disappear.

N. M. Rothschild & Co. say: "Until this boundary question is arranged we do not believe that either the European public or capitalists will take any American bonds for investment and we believe that although a certain number of people on this side of the Atlantic have signified their intention of taking a share in a syndicate to be formed in New York they have only done so in the belief that at the present moment they would obtain terms which would enable them at once to resell the bonds in America. When the political crisis is over, and it is finally established in the minds of all men that the good feeling and understanding which exists in the hearts of America and England is beyond doubt, and is acknowledged and ratified by the two governments, then will be the time and opportunity for America to supply the British capital. We offer no suggestions now this is to be accomplished. It is for the interests to decide between themselves. All we can say is that good feeling exists among our people on this side, and we are sure that your patriotic efforts that it exists on the other side of the Atlantic."

ENGLISH FIRE INSURANCE COS.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Data made up from the reports of the New York State superintendent of insurance, based on the possibility of war with Great Britain shows an immense amount of British capital invested in New York State in the insurance business alone. The total gross receipts of the foreign fire insurance companies in the State of New York for the last year were upwards of \$43,000,000, and the amount of cash premiums received was over \$41,000,000. During the year 1894 the foreign insurance companies doing business in this State had deposited with the State insurance department a capital of \$4,600,000, and their reports filed with the superintendent of insurance showed gross assets of \$57,472,478.75. The gross liabilities for the same period were \$38,180,089.64, and during the year the foreign companies received from premiums the enormous sum of \$41,400,808.25. Other receipts were \$1,853,300. The total disbursements during that period by the fire insurance companies was \$36,128,216.32.

"PEACE, GOOD-WILL AND TRADE."

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The following cablegram was received to-day at the New York Chamber of Commerce: LONDON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New York. A special meeting of the council of the London Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon and unanimously passed the following resolution: "That the council of the London Chamber of Commerce heartily appreciates the pacific spirit of the New York Chamber of Commerce in the interests of peace, good-will and trade between kindred peoples. (Signed) Murray, Secy. L. C. of C."

MEDALS FROM BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The first business in the House to-day was the adoption of a joint resolution authorizing Lieut. Sydney D. Jordan of the fifth U. S. Artillery and Capt. E. C. Carter, assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, to accept medals from the British Government.

FOR SALE.—Tenders will be received for the purchase of the Betherington Farm, being Lot No. 107, on Official Map of Conroy, containing 250 acres, more or less, about 110 acres are under cultivation, well fenced, with buildings and stock included; also about 200 acres of bush lands adjoining the farm, can be divided to suit purchasers. Parties tendering will state whether for the whole 450 acres, or for the 200 acres of cleared land and part of the bush. Tenders to JOHN MURDRELL, Sandwick, P. O., up to February 8th, 1896. By order of the Executors. J. S. LINDSAY

IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK WHAT WOULD HE DO? HIS FOUR OF A KIND BITTERS

His Four of a Kind Bitters

College

Caribboo

College

Caribboo

College

Caribboo

College

Caribboo

College

Caribboo

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE SICK HEAD

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