SIR A.T. GALT

CANADA AND THE IRISH QUESTION

moch apathy, and he might even add the word ignorance, in regard to the colonies of the empire. Frequently in the press they saw it spoken of as if the increase of prosperity in a country like Canada or Australia would naturally result in their becoming independent. Now, the colonies did not like that. Oclonies did not believe that that ought to be the polley of this country. They believed that the policy of what the development of their strength, should be to draw them closer together—that the self-government which they spipped, and the development of their strength, should be a source of inture strength to this country. And in the colonies there was a certain amount of danger. There was a sense of isolation. The colonies had no share in the government of the Empire. They governed the strength of this country. And in the colonies there was a sense of isolation. The colonies had no share in the government of the Empire. They governed the strength of this country. And in the colonies had no share in the great questions that came up for discussion. For instance, in the question of peace and war, which was one that might carry desolation that the colonies had no share in the great questions that came up for discussion. For instance, in the question of peace and war, which was one that might carry desolation that the province of Lower Canada, now the great questions that came up for discussion. For instance, in the question of peace and war, which was one that might carry desolation. The province of Lower Canada, now the great questions that came up for discussion. For instance, in the question of peace and war, which was one that might carry desolation of the Empire of peace, that it was not the script of peace and war, which was one that might carry desolation. The colonies had no share in the great questions of the script of peace and war, which was one that might carry desolation of the script of the colonies, they had no word in the great question of the script of peace and war, which was one that might carry

COLONISTS DESIRED TO MAINTAIN THE CONSEC-TION.

They were loyal beyond all question; and whenever an occasion arose where they could show their devotion to the interests of the empire at large, they were ready to do it. The self-government which had been guaranteed to them had increased their attachment, and stimulated their progress and their wealth. They were now absorbed in the development of their vast local resources, almost to the ex-clusion of everything else. But he admitted that a change in that respect was probably not very far off. They saw in the case of Canada that it was semi-national now. Its Canada inat it was semi-national now. Its claims in that respect were recognized by the Imperial Government. There was never any interference; the bond of union was one of mutual attachment. But he rather doubted whether a mere bond of sentimental attachment was strong enough. They wanted to have an alliance of imperial interests. They wanted to have some subjects in which they were true partners, in which they would share the losses and the gains. (Applause,) There was one reason why a country like Canada should not desire separation. What was the future it would give them? They would become an insignificant independent country; the mere plaything of the powerful nations of the earth. It was far better to continue an integral portion of the Empire than to pander to a mistaken cry for independence. What would be the effect on the United Kingdom itself? The colonies were the best field we had for the surplus labor and capital of this country. His Lordship had truly referred to the condition of, he was afraid, a large mass of the people of this country. They were getting crushed out of the various employments by which they lived. They had to look abroad, and there was no part of the world to which they could look with such confidence as our own colonies for their future home. claims in that respect were recognized by the

IT WAS NOT A SEPARATION.

which they could look with such combeness as our own colonies to their future home.

IT WAS NOT A SEPARATION,

not emigration in the sense of severing all those home ties which Roussen, at any rate, had such a all the sense of severing all those home ties which Roussen, at any rate, had such a ration of their old native country, and, as he knew perfectly well, formed the closer and most indimate relations with friends they had left behind. They were the best outsomers of this country. The statistical returns published monthly by the Board of Trade showed unquestionably that of all parts of the world, and of all the inhabitants of the world, and of all the inhabitants of the sent their fellow-countrymen at home. The emigration which had become a necessity of the compite which required it, and the consequence was an additional size and they could very well spare to those portions of the Empire which required it, and the consequence was an additional size of the country would be the result? They would por a friendly or an unfriendly one. Putting said those reasons, which he thought in themselves were very strong material grounds for desiring to maintain the colonies in connection with the Chief Roughom, he might sent affect the properties of the search and a consequently her indend and the great Indian Empire, which was the boast of them almost and the great indian Empire, which was the boast of the future of the properties of the proporties of the majors and the great Indian Empire, which was the boast of the future of the proporties of the proporties of the proporties of the subject of the proporties of the country three desirable nor necessary that any change of the nature of copyration chould take place. It would be proceeded, be useless to speak of any obtained in the system of government of the country three desirable not proceeded, be useless to speak of any obtained in the system of government of the country three desirable not proceeded, be useless to speak of any obtained in the system of government of t

