

# SALISBURY AND SULTAN

### Turkey's Ruler Has Written an Appealing Letter to Great Britain's Premier

### Asking Him to Assure the Public of the Sultan's Good Intentions.

### Long Years of Error Must be Paid for, Says Lord Salisbury.

London, Nov. 20.—Speaking at the annual conference of the National Union of the Conservative association yesterday, Lord Salisbury said among other things: "Allow me to say a few words in answer to a very distinguished distant correspondent, if I may term him so, who requested me to make a statement in a speech to the country. This correspondent is no less a person than the Sultan of Turkey. Nothing would have induced me to read this august message here except the distinct commands of the sender. In the speech at the Guildhall I expressed the opinion and said that I had confidence that the reforms promised for the Turkish empire would not be carried into execution. The Sultan states that the statement has pained him very much, as the carrying out of the reforms is a matter already decided upon by him, and further, that he is desirous of executing them as soon as possible. He then proceeds as follows: 'I have already told my ministers this, and the only reason why Lord Salisbury should thus throw doubts on my intentions must be due to the intrigues of certain persons there or elsewhere, or false statements must have been made to cause such an opinion.' The message then proceeds after some intermediary observations: 'I repeat I will execute these reforms. I will see myself that every article is put into force. This is my earnest determination, and I give you my word of honor.' I wish Lord Salisbury to know this, and I beg and declare that his lordship, having confidence in these declarations, will make another speech by virtue of the friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and my country. I shall await the result of this with the greatest anxiety."

Lord Salisbury then continued: "Those last words will acquit me of any impropriety in what I acknowledge to be a very unprecedented course, the reading of a communication of that kind at a public meeting. I could not abstain from doing what I have done without discounting to that distinguished potentate from whom this message issued, but of course, it would not be seemly for me to comment directly upon these words. Great Britain forms part of concerted Europe, and it is our duty so far as it acts, to act with unanimity. Some persons seem to imagine that we, the people of Great Britain, can direct the decisions of all the European Powers. This is crediting us with more influence than we possess. Whatever is done must be done with unanimity, and we can only speak on behalf of one of the Powers, which will concur, if they concur, in any action which may be taken. I will not admit that the responsibility of any decisions taken rests entirely or mainly on this country. The responsibility is upon us and upon all the Powers in common. All those who have this responsibility must act together, so that if there are others who cannot agree to act with the Powers they cannot have their own way. But I am in no wise desirous of intimating that the slightest shade of disagreement up to this moment has arisen between the Powers."

Lord Salisbury then proceeded to extol Rustem Pasha, who, he feared, would not recover from his present illness. The prime minister spoke especially of the former administration of Rustem Pasha at Lebanon, and said he was convinced if men like him had been placed in charge of the districts when all this horror has occurred they would never have happened. If there had been men around the Sultan like Rustem Pasha present conditions would not exist. The present troubles could not be solved by the external action of the advising Powers. This Lord Salisbury pronounced a clumsy device at best.

Continuing, he said the problem should have been solved by the natural operations of the working counsellors of enlightened monarchs, acting through efficient and competent instruments.

Lord Salisbury added: "I do not see who the men are who are to attend as representatives of the Rustem Pasha"

### Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

## WALTON'S BAKING POWDER

**MOST PERFECT MADE.**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

type at the Sublime Porte. I exhort you to consider that this terrible Armenian problem is quite as much one of competent men as of adequate law, that the mere writing of new constitutions and fresh decrees cannot supply the place of governors who know how, and what is equally important, who have the courage to do their duty. I have no doubt that the Powers that deep seated distrust in an empire can be cured by the wiles of a magician's wand. The result of long years of error will have to be paid for, and cruel and inexorable is the law that those who will pay who were not originally guilty of the offence.

"I have taken you for the moment into the unaccustomed field of foreign policy. Nothing but the circumstances to which I have referred would have induced me to do so, for I maintain that a foreign minister, above all others, is bound to value and cherish the virtue of silence."

