You Know This!

"SALADA" TEA

207

Anyone can sell poorer tea cheaper.

SCARAMOUCHE

© by Rafael Sabatini

CHAPTER VI.—(Cont'd.)

Not for a second was André-Louis under any delusion as to the man's deliberate purpose, nor were those who stood near him, who made a belated and ineffectual attempt to close about him. He was grievously disappointed. It was not Chabrillane he had been expecting.

But if Chabrillane was the man appointed to deal with him, he would make the best of it.

"I think you are pushing against me, monsieur," he said, very civilly, and with elbow and shoulder he thrust M. de Chabrillane back into the rain.

Now, for all his slenderness, his assiduous daily sword-practice had given André-Louis an arm of iron. Also he threw his weight into the thrust. His assailant reeled backward a few steps, and then his heel struck a block of timber left on the ground by some workmen that morning, and he sat down suddenly in the mud.

A roar of laughter rose from all who witness the fine gentleman's downfall. He rose, mud-bespattered, in a fury, and in that fury sprang at André-Louis.

"You shall need no for this!" he spluttered. "I shall kill you for it."

"Whenever you please, monsieur. It is for you to say when it will suit your convenience to kill me. I think that was the intention you announced, was it not?" André-Louis was suavity itself.

"To-morrow morning in the Bois. Perhaps you will bring a friend."

"Certainly, monsieur. To-morrow morning, then. I hope we shall have fair weather. I detest the rain."

Chabrillane looked at him almost with amazement. André-Louis smiled pleasantly.

"Don't let me detain you now, monsieur. We quite understand each other. I shall be in the Bois at nine o'clock to-morrow morning."

In the morning when the Assembly met, his place was vacant, and so was M. de Chabrillane's. Gloom and resentment sat upon the members of the Third, and brought a more than usually acrid note into their debates. They disapproved of the rashness of the new recruit to their body. Some openly condemned his lack of circumspection. Very few, and those only the little group in Le Chapelier's confidence, ever expected to see him again.

M. was, therefore, as much in amazement as in relief that at a few minutes after ten they saw him enter, calm, composed, and bland, and thread his way to his seat. The speaker occupying the rostrum at that moment—a member of the Privileged—stopped short to stare in incredulous dismay. Here was something that he could not understand at all. Then from somewhere a voice explained the phenomenon contemptuously.

"They haven't met. He has shirked it at the last moment."

It must be so, thought all; the mystification ceased, and men were settling back in their seats. But now, having reached his place, having heard the voice that explained the matter to the universal satisfaction, André-Louis paused before taking his seat. He felt it incumbent upon him to reveal the true fact.

"M. le President, my excuses for my late arrival." There was no necessity for this. It was a mere piece of theatricality, such as it was not in Scaramouche's nature to forego. "I have been detained by an engagement of pressing nature. I bring you also the excuses of M. de Chabrillane. He, unfortunately, will be permanently absent from this Assembly in future."

The silence was complete. André-Louis sat down.

CHAPTER VII.

Nobody laughed now at André-Louis' flippancy. He did not intend that anybody should. He intended to be terrible; and he knew that the more flippant and casual his tone, the more terrible would be its effect. He produced exactly the effect he desired.

When the session rose, there were a dozen spadassins awaiting him in the vestibule.

He paused, seeking the man he expected, the man he was most anxious to oblige. But M. de La Tour d'Azyr was absent from these eager ranks. This seemed to him odd. La Tour d'Azyr was Chabrillane's cousin and closest friend. Surely he should have been among the first to-day.

To André-Louis, since La Tour was not one of that waiting pack, it mattered little on that Tuesday morning who should be the next. The next, as it happened, was the young Vicomte de La Motte-Royau, one of the deadliest blades in the group.

On the Wednesday morning, coming again an hour or so late to the Assembly, André-Louis announced—in much the same terms as he had announced the death of Chabrillane—that M. de La Motte-Royau would probably not disturb the harmony of the Assembly for some weeks to come, assuming that he were so fortunate as to recover ultimately from the effects of an unpleasant accident with which he had quite unexpectedly had the misfortune to meet that morning.

On Thursday he made an identical announcement with regard to the Vidame de Blavon. On Friday he told them that he had been delayed by M. de Troiscantins, and then, turning to the members of the Cote Droit, and lengthening his face to a sympathetic gravity:

"I am glad to inform you, messieurs, that M. des Troiscantins is in the hands of a very competent surgeon who hopes with care to restore him to your councils in a few weeks' time."