sequence sought escape from the deadlock by, to a certain extent, sacrificing their independence for the sake of their efficiency. As to the grand committees, it appeared to him that the logical result of them pointed to the delegation of the legislative powers of the House of Commons to a single committee of the House. They pointed, in his judgment, to

Then there was the question of the House. They pointed, in his judgment, to LOCAL SELY-GOVERNMENT.

Then there was the question of the county of the county franchise and a redistribution of seate—aquestion, which, he pointed out, would probably be made the occasion for renewed agitation in Ireland, seeing that country had once members than equal to the county franchise and a redistribution of seate—aquestion, which, he pointed out, would probably be made the occasion for renewed agitation in Ireland, seeing that country and the relation of the County franchise and a redistribution of seate—aquestion, which, he pointed out, would probably be made the occasion for renewed agitation in Ireland, seeing that country for the count

THE IBISH CLAIM FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT, a principle involved that would tend to the great advantage of the people at large. He did not believe that the statesmen of this country were unequal to the difficulties of such a task. On the contrary, he believed that the difficulties which they now were encounterling were greater than any that would follow the attempt to solve the problem. (Applause.) They had examples too, before them. They had the great example of the United States, the German Empire, the Contederation of Canada: they had sise the Dutch Republic, the Swiss Confederation—in fact there were abundance of examples in the present day where countries had had to consider these very subjects, and where they had found a successful solution. The truth was the Empire was growing beyond the present system, and he hoped that as the necessity for further changes came, those changes might seek a direction which would give vitality and permanence to the British Empire. (Applause.) THE IRISH CLAIM FOR SELF-GOVE

A ROOM OF WONDERS!

And well the visitors may say so, for the room was derk, so dark you could not see a hand before your face. Yet plain and distinct, shedding a beautiful soft rudiant light, emit. ting neither heat, electricity, phosphorous nor odor, were a number of crucifixes, statues of the Blessed Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Apostles, and numerous other religious objects, prepared by Messre. J. R. Maxwell, whose advertisement on page three is worth 28 tf reading.

MONTHLY BANK STATEMENT. During the month the circulation was decressed \$2,779,000 to \$33,722,000 by the return to the banks of currency sent out during the fall for the purchase of the crops. The total liabilities on January 31st were \$147,040,000, a decrease of \$2,700,000. This

into the mire. The water quickly permeated the entire mine, drowing all anable to get these similar named articles. If their originates the rising water caught them.

crawling could the miners escape. The water rose noiselessly, and the first warning to many must have been the chilling sensa-tion of water trickling along the pathway in which they lay on their backs at work. A break occurred once before about the same place. There is not the remotest possibility

of reaching any of the imprisoned men alive. Journ, Ill., Feb. 18 -General gloom and despair have settled over the miners at Diamond. The number drowned is definitely fixed at seventy-four. The greater part of the families who suffer are of foreign birth, and have been in this country but a short time. The cause of the disaster is said to be that an experienced man was not kept at the bottom of the shaft, whose duty would be to watch the pump and sound an alarm in case of danger. Thomas Daily, a new hand, stood at the post, and when he saw the water gaining on him, instead of sounding an alarm, he rushed to the top of the shaft to see if the pumps were working. Upon his return he found the water up to his waist. He then directed the driver to run back and escape by the air shaft and yell to the men as he ran, and did what he could himself. He saved one boy, all he could reach, and then ascended and sounded the steam whistle. It is thought that with the present pumping arrangements a will take 25 days to pump out the shaft. No money or efforts will be spared to recover the bodies of the men.

Statements of revenue and expenditure for 1881-82.
OTTAWA, Feb. 15.