Lord Salisbury then turned to domestic affairs, and said that the Conservative victory was mainly due to the fact that the magnetic influence of a great statesman, which had been exercised in a similar spirit, had been removed. In conclusion, he dwelt upon the divisions among the Irishmen, and said that if they were left alone they would cut their own throats.

The Morning Post, in an editorial this morning, says that it must be admitted that Lord Salisbury's warning to the Sultan was as unerring as the circumstances were cruel. No one can fail to be struck by the pathetic dignity and frank earnestness of the Sultan's reply to the lord mayor's day dinner address.

The Standard says that the pathetic sincerity of the letter to Lord Salisbury will gain for the Sultan the sympathy of all Englishmen. The only effect of the Sultan's letter and Lord Salisbury's speech is to confirm the prime minister's judgment as to the chief responsibility for the breakdown of the government of Turkey.

The Daily News, commenting upon the letter of the Sultan to Lord Salisbury, says that the incident shows that calls for the Sultan's attention, and that he really cares for public opinion and for the good wishes of the people of Great Britain.

The Chronicle says that no undignified and childish act is unprecedented in the history of the diplomatic world, and adds that the Sultan's repentance probably comes too late.

The Times this morning prints an editorial commenting upon the speech of Lord Salisbury at Brighton, and asserts that the letter written by the Sultan to the prime minister was a remarkable tribute to the influence which Lord Salisbury holds in Europe. The Times adds that it may be doubted as to whether the Sultan will be greatly pleased with the result of his appeal, since Lord Salisbury declines to act out side of the concerted Powers.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rome gives additional information concerning the negotiations between Russia and Austria, so far as the Turkish empire is concerned. The correspondent of the Daily News at Rome says that Austria proposes that the combined fleets of Russia and Austria should force the Dardanelles, and that their joint armies should occupy Constantinople, if necessary. To these propositions Russia declined to agree.

The correspondent says it is reported in official circles that, in view of the possible disruption of Turkey, Russia and Great Britain are negotiating an agreement which will give the Czar a free hand for the occupation of Anatolia, while Great Britain will have the right to establish a permanent protectorate in Egypt.

The Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which asserts that no news of fresh disturbances in Asia Minor have been received since Monday, and that confidence is apparently being restored. At Aleppo it is believed that the worst is over and it is believed that quiet has been re-established in European Turkey. The correspondent also announces that the Armenian women of Constantinople have presented a memorial and an appeal to Lady Somerset, well known for her work in the W. C. T. U. in particular, and for her efforts as a humanitarian in general.

London, Nov. 20.—Lord Salisbury was granted an audience by the Queen at Windsor castle yesterday. It is supposed that the message to the Sultan concerning affairs in the Turkish empire has been sent by the Queen, and that this was the subject under discussion.

Vienna, Nov. 20.—Commenting on the refusal of Russia to the London dispatch from Rome to the London Times) to agree to the proposals of Austria for the settlement of the Turkish question, the semi-official Fremdenblatt declares that Russia assents to the Austrian proposal in the main, but objects to the provision empowering the ambassador at Constantinople to adopt such temporary measures as they see fit in case of momentary danger. Russia contends that they should not be in a position to take such extensive powers, but any measures taken by the ambassador should be preceded by an understanding between the different cabinets interested.

Constantinople, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Tiflis, Russian Transcaucasia, says the Armenian Catholics have received a reply to the communication recently sent to the Russian ambassador here, M. de Nelidoff. It is as follows: "The Armenians of Constantinople city are now reassured that they are threatened with no danger. In the provinces, however, there are regrettable conflicts which in most cases are caused by the Armenians, who were instigated by their revolutionary committees. The result was a terrible revenge on the part of the Turks in the shape of horrible massacres of the Christians."

The Sultan has sanctioned the scheme for reforms submitted by the three great Powers, and preparations are now proceeding to carry them out. The opinion is necessary, that the leaders of the people should persuade the latter to desist from all revolutionary attempt, to abandon the false hope of foreign intervention, stop all disturbances and cooperate in the re-establishment of general peace, in improving the situation and in the introduction of a new order of things.

