

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1846

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HAMILTON'S FORCE FACING THE BOERS

Both Sides Awaiting Arrival
of Reinforcements.

DISPOSITION OF BRITISH

Lines So Arranged as to Bring Large Force in Contact With the Enemy. Boers Hold Strong Positions—To the Relief of Mafeking.

LONDON, May 2.—The following dispatch has been sent by Lord Roberts to the war office from Bloemfontein:

"The Boers made very persistent attacks around Thaba N'Chu Saturday and Sunday. But the position which the right (Rundle's) division holds is very strong and he had the assistance of Gordon's and Dickson's brigades, the cavalry under French and Smith-Dorrien's infantry brigade and a body of mounted infantry under Ian Hamilton. Pole-Carew's division has returned from Dewet's camp."

Lord Roberts also cabled additional casualties sustained during the fighting of April 17 around Thaba N'Chu, consisting of Lieutenant Grady and two enlisted men killed and one officer and three enlisted men wounded.

Neither the commander-in-chief nor the correspondents' dispatches throw any light upon the plans being made to oust the Boers from Thaba N'Chu vicinity and how long before a definite move is made to assert British supremacy is only a surmise. In the meantime, the Boers are remarkably aggressive, and especially in view of the large forces opposing them. A special dispatch from Thaba N'Chu says they made a daring attempt to cut off a British convoy which got into broken ground between Thaba N'Chu and Dewet's camp, opening fire from the adjacent hills. In the nick of time, General Brazazon, with a strong force of yeomanry, returning from Wepener, arrived on the scene and extricated the convoy.

The same dispatch describes the disposition of the forces at Thaba N'Chu as follows:

General Rundle is covering the advanced camp, facing the Boers' position to the east, where they are strongly entrenched.

General Ian Hamilton and General Smith-Dorrien occupy strong positions on the road to the north.

Another dispatch says a company under General Hamilton located the Boers to the north and an artillery duel occurred without result.

There was much artillery firing without much casualties. It is hardly likely that the forces will face each other in very large numbers until reinforcements arrive, as both sides seem to be waiting for troops.

Stringent measures are being adopted to prevent the Boer guerrillas from securing supplies from other centers.

At the conclusion of General Sir George White's visit to Windsor today Queen Victoria decorated the defender of Ladysmith with the cross and star of the Victorian order.

Her majesty and the soldier had a long conference. It is learned that the queen was more angry than for years over the publication of the Spion kop dispatches.

A significant item of importance has been received from Cape Town. It is asserted on good authority that General Hunter has been sent to Kimberley to command a strong column intended for the relief of Mafeking. It will also include Barton's brigade, which has lately been brought around from Natal, and a strong contingent of horses and guns.

A dispatch from Mafeking, dated April 20, says:

Boers have been busy for several days blowing up the railway southward.

There was little firing during the past week.

Fever is rife, but otherwise the health of the garrison is good and all are well.

Botha Has Been Reinforced and May Make Stand—British Force Pass at Ceresuts After Severe Engagement. Positions of Troops.

LONDON, May 3.—It is difficult to unravel the tangled story coming from the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu, but apparently the forces are engaged in a movement the object being to hem in the Boers in that district.

While Generals French and Rundle are holding the Boers at Thaba N'Chu, General Broadwood's cavalry has been pushed on Houtnek in the hope of intercepting the federal convoys between Ladysmith and Wepener.

As General Botha has been reinforced there is every prospect of sharp fighting.

The new scene of operations and the general movements of the various Lord Roberts are taken to indicate that the general is deploying his army preparatory to begin his northern march. It now seems likely that it is the commander-in-chief's intention to advance simultaneously from Kimberley, Bloemfontein and Ladysmith, with the view

of preventing the Boers from concentrating their forces at any given point.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein chronicles the prevailing opinion among the townspeople there that the war is not likely to last more than six weeks, once the British advance begins, but adds that the correspondent has been unable to discover any ground for this opinion beyond the fact that General Carrington has arrived at the Marandellas base, whence a flying column will be dispatched in a direction not made public.

