THE BALLOT IS SECRET.

Some of those working for Col. Prior are striving to create the impression that the ballot system to be used next Monday is not absolutely secret. Of course the idea is to intimidate some of the voters who want to vote for Mr. Templeman but would be in danger of Tory vengeance if their votes became known. For the benefit of all concerned we would say that the Dominion ballot is absolutely secret. There is positively no means of identifying any man's vote, even in case of a scrutiny. Those who assert the contrary are guilty of uttering a falsehood for a most unworthy purpose.

A DEGRADED ORGAN.

The Colonist has no excuse or explanation to offer for its suppression of the names of Captain Irving and Mr. Paterson from the list on Mr. Templeman's nomination paper. It is willing, therefore, to have the public believe that the suppression was intentional, that it deliberately garbled an official document for partizan purposes. Some days ago the Colonist was proved guilty of garbling newspaper extracts, but no person would have supposed it was prepared to take a similar liberty with a nomination paper. There is no piece of dirty work the Colonist will not do in the service of the Ottawa pap distributors. The public, in self protection, must needs receive with caution every statement on political matters that appears in its columns.

IN THE FRYING PAN.

New Westminster Columbian: "Our more courageous than prudent friends, the Victoria Liberals, who, in the face of very great odds, have undertaken to contest Col. Prior's return as a minister, and have been valiantly been carrying on the fight since, have certainly reason to take renewed courage by the way things are going in the eastern bye-elections. It would not be at all surprising, the way things look now, if Victoria should join the procession, and tell Premier Bowell that it does not appreciate his eleventh-hour bait of a quasi-minister, especially when he is hardly in a position to give an assurance that he will for long be a minister himself. Let the people of Victoria once fairly grasp the idea that the government is gone, and they will be more inclined to give it a parting kick than to help to hold it up. If Jacques Cartier follows Cardwell and Montreal Centre, Col. Prior's New Year's goose, almost to a certainty, will be cooked for him, in Victoria, and his New Year's cake will be dough." Jacques Cartier has followed Montdeal Centre and Cardwell, and the Colonel's goose is in the frying pan, sure enough.

WHOLLY UNRELIABLE.

The Colonist in its desperation is prepared to adopt any device, however despicable, that seems to promise a little comfort. This morning, in what must have been one of its worst fits of ugliness, it omitted Capt. John Irving and T. W. Paterson from the list on Mr. Templeman's nomination paper. The electors should learn from this to take with suspicion every statement the Colonist makes with reference to the present campaign. A sheet that is impudent enough to falsify an official document for partizan purposes will stick at nothing. The prospect of certain defeat for its candidate has taken away from the government organ what little regard for truth it possessed. Its statements and reports are now wholly unreliable.

SMASHING UP.

A few weeks more will bring the break-up of the Bowell government. No ministry in the history of Canada has ever suffered a series of reverses like that which the late bye-elections have brought to the men now in power. If any three constituencies in the whole Dominion could have been counted on with absolute confidence to sustain a Conservative government, Cardwell, Montreal Centre and Jacques Cartier were surely the three. The results in the latter two were especially significant, inasmuch as the government hoped their coercionist policy would help them in Quebec and counteract the disgust with which their general policy and conduct have now come to be regarded there. Their calculations have been utterly upset, and their demoralization is complete. Montreal Centre, which elected a Conservative candidate in 1891 by a majority of over 1200, has now returned a Liberal by a majority of 370. Jasques Cartier, which elected Mr. Girouard by a majority of 275 in 1891, has now returned a Liberal candidate by 575. Both Montreal Centre and Jacques Cartier are manufacturing districts, with large industrial populations, who might have been expected to vote for the "national policy" almost unanimously. They are largely Catholic, therefore the government expected their support for the policy of coercion. What is to be said of the result? Evidently the people of those places have tired of the government's fiscal policy, and their sense of justice would not allow them to endorse a policy of force towards Manitoba. No reasonable man can doubt the significance of these elections; the days of the government are numbered, its complete wreck will come in a very short time. This is the moribund institution, with a tattered and torn policy, which Victorians are expected to bow down to and worship.

