

## SPAIN'S FEEBLE EFFORT AT BLUFF.

### Trying to Frighten Our Government into a Compromise.

## OUR FLAG LOWERED BY GEN. LEE

### Spain Grants the Cubans an Armistice of Five Days on Conditions Which Our Government Cannot Accept, and Threatens Us With Combination of European Powers--Consul General Lee Leaves Havana--Blanco's Discourteous Treatment of the Consul General--The President Stands by His Message as Already Written.

Madrid, April 9--3:15 p. m.--A visit of the foreign ambassadors to Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs, resulted in a meeting of the cabinet at which a decision was reached to grant an armistice to the insurgents in Cuba. 6 p. m.--United States Minister Woodford has been officially informed that the Spanish government today telegraphed to the pope that, in view of his urgent request, fortified today by a visit from the representatives in Madrid of the six great powers, they (the Spanish government) have telegraphed to General Blanco in Cuba, instructing him to issue an armistice proclamation tomorrow, the duration of the armistice to be as he desires. General Woodford has no information relative to the withdrawal of the American warships. This afternoon General Woodford paid a visit to Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs. The general opinion this evening is that today's events settle satisfactorily the first steps of the Spanish-American difficulty and insure peace.

7:15 p. m.--The ministers upon being questioned by the reporters refused to give any information regarding the negotiations, but it is understood they are based upon an armistice and the withdrawal of the American squadrons from Cuba and the Philippines. If the war is not concluded immediately, the United States is to withdraw all moral and material support from the insurgents. It is believed that the presentation of President McKinley's message to congress will be again postponed. The *Epoca* thinks, until Friday next. El *Correo* (official) says: "While America asked for an armistice, Spain refused; but to the voice of Europe and the pope, even Spain, without dishonor, may accept the arrangements proposed in the interests of peace."

London, April 10.--Special dispatches from Madrid, received this morning, say that Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, having received important telegrams from Washington, immediately went to the residence of Senor Sagasta, the premier, where a protracted interview was had. Senor Gullon then went to the palace, where a cabinet council was held and the prime-minister imparted the contents of the telegrams. He said that the ambassadors of the powers had asked Spain to grant an armistice with a view of allowing negotiations for a settlement of the whole question.

The council had a long and anxious discussion, during which Senor Sagasta went out and consulted with the queen-regent and it was finally decided to grant an armistice which should last five days upon the following conditions: That the United States should immediately cease to lend moral and material aid to the Cuban insurgents; that the American squadron in the vicinity of Cuba should be withdrawn and that the Philippine islands also should be withdrawn.

If the United States decline these conditions it is declared that the powers will openly lend their support to Spain.

The correspondent in Madrid of a news agency here says that if the insurgents shall not have laid down their arms by the end of five days, the war will be resumed and Spain will receive the moral support of the powers. Madrid, April 10--4:15 a. m.--General Correa, minister of war, after the council, which lasted two hours, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "We yielded to the great powers, granting what we had refused to the United States."

### LEE LEAVES HAVANA.

Havana, April 9--Holy Saturday was generally observed at all the churches. The services began at 10 o'clock with bell-ringing accompanied by cannon salutes from the fortress of

the Calvanas. Later on the Cuban capital resumed the ordinary run of business.

The news of the American consuls leaving their posts spread rapidly about the city and produced considerable surprise. But the Spaniards say the fact of the consuls leaving has not produced the effect which the friends of the insurgents are alleged to have expected. At 10 o'clock this morning Consul General Lee, accompanied by British Consul Gullon called on General Blanco to bid him good bye. The governor general was very busy and could not receive General Lee. The American flag upon the consulate building has been taken down by consular employees.

9:35 p. m.--At 1 o'clock this afternoon Consul General Lee, accompanied by his staff, boarded the dispatch boat Fern and Consuls Springer and Barker went on board at 5 o'clock. The *Machina* wharf, where they embarked, was crowded with curious persons, but no discourse was shown the officials.

At 5:30 o'clock the American vessels began leaving port. The Spanish tug *Susie* towed out the schooner *James H. Dudley* which arrived here on Thursday last from Pensacola with lumber but did not discharge her cargo.

