

# Full of Flavour "SALADA" TEA

So why accept exhausted bulk tea.



## CAPTAIN BLOOD

by Rafael Sabatini  
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### CHAPTER I THE MESSENGER.

Peter Blood, bachelor of medicine and several other things besides, smoked a pipe and tended the geraniums boxed on the sill of his window in the Water Lane in the town of Bridgewater.

Mr. Blood's attention was divided between his tack and the stream of humanity in the narrow street below, peering for the second time that day in the direction of Castle Field, where earlier in the afternoon Ferguson, the Duke's chaplain, had preached a sermon that contained more treason than divinity.

Bridgewater, like Taunton, had yielded peacefully of its hand to the service of the Duke.

Peter Blood had read the absurd proclamation posted at the Cross at Taunton—as it had been posted elsewhere—upon the decease of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, and the right of succession to the Crown of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, with the dominions and territories thereto belonging, did legally descend and devolve upon the most illustrious and high-born Prince James Duke of Monmouth, son and heir apparent to the said King Charles the Second.

Mr. Blood knocked the ashes from his pipe, closed the window and drew the curtains.

It was the son of an Irish medicus, by a Scotchshire lady, in whose veins ran the rover blood of the Frobenius, which may account for a certain wildness that had early manifested itself in his disposition. A set of evanescent chances led him to take service with the Dutch, then at war with France, and a predilection for the sea made him elect that this service should be upon that element. He had the advantage of a commission under the famous de Ruyter, and fought in the Mediterranean engagement in which the great Dutch general lost his life.

In January, 1685, he had come to Bridgewater, possessor of a fortune that was approximately the same as that with which he had originally set out from Dublin eleven years ago.

That is all his story, or so much of it as matters up to that night, six months later, when the battle of Sedgemoor was fought.

The rebels came into collision in the neighborhood of two o'clock in the morning. Mr. Blood slept undisturbed until the distant boom of cannon. Not until four o'clock, when the sun was rising to dispel the last wisps of mist over the stricken field of battle, was he awakened from his tranquil slumbers.

In the slanting golden light of the new dawn stood a breathless, wild-eyed man and a steaming horse. In that moment Mr. Blood recognized him for the young shipmaster, Jeremiah Pitt, who had been drawn by the general enthusiasm into the vortex of the rebellion.

"It is Lord Gilgoy," he panted. "He is sore wounded . . . at Oglethorpe's farm by the river. I bore . . ."

"Who the hell may you be?" he exploded.

"My name is Blood, sir—Peter Blood, at your service."

"What brings you here, sir?" "This wounded gentleman. I was fetched to attend him. I am a physician practicing my calling in the town of Bridgewater."

The Captain sneered. "Which you reached by way of Lyme Regis in the following of your bastard Duke."

It was Mr. Blood's turn to sneer. "If your wit were as big as your voice, my dear, it's the great man you'd be by this."

For a moment the dragoon was speechless. The color deepened on his face.

him thither . . . and . . . and he sent me for you. Make haste!"

Mr. Blood went off to dress and to fetch a case of instruments.

### CHAPTER II

Oglethorpe's farm stood a mile or so to the south of Bridgewater on the right bank of the river.

In the spacious, stone-flagged hall, the doctor found Lord Gilgoy. His cheeks were leaden-hued, his eyes closed, and from his blue lips came with each labored breath a faint, meaning noise.

Mr. Blood stood for a moment silently considering his patient. Then he called for water and linen and what else he needed for his work.

He was still intent upon it a half-hour later when the dragoons invaded the homestead. The clatter of hooves and hoarse shouts that heralded their approach disturbed him not at all. But his lordship, who had now recovered consciousness, showed considerable alarm, and the battle-stained Jeremy Pitt sped to cover in a clothes press. Baynes was uneasy.

And then they came rattling and clanking into the stone-flagged hall—a round dozen jack-booted, lobster-



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coated troopers of the Tangiers Regiment, led by a sturdy, black-browed fellow with a deal of gold lace about the breast of his coat.

"I am Captain Hobart, of Colonel Kirke's dragoons. What rebels do you harbor?"