MORE LIGHT NEEDED.

The Colonist's Ottawa correspondent, speaking of the prospective "remedial legislation," says: "This measure will, from all accounts, be of an exceedingly moderate nature. Indeed, the result of the recent bye-elections would seem to justify the government in proceeding cautiously. It is evident from these elections that the Roman Catholics are not greatly enamoured of separate schools, but as the minority in Manitoba have asked for them and are entitled to them under the constitution, the government has no recourse but to carry out the constitution." Which is to say that the government has got new light from the bye-elections, and is ready to abandon part of what it professed to believe was its duty. But it has not yet received enough new light to make it keep its hands off Manitoba as it should. Victoria will supply the deficiency on Monday next.

AN EXPRESSION OF DOUBT.

The Colonist ventures the assertion that no eastern paper has "any expression of doubt as to the genuineness and the constitutionality of Col. Prior's appointment to a seat in the cabinet." In a recent number of the Ottawa Free Press appears the following with reference to the controllers:—"The spirit of the law is contrary to the presence of these subordinate ministers in the cabinet. It is also clear that if they were in the cabinet they would be helpless, and could exercise no freedom of action. They would be in the position of the retainers formerly taken into battle by the Lord or Knight, and they would sit in the cabinet merely as the "retainers" of the minister of trade and commerce. It is the function of a cabinet minister to advise as an executive councillor. But they could give no independent advice. They could initiate nothing, and in a division they could only vote as their statutory master instructed them. Their presence at the cabinet board would place them in a false and ridiculous position. The Act can be changed, it is true, but the only desirable change is to repeal it and abolish two costly offices which experience and practice has proved to be useless."

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Colonist makes a strenuous attempt to controvert Mr. Bodwell's argument on the Manitoba school case, with the small success that might have been expected. Our neighbor might as well abandon the idea that it can becloud the issue by appealing to the second decision of the Privy Council, for that decision does not, and cannot be made to, conflict with the broad principle of provincial rights. The quotations from the judgment which the Colonist gives all go to show that the Privy Council did not order the Dominion government to follow the course it has taken, or any other particular course. The gist of the judgment is in the following passage:—

"Their Lordships have decided that the Governor-General-in-Council has jurisdiction, and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken."

From this no other meeting can be taken than that the circumstances gave the minority the right to appeal to the Dominion government, and that the appeal must be heard. The government was to be guided thereafter by its own ideas of public policy. It is true the Privy Council did further on throw out this suggestion:

"It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should be again made law. The system of education embodied in the acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to, and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate grounds of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded; and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions."

It is the hight of absurdity to say that this conveys an order to the Dominion government. It is plainly intended to show the limit beyond which the provincial government need not go in the way of modifying its legislation of 1890. That limit is certainly not the one fixed for itself by the Bowell government when it proposes to re-establish the separate school system as it was. It so happens that in the first judgment of the privy council, declaring the acts of 1890 constitutional, their Lordships went a little beyond the mere question of law and touched upon the question of the policy. The clause in the judgment reads as follows:—

"With the policy of the act of 1890 their Lordships are not concerned. But they cannot help observing that if the views of the minority were to prevail, it would be extremely difficult for the provincial legislature, which has been entrusted with the exclusive power of making laws relating to education, to provide for the educational wants of the more sparsely inhabited districts of a country almost as large as Great Britain, and that the powers of the legislature, which on the face of the act appear so large, would be limited to the useful but humble office of making regulations for the sanitary condition of school houses, imposing rates for the support of denominational schools, enforcing the compulsory attendance of scholars, and matters of that sort."

Now the precise purpose of the Dominion government is to pass such legislation at Ottawa as to restrict the Manitoba legislature to "the useful but humble office of making regulations for the sanitary condition of school houses, imposing rates for the support of denominational schools, enforcing the compulsory attendance of scholars, and matters of that sort." Would it be right and just to tie the hands of the province in that way? Col. Prior says it would, in plain defiance of the Privy Council's opinion, and he expects the electors of Victoria to agree with him.

MANITOBA'S REPLY.