Bombardment of Ceresuts.

A dispatch from Mafeking, describing the Boer attack of April 11, says: "The bombardment of the Ceresuts was the hottest of the fight. The shells entered the hospital and woman's laager. Under cover of artillery a large force, commanded by Cronje (the younger), including the German corps, advanced close to Fort Abrams. The garrison laid low until the Boer force was at close range, when they fired a volley, killing five, wounding many, and the attack was repulsed. The bombardment then ceased. The Boers, under a Red Cross flag, later were permitted to recover their dead."

General Hamilton's division has been engaged in forcing a passage northward. At Houtnek the Boer front held a line of hills commanding the sides of the Nek. The Canadians and Gordons attacked the hills to the left and the Shropshires and Marshalls horse supported by a battery also made an attack on the enemy, who finally fled, leaving many wounded, and the passage was cleared.

The Boers on the mountain are now shelling the outlying camp, necessitating removal to a safer place.

The Boers have three guns on the hill to the eastward of this place outside the range of the British artillery. The Boer shelling is not doing any damage. The enemy retain their positions and the British are not attempting to dislodge them.

General Hamilton, after a full day's march, secured the Thaba N'Chu-Bloemfontein road.

British Expelled by Kruger.

A dispatch from Pretoria gives the text of President Kruger's proclamation expelling British subjects from the Transvaal. It says:

"As numerous burghers insist on the removal of the British and as the government is desirous of complying with the wishes of the burghers and others favorable to the republic, all Britishers residing in the district and town of Pretoria and the Witwatersrand gold fields must leave the state within 36 hours from noon, April 30. Exception will be made in the case of those obtaining special permits."

Boers to Leave Transvaal.

PRETORIA, May 3.—Although the majority of the Boers still believe that independence of the republics will remain after the war, hundreds of them are taking the opposite view and are casting about for a suitable country to which they can emigrate. State Secretary Reitz said today:

"If the English take those republics and raise the union jack over them I will take my family to America."

Many of the other prominent families will trek to Germany and other countries.

An old Boer in the city asked concerning the rates of passage to America.

"You see," said he, "we are going to fight hard for our country, but if it is taken from us we want to go somewhere where there is a republic."

The friends of President Kruger say that if the Transvaal loses her independence he will spend the last years of his life in Holland or Germany.

Unconfirmed Report of an Important

British Victory Also Reaches London.

Roberts Threatens Boers' Center and

Left—Transvaalers Claim Victory.

LONDON, May 4.—Lord Roberts' latest dispatch throws no light on the object and possibilities of the extensive operations in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu. One military critic believes the inference is justified that Lord Roberts' successful attack at Houtnek threatens the Boer center and puts the British in a favorable position to crush the Boer left, which is still facing General Rundle at Thaba N'Chu or their right, which is somewhere between Brandfort and Wepener.

Prices became buoyant on the Stock Exchange after a dull opening. This was due to a variety of rumors, however, requiring confirmation, including an important British victory in South Africa, the death of President Kruger and the relief of Mafeking.

The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein:

"General Hamilton met with considerable success and drove the enemy out of the strong position they had taken up at Houtnek with comparatively small loss to us. The Boers dispersed in several directions, mainly to the east and north, leaving 26 prisoners in our hands, including one commandant and 16 other wounded men. General Hamilton is now in camp at Jacobsrust.

"As the men needed rest after fighting seven out of ten days, I ordered them to the camp. Broadwood's brigade of cavalry arrived upon the scene in time to afford valuable assistance by their threatening the enemy's rear.

"During the afternoon General Ian Hamilton was joined by General Bruce Hamilton's brigade of infantry.

"The enemy admit having 12 killed and 40 wounded. Among the former was Lieutenant Gunter, a German officer belonging to the Fifty-fifth regiment, and among the latter was Maximoff, the Russian commander of the foreign legion. The 21 out of 52 of the enemy's casualties occurred among the members of that legion. Two Frenchmen were killed."

General Ian Hamilton's success at Houtnek excites little enthusiasm, as the parties unanimously point out that some time ago the policy of the Boers would be one of slow retirement.