"The yeoman took alarm at that ferocious truncheon. It expressed itself in his trembling voice."

"I . . . I am no harbinger of rebels, sir. This wounded gentleman . . ."

"I can see for myself." The Captain stamped forward to the day-bed, and scowled down upon the gray-faced sufferer.

"Out with him, my lads."

Mr. Blood got between the day-bed and the troopers.

"In the name of humanity, sir!" said he, on a note of anger. "This is England, not Tangiers. The gentleman is in sore case. He may not be moved without peril to his life."

"Captain Hobart was amused.

to Bridgewater. Lodge him in the gaol until I take order about him." Gilgoy made a feeble effort to put forth a hand toward Mr. Blood. "Sir," he said, "you leave me in your debt. If I live I shall study how to discharge it."

As his lordship was carried out, the Captain became brisk. He turned upon the yeoman.

"What other cursed rebels do you harbor?"

"None other, sir. His lordship . . . But the Captain did not heed him. He was stooping to pick up a soiled and dusty hat in which there was pinned a little bunch of oak leaves. It had been lying near the clothes-press in which the unfortunate Pitt had taken refuge. The Captain smiled malevolently.

Then the Captain stepped to the press, and pulled open one of the wings of its massive oak door. He took the huddled inmate by the collar of his doublet, and lugged him out into the open.

The soldiers trailed out by the door leading to the interior. Mr. Blood was thrust by his guards into the courtyard. From the threshold of the hall, he looked back at Captain Hobart, and his sapphire eyes were blazing.

### CHAPTER III THE LORD, CHIEF JUSTICE.

It was not until two months later—on the 19th of September—that Peter Blood was brought to trial, upon a charge of high treason. Two months of inhuman, unspokeable imprisonment had moved his mind to a cold and deadly hatred of King James and his representatives.

His chain companion on that march to prison had been the same Jeremy Pitt who had been the agent of his present misfortunes. The young shipmaster had remained his close accomplice during their common arrest.

The hall, even to the galleries—thronged with spectators, most of whom were ladies—was hung in scarlet.

At the upper end, on a raised dais, sat the Lords Commissioners, the five judges in their scarlet robes and heavy dark periwigs, Baron Jeffreys of Wem enthroned in the middle place.

The prisoners filed in under guard. Mr. Blood considered with interest the twelve good men and true that composed the jury. Neither good nor true did they look.

From them Mr. Blood's calm, deliberate glance passed on to consider the Lords Commissioners, and particularly the presiding Judge, whose terrible fame had come ahead of him from Dorchester.

The clerk called upon Andrew Baynes to hold up his hand and plead. From Baynes, who pleaded not guilty, the clerk passed on to Pitt, who boldly owned his guilt.

The only witness called for the King was Captain Hobart. He testified briskly to the manner in which he had found and taken the three prisoners, together with Lord Gilgoy.

As the Captain's evidence concluded, Lord Jeffreys looked across at Peter Blood.

Blood stood boldly forward, erect, self-possessed, and sturmiest.

"Captain Hobart has testified to what he knows—that he found me at Oglethorpe's Farm on the Monday morning after the battle of Weston. But he has not told you what I did there."

The judge broke in. "Why, what should you have been doing there in the company of rebels?"

"I was there, my lord, in my quality as a physician, to dress Lord Gilgoy's wounds."

"How came you, who represent yourself as a physician peacefully following your calling in the town of Bridgewater, to be with the army of the Duke of Monmouth?"

### Bunions

Quick relief from pain. Prevent shoe pressure. As all drug and shoe stores.

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Put one on—the pain is gone.

### THE KING'S BREAKFAST

The King asked  
The Queen, and  
The Dairymaid:  
"Could we have some  
Butter for  
The Royal slice of  
Bread?"

The Queen asked  
The Dairymaid,  
The Dairymaid  
Said, "Certainly,  
I'll go and tell  
The cow  
Now  
Before she goes to bed."

The Dairymaid  
She curtsied  
And went and told  
The Alderney:  
"Don't forget the butter  
For the Royal slice of  
Bread."

