DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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HOT FORGED NAIL
Every Putnam Nail
Is drawn down to a point from the rod, thus:
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NO ACIDS
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Hot Forged and Hammer Pointed
HORSE SHOE NAIL
Made by Machinery in the World.
We address these lines to HORSE OWNERS, because they are the parties most vitally interested. We feel assured that after knowing the facts, and giving the subject due consideration, they will INSIST that their horses be shod with the Hot Forged and Hammer Pointed Nail. A few months' trial will always convince.
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Tombstones, Monuments, Mantels, Iron Mantels, Grates and Hearth Stones.
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MINISTERS, VOCALISTS, PUBLIC Speakers and the professions generally recommend SANTA ABIE as the best of all medicines for all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, LUNGS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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Make no Mistake.
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THE ONLY GUARANTEED CURE
FOR CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness and Sore Eyes. Restores the sense of taste and smell, removes bad taste and unpleasant breath, resulting from Catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use. Follow directions and a cure is warranted by all druggists. ABIETINE MEDICAL COMPANY, Oroville, Cal. Six months' treatment for $1; sent by mail for $1.10. For sale by all druggists. Send for circular.
MOORE, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Depot for Santa Abie and Cat-R-Cure.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The President in a Southern City for the First Time in His Life.

No Hope for the Crown Prince—Tobacco the Cause of the Trouble.

The Baltic, Conn., Mill Burned With a Loss of a Million and a Quarter.

Two More Train Robberies by Masked Men Reported in Texas.

Commissioner Sparks Shows How the Government is Being Swindled.

Another Railroad Coming to Salt Lake.—Other Items of Interest.

By Telegraph to the News.]

What Chamberlain Thinks.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Chamberlain, speaking at Rush Mills, County Antrim, to-day, said it was not the upper classes, but the poorer classes of Ulster that opposed the Parnellite proposals. He admitted that a part of north Ireland was strongly in favor of home rule, but he was certain if he could infuse into the people of Donegal the same resolute, law-abiding disposition as that shown by the people of Antrim, the outcry for great constitutional changes would be but little heard. If it were decided ultimately that home rule was desirable for south Ireland, that would not justify the imposition of home rule on Ulster, which, under no circumstances, would submit to it.

Depew Interviewed.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14.—Chauncey M. Depew arrived in this city this evening with the Vanderbilt inspectors. He was shown the dispatch which has been widely circulated as the interview with him in St. Louis, in which he was quoted as predicting a terrible financial panic is about to overtake the country. This dispatch was used with very good effect on Wall Street by the bears to-day. Mr. Depew said to an Associated Press representative that the young man who interviewed him in St. Louis totally failed to catch the drift of his remarks. He had spoken disparagingly of the land speculation fever, and said he thought the railroad construction in the northwest this season was somewhat ahead of the country's requirements. "But," he added, "there is no more danger of a panic that there is of an earthquake in this depot."

THE RAILROADS.

Another Track to Come to Salt Lake, Etc.

DENVER, Oct. 14.—A united effort is being made upon the part of the merchants of Denver to have

THE DISCRIMINATION

against the commerce of this city by the railroad companies remedied. As the Colorado Pool Association meets in Chicago Monday, with the Central Traffic Association, a movement has been inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of securing a revision of rates to and from Denver, and making the demand that the latter be placed on an equal footing and accorded the same privileges as Omaha, Kansas City, and El Paso, Texas. The Produce Exchanges claim that nearly all classes of goods can be shipped from the Missouri River to California and Oregon at lower rates than they can be shipped from the Missouri River to Denver and the same thing exists from the westward. The rate from San Francisco to Missouri River points on fifth-class freight is $1.40 per 100 pounds, and from San Francisco to Denver the same class is $1.70 per 100 pounds. The

RATE ON SUGAR

from San Francisco to Missouri River points is 60 cents per 100 pounds, and from San Francisco to Denver $1.30 per 100 pounds. The rate from Omaha to Wray, 160 miles east of Denver, is 95 cents per 100 pounds, and the rate from Omaha to Denver $1.20, and the rate from Denver to Wray $1.25, thus making a difference of $1.55 in favor of Omaha, or a difference of about 150 per cent. Several other instances are cited in which they claim the rates to be outrageous.

