

THE POSTAL BILL.—The bill presented in Congress by Hon. J. B. Packer, of the Post Office and Postal Road Committee, to restore the franking privilege, as well as the free exchange of newspapers and their free circulation within the county of publication, was defeated on two divisions in the House of Representatives last week; the first by only two majority and the second by seven majority. It will no doubt be brought up in another form in a short time and the chances are that it will pass. Mr. Packer's speech, published in our last issue, is decidedly the best and most exhaustive exposure of the workings of the Post Office Department that has been delivered in Congress, and has had the effect of changing the views of many who were opposed to the measure. Mr. Packer's bill is to restore the franking privilege in a modified form, and the principal opposition comes from those who favor a restoration of an unrestricted franking privilege as it existed previous to its repeal in the Congress of last year. Among the advocates for restoration is Ben Butler, and nearly all Southern members who represent districts where but few newspapers circulate, and their constituents want to be supplied with documents of but little use, with few exceptions, except to fill up their libraries. And as these members have not very abundant means, they favor any measure that avoids the payment of postage, and they know as though there were enough men representing enlightened districts, who feel that the free circulation of newspapers is by far the best medium for public information, who will favor Mr. Packer's bill. The most enlightened statesmen of the past entertained the same views now urged by Mr. Packer in regard to the free interchange of newspapers between publishers, by an act of Congress eighty-three years ago to provide for such a regulation, which no one can dispute has had the effect of the rapid progress of knowledge and the improvements of the mechanical and industrial departments in this country, and has been one of the surest safeguards of our free institutions and of a free government.

THE SUBJECT OF COMPENSATION for the advertising of the new Constitution, has lately been agitated by our legislators as well as by several publishers, the first no doubt knowing nothing about the printing business, the second but very little. The lack of experience in the latter has become a source of regret, and their eagerness is expressed in an assumed virtue which neither possess nor feel. They certainly do not know the difference between general and local, or local advertising rates, and when they present their bills, falling far short of the mark, they drop into the arms of virtuous patriots, who perhaps never saw before, and every one has a feeling of indignation at the high prices of others, while the only fault is their own ignorance of rates, and the disappointment they feel in consequence. We printed the new Constitution by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and charged for the work at the same rate that we charge for legal advertising generally, which we believe is just, as we must take into consideration the room it occupied in the place of other paying advertising. Those who are now agitating the question of cutting down the rates to one-third the present charges, might, with the same propriety, set the prices for all manufactured articles, and regulate the profits a merchant is to receive on his goods. The fact is that the prices of printing are already cut down too low in a business which requires a renewal of every material every year, and that certain individuals ought to know, and would know were they practical men in the art; and if legislators, who are entirely ignorant in regard to the matter, fix the prices of printing, there will be but little margin left for a livelihood among those who have learned the art preservative, and who necessarily follow it as a means to procure an honest living. No one would prosper much on prices fixed according to their knowledge of the matter. A large majority of the bills presented in this case are just and right, a few are arbitrary, and some are entirely too low, which we attribute more to ignorance than to avarice, as there are so many in the business who have no knowledge whatever of the art—who never set a line of type in their lives, and who are virtuous patriots, who are unable to count up the costs of the profits. If a maximum compensation were fixed at the average price of the majority of rates charged, we have no doubt the bills would be speedily settled. And as it is a difficult matter to settle upon a plan unless it is done by paying the bills as presented—the exorbitant, those too low, and those which are fair and just, we believe that publishers would readily agree to such a maximum price in order to effect a speedy settlement of their claims.

WE SERVED a full apprenticeship at the business, and have followed it for twenty-six years in every capacity connected therewith, and under every variety of different circumstances, and we know that our charge, with some others aright—according to published rates; they are proportionally less than what they charge in 1878 for publishing the amendments to the old Constitution. If the price in this case is to be regulated by legislators who are ignorant in the matter, and publishers who are dissatisfied, more from disappointment than any virtuous feeling, then we may as well forgive the debt and accept the bill.