The Alderney  
Said sleepily:  
"You'd better tell  
His Majesty  
The many people  
Nowadays  
Like marmalade  
Instead."

The Dairymaid  
Said, "Fancy!"  
And went to  
Her Majesty:  
She curtsied to the  
Queen, and  
She turned a little red:  
"Excuse me,  
Your Majesty,  
For taking of  
The liberty,  
But marmalade is tasty.  
If it's very  
Thickly  
Spread."

The Queen said  
"Oh!"  
And went to  
His Majesty:  
"Talking of the butter  
For the Royal slice  
Of bread,  
Many people  
Think that  
Marmalade  
Is nicer.  
Would you like to try  
A little  
Marmalade  
Instead?"

The King said,  
"Bother!"  
And then he said,  
"Oh, deary me!"  
And went back to bed.  
"Nobody."

He whispered,  
"Could call me  
A fussy man:  
I only want  
A little bit  
Of butter for  
My bread!"

The Queen said,  
"There, there!"  
And went to  
The Dairymaid,  
The Dairymaid  
Said, "There, there!"  
And went to the shed.  
The cow said,  
"There, there!  
I didn't really  
Mean it;  
Here's milk for his  
Porringer  
And butter for his  
Bread."

The Queen took  
The butter  
And brought it to  
His Majesty:  
The King said,  
"Bitter, eh?"  
And bounced out of bed.  
"Nobody," he said,  
As he kissed her  
Tenderly.  
"Nobody," he said,  
As he slid down  
The banisters.  
"Nobody."  
My darling,  
Could call me  
A fussy man—  
BUT  
I do like a bit of  
Butter to my bread!"

(A. A. Milne in N.Y. Evening Post.)

### BARNUM PROPOSED OCEAN FLIGHT 53 YEARS AGO

Showman Abandoned It Out of Fear That Balloonists Might Lose Their Lives

Fifty-three years before Captain Charles A. Lindbergh accomplished his flight across the Atlantic from New York to Paris, that illustrious showman, P. T. Barnum, started the country with a scheme to finance a balloon voyage to Europe—and thereby obtained wide publicity for Barnum and his museum.

Barnum was usually front page news and when he arrived home from a European trip in 1874 he called in the newspaper reporters to tell them about his proposed overseas balloon. Barnum said he had no personal desire to cross the Atlantic by air, and he would not encourage others to make the voyage until he was reasonably certain that it could be made without imperiling the lives of the aeronauts.

A Philadelphia aeronaut named Wise and his son were eager to try the feat, as were also eight aeronauts in Europe. One of them, an official in the English mint, had written to Barnum stating that he would make the transatlantic trip in a balloon if there was prepared as he desired. There was really nothing to fear, Professor Hodeman of Dublin had crossed the Irish Channel the previous year (1873) in a balloon, and he assured Barnum that there was little risk in the adventure.

Thus assured, Barnum gave his close attention to the question and conferred with eminent scientists. Nearly every scientist assured him the undertaking was practicable. Next he turned his attention to the cost of preparing a balloon and the best means of preparing for it.

Hodeman told Barnum that he had constructed a balloon, inflated it, left the gas in it for thirty days, and not a leak or break could be found in the fabric at the expiration of that time. If Barnum would have such a balloon for him, Hodeman would willingly attempt to cross from America to England. The voyage would have to be begun in America, according to the theory of Professor Nadir of France, who said that a strong current of air from west to east prevails at a certain altitude. Both scientists told Barnum that the passage could be made in forty-eight hours.

The kind of balloon recommended was a balloon made of tulle silk, properly seasoned and air tight. There were to be an inner and an outer balloon, fitting closely as hand and glove, but independent of each other. The whole to be eighty feet in diameter. The balloon would hold 268,000 feet of gas and possess a lifting power of 16,700 pounds.

Barnum went to Spitalfields, Manchester, Lyons and other places abroad to ascertain the probable cost, and learned that it would be at least \$30,000.

Barnum did not consider himself finally committed to the project, yet he made every provision for its fulfillment the moment that he was satisfied there would be no extraordinary danger in the flight. He announced through the press that he would willingly invest \$50,000 if he thought "that there was no unusually good chance of the voyagers losing their lives." It was a good newspaper yarn but nothing ever came of it save talk.