DENVER, Oct 14.—Santa Fe special to the *Republican*: The announcement is made that J. W. Pellmann and other capitalists of Southern California have incorporated a new transcontinental railroad to run from San Pedro Bay to

SALT LAKE CITY,

in the interest of the Missouri Pacific. This, with the fact that the D. & R. G. is being widened to a broad gauge between Pueblo and Salt Lake City, goes a long way toward confirming the rumor that there is a close traffic agreement between these two companies. It is understood that when the San Pedro & Salt Lake City road is completed, that the Missouri Pacific will run through trains between St. Louis and Los Angeles over these roads.

THE READING.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—At a meeting of the reconstruction trustees of the Reading road this afternoon, a settlement was reached among the warring factions of the security holders, and the affairs will be straightened out without resorting to a foreclosure. The trustees declined to make public the terms of settlement.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Reaches Memphis After an Uneventful Ride.—Fatal Accident.

RAVENDEN, Ark., Oct. 14.—President Cleveland's train crossed into Arkansas from Missouri this morning, while he and his party were at breakfast. All were in excellent spirits anticipating the hospitality for which the Southern people are celebrated. The day was bright and charming. After passing the Ozark Mountain early in the morning the train ran through a sparsely settled region offering little in the way of popular demonstration. An opportunity was offered to examine and enjoy the good things offered, of which the ladies were taking full advantage. The President bade good-bye reluctantly to the northwest regretting his stay had been brief, that his flight from point to point had been made so hastily and that so many things of interest had been

LEFT UNSEEN.

HOXIE, Oct. 14.—The floral trophies of the forenoon's ride are one little bunch of golden rod pinned to a piece of pink paper which was handed in by a little girl at a water tank stopping place. The President expressed a wish to stop at a marked tree in compliance with a quaint invitation he received signed "Dave Hawkins," promising a novel and hearty reception representing a wild west which it said would be an agreeable change from the grand parades he had seen thus far. "Bill West," the letter continued, "is hustling to get all his hunting equipments to make a display to meet the President's observation." The marked tree proved to be a fraud. A wooden station-house, half a dozen shanties and a score of

OPEN-MOUTHED NATIVES

were the only signs of inhabitants, and neither Dave Hawkins nor Bill West made their appearance. The line from Hoxie to West Memphis lay in a typical Arkansas region. There were half a dozen little frontier villages, but for the most part groves of blasted forests bounded the view. Interspersed were openings for corn and cotton fields, in the latter of which picking was going on. The train reached West Memphis at 2:40 p. m.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14.—The President is here, and the largest throng of civilians ever gathered within the city limits is on hand to welcome him to the south. A delegation boarded the train as it reached West Memphis, and informally conversed

THE GREETING

of the several committees and invited the party on board the steamer *Kate Adams*. The vessel went three miles up stream to give the President an opportunity to see the work of improvement on the river, and then turning came back to the custom house where, after a little delay, the guests were landed. When the President and Mrs. Cleveland were seated in their carriage the multitude of people in their enthusiasm broke over all bounds, carried away the colored militia guard and followed on behind the presidential carriage. The progress to the hotel was by no means an orderly proceeding. It was doomed to be a miscellaneous procession of trucks, market wagons and ten thousand negroes mixing up with carriages; but aside from that delay there was

NO HARM DONE.

The party was assigned comfortable quarters in the Gareco House, where they remained till 8 o'clock, when a committee of 200 ladies and gentlemen assembled to escort the President and party in carriages to see the fireworks.