The total debt of the Dominion on the 30th June last was \$205,365,291, against \$199,861,-532 at the same date 1881. The assets of Canada in 1881 were \$155,395,780, and in 1882 \$153,661,650. The total expenditure in 1881-82 was \$27,067,103, against \$25,502,554 in 1880-81. The receipts in 1882 were \$33,-383,455, compared with \$29,635,297, in 1881. The extraordinary receipts (comprising loans and open accounts) were \$23,038,016. The total expenditure on capital account in 1882 was \$7,257,032, distributed as follows :-

Intercolonial Bailway \$ 585,568 Canadian Pacific Reilway 4,589,075 Prince Edward Island Ballway.... Public Buildings, Ottawa..... 37,314 Welland Canal..... 603.402 Lachine Canal..... St. Lawrence Canals..... Ottawa Canals Murray Canal..... St. Peter's Canal..... Land and Cable Telegraph Lines.. 33,635 Dominion Lines 511,882

These expenditures have been entirely provided for by receipts derived from the sale of Dominion Lands to the extent of \$1,744,456, and by surplus revenues, which, including payments made for investments for the several Sinking Funds, aggregate \$6,316,351.94.

During the year the Government received from the Canadian Pacific Rallway Company the sum of \$4,600,000, being the equivalent of the proceeds of \$5,000,000 of land grant bonds at 92; out of which, during the same period the company earned \$2,032,200 by the construction of 221 miles of the prairie section at the rate of \$9,200 per mile.

During the year over \$4,000,000 of debt, bearing high rates of interest, have been retired, but, on the other hand, the Dominion note circulation has increased slightly over \$1,250,000, and the balance at credit of depositors in the Government savings banks \$5,931,989.69, viz.: from \$15,836,672 to \$21,-768,661.69. Investments were made during the year of \$4,725,926.67, the greater part consisting of sums placed at interest with various chartered banks.

The Sterling Exchange purchased during the year amounted to £2,240,903, and the discount below par on the purchase of the same was \$63,830.66, this would represent an | tin-plates there have been sales of I.C. cokes average purchase during the year at the rate at \$4 50 to \$4 75, and I.C. charcoal is quoted

puty Minister recommends the creation of a Canadian Consols.

DOMISION PROPERTIES. A schedule of Dominion properties show the total value of works under control of the different departments as follows :-Department of Bailways and

Canals..... Railways..... \$ 69,821,360 17,443,179 Department of Public Works... Militis and Defence..... 3,555,024 Interior Indian Affairs... 141,000 65,000 Marine and Fish-2,873,318 eries Agriculture..... 8,405 Justice..... 193.985 113 075 Inland Revenue... Secretary of State. 27,233 Post Office..... 24,474

Total.....\$135,004,995 INTERCOLONIAL BAILWAY. The following is the Intercolonial Railway account for 1882:— REVENUE. Passenger traffic...... \$ 651,296 Total.....\$2,079,262
WORKING EXPANSES. Locomotive power......... 684,191 Maintenance of way and works.... 469,134 Station expenses.....

Total.....\$2,069,657 Excess of Revenue.....\$ The excess of working expenses over re-celpts on the Prince Edward Island Ballway WAS \$90,992.

General charges...... 162,134

Car miloage.....

7,510

The total expenditure for 1881-82 was \$27, 067,103, and the total estimates \$27,305,453.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine coal, sometimes rising within 12 or 15 feet another; but as they know their preparations frozen herring, \$1.25 per 100, and smoked of the surface. It was so at the point where have no merit, they resort to the most unof the surface. It was so at the point where have no merit, they resort to the most un-

the break occurred. The galleries are principled means of selling them by getting low and narrow, and only by painfully slow a name as near as possible to Eclectric. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signa-ture of Northeor & Lyman, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TURBDAY, Feb. 20, 1883.