Victorians would do well to look carefully into the reply which the Manitoba government has returned to the Dominion authorities. It is couched in a firm and dignified tone, and places the case of the province in a clear light before the public. In the last clauses there is a sufficient answer given to those who talk about the rights of the minority being violated, and very good reasons are advanced why in the interest of the minority themselves the Dominion government should not interfere:

"The desire of the legislature and the government of the province throughout the whole course of the proceedings, beginning with the enactment of the statutes of 1890, has been to provide the best possible means of education for the children of our citizens. To that end every possible effort has been put forth, and every possible pecuniary sacrifice made, in order that there might be established a school system based upon sound principles and equipped and administered in accordance with approved modern educational methods. Though very much remains to be accomplished, it may be fairly asserted that a reasonable measure of success has attended the efforts which have thus been put forth.

"In amending the law from time to time, and in administering the system, it is the earnest desire to remedy every well founded grievance and to remove every appearance of inequality or injustice that may be brought to notice. With a view to so doing the government and the legislature will always be ready to consider any complaint that may be made in a spirit of fairness and conciliation.

"It seems, therefore, most reasonable to conclude that by leaving the question to be so dealt with the truest interests of the minority will be better served than by an attempt to establish a system of separate schools by coercive legislation.

"Such a system, discredited as it is, will be from the outset crippled by reason of insufficient educational equipment, and will be an injury rather than a benefit to those whom it is intended to serve."

The reference to the request for a commission to investigate the matter is also worthy of notice. If the Manitobans desire that such an inquiry should be made, why should their request be arbitrarily refused and the insulting answer returned that the Dominion government knows as much about the matter as it wants to know?

NO COERCION.

Mr. Laurier is as much opposed to the coercion of Manitoba as the Manitobans themselves. He believes coercion would be bad for the whole country, and that it would not help the minority. In a speech made in Montreal Centre during the campaign there he said: "If the government tried to coerce Manitoba the majority would believe they were oppressed and might trouble the minority more, and then there would be another wrong in addition to the present one. The question must be approached in a spirit of Christian conciliation. If he came into power at Ottawa he believed he could settle the question by investigation and conciliation. He knew that if the government went on with coercion the minority would be wronged. Shall we put the minority in difficulties or adopt a policy which shall keep harmony among us?"

It is becoming plainer every day that coercion will do nobody good, while it is certain to do an immense amount of harm. It has no justification, either in law or as a matter of policy. Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, at the same Montreal meeting where Mr. Laurier spoke, dealt with the question as follows:

"Regarding the Manitoba school question, he agreed with Sir William Hingston that it should never have been made a party issue; but who made it a party issue? The Conservatives themselves did so in Antigonish and Vercheres for the purpose of arousing religious passion. Mr. Laurier has labored to prevent it being made a party question. He protested against the action of the Conservatives in going about declaring that they were compelled to impose separate schools on Manitoba. Neither the constitution nor the privy council nor anything else compelled the imposition of separate schools on Manitoba. But the Conservatives go to the Roman Catholics and say, 'Vote for us because we are going to restore separate schools in Manitoba.' Then they go to Protestants and say, 'My dear fellow, we don't like separate schools, but we are bound by the constitution to impose them on Manitoba—stand by the constitution and vote for us.' He protested against such double dealing. No judicial committee can dictate to the parliament of Canada. The members of parliament have a right to exercise their judgment. This was the view taken by Dr. Weldon, a Conservative member, in the house on July 7th last. Then before Mr. Wallace made his wild speech against coercion and against remedial legislation in Ottawa last July he showed his manuscript to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and the premier said it was all right and kept him in the government. Still Sir Wm. Hingston praises Sir Mackenzie Bowell for promising remedial legislation. The Conservatives kept asking Mr. Laurier what his policy was. He thought that Mr. Laurier might have contented himself with remaining quiet, but Mr. Laurier replied that he favored an investigation into the facts because he wanted to be just to Manitoba. To pass remedial legislation as the government proposed was not only dangerous for the peace of the country but it was a bad thing for Roman Catholics. One point gained by negotiation is worth five points gained by coercion. What is the news we heard to-day? The Manitoba legislature has been dissolved, and Mr. Greenway has appealed to the people for concurrence. Mr. Fielding said he had no more information about the situation there than anyone else; he got his news from the papers, but he believed that the people of Manitoba will not submit to coercion. The Ottawa government may pass what laws they like, but cannot enforce them. There should, therefore, be the inquiry that Mr. Laurier is prepared to make. There was great danger in a conflict between Manitoba and the Dominion. The Northwest wanted people and development. Even passive resistance to a remedial order would paralyze the efforts of the government to assist that great country. But some hotheaded individuals might go further. If the news of rebellion was flashed across the Atlantic what would the value of C. P. R. stock be? For thirteen years he had administered school law in Nova Scotia in such a way that Roman Catholics were perfectly satisfied. The same policy of consideration and patriotism which had succeeded in Nova Scotia would succeed in Manitoba. The policy of coercion would not succeed.'