As intimated in these dispatches during the last few days, the attitude of the Sultan has undergone a decided change, since the other fleets began to join the British fleet in the naval demonstration

in Salonica bay. No doubt the pressure brought to bear upon the Sultan has been strong enough to make him personally change his work in Armenia, and it is now hoped there will be no further bloodshed.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—The U. S. S. Minneapolis has been ordered to join the European squadron immediately on receipt of a telegram of the Turkish situation. She is in American waters now, and it will take several days to fit her out.

## DUNRAVEN STAYS WITH IT

### He Will Come to New York With Evidence to Support His Charges.

### Mr. Iselin Writes a Letter Denying In Toto All Dunraven's Accusations.

New York, Nov. 20.—The New York Yacht Club held a meeting to-night to take action concerning the charges made by Lord Dunraven, which brought forth from C. Oliver Iselin an interesting and vigorous refutation of the Englishman's statement. There was read also a letter from H. Matland Kelsey, conveying an offer from Lord Dunraven to come to this country for an investigation, which was a complete surprise. Charge of the whole matter was delegated to a committee of three, J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier; William G. Whitney, secretary of the navy; and George L. Rives, the two first named being of more than national reputation. The meeting was of short duration. First Lord Dunraven's charges published in the London Field were read, then recited testimony from members of the cup committee and the regatta committees. Then came Mr. Iselin's letter, which follows:

"To the New York Yacht Club—Gentlemen: I desire to lay before you for your consideration the charges made by Lord Dunraven in his letter to the London Field, of which the annexed is a copy. A careful perusal of this letter will show that Lord Dunraven makes charges that after being measured for the cup race in September last the Defender was surreptitiously loaded so as to sink her four inches in the water; that she sailed in that condition in the first day's race, and immediately thereafter she was secretly rebalanced so as to measure the next day (Sunday) no discrepancy was found to exist between the two measurements.

"While Lord Dunraven intimates that I was personally cognizant of the fraud, the charge is untrue. I was present. Now, Lord Dunraven is an experienced yachtsman, and when he made this charge he knew perfectly well, as every yachtsman knows, that it was impossible to rebalance a boat in such a way as to change her measurement. The Defender between her measurement on Friday and her sailing on Saturday, without being known or made known to me, on behalf of the owners of the late Defender, was rebalanced, and it is impossible for the fourteen tons of ballast necessary to accomplish the result charged could have been put into her on Friday night and taken out again before Sunday, without the fact being known to a large number of persons who were responsible for the proper officer in managing of the yacht. I personally examined the Defender's hold and every part of her on the morning of the 7th, and the absolute truth of the matter, as I consider myself, therefore, as stated above, the world solely charged by Lord Dunraven with an offense as base as could possibly be imputed to a sportsman and a gentleman, and which I indignantly resent, and upon which I have having betrayed the confidence of my associates in the ownership of the Defender, the trust placed in me by the New York Yacht Club, and the good name of the Defender, whose reputation for fair play will be involved in the contest.

"Lord Dunraven claims to have sailed the race on Saturday after being assured that he had been cheated in the fraudulent overloading of the Defender. He sailed the next race on the 12th, and the same conviction in his mind as that on the first day's race, that he had been cheated. He brought off the last day's race, not only on such grounds, but on the entirely distinct ground that the Defender would not and could not be cleared, and he went home and after a silence of more than two months he makes this official charge in a communication addressed to me, and to the owners of the Defender, nor to either the New York Yacht Club or the Royal Yacht Squadron, but to a public paper on the other side of the Atlantic, which it would be impossible for me to read or reply to, because it had already made a deep impression on the minds of his countrymen.

"Relying upon his belief in my integrity, the New York Yacht Club deemed itself justified in placing its honor and that of the country in my hands in the conduct of the race, and could not have imagined that in assuming that trust I should expose myself and you to such gross imputations. But now that they are made, I place myself in your hands, and in order that you may take such steps as it sees fit, not alone to vindicate the Defender and the honor of her owners, but also to refute the imputation cast upon the good faith of the club and the country, and to restore the honor to remain very respectfully yours."