The steamer *Evelyn* followed with about fifty passengers and after her came the *Olivette* with 247 passengers, among whom were Miss Clara Barton and the other representatives of the Red Cross Society who have been engaged in relief work in the island. She was followed by the *Bache* with ten passengers and last of all came the *H. Dudley* which left at 6 o'clock, having on board Consul General Lee, Consuls Springer and Barker, Consul Clerks Fosca, Dolz and Drain, Correspondents Johnston, Pepper, Redding, Akert, Messrs. G. Lawton Childs and William Lawton. The Fern is commanded by Lieutenant Commander Sawyer, Ensign Powelson was also on board.

There was shipped today by the steamer *Orizaba*, \$29,000 in French gold for New York. El *Correo* asserts that sixteen electors from the suburb Chavez, who voted at the last election, left today, having been supplied with passports as American citizens.

### PAINT HOPE OF PEACE.

Washington, April 9--President McKinley received a cable dispatch from Minister Woodford at Madrid tonight, announcing that the Spanish government had granted an armistice for Cuba. In making this announcement, Mr. Woodford conveyed it as a piece of news in which this country was vitally interested, but not as an official communication from the Spanish government to this government. None the less, it conveyed the essential fact that Spain had conceded what the powers of Europe and the pope had for many days been urging upon her, and that the concessions dispelled for the moment the darkness of the war clouds and brought in their stead what was regarded as at least a faint hope of a peaceful solution of the pending difficulty.

### PRESIDENT'S POLICY NOT CHANGED.

The receipt of this news has not, however, resulted in any change of the administration programme relative to sending the message to congress. It was authoritatively announced tonight that it was the intention of the president to send his message to congress on Monday. Whether he will make any addition to the message, referring to the proposed armistice by Spain, could not be ascertained definitely. It is scarcely to be doubted, however, that a development of this character would receive attention at the president's hands, although it could not be learned tonight that this attention will be more than a recital of the facts. After conferences at the White house tonight, gentlemen who are in the confidence of the president expressed the belief that the grant of armistice would not materially change the policy as already matured.

One of the gentlemen who had a long conference with the president tonight expressed the opinion that the proposed armistice tended materially toward a peaceful solution of the Cuban question, although he declined to venture even a suggestion as to how the proposition would be received by congress. "The Maine incident will still be left for solution," said he, "and that is the question upon which congress and the country are at the present moment exceedingly sensitive."

Word that the armistice had been granted by Spain spread rapidly through all official and diplomatic quarters and aroused great interest and activity throughout the evening. The first word as to Spain's concession came to Monsignor Martinelli, the papal delegate, at 6:30 o'clock p. m., and announced from the vatican that the papal nuncio had been advised that an armistice was granted. Monsignor Martinelli sent by Archbishop Ireland and shortly after the message from the vatican was repeated by telephone to the White house. About the same time the dispatch from Minister

Woodford was received. Singularly the Spanish minister, Senor Polo, had received no advices from Madrid up to midnight. M. Cambon, the French ambassador, who has been foremost in urging the pacific influence of the powers, was also without direct official notification. As a result of the negotiations, however, the armistice was accepted as an accomplished fact and there was mutual congratulations in diplomatic quarters over this result and the expression of belief that it was an augury of peace.

### SPAIN'S CONDITIONS.

The exact terms of the armistice are felt to be the most essential feature of Spain's concession. At the outset it was supposed to be an unconditional grant of armistice. Later, however, the press advices from Madrid and London stated conditions of a very material character. If these conditions prove to be as stated, they will doubtless complicate the situation here and leave the crisis quite as acute as it has been at any time heretofore. A cabinet officer said recently that the administration had never considered the proposition of withdrawing the American fleet from Key West. And while this was some days ago, it is not believed that such a proposition would meet with any serious consideration.

The fact that Spain has granted this armistice as the result of influence exerted by the great powers of Europe and the pope leads to much conjecture as to how far the material influences of the powers will be given in support of Spain, now that she has yielded to their earnest solicitation. It has been understood thus far that the movement of the powers was purely disinterested and neutral, but the press dispatches from abroad indicate that Spain's yielding to the pressure of the powers had a view of the sentiments of the senate and house, it is felt that the conditions proposed by Spain may accentuate the feeling already existing there.