The Friday of that very busy week found the vestibule of the Menage empty of swordsmen when he made his leisurely and expectant egress with Le Chapelier.

"Have they had enough?" he wondered, addressing the question to Le Chapelier.

Out there under the awning a group of gentlemen stood in earnest talk. Scanning the group in a rapid glance, André-Louis perceived M. de La Tour d'Azyr amongst them. He tightened his lips. He must afford no provocation. It must be for them to fasten their quarrels upon him.

Still, matters could not be left where they were, or he should have had all his pains for nothing. Carefully looking away from that group of gentlemen, he raised his voice so that his words must carry to their ears.

"It begins to look as if my fears of having to spend the remainder of my days in the Bois were idle."

Out of the corner of his eye he caught the stir his words created in that group. Pacing slowly along between his friends he resumed:

"But is it not remarkable that the assassin of Lagren should make no move against Lagren's successor? Or perhaps it is not remarkable. Perhaps the gentleman is prudent."

He had not long to wait. Came a quick step behind him, and a hand falling upon his shoulder, spun him violently round. He was brought face to face with M. de La Tour d'Azyr, whose handsome countenance was calm and composed, but whose eyes reflected something of the sudden blaze of passion stirring in him.

"You spoke of me, I think," said the Marquis quietly.

"I spoke of an assassin—yes. But to these my friends." André-Louis' manner was no less quiet.

"You spoke loudly enough to be overheard," said the Marquis, answering the insinuation that he had been eavesdropping. "I perceive that it is your aim to be offensive."

"Oh, but you are mistaken, M. le Marquis. I have no wish to be offensive. But I resent having hands violently laid upon me, especially when they are hands that I cannot consider clean."

The elder man's eyelids flickered. Almost he caught himself admiring André-Louis' bearing. Rather, he feared that his own must suffer by comparison. Because of this, he enraged altogether, and lost control of himself. "You spoke of me as the assassin of Lagron. But how much better are you, M. the fencing-master, when you oppose yourself to men whose skill is as naturally inferior to your own!"

"I oppose myself to them!" said André-Louis in a tone of amused protest. "Ah, pardon, M. le Marquis; it is they who chose to oppose themselves to me—and so stupidly. They push me, they slap my face, they tread on my toes, they call me by unpleasant names. What if I am a fencing master? Must I on that account submit to every manner of ill-treatment from your bad-mannered friends?"

"Comedian!" the Marquis contemptuously apostrophized him. "Are these men who live by the sword like yourself?"

"On the contrary, M. le Marquis, I have found them men who died by the sword with astonishing ease. I cannot suppose that you desire to add yourself to their number."

"And why, if you please?" La Tour d'Azyr's face had flamed scarlet before that sneer.

"Oh," André-Louis raised his eyebrows and pursed his lips, a man considering. He delivered himself slowly. "Because, monsieur, you prefer the easy victim—the Lagrons and Vilmorins of this world, mere sheep for your butchering. That is why."

And then the Marquis struck him.

(To be continued.)

"BECAUSE, MONSIEUR, YOU PREFER THE EASY VICTIM."

Bunions
Quick relief from pain. Prevent shoe pressure.
At all drug and shoe stores
Dr Scholl's Zino-pads
Put one on—the pain is gone

Trained Setters.

"Where were you boys when I called for you to help me an hour ago" asked Farmer Jones at the supper table.

"I was in the barn settin' a hen," said one.

"And I was in the loft settin' a saw," answered another.

"I was in grandma's room settin' the clock" came from the third boy.

"I was up in the pantry settin' a trap," said the fourth.

"You're a fine set!" remarked the farmer. "And where were you" he asked, turning to the youngest.

"I was on the doorstep settin' still!" was the reply.—The Outlook.

Whoa!

The Accused—"I was not going forty miles an hour—not twenty—not even ten—in fact, when the officer came up I was almost at a standstill."

The Judge—"I must stop this or you will be backing into something. Forty shillings."—Tatler (London).

First Actor (on tour)—"How do you like my room, as a whole?" Second Actor—"As a hole it's fine, as a room—not so good."

Over 16,000 Visitors to Waterton Lakes

Waterton Lakes national park, in southern Alberta, has developed rapidly during recent years and each season is assuming a more important place among Canada's great tourist resorts. Over 16,000 persons visited this park last year.