Though the money market is a shade easier it is uncertain how long it will remain so. The position may be quite changed tomorrow and consequently the stock market keeps very dull and uncertain, brokers not wishing to advise either way for the present. The interest rate for call loans to-day 7 per cent and the discount rate for mercantile paper was 7 to 8 per cent. Sterling exchange keeps dull at 87 to 9 premium for 60-day bills between banks. 91 to 91 counter, and 91 to 97 demand. Currency drafts on New York are a shade stronger at 1 to f premium.

The stock market this morning was even duller than it was yesterday. Very few shares were sold and those were at lower prices. The Canadian Pacific bonds were quoted at 974 to 1004. Canada Central bonds were quoted at 102. Dominion Abattoir stock was firmer at 80 to 95. St. Paul & Manitoba Bailway stock was quoted at 133½ to 133½. Richelien Steamboat stock was very strong, and closed at noon at 67½ to 68½, and Telegraph closed at 1221 to 123. Canada Cotton closed at noon at 102 to 110, and Dundas Cotton at 1021 to 107.

Stock Sales.—50 Montreal 2072; 50 Com merce 1341; 2 Exchange 160; 50 Richelieu 68; 50 St. Faul & Manitoba 1341; 50 do 1331. In New York Sterling Exchange sold at 4 83 and 4 86.

British Consols sold in London to-day at 102 716 money; 1025 account, 42's, 1143; 5's 105. Erie, 361; 1llinois Central, 1471.

Afternoon Sales.—100 Bank of Montreel 2074; 150 Commerce Bank 1344; 100 Bich & Ont Nav Co 68; 25 do 674; 10 Mont Gas Co 186; 50 St. Paul 1344; 15 Dundas Cotton Co 105; 200 Northwest Land Co 56s.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1 p.m.—Stocks were 252,821 lower. Am Ex 901; C 8641; D&L 1182; 73,521 lower. Am Ex 901; C 8641; D&L 1182; D&R G 43\(\frac{3}{4}\); Erie 35\(\frac{1}{4}\); H & St Jo 40; prid 655,809 7,136 481\(\frac{2}{4}\); L B 107; M C 90\(\frac{1}{4}\); M O P 49\(\frac{1}{4}\); N P 745; prid 79\(\frac{1}{4}\); N Y C 124\(\frac{1}{4}\); St P 90; N P 93; W U 80\(\frac{1}{8}\); M W U 80\(\frac{1}{8}\);

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The wholesale trade during the past week has been only moderately active. In dry goods, quietness is still the prevailing feature. The importations of foreign goods has been large, and the supplies have been pressed on retailers to such an extent that they can scarcely carry the load, so we are informed in reliable quarters. In other departments we do not hear that competition has been brought to such a dangerous pass and the general condition of trade is much healthier. The stringency in money has checked business to a certain extent for the time being, but funds will be easier in March

and the restraint will be removed.

IRON AND HARDWARE-As far as pig iron is concerned prices for spring delivery favor the buyers' interest. Sales of some of the loading brands have been made for spring shipment on the basis of about 12s freight from Glasgow to Montreal. On spot there have been sales of car lots of Gartsherrie at \$27.00, of Calder at \$26.00, and Eglinton at \$23.50. Langloan and Summerlee are also quoted at about \$26.00. Scotch warrants are cabled at 47s 4d. Bar iron is quiet but steady at \$2 15 to \$2 25, as to quantity. In of about 8 4.5 per cent. The profit on the at \$5 50. A fair enquiry exists for inget tin, with business reported at 24c, and ingot copper has changed hands at 19 c. Nothing is being done of any note in Canada plates. Speiter is quiet at 430, and lead at 44c. London cables quote tiu at £93 23 6d, and Chili bara at £65s 10a. GROCERIES. - Yellow and granulated sugar