Assistant Secretary Day was non-committal tonight on the armistice granted by Spain and refused to discuss it or the bearing it would have on the situation in any way.

With the conditions suggested by Spain, it is felt here that a new and even graver crisis may arise. Coming late at night, there is no opportunity to judge how the Spanish conditions will be received by congress, but in view of the sentiments of the senate and house, it is felt that the conditions proposed by Spain may accentuate the feeling already existing there.

### WAR PREPARATIONS CONTINUED.

The military and naval preparations continued with unabated activity and strategic experts are formulating prospective plans of campaign. It seems to be the accepted view among these experts that it will not be necessary to send the Philippines, the island of Cuba, unless Spain assumes an aggressive attitude, in which case the operations of the United States military and naval forces will be extended to the Spanish possessions of Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Canaries and possibly Spain itself. It is the opinion, however, that the fighting will not extend far beyond Cuba and Cuban waters, and that after the United States gets control of Cuba, hostilities would be confined to the island of Cuba, leaving out the fact that after fighting once begins it cannot be foretold how far it will go and the government is preparing for any emergency.

### WOODFORD GIVEN FULL DISCRETION.

Washington, April 9--It is said at the state department that United States Minister Woodford at Madrid has not been actually recalled, but has been given full discretion to govern his movements by the progress of events at the Spanish capital.

### CONSULS TO LEAVE SPAIN AT WILL.

Permission has been given by the state department to the United States consuls in Spain to leave that country if they so desire, pending the threatened severance of all diplomatic relations between Spain and this country.

### SPANISH WARSHIPS SAILS.

Two of the Spanish cruisers which have been left with the fleet at Cadiz have left that place for the Cape Verde islands where one of the rendezvous. These two vessels are the *Cristobol Colon* and the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, both armored cruisers.

### GEORGIA STRENGTHENING HER MILITIA.

Atlanta, Ga., April 9--An order was issued today by the acting adjutant general of Georgia, Captain Oscar K. Brown, to increase the enlistment of companies in the state guard. The instructions to the commanders of the units aside the company officers requiring a period of probation in the case of applicants for enlistment. The effect of the order from the adjutant general is to raise the state guard to 6,000 men. The order is to be in white and in obedience to these instructions the total number of men will aggregate 6,000. This is exclusive of officers.

The governor has received a letter from the war department at Washington stating that in the event the Georgia troops are called into active service, they will be properly armed and equipped by the federal government.

Information was received at the department headquarters today to the effect that two companies of the twenty fifth infantry will immediately, upon their arrival at Chattanooga, proceed to Key West, Fla., in command of a lieutenant colonel. General Graham has issued an order naming a court-martial to meet at Fort McIntosh, Texas, on April 13th for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

San Francisco, April 9--Captain Moser and Lieutenant Garret left for Norfolk navy yard today. The captain will take charge of the *Mayflower* and Lieutenant Garret will have temporary charge of the receiving ship at the Norfolk navy yard.

### TO FAVOR INTERVENTION ALONE.

Washington, April 9--No longer appears to be doubted that the senate foreign relations committee will change its verdict on the method of recognizing Cuba independence, so as not to include the present government of the insurgents and to practically make the declaration one for intervention only, if the president represents the necessity

for thus limiting the official action of the country.

### OUR NEW WARSHIPS SAIL.

Weymouth, Eng., April 9--The United States cruiser *Topeka* (formerly the *Diogenes*), and the United States torpedo boat *Somers*, sailed today for the United States.

### THE FLEET STILL AT KEY WEST.

Key West, Fla., April 10--The fleet has not moved, and shows no signs of doing so.

### ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

Strongly Displayed in Favor of the United States on Her Contention With Spain.

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London, April 9--If anything was wanting to confirm the European belief that the Cuban crisis has reached an impasse from which there is no issue but war, or the hauling down of the Spanish flag, it has been found in a President McKinley's reply to the ambassadorial note, presented at Washington on Thursday last, so strikingly reasserting the determination that there is only one way to prevent the United States intervening to end the intolerable situation.