THE ladies of Williamsport are pushing on their column of attack against the forces of King Alcohol with a vigor and determination that would do credit to veterans. The Gazette and Bulletin of Monday had some seven columns filled with Saturday's and Sunday's proceedings. "The new temperance crusade," it says, "shows no signs of diminishing—on the contrary, the spark has kindled into a mighty flame, and that flame appears to be increasing in volume, enveloping the city and arousing passive men and women to action." And indeed this would seem to be the case. The old crusaders who started out to redeem the holy land from the infidel were not, apparently, filled with more fiery zeal than the women of that local option town. All day Saturday, and as late as eight or nine o'clock Saturday night, they labored in the cause, and continued their work on the Sabbath. Verily, such zeal should not go without reward.

OUR COUNTY PRISON.—The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities in their Annual Report to the Legislature, contains the following in regard to the jail of this county, which was visited by the board, in August last, in pursuance of their duties. The report is anything but flattering to the people and authorities of this county. The report shows that in some of the counties where they have prisons adapted for the purpose, many of the prisoners earn more than the cost of keeping them, besides the security afforded against escape. A new and properly constructed prison in this county is not only necessary, but desirable as a matter of economy and saving to the taxpayers.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY PRISON.—August 6, 1873. This old prison remains without improvements or repairs, and if possible is in a still worse state of dilapidation. Escapes are frequent, six having been made during the last seven months; a case-knife being sufficient, as I was informed by a leading citizen, to open a way of escape through almost any part of the decayed structure. Six cells or apartments are provided for the confinement of prisoners, but these are merely used as sleeping apartments; association being permitted everywhere in the ill-arranged building itself, and also in the yard connected with it. An effort at separation or classification in this so-called prison would be futile. Consequently no employment is not thought of, in no one, visited by the General Agent, are the objects to be effected by prison discipline more disregarded. In none is the general appearance and condition worse. The present sheriff, who has been in office but a short time, complains not only of the insecurity of the building and outside enclosure, but of the impossibility of keeping it in proper order. It is totally without conveniences. Water has to be carried by hand. Ventilation is neglected. The floors, the walls, the bedding, all bear testimony of the neglect into which this foul receptacle has been permitted to fall. The sanitary condition of a place thus decayed and neglected, having from ten to twenty inmates, must of necessity be bad. The records of this prison will not doubt show that to have been the case. Evidence of it presented themselves to my observation at the time of the inspection. The prison is warmed by stoves. The beds are of straw in solid and filthy ticking. Iron bedsteads are used. In some cases the floor is used for the forbidden upholstery, called a bed.

THE PRISONERS are boarded by the sheriff at 50 cents per day. The usual prison fare is provided. At the date of my visit it contained 15 prisoners—13 males and 2 females—only three of whom had been tried. One was convicted of murder, but having contracted pulmonary disease, the execution of the sentence has been postponed. He is in the last stage of that fatal malady. One man, charged with having killed a horse, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, but still confined. The facts, as alleged, go to show that he was suffering under mental disorder when the offence was committed. I was unable to learn the precise cost for 1872, but it must have been from \$4,500 to \$5,000. Thirty-three convicts were maintained at the Eastern Penitentiary in 1872, at a cost, with transportation expenses, of \$2,171.95. The sooner the old structure falls to the ground the better; and when it is replaced by another, may we not hope it will be so constructed as to be adapted to the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline?

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company was held at Baltimore on Thursday, the 26th ult., and was largely attended. After the meeting was called to order, the President of the Northern Central, Mr. J. Donald Cameron, read the annual report, which documents set forth the total earnings of the corporation of the past year at \$5,093,365, and gave the total expenses for the same period as \$3,447,514, making the net earnings for the past year, \$1,645,851, an increase over 1872 in clear profits of \$472,082. The earnings, clear of all expenses, were applied as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Total interest on bonds, gold premiums, taxes and interest on floating debt: \$2,167,435.34. Rest of cleared funds: \$432,167.90. Extraordinary expenses for maintenance of road, principally on East and West Divisions: 215,052.56. Increase on equipment: 117,472.41. Total: \$2,922,076.21.