After the exhibition was concluded the President and Mrs. Cleveland returned to the hotel and held a reception for about an hour. The city is handsomely decorated.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, Mo., Oct. 14.—By the premature explosion of powder this morning, while a party was preparing to fire a presidential salute, two young men were fatally injured.

Tobacco the Cause of It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Dr. Walfred Nelson, of this city, who has just returned from Germany, says that when in Baden Baden, a few days ago, he was assured by the physicians and other gentlemen who had trustworthy sources of information that the condition of Crown Prince Frederick is unquestionably precarious. It is admitted now that he is suffering from cancer of the throat known as the tobacco smoker's cancer. The case is very similar to that of General Grant. In spite of all official opinions to the contrary, the German physicians consider the prince already a doomed man. The very severe caustics used have destroyed not only the tissue primarily affected, but the parts themselves. So severe has the treatment been, that some portions of the bone tissue are now visible. Conservative Germans, Dr Nelson added, view the probability of the prince's

EARLY DEMISE

with much alarm. The Emperor is past 91. He has had several pseudo apoplectic seizures, though this has been strenuously denied. His death is liable to occur at any moment. With the crown prince as the Emperor's successor, it is believed a peaceful policy would be maintained, and that Bismarck's influence would be less predominant, but if he is at death's door the imperial power will soon fall to Prince William, the Crown Prince's eldest son. He is a young man of 28 years, and is said to be every inch a soldier. The people who know him say he is bold, impetuous and fiery, and is ambitious to make a name as a warrior. Much apprehension is therefore felt in regard to Germany's future.

Tupper's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Department of State has been officially advised of the appointment of Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada, as one of the British Fish Commissioners. This last appointment, it is believed, completes the British Commission, which will consist of Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel West, the British Minister to the United States, and Sir Charles Tupper. It is learned at the Department of State that the approaching negotiations will be confined to the subject of the fisheries, and that this government has never contemplated or proposed a discussion of the subject of a commercial union by the negotiations. In respect to the published statements that the British commissioners intend to offset our claim of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring Sea by a claim to Canadian waters lying between the headlands, it is stated authoritatively that the Department of State has never taken a position that could be construed as either asserting or denying an right of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring Sea.

The Wires Down.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—1:20 a. m.—Telegraphic communication with Charleston in every direction, as far as can be learned, has been cut off for the last half hour. The cause is not known.

NO EARTHQUAKE

symptoms have developed at Augusta or Savannah, which are the nearest points to Charleston with which communication is open. Train men who arrive at Augusta from Charleston this afternoon say there were indications of a cyclone, but telegraphic communication with Charleston was open for some hours after these must have left the city. They also report a large fire raging at Magnolia, a suburb of Charleston.

Telegraphic communication with Summerville, twenty miles from Charleston, is open, but the telegraphers there have no explanation to offer of the sudden interruption of the Charleston wires. They report no atmospheric or terrestrial disturbances. No earthquake shocks have been experienced at Augusta.

IT IS LEARNED

that the Western Union wires at Charleston are so arranged that large fires among the extensive phosphate factories at Magnolia might cut Charleston off for a time. Such a fire is reported by the railroad men who left there this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Western Union wires to Savannah and Augusta have been and are working without interruption.

3 a. m.—The operator at Florence, N. C., reports he had communication with St. Stephens, S. C., forty miles from Charleston, and that the latter place reported having felt a slight earthquake. The St. Stephens operator was going to stop the 2:50 train from Charleston, which was late.

3:15 a. m.—The following telegram has just been received from Florence, N. C.: Our railroad force patched up one wire, and it has been learned that the trouble is

FROM A FIRE

at the Magnolia crossing outside of Charleston limits, where all the wires going out, center and leave in one direction. A grocery was burned and every wire destroyed.

Criminal Cases.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The jury in the case of Policeman Hahn, on trial for the murder of brave life-saver Hussey, came in this afternoon with a verdict of not guilty.

