Sask-Alta Steel Range

Will Hold 325 lbs. Weight

Oven-door of an ordinary range [illegible] supports. You are afraid to lean on the door [illegible] place a heavy roast on it.

No danger of Sask-Alta oven-door ever breaking down. It has tremendously strong supports.

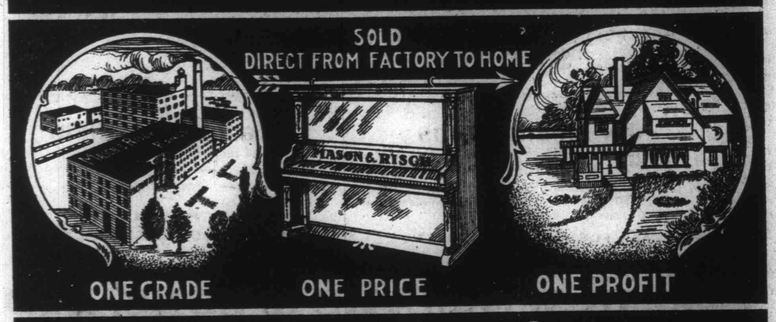
Under actual test, Sask-Alta oven-door has held 325 lbs.—which is over ten times the weight it requires to sustain in ordinary use.

Sask-Alta is made extra strong everywhere. It is pounds heavier than ordinary steel ranges. It's built to last, is Sask-Alta. It's the range for you. 31

McClary's

For Sale by Peart Bros. Hardware Company

Mason & Risch Pianos



Factory Branch

SCARTH STREET

REGINA, SASK.

Opening of the Second Session of Legislature

(Continued from page 1.)

the business of the session and invoke the Divine blessing on your deliberations.

FRIDAY'S SESSION

Friday afternoon's work at the legislature was more or less of a preliminary character and did not last more than half an hour. The Speaker took the chair promptly at three o'clock.

J. F. Bole presented a petition of the city of Regina asking for special legislation to amend by-law No. 492 of the City Charter. He also presented a petition from W. T. Mollard W. H. Duncan, David Low, F. N. Darke, G. H. Barr and H. E. Sampson praying to be incorporated under the name of the Saskatchewan Securities and Trust Corporation for the purpose of carrying on such business as is generally carried on by a loan company or a trust company.

Premier Scott moved, seconded by F. W. G. Haultain, that the House concur in the report of the special committee appointed to prepare and report the list of members to compose the select standing committees of the House.

The committees are as follows:

Standing Orders—Messrs. Wellington, Bradshaw, Whitmore, Riddell, Atkinson, Stevenson, Smith, Simpson, Gillies, Bell, Sheppard, Stewart, Nolin and Calder. Five to be a quorum.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Scott (Arm River), Gillies, Wylie, McDonald, Anderson, Johnson (Kinistino), Willway, Tate, Bole, Turgeon, Lisle, Mitchell, Ens, Garry, Johnson (Pelly) McNeil, Totzke, Finlayson, Robertson and McNab. Seven to be a quorum.

Private Bills and Railways—Scott, (Swift Current), Johnston, (Kinistino), Donaldson, Haultain, Bradshaw, Elliott, Wellington, Whitmore,, Scott (Arm River), Turgeon, Pierce, Smith Mitchell, Ens, Simpson, Garry, Langley, Bell, Sheppard, Stewart. Seven to be a quorum.

Public Accounts and Printing—Bole Elliott, Gillies, Haultain, Donaldson, Tate, Johnson (Kinistino), McDonald Atkinson, Stevenson, McNeil, Mitchel Johnston (Pelly), Bell, Totzke, Finlayson, Robertson, Nolin, Calder, McNab. Seven to be a quorum.

Agriculture and Municipal law—Riddell, Anderson, Donaldson, Wylie, Willway, Tate, Elliott, Gillies, Bole, Scott (Arm River), Stevenson, Lisle Smith, Ens, Simpson, Garry, Langley, Shepphard, Stewart, Finlayson, Nolin, Motherwell, McNab. Eight to be a quorum.

Law Amendments—Turgeon, Haultain, Whitmore, Willway, Pierce, Lisle, Johnson (Pelly), Scott (Swift Current), Wylie, McNeil, Robertson. Five to be a quorum.

Education—Bole, Haultain, Bradshaw, Tate, Wellington, McDonald, Anderson, Riddell, Atkinson, Pierce, Lisle, Smith, Garry, Ens, Totzke, Shepphard, Stewart, Nolin, Calder Motherwell. Seven to be a quorum.

Library—Mr. Speaker, Elliot, Bell, Bradshaw, Whitmore, Lisle, Simpson Mitchel, Motherwell. Four to be a quorum.

The public accounts for the financial year of 1908-09 Here laid on the table.

MONDAY'S SESSION

The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne began on Monday afternoon. The address was moved by Mr. Lisle of Lloydminster, who made an excellent speech, and seconded by Dr. Mitchell of Weyburn.