The operating expenses were 62.1-100 per cent, less than in the previous year. The sinking fund shows an increase of \$100,848.97. The total tonnage of the main line has increased during the year 6.18 per cent, the grain division shows an increase of 96,952 tons, and the Shamokin division 93,746 tons increase.

THE report states that owing to the results of the operations of the road for the year 1872, the Pennsylvania Company would not make such an offer to lease as was deemed acceptable. It was believed the business of the year just ended would result more favorably, but the time had expired so recently, that they had not been able to take action in the matter. The concluding paragraph is as follows: "Your board, still inclining to the belief that your interests can be best subserved by a lease of the property, if made upon a just and equitable basis, ask you to adjourn this meeting for a reasonable time." At the conclusion of the reading of the reports, Mr. A. L. Snowden offered a resolution that the election of directors be adjourned to a meeting to be held on Thursday, April 9, 1874.

AFTER considerable debate, this resolution was unanimously adopted. In the meantime experts, appointed on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will examine the Northern Central Railroad thoroughly, and the question of leasing the road will then be acted on. THE receipts of the Post Office Department for stamps, &c., for February amount to \$1,652,567.37, being an increase of \$255,514.96 over February, 1873. The increase, over the corresponding month of the year is 16 per cent, or nearly 10 per cent more than the annual increase heretofore. This the officers attribute, and justly, no doubt, to the abolition of the franking privilege. Those who favor the franking privilege without restrictions, as heretofore, and urge that its abolition has been no saving to the government, will find themselves mistaken. They had better accept Mr. Packer's bill, which concedes quite as much as a prudential and just policy would dictate. It is worse than folly to restore the old law with all its defects, when a law with proper restrictions, such as Mr. Packer's bill contemplates, can just as well be enacted.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—Ex-President Fillmore died at his residence in Buffalo, New York, on Sunday, the 8th inst., in the 74th year of his age. The deceased, the thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1800. At an early age he was sent to Livingston county to learn the clothiers' trade, and about four months later he was apprenticed to a wool-carder in the town in which his father lived. During the four years that he worked at his trade he did what he could to supply the defects of his early education. At the age of 19 he commenced the study of law, and devoted a portion of his time to teaching school. In 1821 he removed to Erie county, and pursued his legal studies in Buffalo. Two years later he commenced practice in Aurora. In 1827 he was admitted as an attorney, in 1828 as a counselor in the Supreme Court, and in 1830 he removed to Buffalo. Here he associated himself with Nathan K. Hall, afterward United States Postmaster General.

He was a member of the Assembly in 1829-32, a member of Congress in 1833-5 and in 1837-41, and took a prominent part in the business of the House. He distinguished himself in the New York Legislature by his advocacy of the act to abolish imprisonment for debt. In Congress he supported the internal improvement and protection tariff policy of the Whig party. The support of Mr. Adams in the struggle against the reception of the petition for the abolition of slavery; he opposed the annexation of Texas with slavery, favored the abolition of the slave trade between the States, and of slavery in the District of Columbia. As chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Twenty-seventh Congress, Mr. Fillmore was the author of the tariff of 1842. He then resumed his profession in Buffalo, and in 1848 he was nominated and elected Vice President of the United States by the Whigs, and remained in that position until the death of President Taylor in 1850, by which he was elevated to the Presidential chair. During his Presidency the compromise measures, embracing substantially the provisions of Mr. Clay's bill, were passed. He was also the candidate of the American party for President in 1856, but was defeated. He then retired from public life, and up to the time of his death resided in Buffalo.