Colonel Baden-Powell reports from Mafeking, under date of April 20, that

all was well there. The adds:

"Thirteen native women tried to get away during the night of April 15. The enemy opened fire on them and killed nine and wounded two. I wrote to Symman, pointing out that he shelled the native stadt, which is full of women and children, and that when they are trying to escape by day the Boers have captured them and flogged them and sent them back and by night they shoot them down, pretending to mistake them for night attacks. Symman has not replied. The proportion of killed and wounded above speaks for itself."

Other news from Mafeking details the careful saving of the provisions and says there are diminished rations for 9,000 souls in the beleaguered town.

BOERS CLAIM VICTORIES.

PRETORIA, May 4.—An official war bulletin issued here reports that on April 28 the federals captured nine prisoners and ten horses eastward of Thaba N'Chu and that on April 30 a British mounted corps appeared near Brandfort. The federals attacked them on two sides and the British retreated. Two federals were wounded and 11 prisoners were taken.

Another account of this affair says the Wakkerstrom and Emmelo companies had a skirmish with the British near Brandfort. After a sharp fight 11 prisoners were taken and 19 British were left dead on the field, including Captain Lyddy. A few federals were wounded.

The heavy bombardment by the British has been resumed at Fourteen Streams.

The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram agency in the Boer camp at Brandfort wires that the British appeared 4 miles east of Brandfort and General DeLarey ordered a charge with 500 Boers, who drove them back to their entrenchments.

The federals found four dead on the field and took 17 prisoners, mostly wounded, including Lieutenant Crane.

Later in the afternoon General DeLarey learned that the British had forced their way 20 miles east of Brandfort and 7 miles north of Modder river. With 250 men DeLarey set out in pursuit of the British, who numbered 1,200. The forces met in the open country, a sharp engagement followed and the British retired. As the Boers had a heavy day they were not pursued. The federals had five men wounded. An American has been arrested in connection with the Begbee explosion.

BRITISH TAKE BRANDFORT

Roberts Has Established Headquarters

There—Efforts to Scatter Boers Fails.

Dewet Threatens Enemy's Flank.

Trouble on Gold Coast.

LONDON, May 5.—News of the occupation of Brandfort has been received by the war office. It is generally conceded the most important news received from Bloemfontein since the capture of General Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith. The fact that the position is the key to one of the main roads leading to the Drakensberg passes which possibly may be the means of co-operation with General Buller later on, provide an advance base of supplies, and at the same time menaces the Boers now southeast of Bloemfontein, is obviously the reason for the importance attached by all hands to the intelligence.

The Boer army which was at Brandfort, commanded by General DeLarey, is presumably retiring on Wepener, which will probably be the next immediate objective of the British. Brandfort, 20 miles nearer the Transvaal capital, is now Lord Roberts' headquarters. What particularly gratifies the British public is the evidence that the army of Lord Roberts in the Orange Free State has recovered its mobility and is again capable of undertaking the general advance so long retarded. It is hardly expected the Boers will make much of a stand south of Kroonstad, and probably not there if Lord Roberts succeeds in capturing Wepener, in which case the Boers would be forced to move farther to the eastward, in which direction their mobility would probably trouble them to reach the Bethelhem and Harrismitz line of safety. The position which the British encountered is said to have come from the Irish-American command.

The extreme right of the British army is at Elandslaagte and the extreme left is under the command of General Methuen.

Lord Roberts reports to the war office as follows from Bloemfontein:

"We occupied Brandfort today without much opposition and without, I hope, many casualties. The first brigade of mounted infantry covered the left flank of the Fourteenth brigade of the Seventh division and the right flank was supported by the Fifteenth brigade. Pole-Carew's division advanced directly on Brandfort. The Boer army, which was under DeLarey, retired in a north-easterly direction."

THE BRITISH WERE REPULSED

Boers Were Greatly Outnumbered, but

Drove Enemy Back.