have been in fair demand at the late advance Granulated has been placed in large quantitles at 83c, and in jobbing lots at 95 to 98c the marker closing to day with quite a buoy ant tone. In raw sugars there has been an advance of 9d to 1s in the markets of growth, while in England an advance is reported for Greenock re fined. The New York market is also firm and higher. In molasses the feeling continues dull and prices are quoted 46c to 47½c
Barbadoes, Trinidad 43c to 44c, and Oubs 32c
to 33c. Syrups remain quiet. In fruit dealers report a very circumscribed business. Valencies being dull at 75c to 75c for round quantities. Currents show no material change, values ranging from 640 to 7c for Provincials us to quantity and quality. In other kinds there is little or no change. Teas are beginning to develop signs of improvement, and we hear of a firm shipping from this city about 400 or 500 packages of low grade Japans ranging from 1210 to 20c, to New York, which shows that a better market exists there. There is also some enquiry for Naga Saki teas at 17c to 18c, and an improved business is mentioned in the finer grades of Japans. We hope this is the beginning of better things in the ten trade, which has passed through a remarkably protracted period of depression. There has also been a little better movement in coffee, several good-sized sales of low-grade Jamaica having taken place ut 8½c to 9c. Bio has also changed hands in considerable quantities at

890 to 9c. LEATHER, HIDES, &c.—Boot and shoe manufacturers report a very active business, some having been compelled to work over time in order to fill urgent orders. In leather there has been a rather dull week in sole, but prices have not been changed. A large busi ness has transpired in splits, sales being reported of some 20 tons on p.t., but said to be at from 22c to 24c, and at 270,355 the low prices ruling, buyers manifest more disposition to take hold. There has also been some trading in waxed upper, a round lot selling at 35c. A fair amount of buff and pebbled have been placed among the sales, being a lot of 200 sides pebbled at 13c to 14c. Green butchers' bides continued quiet at 7c, 6c and 5c per lb for Nos. 1, 2 and and Western salted hides are slow sale at ast week's rates.

FISH AND OILS.—A good volume of business has been done in fish, values of which keep very steady. Beyond a few small sales of Newfoundland and Halifax A at within range of our quotations, very little can be reported in cod oll. Lingetd oil has advanced 3d in England. Other kinds remain unchanged. In naval stores there is no change. Labrador herring, \$6.50, other kinds, \$4.50 to \$5.50; No. 1 green codfish, \$7.25, and large draft, \$7.50 to \$8; dry cod, \$6.25 to From the main galieries narrow spurs or of their own medicines they would, like hon- \$6.50; British Columbia salmon, \$16.50 to gaugways are dug out in various directions. est men, give them a name of their own, and \$17; whitefish, \$6.25 to \$6.50 per halfThese spurs rise and fall with the ledge of not try to sell them on the reputation of barrel, and trout at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Fresh

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The price of cattle is fully 25c per 100 lbs lower, choice butchers' stock selling at 63c to 53c per 1b live weight, several of the best lots on the market selling at within that range, fair to good grades selling at 43c to 5c, and inferior lean two year old steers and medium kinds at 23c to 4c. Mr. Alex. Knox, of Oshawa, sold at the Point 14 choice steers and heifers to city butchers at \$5.60 per 100 lbs. A few calves were sold at from \$4 to \$8 each. Sheep were quoted at \$4 to \$8 as to size, and live hogs at 7c per lb.

THE FISH MARKET. THE FISH MARKET.

The demand is chiefly for fresh fish. Tommy cods are selling well and some lots have been forwarded to Toronto and Ottawa. Offers have been made to arrive at \$1.85 to \$195 per bbl. being a decline of \$50 per bbl from the highest point a short time since. Fresh frozen herring are in fair request at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per 100 in bbls of about 500. Fresh cod is almost completely out of first hands, owing to brisk shipments to Boston, where steak cod brings 6c to 7c in lots. Fresh haddook is cheap, with sales reported at \$2.55 to \$3.50 in cases. Smelta sell at about 4c to 5c per 1b by the box.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The enquiry is still chiefly for heavy draught horses, atthough a fair enquiry exists for stylish driving and saddle horses, which command first class prices. Mr. James Haw of Port Hope, sold at the College street market a pair of heavy bay horses, 6 and 7 years old, 2,700 lbs, for \$450. Sales were also reported by Mr. Jas, Maguire of a pair of bay mares, 2,500 lbs, \$550, a bay pony \$115. 1 pair bay horses \$270, a pair of bay workers \$245, a black mare \$180. a chestnut mare \$151, a black mare \$185. Mr. Michael Bahen sold a pair of roan ponies for \$212. The sale was also reported of a stylish bay mare, 6 years old at the American House yards for \$150, and several other animals changed hands at good figures. Three common workers brought \$55, \$69 and \$75 respectively. MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

THE HAY MARKET.