F. W. G. Haultain replied. He began by saying that it had been stated that the principal function of an opposition was to find fault. He was not prepared to set that as an absolute definition of the duties of an opposition. He thought that one of the more important duties on an occasion like this was not altogether to find fault. The continual exercise of fault finding might have the effect of making the opposition pessimistic. He might say at once, that as far as he was concerned, as far as the opposition was concerned, that whatever their function may have been during the past two years they had occupied that side of the House, there was none of them pessimistic when they considered the wealth, resources and possibilities of the great province they had to deal with, and in whose interests they were trying to work. It had therefore, been a great pleasure to him to hear in the speeches statements which constituted so many evidences of the present prosperity of the province. He did not think that anyone had ever had any doubt in that regard, even in the early days which his friend from Weyburn had spoken about, that was as to the potentialities of this country or as to its eventual possibilities. In fact, he believed it was due to the belief in the west, due to the "stay-with-it" qualities of the old timers, of the farmers coming in in the early days, that it was bound to prosper, that it was bound to be everything it has turned out to be today.

He congratulated the hon. gentlemen who moved the address and the hon. gentleman who seconded it on the very admirable way in which they each discharged what after all was not an easy task. He thought that very seldom if ever, in his recollection in the history of legislative bodies in this country he had heard more appropriate speeches than those just made. They were appropriate both in matter and manner as well. It was somewhat flattering to those who belonged to the legal profession that a member of that profession had been able to give a good, sound, and practical address on the agricultural conditions of this country, and more than that, to give a good sound opinion (if he might be allowed to say so) as to the requirements of the country. He was ably backed up by a member of another profession, who added to the legal advice a prescription.

With regard to the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone, that, as had been said, was an interesting and significant event. It was significant in more senses than one: it was significant as the laying of the corner stone of a home of the representative institutions of this province, and when he spoke of the representative institutions of the province, he spoke of the representative institutions which had been handed down to them as a part of their inheritance from a great many generations, and so it was fitting that the home of these institutions was being dedicated for the purpose for which it was built, that the ceremony should be surrounded with all the pomp and circumstances which did surround it. With regard to the site he was glad to say now that he had never questioned its suitability. In his opinion the site was all that could be desired.

Mr. Haultain then went on to say that while there were many matters on which both sides of the House could agree they had their differences and occasionally expressed them. He had no objection at all to the expression of differences of opinion, that being part of their business and one of their principal functions. He did, however, object to constant and persistent misrepresentation of his own opinions, as he supposed every honorable gentleman would object to the misrepresentation of his. He had no objection to a criticism of his opinions, but he did object to others opinions being attributed to him on important public questions which he never held or made, and one of his chief complaints was in regard to the question of the Hudson Bay Railway. At the time, said Mr. Haultain, that this province was on the eve of coming into existence various statements with regard to the Hudson Bay railway were made by different people. At that time, he himself, expressed the opinion that in view of the immediate importance of the Hudson Bay railway his idea was that there was a greater likelihood of obtaining it by three provinces going in for it as a joint undertaking. That opinion, he added, was the opinion held by the Alberta Liberals. Later on the hon. gentlemen opposite were sustained in power, and they became, so to speak, the doctors for the time being who had been called in and whose duty it was to prescribe—more than that, the only people who could prescribe. In 1906 the hon. member for Cannington, he thought it was, moved a resolution, which practically meant that the Legislative Assembly of that date asked the Dominion government to proceed with all speed in the construction of the road. Mr. Haultain then stated the position he took at that time, and quoted at length extracts from newspaper reports of the proceedings. At that time he had said that there was no difference of opinion as to the immediate necessity of a Hudson's Bay railway, although there was a difference of opinion as to manner in which it was to be brought about. That was his position in 1906, and that was the position he had held ever since. He had found during the last campaign and within the last month or two that there has been an effort on the part of the government to attribute to him a desire to baulk the building of this road and to sit down and wait until the time came when this province would receive its lands and then proceed to the building of the road.

"I never held such an opinion. It is too absurd an opinion to be attributed to any man who could be reasonable and fair," said Mr. Haultain. It might be inappropriate, he added, to raise the question at that time, but he would like the hon. gentlemen and their press to understand that for himself and the opposition in the legislature, "we are just as strongly in favor of the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay railway as any of the gentlemen on the government side of this House." Recognizing that it has been undertaken by the Dominion government, and [illegible] his undertak[illegible] through by the D[illegible] the opposition w[illegible] wish to block or delay it, they had a right he said, to their opinions still as to what would have been the best way. At the same time they [illegible] up the government in impress[illegible] the Dominion government i[illegible] of season the need for t[illegible] diate carrying out of this pl[illegible] had, he thought, been too h[illegible]ed.