THE CRUSADE IN OHIO.—The Weekly Advocate, a religious newspaper published in Chicago, holds this language on the woman's movement: "The temperance movement in Ohio, which has spread so rapidly and carried terror into the ranks of King Alcohol, in our opinion is a fanatical movement that marks an epoch in the history of the temperance reformation. The gathering of ladies around a saloon singing and praying books like sacred noisemakers. We have no doubt that in the beginning these meetings were conducted in a respectable manner, but from reports that now reach us it is assuming the appearance of fanaticism. The praying, singing, weeping, and exhorting mixed in wild confusion, looks more like some heathen ceremony in the dark ages than the solemn worship of the Deity. It is not safe to make use of the physical forces of religion to knock out the bungs of whisky barrels. It is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and certainly these ladies have, or are rapidly reaching the latter point." The women of Ohio have this, however, in their favor—the license law, and of course the sale of liquor is wholly prohibited in that State.

EX-PRESIDENT BAZ, since his arrival in this country, has been harshly treated, having been twice arrested by citizens of New York for acts committed against them in San Domingo. On one of the charges he was imprisoned, having refused to give bail, but has now been discharged from all these proceedings. The ex-President is described as a low set, thin and salt-water Spaniard, with a highly nervous temperament, and with little English, and that very imperfectly. His language is a jargon for some time, no doubt looking into the presidency again, from which he was forcibly ejected.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The National Bank at Potomac, Pa., barely escaped being robbed on Friday night last. Its one watchman went into the cellar to get coal, when he was knocked down, gagged, bound and blindfolded by three masked men who had quietly passed from the street, through the cellar-window grating into the cash-hole—this grate being the only protection the bank had. After "fixing" the watchman, the fellows commenced operations on the door of the vault, but the chilled steel was a little too much for them, and so after blowing the drill, &c., until 4 A. M., with no hope of success before daylight, they decamped as poor as they came, having only their labor for their pains.

DEATH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.—Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, died in Washington City on Wednesday, he was taken sick on Tuesday, but recovered sufficiently to reach the Senate. During the night he had another severe attack which lasted only ten minutes before 3 o'clock, when he expired calmly and without a struggle. He was a little too much for them, and so after blowing the drill, &c., until 4 A. M., with no hope of success before daylight, they decamped as poor as they came, having only their labor for their pains.

THE Germania Telegraph last week entered upon its forty-fifth volume. During forty-four years it has been conducted by Major P. R. Freas with unprecedented ability. Under his able management the Telegraph has found favor with the cultured and refined in all parts of the State. As an agricultural paper it is not excelled, and as a family journal has long since taken the lead as a welcome visitor to the fireside. It still looks as fresh and vigorous as ever.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—A party of deceiving impostors are at present traveling through the country districts, swindling farmers with dry goods samples, and it will therefore be well to keep a look-out for them. Their game is to go from house to house exhibiting samples of cotton goods, etc. These they propose to sell for about one-quarter of their real value, and of course take a large number of orders therefor, with the promise to deliver the goods soon. Then they exhibit a lot of cloths and cassimere, almost worthless, which they sell for big prices, delivering the goods on the spot, and receiving the cash therefor. Of course the cotton goods are never forthcoming, while the swindlers have disappeared with the money they received for the worthless cloths.—Maloney City Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.—The number of schools in Pennsylvania this year is 10,000. The number of schools in Pennsylvania this year is 10,000. The number of schools in Pennsylvania this year is 10,000.

THE export trade of Philadelphia shows well for the month of February. The entire amount was \$2,121,315, against \$1,520,781 for the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of \$600,534. The leading item was petroleum, which constituted one-fifth of the whole exportation. Breadstuffs fell but \$16,000 below, and cotton amounted to almost half a million. The export was to twelve countries.

THE Philadelphia Sunday liquor law bids fair to be enforced hereafter by the voluntary action of the liquor dealer themselves. The Bulletin of that city states that the Supreme Council of Liquor Dealers' Protective Association has adopted a resolution requesting every member to close his place of business every Sunday, hereafter. The association includes every licensed establishment in the city. The movement is every way commendable and ought everywhere to be imitated.