ATLANTA, Oct. 14.—Chas. Edwards, (colored) was hanged this morning at Clarksville for the murder of William Echols last May. Edwards met his victim on a lonely road late at night and riddled his body with bullets. Edwards had been heard to make threats against the life of Echols a number of times before the killing occurred. The trouble between them was caused by a woman.

EL PASO, Oct. 14.—The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio mail and express, which left here this evening, was stopped four miles east of the city by

FOUR MASKED MEN.

While two covered the engineer and fireman with their revolvers the third ran back to the mail car and threw a bomb against the door, the explosion of which shattered the door and side of the car into splinters. The agent was dazed and badly frightened by the shock but uninjured. He recovered himself, however, and poured a charge from a double barreled shotgun into the breast of the robber, who had jumped into the car, killing him instantly. The two on the engine hearing the report fled, the mail agent firing the remaining loads after them. The train then returned to El Paso and remained until morning.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Information is received late to-night that an attempt was made this evening to rob the International & Great Northern passenger train near Spring station, Texas, by

TWO MASKED MEN.

They boarded the engine and forced the engineer to stop the train, but the fireman jumped off and notified the crew and passengers. The robbers took to the woods.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 14.—Information was given to day of the discovery by the treasury department of an extensive forgery of a power of attorney transferring credits against the government. The government will lose nothing. A number of persons have been arrested in connection with the affair. One transfer of credit involved $149,000. A series of signatures have been forged. Other arrests are likely to be made to-night and to-morrow. Large amounts of the forged paper have been sold here. A

STARTLING REPORT,

probably based on the above announcement, got into circulation today, to the effect that forged government bonds to the amount of $100,000 have been discovered. The report was denied by Minister of Finance Dublan.

The Knights.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—The details of the secrets of the Knights of Labor Assembly on Thursday afternoon, have just leaked out, and show that one of the liveliest discussions of the convention was indulged in.

The committee on boycotts introduced a resolution favoring the action of Master Workman Powderly and the executive board in declaring the Chicago stock-yards strike off. Some of the delegates from districts 24 and 27 of Chicago, had come here with a feeling of bitterness against Powderly and all of the executive board except Barry. They offered a substitute resolution roundly censuring the action of the General Master Workman and the executive board. Chas. Seib and G. F. Schilling made speches sustaining the substitute, and roundly

SCORING POWDERLY.

They claimed the action of Powderly had defeated the purpose of the strikers.

Mr. Barry in his remarks stated he thought the men would have gained their point without any expense to the order, and would have been successful had they been allowed to stay out.

Mr. Powderly took the floor and went over the matter from beginning to end. He made the statement that the action of the executive board was advised by him, and if there was any blame it belonged to him.

The ayes and nays were called for and the substitute was lost.

The committee's resolution was then passed by 114 to 40.

The committee on laws reported to the general assembly this morning and it was found that there was no disposition to make any

IMPORTANT CHANGES

in the machinery or methods of the order. A number of amendments and propositions were rejected as being unnecessary or already covered. The rule permitting district or national trade assemblies to regulate the time of delivery of charters to newly organized local assemblies was adopted. The motion to strike out that part of the constitution which gives power to the general executive board to submit an amendment to the local assemblies at any time, was met by a substitute that only on the request of five district assemblies should the board submit an amendment. The law qualifying members of the general assembly was slightly altered, so that delegates must hereafter show a record of attendance at three sessions of a district assembly instead of four. The report of the committee is only about half finished.

IN AN INTERVIEW

to-day Powderly denied that Michael Davitt had any secret project when he visited Minneapolis and the general assembly last week. There was no other intention than the seeking of the endorsement by the convention of the efforts to the people of Ireland to better their condition.

Great Fire.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 14.—The Baltic mill in Baltic, Connecticut, owned by H. L. Aldrich & Co., of Providence, was totally burned this morning. Loss $1,250,000. Insured, $277,000.