At 12 o'clock the grand jury returned a true bill against Joseph Pyatt, and a jury was selected with Peter Gordon as foreman. Mr. Irving opened the case to the jury, saying that a week ago to-day the house of Robert English, 151 Johnson street, was broken into and \$55 stolen therefrom. Nobody saw the act done and the evidence was all circumstantial. On the morning of the stealing prisoner called at English's house

and they went together to the Willows and then to the Red Lion. At each place they had several drinks, all of which English paid for because Pyatt said he had no money. At the Lion brewery towards evening they had supper and Mr. English became pretty drunk, and the prisoner left him there. When Mr. English came home later in the evening he found that his house had been broken into and \$65 stolen. That night prisoner got a \$5 and a \$10 bill changed, saying he had been winning at cards. Robert English gave his evidence practically the same as stated in Mr. Irving's opening. Prisoner told him he was dead broke. He was cross-examined by the prisoner, but nothing of importance came out. Thomas Potter of the Lion brewery, heard the prisoner say he was dead broke. On cross-examination he said he had been here thirty-six years and no one could say he had ever told a story. Ross Ferguson, of the Gordon hotel, saw prisoner with a \$5 bill the night of the robbery. The prisoner said he had been winning at cards. Mrs. Simpson, of Rock Bay hotel, was handed a \$10 bill the same night by the prisoner, who said he had got it gambling. To prisoner she admitting giving him a \$5 bill a few days before.

Constable Palmer, who made the arrest was told by prisoner that he had no bills at all the night of the robbery. The prisoner addressed the jury and said he had won money at the Deilmont, and denied all knowledge of the stealing. His lordship charged rather in favor of the prisoner.

At 2:30 the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Queen vs. Antonio Alwanzi, charged with assaulting Police Officer Campbell, of Esquimaux, while in the discharge of his duty, was next proceeded with. Mr. George E. Powell appeared for the prisoner. This case was not finished at 4 o'clock.

From Wednesday's Daily.

In Regina v. Amanzia yesterday afternoon Constable Campbell, William Robinson and John Day, for the prosecution, all swore that the prisoner assaulted Constable Campbell. For the defence three witnesses, Lenox, Logan and Lafferty, swore they saw the whole affair, and no blow was struck on either side. Some amusement was caused when Mr. Alwanzi said he saw Mr. Robinson come down with a club and say he would like to smash Amanzia. Mr. Robinson arose and looked at Lafferty and said he never saw him before and did not believe he was ever in Esquimaux. The jury came in at eight o'clock after an absence of three hours with a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Irving, at the close of the trial, referring to the grand jury's suggestion that the case might have been disposed of before the magistrate, said that the prisoner had refused to be dealt with summarily.

This morning the court first took up the charges against Frank R. Goodrich, charged with forgery, perjury and obtaining money under false pretences. After the jury was sworn the prisoner asked Mr. W. H. Langley to defend him. Mr. Irving, in opening, stated the crown's contention to be that an Ontario commercial traveller named Reuben Goodrich had a collection to make in Washington, and employed an attorney named C. H. Dye, of Oregon City, the Bank of Montreal being E. P. Irving's accountant, of the Bank of Montreal, identified the draft, which was paid on the 20th of March last. The amount was \$1875. R. F. Tolmie testified that he went into the bank and identified the prisoner as Mr. Goodrich. Sergeant Langley swore that prisoner told him he got the draft in a letter, and said he expected he would get four years for it. The sergeant was not at all consulting, and told him at the time he might get more. No witnesses were called for the defence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of perjury and forgery.

Regina v. Dolphing was next heard, the prisoner being charged with housebreaking. Mr. Langley appeared for the prisoner. Mrs. Rosenzweig, of 48 Chatham street, was awakened about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, and saw a man in her room going through a chest of drawers. She called out and asked him what he was doing there. The man, whom she identified as the prisoner, ran downstairs, she got up and went down and saw the prisoner and another man on the sidewalk near the house. Prisoner gave evidence on his own behalf, and said on the morning in question he was in bed on Pandora street, in a room occupied by a man named Corbett, and went to bed at 12 and did not get up until 10 next morning. On cross-examination he said he had been in Victoria fourteen months, six of which he had spent in jail, because he had stolen a few shirts in the daytime. Corbett was now in jail for vagrancy.