There is not a man in Canada worthy of the name of statesman who will be found to say that it is wise for the Dominion government to persist in the course that it has mapped out for itself. The end will surely be disaster. It is Victoria's duty to condemn this course most emphatically.

VICTORY IS SURE.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any impartial observer that a victory is surely in prospect for the opposition candidate next Monday. Col. Prior's friends have now come down to the point of admitting that there will be a majority against them in the city, but they have some hope that a sufficient majority will be secured in the country districts to overcome this. The hope is vain; the country districts will not give Col. Prior any considerable majority. The sympathies of the country residents, like those of city residents, are against the proposal to coerce Manitoba, and the farmers are not to be led away by any fraudulent cries anent "protection." Mr. Templeman's election is certain, if his supporters continue to work with the unanimity and enthusiasm they have hitherto displayed. The coercionists cannot dam the rising tide.

FORMALLY ANNOUNCED.

The Governor-General's speech formally announces to parliament the intention of the government to propose remedial legislation for Manitoba. It must be assumed that this proposed measure will follow the lines of the remedial order, as Sir Charles Tupper said at Lachine it would. Victorians have from now till Monday to consider whether it would be right for them to help fasten this coercive measure on the sister province.

NO REPEATING.

Some electors whose names appear on the Dominion voters' list for more than one sub-division appear to have the idea that they can vote in more than one place on Monday. This is an erroneous idea. Each voter can vote once only. Any person detected voting more than once will incur a heavy penalty. Let there be no mistake about the matter; "repeating" is a serious offence against the law.

SIGNS OF DESPAIR.

A large banner stretched across Fort street in front of Philharmonic hall bearing the words "Templeman's Ward Committee No. 6." was early this morning removed by some miscreant who is anxious that no obstacle should be placed in the way of coercing Manitoba. Electors, do you approve of such actions? We think not.

DESERTED BY HIS FRIENDS.

That the willingness of Col. Prior to aid the Bowell government in their attempt to force an obnoxious law upon the people of Manitoba is disapproved of by many Conservatives is made clear by an incident which occurred yesterday. A well known resident of Victoria who has been a staunch and active supporter of the Conservative party for many years, who was a member of the Conservative association and, we believe, a member of one of the ward committees, yesterday formally tendered his resignation, stating as a reason for this step that he could not conscientiously support Col. Prior in view of the fact that that gentleman is in accord with the policy of the Bowell government as regards the Manitoba school question. The gentleman referred to called at the Times office yesterday and expressed his desire to have the incident noted.

Residents in Victoria district are complaining that since the bye-electon contest started the roads have been entirely neglected by the gentleman who occupies the important office of provincial road superintendent. It can hardly be expected that the roads will receive much attention from that official until after January 6th, as it is well known that he is devoting his entire time to a canvass in the interests of Col. Prior.

A CONSERVATIVE OPINION.