California appears to be as rich in religion and religious creeds as it is in fine gold and silver, and ores and agricultural products, and industries, and a fresh, vigorous literature. There are in the State 650 organized churches and 600 church buildings, with 225,000 seats for worship seats. The church property is valued at \$7,500,000.

A question concerning the authority to appoint the foreman of a grand jury came up recently before the judges of the courts of Clinton county. The majority of the judges decided that the grand jury has the authority to appoint its own foreman. Judge William Dunn, Associate Judge of the courts of the county, gave an opinion in the Sheriff's office. In his opinion, the Sheriff has no authority to appoint, but everybody can be led without money and without price. They serve a substantial supper of good soup, bread and coffee. This costs, at the wholesale prices, three and one-half cents for each man. Breakfast is about the same, variably occasionally with beef, fish, pork and beans, or something of the kind. Last month, 9,168 fed at this place.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a national bank, organized under the act of 1864, cannot acquire a valid lien upon the shares of its stockholders by virtue of the articles of association or its by-laws. This decision is of general interest and importance.

THE Kix hat is the latest style. Now, if some one will get out Laura Fair bow, a Rafferty necktie and a Woodhall brand of paper collars, the world will be laid by.

Both houses of Congress and the United States Supreme Court adjourned on Monday out of respect to the memory of ex-President Fillmore.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. This, we believe, all endorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. "Parsons' Purgative Pills" will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

THE export trade of Philadelphia shows well for the month of February. The entire amount was \$2,121,315, against \$1,520,781 for the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of \$600,534. The leading item was petroleum, which constituted one-fifth of the whole exportation.

THE Philadelphia Sunday liquor law bids fair to be enforced hereafter by the voluntary action of the liquor dealer themselves. The Bulletin of that city states that the Supreme Council of Liquor Dealers' Protective Association has adopted a resolution requesting every member to close his place of business every Sunday, hereafter.

California appears to be as rich in religion and religious creeds as it is in fine gold and silver, and ores and agricultural products, and industries, and a fresh, vigorous literature. There are in the State 650 organized churches and 600 church buildings, with 225,000 seats for worship seats.

A question concerning the authority to appoint the foreman of a grand jury came up recently before the judges of the courts of Clinton county. The majority of the judges decided that the grand jury has the authority to appoint its own foreman.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a national bank, organized under the act of 1864, cannot acquire a valid lien upon the shares of its stockholders by virtue of the articles of association or its by-laws.

THE Kix hat is the latest style. Now, if some one will get out Laura Fair bow, a Rafferty necktie and a Woodhall brand of paper collars, the world will be laid by.

Both houses of Congress and the United States Supreme Court adjourned on Monday out of respect to the memory of ex-President Fillmore.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. "Parsons' Purgative Pills" will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

THE export trade of Philadelphia shows well for the month of February. The entire amount was \$2,121,315, against \$1,520,781 for the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of \$600,534. The leading item was petroleum, which constituted one-fifth of the whole exportation.

THE Philadelphia Sunday liquor law bids fair to be enforced hereafter by the voluntary action of the liquor dealer themselves. The Bulletin of that city states that the Supreme Council of Liquor Dealers' Protective Association has adopted a resolution requesting every member to close his place of business every Sunday, hereafter.

California appears to be as rich in religion and religious creeds as it is in fine gold and silver, and ores and agricultural products, and industries, and a fresh, vigorous literature. There are in the State 650 organized churches and 600 church buildings, with 225,000 seats for worship seats.

A question concerning the authority to appoint the foreman of a grand jury came up recently before the judges of the courts of Clinton county. The majority of the judges decided that the grand jury has the authority to appoint its own foreman.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a national bank, organized under the act of 1864, cannot acquire a valid lien upon the shares of its stockholders by virtue of the articles of association or its by-laws.