## THE ASSIZE COURT

### Cases Before the Jury To-Day—Pyatt Acquitted.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The assizes opened this morning before the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake, Mr. P. A. Irving appears as crown prosecutor. After the reading of the Queen's commission the grand jury was sworn in, and Dennis R. Harris elected foreman. Only fourteen grand jurors were in attendance, and his lordship had three of the petit jurors put on the grand jury. His lordship then briefly explained to the jury their duties telling them that they were not to try the case but were only to determine from the witnesses whose evidence they would hear whether or not there was a prima facie case against the prisoner, such as would warrant their putting him on his trial—only twelve of the grand jury have to believe there are grounds for further consideration. The circumstances of the different charges were then explained and the jury retired and the court adjourned until noon.

Before adjourning Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., a member of the Law Society, introduced to the court Mr. Denis Murphy, who, he said, had recently passed a very satisfactory examination for call to the bar as a student. Mr. Murphy then took the usual oath.

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## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA

### She Makes a Very Good Run Across the Pacific, Despite Very Thick Weather.

### Capt. Archibald Refused to Take His Vessel to William Head Last Night.

Although the C. P. R. steamship Empress of China passed Outer Point before 4 o'clock yesterday she was not anchored off the outer wharf until after 10 o'clock last night, and it was four hours later before the Victoria passengers had been landed. All this delay was caused by the fog and the policy of the C. P. R. in refusing to bring their steamers to the outer wharf, which they could do without the least trouble. Pilots Thompson and Buckman, who had been out in the straits all day and the night before, waiting for the Empress, missed her in the fog, so Captain Archibald brought her up under steam. The Empress took him down towards Clover Point, where he sighted the steamer Maude, which was on her way from Vancouver. Thinking that the Maude was coming out as tender she was called alongside. Captain Fere, of the Maude, got on the Empress and directed Captain Archibald to safe anchorage of the outer wharf.

All this time the tender Rainbow, with the C. P. R. and customs officials and a number of others on board, was waiting for the Empress to come there. Her whistle was heard as she passed in, and the official tried to induce Dr. Jones, the quarantine officer, to take his steamer and go out and pass her. This Dr. Jones declined to do, stating that his place was at William Head and the vessel must go there to be examined. This decision was conveyed to Captain Archibald by the C. P. R. officials, but he declined to go to William Head at night, considering the darkness and the weather, and Pilot Bunting said he could take the ship there but it would not be prudent to do so. He afterwards explained that there was no light or fog signal to direct a captain to William Head.

At 2:30 the great deal of scurrying around the services of Dr. George Duncan were secured and he passed the vessel and Victoria mail and passengers were landed. She brought 25 cabin passengers, 3 second class and 130 steerage. The cabin passengers were: Mr. Wharton Barker, Miss Ella Blackstock, Mr. H. J. Byland, Mr. L. Camera, Mr. C. B. Conover, Mr. R. J. Martinez, Danson, Mrs. R. J. Martinez, Danson, Mr. Geo. Flood, Mr. F. William G. Hibbard, Jr., Mr. R. C. Hope, Miss A. L. Howe, Mr. J. A. Kahl, Miss H. Kemper, Mr. R. Little, Miss A. M. Little, Mrs. Danson, Mrs. C. Okamura, Mr. H. A. Sibley, Mr. A. Snider, Mr. F. W. Stray, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. F. H. Walker, Mr. H. H. West.

Among the passengers who stopped here was Mr. R. Little, of Singapore, who is accompanied by his sister, Miss A. M. Little, and his father, Mr. J. A. London merchant, who has branches of his firm in the far east. Mr. Little manages the Singapore branch. They will remain for a few days visiting Victoria friends and will then proceed to London.

Mr. Wharton Barker is one of the leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. He has never sought office, satisfied with being one of the powers behind the throne. He is a banker and is interested in a number of newspaper enterprises.