BRANDFORT, May 5.—Yesterday was a day of fighting and skirmishes. Boer defensive lines remain intact and the British attempt to cut off Dewet and scatter the Boer force, which is threatening Roberts' flank and rear has been a complete failure so far.

There was heavy firing along the Thaba N'Chu Sanna postroad and the British were slowly beaten back. Dewet, coming from the south and Grobler and Lemmer from the north on Monday caught British reinforcements for Thaba N'Chu in the apex of an angle, forcing their withdrawal.

The Boers had the better positions but the British were superior in numbers.

The attack was begun on Sunday. Under Dewet, Grobler, Lemmer and Baha, they attacked a large British column near Thaba N'Chu, which was trying to intercept Dewet's retirement from Wepener. The battle raged all day Sunday for several miles along the Bloemfontein road. The result was in-

decisive, but the British were apparently retiring toward Bloemfontein. The Boers captured a number of prisoners. The skirmishing along the river indicates that Lord Roberts' army is advancing northward.

Boers Evacuate Thaba N'Chu.

THABA N'CHU, May 5.—The Boers have evacuated Thaba N'Chu and are believed to be still trekking, though one gun has shelled the camp intermittently. Scouts report that some of the Boers went toward Wepener. They believe that the Boers evacuated the position during the night, trekking northward in three directions. General French has left and General Rundle is in command here. It is expected that General Brabant will effect a junction at any moment.

Troubles on the Gold Coast.

ACCRA, British Gold Coast Colony, May 5.—Frederic Michael Hodgson, governor at the Colony, is still at Kumassi, and his stay will probably be prolonged until September on account of the state of the roads. His personal danger has probably been minimized by diplomatic means. The telegraphic superintendent was wounded after repairing the line to a point within a few miles of Kumassi and communication is again stopped. More raiding in various parts of the colony is reported.

FLORIDA EDITOR IS SHOT.

Stansell Wounds Williamson—Former

Is Shot on the Run.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 2.—An altercation occurred here this morning between Albert M. Williamson, editor of the Florida Journal, a weekly paper published here, and C. W. Stansell, councilman from ward 7, which resulted in both being seriously wounded.

The trouble arose from an editorial in the last issue of the Journal, charging that Stansell claimed to have received \$5,000 and another councilman a suit of clothes, described as being all he was worth, from the Plant system for services in relation to the renewal of the charter of the Bay Street railway, owned by the Plant system.

Williamson rode up Hogan street on his wheel and at the corner Stansell knocked him off with a cane, and then fired three shots at Williamson, one penetrating the femoral artery of the right leg. As Williamson arose Stansell fired, the former firing two shots, one entering Stansell's back on the right side. Neither wound is necessarily fatal.

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.

The Ware Grand Jury Makes Charges

Against School Commissioner.

WAYCROSS, Ga., May 2.—The grand jury for the April term of Ware superior court charges fraud and corruption in the management of the public school funds of Ware county, and demands the resignation of County School Commissioner J. D. Smith.

Mr. Smith has held the position 16 years and has done much to build up the schools of the county.

It is claimed by the grand jury in their general presentations that the board of education and commissioner appropriated \$1,668 for the salary of the commissioner in 1898 and 1899, and as they consider \$600 ample for the service rendered they ask for a return of \$1,068 into the school fund and that the commissioner tender his resignation.

Smith says he is ready to have his books examined as the grand jury recommended.

AN HISTORIC DOCUMENT.

Architect's Report of Damage to South

Carolina Capitol.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2.—In a copy of the reports and resolutions of the general assembly of the state of South Carolina of the sessions of 1864 and 1865 found in the "rubbish room" at the capitol is a report made to the general assembly by Architect Niernsee showing the damage done by Sherman's men, and giving a statement of the material on hand stored in the basement and elsewhere.

The report is of particular interest just at this time, when the work of completing the unfinished capitol is about to be resumed.

Powers Asked to Acquire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—The circular issued by the porte relative to increasing the custom duties states that the raising of the duties to 11 per cent is more in the nature of a project than a condition, it desiring the embassies to acquiesce. The circular maintains that a provincial measure is rendered necessary by the exigencies of the financial situation and requests the embassies to appoint delegates to conclude new treaties.