THE HAY MAKELY.

Choice bay was scarce owing to bad roads and what few loads came in found quick sale at \$10.

Qualities, however, below that ranged from \$8 down to \$8 50. Pressed hay is in fair demand, and the sale was reported of 10 tuns to arrive at \$12 50 per ton, and prices range from \$12 to \$13.

Loose straw met a good enquiry, nice bright lots of fiall threshed bringing \$6 readily, other kinds selling at \$3 to \$4 50.

DIED.

McAFEE.—In this city, on the 19th instant, Mary McAfes, aged 61 years, a native of the Co. Antrim, Ireland. BOYLE—In this city, on the 16th inst., of erysipelas, Patrick Boyle. aged 28 years, a native of County Antrim, Ireland.

BROWN.—In this city, on the 17th inst, Mary Brown, aged 27 years, beloved wife of David Brown.

Quebec and Lowell, Mass., papers please copy. KELLY.—In this city, on the 18th instant, Patrick Kelly, aged 35 years, a native of Grange, Kilkenny, Ireland.

New Orleans and New York papers please conv. New copy.

Hew Zovertisements.

Interesting list.

Double Fold American Grey Cotton Sheeting, Pequet Brand, 25c per yard.

American Grey Cotton Twilled Sheeting, Peperell Brand, two yards wide, 80c.

English Double Fold Grey Twilled Cotton Sheeting, 15c. Ringlish Double Fold Plain Grey Cotton Sheeting, 18c.

HORROCKSES.

AMERICAN WHITE COTTONS.

GOOD GREY COTIONS.

Grey Cottons at 4c. 5c, 6c and 7c; full yard vide. Grey Cottons; 8c.

ONLY \$1.25 EACH.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW-ROOMS. 3000 Rubber Circulars to be had at

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And all to be sold cheap, \$1.25 each.

Every lady should have one of S. Carsley's Rubber Waterpronfs. S. Carsley sells Rubber Waterproofs so cheap that no lady should be without one.

Use Clapperton's Sewing Thread for hand or machine sewing.

Parks' Knitting Cotton is the best.

S. CARSLEY, MONTREAL.

MINNESOTA.

For Circulars of information, for 1883, on MINNESOFA CATHOLIC COLONIES, address

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU,

ST. PAUL, MINN. WANTED—A Female School Teacher, with Elementary Diploma and

Teacher, with Elementary Diploma and good reference, for which a liberal salary will be given. Apply, WILLIAM HART, S.T., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. 28 3

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1421.

Dame Victoria Swindurn, of the City and District of Montrea, wife of Thomas Edward Hanrahan, of the seme place, stock broker and investment agent, Flaintiff, vs. the said Thomas Edward Hanrahan, Defendant. An action on separation de biens was instituted on the seventeenth day of February instant, in this cause, by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 19th February, 1883.

ORUIUKSHANK & CRUICKSHANK, 25 5

Attorneys' for Plaintiff.



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Is a Positive Cure For all those Painful Complaints and Weakn so common to our best female population.

A Montrine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman. The Greatest Medical Discovery Sinso the Dawn of History. AT it revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the stop, restores the natural lustre to the

eye, and plants on the pale check of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time. Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight

and be, cache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassou. f. TDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strongth to the system, of lean woman or calld. Indict on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are propared at . and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. office, \$1. Six bottles for UL. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozonges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of

inquiry. Enclose Sct. stamp. Send for pamphlet. No family should be without LTDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, billousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box ে – Sold by all Druggists. 📽 -