As a matter of fact, no confirmation was wanted, for Europe's only real hope of a peaceful solution of the question was based on the belief that when they realized the futility of the high-strung talk about their honor, the Spanish will accept the proposed armistice and surrender. Great Britain has nothing to thank Spain for. Whenever commercial questions have been raised Great Britain has found Spain obstructive, intractable and arbitrary, as the United States find her today; and the amount of sympathy found in some quarters is simply a sort of sentimental pity at the fact that Spain should be deprived of her last great colony.

One of the few discordant notes in the paean of sympathy with the aims of the United States comes from the quarter it was least expected from, The *Freeman's Journal*, the organ of the Irish national leader, Mr. John Dillon, a paper claiming to represent the Irish party, after flat footedly expressing the hope that Spain will win the day; and the motto of sympathy found in some quarters is simply a sort of sentimental pity at the fact that Spain should be deprived of her last great colony.

During the course of a conversation, a high official of the British foreign office said: "The president's policy is statesmanlike and essentially humane, and while we may view apprehensively the ultimatum which is being put forward by the United States, we are heartily in sympathy with the necessity for introducing order in the government of Cuba, the solution of insufferable scandal will not be too dearly purchased at the cost of war. The malfeasance of Spain in Cuba has got to end now, and America nor any one else will trust her promises, so often broken, especially after the tell-tale correspondence which resulted in the recall of Senor Dupuy de Lome. 'Nevertheless,' added the foreign office official, 'America has taken up an unenviable task. After driving out the Spaniards she will have to send troops to crush the Cubans who are rebels at heart, and who will not submit tamely to any form of government which will deprive them of their occupation of fighting.'

### Base Ball.

Richmond, Va., April 9--"And now we'll lick poor Yale," was the refrain of a song sung by the students who constituted the rooster brigade from the University of Virginia here today. They did lick "poor Yale," too, and badly at that, for the sons of Old Eli could not hit Summersgill, Virginia's great twirler, and thereby hangs a tale. Summersgill was the whole thing. He was not given any support to speak of, but he did not seem to rely upon support. He just pitched ball from start to finish, and he and Hill, the clever little "varsity" catcher, played the game by themselves. Yale's heavy batters essayed to hit him and made vigorous stabs at the horse hide as delivered by him, but when they made the stabs the ball was somewhere else, usually in the hands of Hill, who was not to be struck out. In the seventh inning, the Yale team began to abuse Umpire Betts, and one of the Ells on the coaching line went so far as to accuse him of dishonesty. Betts ordered him from the field, but he refused to go away. The umpire instructed him to delay a minute, as provided by the rules, for his order to be obeyed, awarded the game by the score of 9 to 0. The two teams surrounded him and he decided to continue the game. They asked Betts to continue to umpire, but he again very properly refused and left the field. Coniff, of the Richmond team, was arrested, and the game was continued through the eighth inning, Virginia, however, increased her lead by two runs. Yale being still unable to hit Summersgill, and the game ended with the Virginians victorious, by a score of 6 to 3. The scores: R H E Virginia ..... 3 0010002-6 8 4 Yale ..... 00000003-0 3 5 2 Batteries--Summersgill, Hill; Sullivan and Hill.

Petersburg, Va., April 9--The Champions of Richmond shut out up to the ninth inning today when the latter scored four runs, winning the game. The score: R H E Boston ..... 01000010-2 7 2 Richmond ..... 00000004-4 1 1 Batteries--Klobedanz, Rickman, Willis, Bransfield and Yeager; Chesbro and Vigneux.

Greensboro, N. C., April 9--Oakridge institute 14; John Hopkins university 6; Norfolk, Va., April 9--Norfolk 21; Catholic University of Washington 3.

Spring humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, sores, may be completely cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

Toward the Hispano-American Controversy--Spain's Anxiety for European Intervention--Emperor William's Proposed Visit to the Holy Land.

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Berlin, April 9--All news of the Hispano-American crisis is anxiously watched in Germany, as the opening of actual hostilities is expected, and German commercial interests, especially are involved. The newspapers, although still hoping that peace will not be broken, are beginning to discuss the probable effect of war upon trade. Public opinion is much divided, many of the papers expressing the opinion that the United States ought to be satisfied with the concessions Spain is offering, others declaring, however, that the United States is right in demanding the absolute independence of Cuba as the only means of preventing a recurrence of the disturbances and quieting the just indignation in America at Spanish misrule.