Held For Robbing the Mail.

BRONSON, Fla., May 5.—William E. Lindsey, postmaster at Needmore, Levy county, has been committed to jail on a charge of embezzling the contents of a registered letter. Lindsey was taken before United States Commissioner Fred Cumberley for a hearing. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was held for the United States court at Tallahassee.

RAILROAD TO BE EXTENDED.

Work to Begin on the Knoxville and

Augusta June 1.

KNOXVILLE, May 3.—Arrangements have been perfected whereby work will begin by June 1 on the construction of an extension of the Knoxville and Augusta railroad into the Chilhowee mountains, near the North Carolina line, reaching a rich timber belt, in which the New England Tannery company of Philadelphia will build a \$250,000 tannery.

The construction of the tannery will begin simultaneously with the work on the railroad extension. Knoxville and Atlanta will be within easy reach of the tannery.

CULTON TELLS OF MURDER OF GOEBEL

Says Taylor Wanted Youtsey
to Leave State.

TOLD TO GIVE HIM MONEY

Was to Get Any Amount He Desired
If He Would Leave—Witness Knows
Nothing of Senator to Be Made Way
With by Conspirators.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 4.—W. H. Culton resumed his testimony. He stated that Governor Taylor authorized the witness to give Youtsey any amount of money desired if he would leave Kentucky.

At a conference in Lexington, the Sunday before Goebel was shot, it was decided that Representative Henry Berry, who had been unseated a few days before, should go to the house of representatives next morning and take his seat and refuse to give it up.

VanMeter, his opponent, was to be in some way prevented from going to the hall that morning. Caleb Powers, who was at the conference, telephoned to Governor Taylor at Frankfort two or three times in regard to the conference.

On cross examination Culton said he did not know of any list of senators or representatives who were to be put out of the way. On re-direct examination Culton said that Sergeant at Arms Haley signed the subpoenas for witnesses for Governor Taylor to testify before the gubernatorial contest committee and authorized Culton to deputize good men in the various counties to serve them.

Culton said he did not know where Powers or Youtsey were when the shot was fired. The last talk he had with Youtsey the latter said the plan to kill Goebel had been abandoned. Culton had been asked by Taylor to ascertain what the witnesses in the contest knew because he was a lawyer. To the prosecution he said he had told more on the stand than any person except his father. His testimony is ended.

Circuit Clerk Moore of Jackson county denied that Culton had told him anything about the plan to bring on a riot and kill Goebel and other members of the legislature.

FULL TICKET IS NOMINATED.

Spencer Adams Named For Governor

by North Carolina Republicans.

RALEIGH, May 4.—The white Republicans had made strenuous efforts to have their state convention the best ever held in the state. It was an orderly and rapid working body.

Spencer Adams of Guilford county was nominated for governor with a full state ticket.

Following is the plank in the platform in regard to trusts:

"We are opposed to combinations of capital whenever they become destructive of the rights of individual citizens and such combinations should be suppressed by adequate statutes enacted by the legislatures of the several states or by congress, if the resulting evils are beyond the power and jurisdiction of the states."

The convention indorsed, without condition and with enthusiasm, the administration of President McKinley, and instructed its delegates to vote for his re-nomination. Also the delegates are instructed to vote for Senator Pritchard for vice president.

THE STEEL AND IRON TRADE

Conditions Are Less Favorable Than

Last Week.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The situation in domestic iron and steel trade is generally a little less favorable than last week. Prices are yielding under the strain of the recent unfavorable developments and a lower range of values seems to be assured. Reports from various trade centers show that reductions have been made in various rolled products. Rails, structural iron and sheets are notable exceptions. The reductions made have not been large, but serve to show the tendency now existing. Buyers are holding off, not being inclined to make purchases of any considerable quantities so long as they believe that by waiting they may be able to do a little better for themselves.

Fire at Coal Creek.

KNOXVILLE, May 4.—The mining town of Coal Creek narrowly escaped a sweeping conflagration early this morning. Two large store blocks were burned to the ground and the entire town was threatened.