He—Well, how's your form this spring?"  
She—"You'll see as soon as the bathing season opens."

Apparently So.  
"Oh, I do hate to get caught in these April showers."  
"Well to say the least, Fanny, yer dressed for the occasion."

True of Any City  
Vancouver Province (Ind. Cons.): The city which is wise will do what it can to attract industries and to keep them. But there is no need to sacrifice everything for the industries one would attract or develop. People are more important than factories and human health and happiness are to be valued above brick walls and records of car-loadings. This is true of any city. . . . As for parks, no big city has too many of them. Very few have enough, and if Vancouver neglects any opportunity to set aside park areas now, she will regret it later on.

Thrift and Courage  
Thoughtlessness often fosters cowardice. Thrift inspires courage. Shiftless persons rarely have much backbone. They are so dependent upon others for assistance that to preserve their self-respect. Their wasteful habits sap their self-reliance, their self-assurance. The thrifty individual, on the other hand, has learned to stand on his own feet. He has learned how to take care of himself, how to manage his affairs, how to provide against emergencies. Therefore, he is little inclined to submit to uncalled for indignities. Nor is he afraid to take reasonable risks. His financial backing gives him courage. And without courage few successful careers have been built up. Thus we arrive at this formula: Thrift develops success.

I have in my time written a novel or two, but never cease to wonder how it is done.—John Galsworthy.  
The old four hundred in New York fooled a good many people for a long time with the impression that they were to be envied.—Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

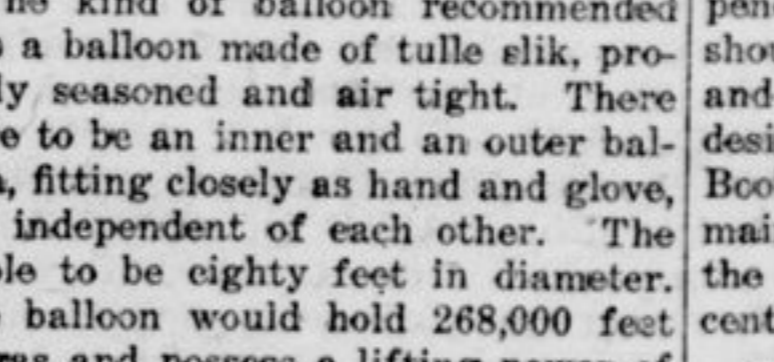
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### THE KING'S BREAKFAST

Wilson Publishing Company  
Fashion  
AN EASILY FASHIONED FROCK.  
The frock shown here is a very practical yet decidedly smart style. The skirt, having an inverted plait at each side of the front, is joined to the bodice, while the back is in one piece. The modish vestee has a becoming convertible collar and the long dart-fitted sleeves are finished with shapely cuffs. A belt or ribbon girdle fastens at the left side. No. 1568 is in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 40 requires 3 1/2 yards 39-inch material, or 3 yards 54-inch; 3 1/2 yards ribbon for girdle and bow at neck in View A. Price 20 cents the pattern.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.  
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### NURSES

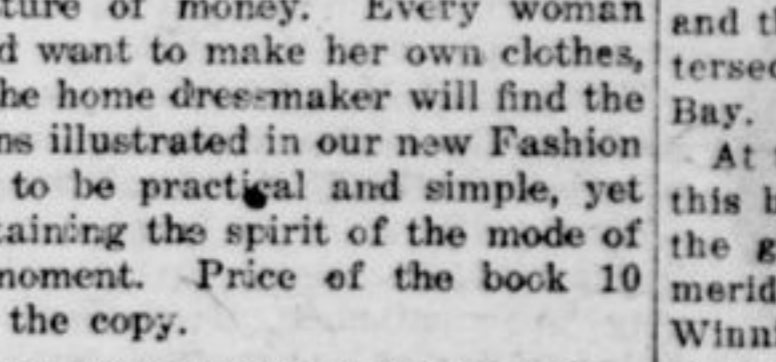
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AN EASILY FASHIONED FROCK.  
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### KNOW CANADA