Mr. R. D. McGibbon, Q. C., a Protestant Conservative of Montreal, is not at all shy in expressing his opinion of the government at Ottawa. He spoke at a meeting in Lachine the other night in the following style: "It is only natural that after a party has been in power for as long as the Conservatives have that they, the appointed trustees and agents of the people, should have come to believe that they own the country, and that the electors were only serfs to be dictated to. The little trumpery deities sitting around the red chamber at Ottawa, strutting about in clothes that are a great deal too big for them, give decrees like the Czar of Russia. I have been a good party man and am now, but I do not propose to allow Sir Mackenzie Bowell to deprive me of my principles and rights. It is a government composed largely of charlatans and humbugs. There were perhaps men who could lead the party, but the present premier could not. There is absolutely no cohesion amongst them, and the result of what they have succeeded in accomplishing is shown by the fact of Angers resigning at one end and Clarke Wallace at the other. I am a Conservative and I don't propose to be read out of the party by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Ouimet or any other of the incompetents." The electors of Montreal Centre taught these "charlatans and humbugs" a lesson.—Vancouver World.

It is childish to talk about the advisability of establishing a precedent for representation in the government. The Liberals will very shortly be in power, and they have acknowledged the justice of British Columbia's claim to cabinet representation. And when they speak of a cabinet representative, they mean the head of a department, a bona fide minister, not a controller.

Hon. Mr. Prior may to apologise for the absence of Hon. Dr. Helmcken from his meeting last night. Where would the party be without the venerable gentleman to support them?

The cabinet minister "fake" should now be dropped; the Bowell government itself is on the verge of disappearance.

MATTERS IN COWICHAN.

To the Editor: In your issue of the 21st of December I observe an unusually long notice about this place and hope your correspondent will continue such liberal budgets about this important agricultural centre, and the headquarters in British Columbia for those scions of aristocracy (minus the title) and in many cases termed dudes. It is said the name may be changed to Dudeville eventually. It is certain that Mr. Hutt owes his seat to the fact that the other candidate was dubbed a dude for saying the "better class" would support him, also the railway magnates who are unpopular. Unfortunately, the majority here are not what one of your Judges would term "well-born." Of course we do not require to be properly born in order to rear and fatten pigs, and it is mournful to see so many "well-born" exquisites descend to such a low platform. They do not belong to the common kind of cattle and would rather claim to be lineal descendants of Borneo apes or the great Java gorilla than the spawn of such persons as the gardener Adam and his wife. Such ideas are enough to make Angels weep and Pharaoic mummies smile. Some say their ancestry is apparent when they "ape" the highland Gillie or gamekeeper so persistently, coming to the station in sweltering July with their rotund bodies wrapped in blanket-looking fabrics, plaited even, and their nether extremities "clad" in thick gaiters or spats, making resemblance to elephant's hoofs. This latter being almost spotlessly clean shews it is for ornament, not utility. Last winter I was found fault with for going about my ranch with such over my boots and trousers tucked under to prevent the snow getting in under my boots.

Joking apart, I think many people are too severe on these bespatted and beblanketed gentlemen ranchers. This is, or was intended to be, a free country and all may dress as they please, provided they do dress, and if all these dudes, also all the gaiter-wearing farmers were eliminated from our midst we would make a rather poor showing. It may not be so much the style of dress as the undeniable fact that many of them won't work and scheme around and by sinister influence get all the soft snaps and easy, fat billets. No sort of position can be got in government employ save by "backing." It is that and not the qualifications that are looked to. Hence the people are disgusted and give their vote to a stranger (whose interests are not in this district) merely because he is evidently not "well-born." However, if he tries his level best to bring about the reforms your correspondent specifies he may, I think, depend on keeping his seat for a long time.

I would, however, seriously advise Mr. H. to let our government agent alone, because he is the best qualified man in the district and I can judge such matters as well as anyone. What in thunder can your correspondent mean about a "practical man" and a "man of the people?" As regards the former, he had a lawyer's training and has had 7 or 8 years' "practice" in the position. As to the latter, he does not wear gaiters, treats everyone with politeness and affability, and exhibits not the slightest trace of any "pride of office." A government agent is not likely to be removed at the beck of a newly-made M. P. P., especially one who has seen long service. Let Mr. Hutt devote all his energies and abilities to the other improvements and time will show us if he can manage to effect so much. In the words of the Glasgow bobby when going to investigate a ghost scare, "We will see what we will see."

Duncan's, Dec. 28th. J. JENKINS.

AN ACTION THREATENED.