Hardly anybody in serious political circles doubts that war is coming, the points at issue being deemed irreconcilable, although every paper does full justice to President McKinley's moderation and evident desire for peace. The national conservative newspapers have taken the occasion to point out that in the event of war, Germany ought to seize the opportunity to attain objects which her politicians have been aiming at for years. The *Deutsche Zeitung*, the leading organ of this party, expresses the hope that the German foreign office is arranging to appropriate Samoa, drive the Americans from there and take possession of one or more of the Antilles, if possible the Danish islands, as Germany, after Cuba has become American or independent, will require a coaling station in those waters for her navy and merchant marine.

It is learned at the foreign office here that the Canamaba incident has been satisfactorily settled, Spain agreeing to pay 450,000 pesetas damages for the destruction of German property and the lives taken by the insurgents in that part of Cuba. In consequence of this settlement the German warship *Geier* has been ordered to Brazil instead of going to Havana for the purpose of collecting an indemnity and punishing the perpetrators of the outrage. The newspapers, however, call upon the government to send at least one warship to protect German interests in case of hostilities, and it is understood the navy department has instructed the officials at Kiel to send vessels across the Atlantic. In the event of an outbreak the official attitude of Germany will not be changed. Under no circumstances will she depart from the strictest neutrality. The Spanish ambassador here, Senor Mendez de Vigo, made another attempt during the past week to secure Germany's intervention or mediation, while Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, renewed his personal and confidential solicitation of the same subject with Emperor William. It is said on unexceptional authority that the queen-regent is the initiator of the movement to enlist the pope in Spain's behalf and Emperor Francis Joseph aided her, but Emperor William warned them that Germany was likely to meet with the decided disapproval of the majority of Americans.

A diplomat at the Spanish embassy in an interview said: "Spain is ready for war, if it comes. While it is true that a large number of the Spaniards are anxious for war, the government is trying to avoid it. In the event of war the Spaniards can be depended upon to stand by the queen-regent and young king, in spite of all the democratic conspiring which is going on. They would be cowardly for them to act otherwise. The yankee republic will find the present generation of Spaniards as chivalrous as their forefathers."

Commander Willard H. Brownson, the agent of the United States navy department in Europe, has been given authority to issue instructions to all the United States naval attaches in Europe, according to the requirements of the situation. In fact, there is even a possibility that they may all be recalled home.

On strictly reliable authority, it is learned that all the United States naval attaches have been ordered to end their negotiations for the purchase of warships, munitions of war, etc. The reason for this is that the time is regarded as too short to allow for the transportation of the purchases to the United States before war is declared. The same authority says heavy purchases have been made of war material, the nature of which is kept a profound secret, but which, in the event of hostilities, will play a most important role. A member of Emperor William's household furnishes some interesting details of his majesty's trip to Palestine. He has finally decided to leave the empress behind, her physician forbidding horseback riding and as driving in Palestine is impossible, she had to relinquish her trip, much to her regret. The emperor's programme, besides the dedication of the German church at Jerusalem, includes laying the cornerstone of the German school, parsonage and hospital. The latter will be erected on the ruins of the Muristan, in the heart of Jerusalem. A curious insect, called the mongrel, is threatening the emperor's fine estate at Rominten. A large section of the forest is hopelessly ruined and the entire estate would have been laid to waste, but for the prompt measures taken. A whole battalion of soldiers from Königsburg has been working for weeks past in destroying the insect.

A great sensation has been caused by the report showing that the national mortgage and credit society, of Stettin which is supervised by a royal commissioner, and patronized by the nobility and big land owners of the eastern provinces of Prussia, has become practically bankrupt. It has been horribly mismanaged. Several millions of marks have been lent on estates beyond their proper value.

It is a great leap from the old-fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. R. R. Bellamy.