Developing the Unknown  
Canada and the Extension  
of the Manitoba-Ontario  
Boundary a Step in  
this Direction

MAPS NOW READY

Ontario is the second largest province of the Dominion and contains over 400,000 square miles, being exceeded in size by the Province of Quebec which is nearly three-quarters as large again. It occupies over ten per cent. of the aggregate land area of the Dominion and exhibits many varieties of climate and soil, from the distinctly southern conditions along the shores of Lake Erie to the relatively diverse ones of Hudson and James Bays, Manitoba, its neighboring province on the west, with an area six times as large, exhibits varieties nearly as diverse as those of Ontario.

Ontario and Manitoba have not always occupied the same extent as they do at present. Several times their limits have been set forth by Imperial enactment or by Dominion statute, the ultimate effects of which have been large increases to the original areas of each.

At one time Manitoba with its regular boundaries appeared so small upon the Dominion maps that it was often referred to as the "postage stamp province." The latest acquisition to the territory included within this province was by Dominion Act of Parliament in 1912 when a part of the district of Keewatin was included. At the same time, also, the present district of Patricia was added to the Province of Ontario, and a large area in Labrador peninsula to Quebec. These three expanses of virgin territory contain possibilities for future development that can be only dimly surmised to-day.

These possibilities are indicated in the natural development that has already taken place in the Pas area in Manitoba, on the recent discoveries of the Red Lake area in Ontario, in the forest wealth as a source of timber and pulp wood, in the available power resources of the innumerable water falls, in the hunting, fishing, and tourist attractions, and the many other features.

When Ontario and Manitoba were extended in 1912 the boundary between them was defined. This was to be along the then-existing meridian line eastern boundary of Manitoba to a point about 265 miles north of the international boundary from which point it turned easterly in a straight line to the eastern edge of Island Lake and thence in a straight line to the intersection of the 60th parallel of latitude.

At that time only a small portion of this boundary line had been run upon the ground, namely that part of the meridian-line boundary lying south of the Winnipeg River. The necessity for further determination of the boundary soon became apparent for reasons principally connected with administration, and in 1921 and 1922 the meridian point at which it turns easterly. This was performed under the direction of two commissioners, the Director of Surveys, Toronto, for the Province of Ontario, and the Surveyor-General, Ottawa, for the Dominion of Canada. The interests of the Province of Manitoba were considered to be the same as those of the Dominion since Dominion lands only were affected.

The report of these commissioners has just been issued. It presents a historical sketch with the incidents leading up to the necessity for the survey, the present boundaries, methods of survey, actual surveys made, and a general description of the district. An appendix giving the results of magnetic declination observations is also included.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the report so far as the general public is concerned, is the chapter devoted to a description of the district. What little is known about this practically unknown area is presented under various sections relating to physical features and economic possibilities of the country. The report is well illustrated and is accompanied by an atlas of maps, the complete atlas containing sixteen sheets.

Copies of the report and atlas may be obtained upon application to the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, for the nominal fee of one dollar for the report and two dollars for the atlas, or three dollars for the both combined. These amounts are for the paper-covered editions. The report alone is also issued in a cloth cover for which the fee is \$1.25. The fee for the sheets contained in the atlas, if desired separately, is fifteen cents each.

NATIONAL DEBT CUT  
FORTY-TWO MILLIONS  
Budget Estimate of Reduction  
Said to Have Been  
Too Low

Ottawa.—In his budget speech Hon. James A. Robb claimed that for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1927, the national debt would be reduced \$21,000,000. The Finance Department now claims this was too low an estimate and the debt reduction was \$42,000,000. In November there are maturing loans of \$27,000,000, which it is hoped to pay out of current revenue. Other maturing loans will be re-financed at a lower rate of interest.

A man is known by the company he keeps from yawning.

Those who always see youth as the "good story" difficulty in explaining away that drinking amongst the Americas is greatly diminished.

A new book soon to be published called "Frank Atlantic" and another entitled "Pacific Po"

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Experts Agree The  
Relations are Om