For the Fire Sufferers.

CAPE TOWN, May 4.—Within an hour after the opening of the Ottawa relief fund here there were five subscriptions of \$500 each recorded. The members of Strathcona's horse contributed liberally.

Dewey Enroute to St. Louis.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Admiral Dewey, his wife and party accompanying him, left Chicago at 8 o'clock this morning in their Baltimore and Ohio special train for St. Louis.

TO FORCE AN ISSUE ON MONROE DOCTRINE

German Intrigue Is Revealed
by Denmark Minister.

TO PURCHASE WEST INDIES

German Government Is Making an Effort to Invade Western Hemisphere by Securing Islands—Root's Speech Based Upon These Facts.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The speech of Secretary of War Root at the Grand banquet in New York has attracted much attention in Washington because of its reference to the Monroe doctrine and the secretary's apparent conviction that it is but a question of time, and not a long time at that, when this country will have to fight to sustain that doctrine. Secretary Root declared in so many words that the time is rapidly approaching in our history as a nation when we shall have to either abandon the Monroe doctrine or fight for it.

It is stated on good authority that Secretary Root's hint at the possibility of war to maintain the Monroe doctrine was called forth by an intrigue concerning the Danish West India islands. It appears that H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil company made a verbal agreement with Denmark that if he should receive a commission of 10 per cent of the purchase price, Captain W. Von Christmas Dirckinck-Holmfeld has also been acting as agent of the Danish government. All accounts agree that Denmark is very anxious to get rid of her West Indian possessions. Rogers and Captain Christmas having quarrelled, and the former having declared that it was in his power to defeat any negotiations that did not recognize his rights as agent, Captain Christmas advised Secretary Hay of a plan to exchange the islands with Germany for territory in Europe.

He stated that unless congress acts on the Danish West India matter by June 1 a plan will be carried out to exchange the islands with Germany for the whole or a part of North Schleswig, which, with Holstein, was taken from Denmark by Germany in 1877, and which country it has always been the fondest hope of all Denmark to possess.

Captain Christmas, according to the statement, had an interview with President McKinley and pointed out the importance of purchasing the island. As a consequence Secretary White of the London embassy was sent from London to negotiate directly with Denmark.

His mission became known to Rogers. He insisted on his 10 per cent commission and declared that he would prevent a sale to the United States unless he received \$300,000. Rogers became involved in a quarrel with Captain Christmas. Thereupon Captain Christmas revealed to Secretary Hay the entire story of German intrigue.

It seems that Denmark is now disposed to make the deal with Germany. It has been said by those who are close to the Danish government that King Christian will not allow the United States to plead the Monroe doctrine as a bar to negotiations with Germany for the ceding of the islands to other countries. He will maintain that he has already given the Monroe doctrine sufficient consideration in that he offered a number of times to sell the islands to the United States and at the time the negotiations have all fallen through on account of failure of congress to ratify agreements of the negotiations begun.

Congressman Fleming is Pushing the Claims of That City.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Congressman Fleming of the Tenth district has put in an application in behalf of Augusta for one of the four great camping grounds which are contemplated in legislation now pending before congress. The pending bill provides for camps in each of the four sections, north, east, south and west where large bodies of troops can be gathered annually with a view of giving officers and men suitable experience. Mr. Fleming urges the claims of Augusta which, according to reports in the war department, proved the healthiest of all the camps at which large bodies of troops were gathered during the Spanish war.

SAMFORD MAKES A DENIAL.

States That Dispensary Was Not an Issue in Campaign.

OPELIKA, Ala., May 3.—Regarding the statement that he favored the dispensary system, Colonel Samford said that the dispensary was not an issue in the campaign, but that his position on this question had been clearly defined in his speeches made during the gubernatorial campaign, and published at the time, and that he had not changed his views; that he stands on the platform adopted at Montgomery, and that in a short time a campaign committee would be organized that will issue an address outlining the issues of the campaign.

The University of El Ayhar, in Cairo, is the oldest in the world. It has records dating back 1,000 years.

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