### TO LET UP ON BUTLER.

W. J. BRYAN MAKES AN APPEAL TO THE DEMOCRATS.

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His Anxiety for Harmony Among all the Free Silver Elements--Bryan and Keamell Proposed as the Democratic Presidential Ticket--Expecting Orders for Mobilizing 8,000 Troops--Better News From the Peach Cro--Chairman Caldwell Not to be Suspended.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., April 9.

A prominent democrat here has received a letter from W. J. Bryan regarding the coming campaign in North Carolina. The letter is not yet made public. One version is that it suggested that democratic attacks on Senator Butler ought to be stopped. Today a distinguished democrat said that the letter said democrats and populists ought to get together in North Carolina; that this is being done in the west; that Senator Butler is instrumental in effecting it; that failure to effect it here would embarrass the situation when an effort is being made to perfect the arrangement, and that it is important to national success--of the free silver issue--that it be done. It is asserted that the letter goes on to say that Butler is being severely attacked by the "middle-of-the-road" populists for his strenuous efforts to delay the silver men of all parties.

The Seaboard Air Line today filed exceptions to the railway commission's order regarding mileage book rates. It is asserted today on high authority that there is no doubt L. C. Caldwell will continue to be chairman of the railway commission. Governor Russell has no grounds whatever for suspending him nor for accepting the tender of his resignation.

It is said in letters from men of national prominence that General Lee is to be made military governor of Cuba.

The fight between the revenue officers and moonshiners in Johnston county night before last was a warm one. As many as thirty shots were exchanged. One of the officers says he believes the bunchshot of the posse found a Cuban. It has been many years since the Johnston county moonshiners have resisted officers. Their lawyers always advise them not to resist so they can the easier secure their acquittal.

It is now reasonably certain that Raleigh will be made an army post. Better news comes of the safety of peaches from frost, as far west as Statesville.

There are now sixty-nine veterans in the confederate soldiers' home. Half in favor of immediate war with Spain and nine months of the hospital.

Salisbury's aldermen have done an unusual thing, in requesting a railway to alter its schedule, making the starting of the leaving time too early in the morning.

Yesterday an Italian mother, who was on her way from Mississippi to Italy, gave her 12-year-old son to J. C. L. Bird, a lawyer of Marion, who saw the key on the train and took a fancy to him.

Julian S. Carr has made a sale of eighty head of grown cattle and calves, the average price being \$20 each.

Auditor Ayer has severed all editorial connections with the *Caution*, Senator Butler's paper.

The very quiet statement was made today that some democrats have suggested the placing of Governor Russell as the candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Bryan for president. This was publicly stated last night, but must be inaccurate.

### Destitute Cuban Refugees in Florida.

Washington, April 9--First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has received a letter from Mrs. Florence V. Swain of Ocala, Fla., respecting the condition of Cuban refugees in the extreme lower portion of our southern peninsula.

Mrs. Swain is the active agent of the Methodist Home Mission Society of Florida. She asks that a portion of the appropriation for the success of the reconcentrados of Cuba and the appropriation which it is expected congress will make in the same direction, shall be set aside for the relief of the refugees in Florida, and daily arriving from Cuba. She believes there is as great necessity for this charity among the refugees in Florida as among those who are in their native country, and says if it is not practical for congress to make provision of this character, she appeals to the charitable people of the country for private contributions and asks that they be addressed to Mrs. J. H. Dorsey, 901 Florida avenue, Tampa, Fla., where assistance is now being received and distributed.

Among other things, Mrs. Swain writes: "I want to tell you of the terrible condition of the Cubans in this state, and especially at Tampa. The closing of the Tampa tobacco factories has thrown many thousands of employees out of work and their condition is distressing. The mission schools of the Methodist church, South, with over 200 pupils, are assisting many of their patrons by contributing of food and clothing. Children come to school without a mouthful of food, and must be fed before they can be taught. The needs are being increased by the constant incoming refugees from Havana. Many families, who were formerly wealthy, are now entirely dependent upon charity."

### Work Resumed.

"After repeated attacks of the grip I was so weak I could hardly drag about. I was nervous, and palpitation of the heart and food did not agree with me. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking four bottles I resumed my work and now enjoy the best of health." Mrs. M. F. Murray Staiback, N. C.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

Every man may have his price, but it is always greater than his neighbor's thinks he is worth.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



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