THE Kix hat is the latest style. Now, if some one will get out Laura Fair bow, a Rafferty necktie and a Woodhall brand of paper collars, the world will be laid by.

Both houses of Congress and the United States Supreme Court adjourned on Monday out of respect to the memory of ex-President Fillmore.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. "Parsons' Purgative Pills" will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

THE export trade of Philadelphia shows well for the month of February. The entire amount was \$2,121,315, against \$1,520,781 for the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of \$600,534. The leading item was petroleum, which constituted one-fifth of the whole exportation.

THE Philadelphia Sunday liquor law bids fair to be enforced hereafter by the voluntary action of the liquor dealer themselves. The Bulletin of that city states that the Supreme Council of Liquor Dealers' Protective Association has adopted a resolution requesting every member to close his place of business every Sunday, hereafter.

California appears to be as rich in religion and religious creeds as it is in fine gold and silver, and ores and agricultural products, and industries, and a fresh, vigorous literature. There are in the State 650 organized churches and 600 church buildings, with 225,000 seats for worship seats.

A question concerning the authority to appoint the foreman of a grand jury came up recently before the judges of the courts of Clinton county. The majority of the judges decided that the grand jury has the authority to appoint its own foreman.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a national bank, organized under the act of 1864, cannot acquire a valid lien upon the shares of its stockholders by virtue of the articles of association or its by-laws.

THE Kix hat is the latest style. Now, if some one will get out Laura Fair bow, a Rafferty necktie and a Woodhall brand of paper collars, the world will be laid by.

Both houses of Congress and the United States Supreme Court adjourned on Monday out of respect to the memory of ex-President Fillmore.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. "Parsons' Purgative Pills" will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

THE export trade of Philadelphia shows well for the month of February. The entire amount was \$2,121,315, against \$1,520,781 for the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of \$600,534. The leading item was petroleum, which constituted one-fifth of the whole exportation.

THE Philadelphia Sunday liquor law bids fair to be enforced hereafter by the voluntary action of the liquor dealer themselves. The Bulletin of that city states that the Supreme Council of Liquor Dealers' Protective Association has adopted a resolution requesting every member to close his place of business every Sunday, hereafter.

California appears to be as rich in religion and religious creeds as it is in fine gold and silver, and ores and agricultural products, and industries, and a fresh, vigorous literature. There are in the State 650 organized churches and 600 church buildings, with 225,000 seats for worship seats.

A question concerning the authority to appoint the foreman of a grand jury came up recently before the judges of the courts of Clinton county. The majority of the judges decided that the grand jury has the authority to appoint its own foreman.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a national bank, organized under the act of 1864, cannot acquire a valid lien upon the shares of its stockholders by virtue of the articles of association or its by-laws.

THE Kix hat is the latest style. Now, if some one will get out Laura Fair bow, a Rafferty necktie and a Woodhall brand of paper collars, the world will be laid by.

Both houses of Congress and the United States Supreme Court adjourned on Monday out of respect to the memory of ex-President Fillmore.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. "Parsons' Purgative Pills" will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.

Advertisement for 'New Advertisements' and 'Stockholders Meeting'.

Advertisement for 'Notice' regarding a meeting on the 16th of February.

Advertisement for 'PAIN-KILLER' and 'THE GREAT Family Medicine'.

Advertisement for 'PAIN-KILLER' and 'THE GREAT Family Medicine'.

Advertisement for 'PAIN-KILLER' and 'THE GREAT Family Medicine'.

Advertisement for 'PAIN-KILLER' and 'THE GREAT Family Medicine'.

Advertisement for 'PAIN-KILLER' and 'THE GREAT Family Medicine'.

Advertisement for 'PAIN-KILLER' and 'THE GREAT Family Medicine'.

Advertisement for 'PAIN-KILLER' and 'THE GREAT Family Medicine'.