Mr. F. W. Bullen's Attempt to Silence Criticism.

Mr. Templeman, the opposition candidate, to-day received the following letter:

William Templeman, Esq., Victoria Times, City.

Dear Sir,—We have been instructed by Mr. W. F. Bullen to request a retraction of the statement reported in the Times of January 1st, 1896, as having been made by you from a public platform at Victoria West, on the evening of December 31st, 1895, to the effect that "He (Mr. Bullen) has his way of getting his 'rake off' from the workmen's wages. He is trying to cinch the workingmen by making them pay him 50c. a day out of their wages before they can go to work on a vessel that is on his ways," and an apology for same. Kindly give this matter your immediate attention as our instructions are to institute proceedings civilly for damages in the event of a retraction and apology not being published over your signature in the next issue of the Times.

We need hardly mention that the statement is wholly untrue in fact.

Yours very truly,

EBERTS & TAYLOR.

INSANE CRY OF FIRE

In an Over-Crowded Theatre in Boston Has Terrible Consequences—A Stampede.

About Thirty Persons Killed and Many Desperately Hurt—People Were Crazy.

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—Twenty-one persons were killed and twice as many more injured last night during a panic at the old Front street theatre in this city. Most of the victims are of the Polish nationality and Hebraic extraction. Many of them were taken to homes by friends, rendering it almost impossible to get a complete list at the time. The theatre, which is probably the oldest in the city, was filled from pit to dome with people assembled to listen to a Hebrew opera, which has been given twice a week for the past month. The ticket office receipts show that over 2,000 tickets had been sold, when at 8 o'clock the sale of seats was stopped because there were no more left. General admission tickets sold, however, after this, and it is supposed that at least 3000 people were within when the curtain went up on the first act.

As the capacity of the house is less than 2500, the density of the crowd may be imagined. Ten minutes after the curtain rose one of the attendants went up to the second tier to light the gas, which appeared to have been extinguished. As he turned the cock and applied the match, a light flashed up, and it was seen that there was no tip to the burner. The jet was well down toward the stage on the left side of the house, in plain view of the greater part of the audience, but as the glare from it showed up against the fall, some one in the gallery shouted "fire!" and in an instant there was a mad scramble for the doors, in which the whole audience took part. The vanguard of the terror-stricken multitude reached the entrance of Front street, pressed on by the howling mob.

In less time than it takes to tell it the landing was packed twenty or thirty deep with the panic-stricken crowd behind them struggling over them to reach the street. Policemen arrived on the scene and dragged out the prostrate ones. Ambulances carried the dead to the morgue and the wounded to the city hospital, where practicable, but in many cases the more slightly injured were taken to their homes. When the mass on the landing was taken away, the frightened mob inside was quieted sufficiently to enable the police to clear the theatre. It was found that there would have been no danger, and not a soul would have been injured had the audience remained seated. Nine bodies were taken to the morgue. Of those taken to the hospital fifteen are dead, two more will probably die, and ten are desperately hurt.

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.*

French papers announce the offer for sale of the library of Renan. The library is divided into two parts, the first including the Oriental library, to whose collection Renan paid great attention, and containing books on the general philology and history of the Oriental languages. The second part contains books on general philology, classical studies, the middle ages etc. Renan himself expressed a desire that the library, in case it should be sold, should be disposed of in a block, or at least that the books in the Oriental part be kept together; but unless an offer is received by January 1st 1896, the books will be sold separately.

A dispatch from Boston states that a Japanese merchant of that city, who spent last summer in Japan, says his countrymen make a bicycle that can be sold for $12, but it is not to be compared with the wheels of American manufacture. It is heavy and crude and the finish is poor.

That Tired Feeling

Means danger. It is a serious condition and will lead to disastrous results if it is not overcome at once. It is a sure sign that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best remedy is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, red blood, and thus gives strength and elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health and vitality to every part of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla positively

Makes the Weak Strong

"I have used six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general tonic and have enjoyed the best of health. Although I had a strain of work I have had no sick spells for many months and no lost time, so I am doubly repaid." THOMAS S. HILL, 261 Brussels St., St. John, New Brunswick.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.