The mill was a large five story stone building 1,000 feet long by about 600 wide. It was built in 1857 by Amass and William Sprague. Latterly it has been operated on a lease by Aldrich & Co. Nine hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The fire started in the card room and in a few minutes the flames had spread through the entire building. The large gas works in the rear were also destroyed.

Coroner's Verdict.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 15.—The verdict of the coroner's inquest at the Kouts disaster, is made public today. It says:

The accident was the result of the negligence of the train dispatcher in permitting a passenger train to attempt to run with a disabled engine, knowing that a fast freight train was but a few miles behind it, and by the negligence or carelessness of Engineer Dorsey, of the freight, running his engine at a high rate of speed through a fog, knowing that the passenger train was but a short way in advance with a disabled engine.

The verdict is in accordance with the facts that death resulted from carelessness or neglizence on the part of the train dispatcher and engineer, and the company for allowing a crippled engine pulling a passenger train to be on the road a few minutes in advance of a fast freight.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Sparks' Report—Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Land Commissioner Sparks in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior says at the outset that he has no word to recall that has hitherto been uttered touching the aggravated misappropriations to which public lands were subjected through improvident laws and inefficient methods of administration and to which they are still exposed under the present wasteful and fraud-inspiring system of disposal. The operations of the past year, as previously, have been conducted under the discouragement of inadequate appropriations, but with the limited means at his disposal he says the results achieved confirm the early statement of the vastness of these fields of reform, the confines only of which have been fairly explored.

THE REPORT

shows that since March 4, 1885, 31,854,481 acres have been restored to the public domain. The sales, entries and selections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, embrace 25,111,400 acres, and of Indian land 746,637 acres, making a total of 25,888,038 acres, an increase over the year 1886 of 3,733,474 acres, and an increase of 4,862,524 acres compared with the fiscal year of 1885. The receipts from disposals of public lands were $10,783,921; from sales of Indian land, $1,484,302; total, $12,268,223; an increase over 1886 of $3,236,727, and compared with the fiscal year of 1885 of $3,648,625, to which is to be added $80,291 on account of timber depredations and $12,493 for certified copies of records, making the total receipts from all sources, $12,289,008.

IN ARIZONA,

frauds in favor of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway, in a block of land 80 by 100 miles, by which the road is given all the good land, are alleged by the surveyor-general in his report to the commissioner.

The development of fraudulent returns of swamp lands in the surveys heretofore made, in Minnesota, renders a thorough examination of importance. Stories of fraudulent work also come from New Mexico, Nevada and Wyoming surveyors-general.

"Field examinations," continues the report, "have developed fraudulent and defective surveys heretofore returned to an extent which renders apparent the necessity of an inspector of preceding surveys, and fully justifies the conclusions reached by this office to defer the payment of accounts for past surveys until the true character of the work shall be ascertained." The report briefly

REVIEWS THE WORK

of the surveyors general of Arizona, California and New Mexico in examining private land claims. About forty claim in New Mexico were examined, and in nearly every case the surveyor general recommends their rejection, principally on the grounds of fraud and non-compliance with the law. Many were found to cover areas several times as large as that of the original grant.

In discussing the swamp land grants the commissioner says: The claims under these grants have already reached the enormous amount of nearly 77,500,000 acres, and that patents have issued for nearly 56,745,000 acres.

On the forfeiture of railroad land grants, the commissioner renews the recommendation that

A FORFEITURE

be declared in all cases in which the roads were not completed according to the grant.

Of the fraudulent land entries, as a result of the year's investigation, 2,312 entries, covering about 370,000 acres, were held for cancellation, and 1,153 entries, covering about 180,000 acres, were cancelled for fraud. Tols subject he pursues at some length. He says such a record of crime and bold, reckless and gigantic schemes to rob the government of its land is rarely to be found. They have been discovered and exposed in every state and territory containing public lands, and the commissioner thinks he can truthfully say in every land district and county which a special agent has visited. Men of intelligence and high standing in the community, in many instances millionaires, were leaders in these

UNLAWFUL TRANSACTIONS.