Mr. T. A. Snider, who also left the steamer here, is a fruit canner of Cincinnati. He has been travelling for his health. Mr. C. H. Conover, of the big hardware firm of Chicago which bears his name, has been extending his business in the east. There were a number of other commercial men on board bent on the same errands. Mr. D. Steele, of this city, was on the steamer, and he had a hard day's work in Chicago which bears his name. He said the Japanese sealers did fairly well this season.

Despite thick weather the Empress made a quick run across the Pacific, leaving Yokohama on the 9th. The vessel clocked 1500 miles under dead reckoning, and then Captain Archibald was only a few miles out when land was sighted. On the whole the trip was a pleasant and uneventful one.

A general cargo of 2287 tons was brought over to the coast and eastern points. The steamer left at daylight this morning for Vancouver.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# WALTON'S Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

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## CHEAP TRAVELLING

### Pacific Coast and Northwestern Steamship Companies Cut Rates.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company have entered the passenger rate war between northern ports and San Francisco, and the steamer Rosalie has cut the rate made by the owners of the steamer Messrs. R. P. Rittler & Co. yesterday reducing the rate for first class tickets by the steamer Rosalie, sailing on the 24th; for 88 cents, the cheapest rate that has been quoted for many years. The cheap rate was made for the purpose of meeting the rate made by the Southern Pacific railway between Portland and San Francisco. The fight gives promise of lasting some time.

Capt. D. B. Jackson, of the Northern Steamship company, said the cut made by his company will be permanent, whether there is opposition or not, and that hereafter passengers can travel between Victoria and Port Townsend for 50 cents and between Victoria and Seattle for \$1.

"You may eat cheap food and not be seriously hurt by it; but you cannot eat cheap medicines without positive injury. If you use any substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you do so at the peril of your health, perhaps of your life. Insist on having Ayer's and no other."

## THE UNION PACIFIC FLYER

### All Records of the Road to be Knocked Sky High.

Omaha, Nov. 20.—The initial Union Pacific train to shorten time between Chicago and San Francisco, in conjunction with the Northwestern and Southern Pacific, left Omaha five minutes late at 8:15 this morning. It arrived from Chicago four minutes late. It was equipped with two Pullman palace cars, a dining, chair car and two day coaches. The train carried thirty-four through passengers. The schedule is many times faster than anything before attempted in the west. Ogden, 1032 miles from Omaha, will be reached at 1:40 Tuesday afternoon; Salt Lake, 1049 miles, at 3 p.m. Tuesday; San Francisco, 1831 miles, at 8:45 p.m. on Wednesday; Los Angeles, 2219 miles, 10 a.m. Thursday. The fast mail, which has been the pride of the line, now takes secondary place, but is still a very fast train.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return to the investor as a good porous structure plaster, such as Carter's Small's West End Belladonna Backache Plaster.

Little Boy—Tommy Young's mother is awfully good and kind to him.

What has she done that is so thoughtful?

Little Boy—Let him have the measles just the day school begun.

## Old Dr. Gordon's Remedy for Measles

127 lbs. 134 lbs. 147 lbs.

BEGINNING FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH THIRD MONTH

**CURES POSITIVELY**

Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Falling Manhood, Secret Discharges, caused by the errors and excesses of youth.

Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses, restored to health, manhood and vigor.

Price, 50¢ a box for \$5.00. Sent by mail securely sealed. Write for our book, "Starving Nerves," for men only, tells you how to get well and stay well.

Address, QUEEN MEDICINE CO., Box 947 MONTREAL.

## I CURE FITS!

Valuable medicine sent free to all sufferers. Give names and full address to 1007, B. C. 115 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Improved KNITTER

Family

Will knit in 10 minutes what used to take an hour. Knits in a family, household, school, or any place. It is the only one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee it to be the best. We can furnish ribbing, stock, and all the accessories. Write for particulars.

DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONT. (Mention this paper.)

## WARNING \$100 Reward

Will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trade mark by stamping out of tobacco with bronze in such a manner as to lead consumers to believe that they are receiving our

Each plug of which is stamped with

**MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO**

T. & B. IN BRONZE

Our Cheating Tobacco is stamped with T. & B. Tin Tag.

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

### Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

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