Value Fruit Crop At $40,000,000

Soil and Climate in Various Parts of Country are Suitable

RECENT EXPANSION

Rapid Transportation and Improved Refrigeration are Big Factors

An attractive rural livelihood is being earned in widely separated sections of Canada by increasing thousands of people engaged in fruit raising. The value of the commercial fruit crop last year was estimated at $20,316,956 while probably an equal quantity was used for local requirements without passing through commercial channels.

Soil and climate of Canada are well adapted to fruit culture, the Annapolis Valley, the Niagara Peninsula and the Okanagan district, of British Columbia, having achieved world fame through their products.

While early settlers had founded the fruit industry more than a century before, it was not until 1861 that the first experimental shipments of apples were made from the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia. By 1890 the average crop in Nova Scotia was about 100,000 barrels. Nineteen years later it had reached 1,000,000 baddels and in 1911 the record total of 1,900,000 barrels was reached. In 1919 the new mark of 2,000,000 barrels was set.

Handling Most Important

Commercial production of all descriptions of fruit has reached its highest development in the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario, where apples have been grown since the middle of the eighteenth century. It is only since Confederation however, that commercial orcharding has been made possible through rapid transportation and improved refrigerating methods.

In Quebec many excellent varieties of apples are produced, while a wide variety of small fruits finds a receptive home market.

Commercial fruit growing in British Columbia is of recent origin but progress has been rapid. In 1891 there were only 6,500 acres under all kinds of fruit in the province. By 1921 this had been expanded to 43,569 acres, and while the figures have not been compiled since the census of that year, it is known that the area has been further increased until it now stands in the neighborhood of 50,000 acres.

In 1925 the total value of Canadian commercial fruits was $21,588,620, comprising apples $16,024,165; pears $322,735; plums and prunes $154,288; peaches $547,772; cherries $499,210; strawberries $1,460,650; raspberries $405,840; other berries $554,000 and grapes $1,680,000. For 1926, the value of commercial fruits is estimated preliminarily at $20,316,956, of which $13,728,120 is for apples.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning

In 1925 there were 242 fruit and vegetable canneries representing a capital investment of $24,424,664, and with products valued at $22,376,313. This great industry is entirely a growth since Confederation.

Easily Made Up.

"I can make up my mind in a moment, Miss Sharpe."

"No doubt, Mr. Sapp—it shouldn't be much of a task."

Kindness to Worms.

"So you are using balloon tires now."

"Yes; they are easier on the pedestrians."

THE DOMINION DAY ODE

The dramatic reading by Miss Margaret Anglin, noted actress, (who was born in the old Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, while her father was speaker), was written by Bliss Carmen especially for the occasion of Canada's Diamond Jubilee.

From Grand Pre with its brimming tides
And orchards on every hand,
To our western gate on Georgia Strait,
Where wonderous mountains stand!
Whether bred to the sea or the hills or the plain,
We are born to one sacred land.

Our freedom we brought from Runnymede,
Our blood from Stoney Hill,
The heritage of our fathers' faith,
Good law, and steadfast will
To receive and uphold the Living Word—
These are our watchwords still.

The din of nations on the march
Resounds. We wait the Voice
That shall to every living soul
Proclaim the mighty choice
The reign of brotherhood wherein
The meanest may rejoice.

LINDBERGH RECEIVES GOLD RAILWAY PASS

When Col. Charles A. Lindbergh visited Ottawa on the occasion of Canada's celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation he was tendered an enthusiastic welcome by the thousands of Canadians who crowded the flying field and Parliament Hill for the celebration. On his arrival in the monoplane "Spirit of St. Louis" in which he made his wonderful flight across the Atlantic, the intrepid airman was greeted at the field by Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways, and was presented with a life pass, good on Canadian National lines in Canada.

This pass is handsomely engraved in black enamel on a sheet of Canadian gold, mined in Canada.

The photographs show: Top, Col. Lindbergh beside his monoplane as he arrived at "Lindbergh Field," Ottawa; lower, left, the gold pass which was presented to "Lindy" by Sir Henry Thornton, who is shown on the right making the presentation.