Over 5,000 cases have been discovered wherein perjury or subornation of perjury was committed. In the majority of the cases the officers before whom the proofs or other papers were executed, largely state and territorial officers not directly responsible to the Land Department, were cognizant of the fraud or could have become so by ordinary diligence. While the area of fraudulent entries is gradually becoming circumscribed, there still remains much to do, and an entire or general cessation of fraud cannot be expected so long as the facilities offered for its perpetration by the existing laws are so great, and the means provided for their prevention so small. Upward of 10,000 unexamined cases are now on the files in which fraud has been charged or indicated; 1,011 cases of timber depredation or trespass have been reported during the year, involving in

TIMBER AND PRODUCTS

$6,146,935 recoverable to the United States. The amount actually recovered was $128,642.

On the subject of "reform in the public land laws," the commissioner says: "All efforts to secure reform by the repeal of the amendment to particular acts and provisions, have failed through the opposition of interests at variance with the proposed legislation." What is needed, in his opinion, is an entire reformation in the existing laws, retaining an absolute homestead and absolutely no other forms of disposal of agricultural lands. Actual residence, improvement and cultivation of the homestead for a period of five years, should be the exclusive condition for acquiring title to such lands. It would also appear that the time has arrived when the privilege of appropriating public lands should be confined to citizens of the United States. The

MINERAL LAWS

should be so amended as to preserve the public right of mineral exploration to citizens of the United States, and to prevent the monopoly of native mineral wealth by individuals and corporations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A telegram was received at the Marine Hospital Bureau this afternoon from Dr Porter, president of the Key West Board of Health, announcing his arrival at Tampa, Florida, last evening, and saying the disease is undoubtedly yellow fever. Health Officer Strauss, of Palatka, telegraphed as follows:

Refugee six days from Tampa died here this morning (13th) of yellow fever. Premises under strict quarantine.

WARNER BRO'S

THE SUPERIORITY OF CORALINE over bone or whalebone has now been demonstrated by over six years' experience. It is more durable, more pliable, more comfortable, and NEVER BREAKS.
The immense sale of these Corsets is now over 7000 daily.
Beware of worthless imitations boned with various kinds of cord.
None are genuine unless "Dr. Warner's Coraline" is printed on inside of the steel cover.
WARNER BROS., 357 & 359 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
FOR SALE BY ALL LADIES' FURNISHING HOUSES.

OUR BREAD IN DANGER.

The United States Government Chemists, in their examinations of articles of food offered for Government use, have developed the alarming fact that almost all the brands of baking powders upon the market are made from alum or phosphates, or contain large quantities of lime or other adulterants. As a matter of fact, of the samples analyzed, the Royal was the only baking powder found free from all of these deleterious ingredients, and absolutely pure.

Alum is used as a substitute for cream of tartar to produce a cheap baking powder. It costs less than two cents a pound, whereas pure cream of tartar costs forty. The effect of alum upon the system has been ascertained to be poisonous, and overdoses have been attended with fatal results. The phosphate are next to the alum powders in cheapness. They contain a large amount of lime. The baking powders sold with a gift are of the alum or phosphate class.

Lime is the most useless adulterant yet found in baking powders. It is true that when subjected to heat it gives off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quicklime is left, one of the most powerful caustics known. Chemists have found twelve per cent., or one-eighth of the weight, of some of the baking powders advertised as pure to be lime.

The absolute purity and wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder—now affirmed by every chemist and food analyst of prominence, and conceded by all manufacturers of other brands—arise from the exclusive use of cream of tartar which is specially refined by patent processes that totally remove the lime and all other impurities. These facilities are possessed by no other manufacturer.

In his report, the United States Government Chemist says: "The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made for the United States Government. I will go still further and state that, because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

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