TO MAKE FARMERS OF BRITISH BOYS

Constructive Land Settlement Scheme is Embodied in Agreement

SPEND FIVE MILLION

Youths Will Take Up Farming Under Government Supervision

Ottawa—What is expected to be one of the most constructive of modern land settlement schemes is embodied in an agreement for the settlement of British boys on the land in Canada, just concluded between the British and Canadian Governments under the Empire Settlement Act of 1922. The scheme is a further development of the farm training centres for British boys which have already been established under the auspices of several of the Provincial Governments. Under this scheme, the British and Canadian Governments propose jointly to expend a total sum of five million dollars over a period of ten years in the form of recoverable advances to assist suitable British youths to take up farming in Canada on their own account.

It is the desire of the two Governments that British boys between the ages of 18 and 20, who are desirous to proceed to Canada to work on farms, should be able to look forward to a definite career on the land. A large number of British boys who come out as farm workers do not of course become farmers, but so far they have had to rely entirely upon their own efforts for the necessary capital to purchase and equip a farm, and this may take a considerable number of years. The new scheme aims at curtailing this period of waiting and under it a British youth at the end of a few years spent in gaining the necessary training and experience in Canada and in accumulating some savings, will have the opportunity of being placed on a farm of his own under government supervision.

The scheme will apply to boys who have received assisted passages, have passed through the Provincial training centres in Canada, and who are between 18 and 20 years of age on arrival in the Dominion. On reaching 21 years of age the boys provided that they have acquired the necessary training and experience by working for wages on a farm in Canada, and have saved approximately $500 will be eligible for assistance up to an amount not exceeding $2,500 for the purchase of a farm and for stock and equipment. No advances will be made to young men over 25 years of age. Settlement under this scheme will commence on April 1, 1928, and will extend over a period of 10 years.

Government Responsibility

The scheme provides for the co-operation of the Provincial Governments and the extent of the settlement in each province will depend upon the measure of such co-operation. The Dominion Government will, however, assume responsibility for actual settlement and the general administration of the scheme.

During the past year training centres have been established in several of the provinces under Government control and supervision. The British and Canadian Governments make a joint cash contribution towards the operation of these Provincial training centres, which are regarded as the basis of this Dominion-wide boys' settlement scheme.

It is believed that the prospect now afforded to thrifty and industrious British boys of a definite career on the land will have the effect of stimulating interest among British boys in the opportunities open to them in Canada under existing schemes for boy migration and under new schemes now being developed.

This scheme gives effect as far as Canada is concerned to recommendations of the Imperial Conference, 1926, which drew attention to the importance of counteracting the drift to the cities and of providing some assistance to enable suitable settlers to acquire farms of their own when they had gained the necessary local experience and were in a position to make a deposit in respect of the purchase price of the land.

London Newspaper Comment

The Morning Post in a leading editorial on the new agreement concluded between the British and Canadian Governments, under which boys who have been or are being trained on land in Canada upon attaining the age of 21 may receive an advance of $500 to enable them to start on their own farms, says:

"It cannot, of course, be said that under the new agreement, which is strictly perhaps too strictly limited in its scope, any considerable increase in migration will result. So far as it goes, it is excellent, but comparison of the numbers leaving this country for Canada and Australia since the war with the hundreds of millions expended on unemployment, indicates that powerful influences in the Dominions are being extended to prevent British immigration."

The Awakening!

In the winter
When 'twas fine,
He sure look'd
The manly kin'!

With coon coat
S' big 'nd full
And his heavy
Wintry wool,

Summer's here—
I'm gonna cry;
Las' winter's sheik's
A delicate guy!

In bathing suit
He's rehawny thin;
How did I ever
Fall for him!

—Madge Beverly.

"Did you say that Skinner succeeded by getting around him better men than himself?" "No, by getting around better men than himself."

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The British Element in Canada

The ... Nova Scotia ... Wilmot ... that the W... Brigh and the ... of the Loyalist ... With reason ... which this ... Canada ... to zealous ... Canada ... will be satisfied ... Everything is ... Canada ... Was drawn ... American ... cation ... mity ... tions ... can ... strong ... the ... people ... least ... the ... British ...

Top's Ahead.

Father ... "If a boy of ... and makes good ... cause ... ability. If he ... it's ... of environment ... believe ... coming ... from ... Boston ...

Must Be An Eel.

One ... "Are ... fish ... K. C. Bird Store ... 1423 ... Kansas City ...

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is the ideal sweet for children and you, too.
It aids appetite and digestion, and satisfies the craving for sweets.
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT PERFECT GUM
After Every Meal