Taking [illegible] question of branch railway ex[illegible] the speaker said it was of [illegible]tance, and he was glad to know that the government had been following out their policy adopted last year for the encouragement of such branch lines.

The next subject taken up by the speaker was that of the Morang Commission. He thought, he said, it was the Regina Leader, in commenting on the subject, referring to a paragraph in the speech from the throne, expressed the hope that this paragraph should be the last reference made to this unfortunate subject. "It was a sort of back-hand invitation so far as I have been able to look at it, and not an invitation that I am prepared to accept." In the first place, continued the speaker, he would like to comment on the unprecedented occurrence of the representative of the crown having words put in his mouth expressing any opinion with regard to a highly controversial and personal matter such as this. "I believe, said Mr. Haultain, "if the whole annals of responsible government under British institutions were searched from beginning to end that nothing of the sort—no precedent for this will ever be discovered." It was, of course, for the honorable gentleman as advisor of the Lieutenant governor to take the responsibility of asking the crown to come into the arena and express opinions on matters of this sort. It was contrary to the modern practice of the speech from the throne: it was contrary to the whole spirit of parliamentary procedure and system which had been adopted and carried out for a good many years in every English speaking representative body. In regard to the commission every member knew how it was brought about and how it was framed. It was framed by the hon. gentleman,, who, to use the language he used last session, being put on trial undertook to draw their own indictment. It was framed not for the purpose of asking for a fair enquiry into certain questions, but deliberately for the purpose of political capital. The Commission was not framed for the purpose of eliciting the truth, but for the purpose of securing denial to things that had never been done or said. It was not framed for the purpose of finding out whether certain things were true or were not true, but it was framed for the purpose incidentally of white washing the member of the government who had been charged with certain things, and more directly for the purpose of discrediting other members of this House in many things they never said or done. He had nothing to say except of the most respectful nature with regard to the members of the commission and the way in which they discharged their duty, "or, if I am not to be misunderstood, with the finding they made. I say at the outset," said the speaker, "that the learned gentlemen, the judges that composed that commission, except on one comparatively unimportant matter, in my opinion, could not have come to any other conclusion on the evidence before them than the conclusion arrived at."

What was the evidence, he asked, submitted? It was the evidence of the gentlemen presumably under trial. It was the evidence of Mr. Morang and his employees, and the evidence of every man who had a subcontract or pecuniary interest in the contract which was under consideration. While it might be stated that he himself took part and made a certain number of statements about the prices, binding, printing and matters of that sort, why did he not produce evidence to make good these statements? He explained the reason why he did not produce evidence was because the persons who could have given it were all outside the province. There were no people in this province such as skilled printers or binders, or skilled makers of plates and illustrators and mechanics. The statements that he made with regard to the cost of production and profit were based on figures given to him by people whom he had every reason to believe were perfectly responsible and reliable, and were used by him, in perfect good faith. But when it became necessary for these people to come before the commission and make good these figures they were not forthcoming. They would not come. Unfortunately, their subpoenas did not run out of the province, or he would have made them come.

He admitted that in the evidence submitted there was nothing to support the charge of graft he had made. "I will go further even, and say, that on the evidence which I had, I have no justification for making the charge of graft as I did." The charge he made, he added, "and do not let the honorable gentlemen misunderstand me, the only charge was that the Commissioner of Education had been false to his duty in allowing exhorbitant profits to be made." "That is one; and then, in that celebrated phrase there is graft, and there is graft." There is graft, he continued, which a corrupt minister may be guilty of in putting money in his own pocket—which I never accused any member of the government of—and there is graft which allows exhorbitant profits to be made."

But, he added, he would not withdraw the statement that the Commissioner of Education did make a contract under improper circumstances, from which unnecessarily large profits could be made. Mr. Haultain then dealt in detail with the contract awarded Nelson Bros., by the Manitoba government. He stated that they had been selected in preference to the Morang books, which he alleged, were exactly the same as those supplied to the Saskatchewan government, and that the Nelson Bros.' books were only costing 70½ cents per set, as compared with a dollar which the Saskatchewan government were paying for the Morang books. He contended that Manitoba was getting better books at 40 per cent. less than Saskatchewan.

Dealing with the question of the university of Saskatchewan, he said that while one might be absolutely loyal to the institution, and while onr might feel obliged to acquiesce in the choice of location, there was no reason why one should tolerate the methods which were employed in the selection of the location. He wished to state at once, that it was his belief, and that of 75 per cent. of the people of the province, that the location of the University was not the act of an independent free body of men known as the governors, but distinctly a political move. He referred he said to the municipal commissioner, who was representing the city of Saskatoon in the Assembly. The hon. gentleman in question, after being elected to the assembly, took office in the cabinet, and returned to Saskatoon for the purpose of re-election. The hon. gentlemen had, not once, but hundreds of times, been reported as having said in his canvas that he had pledged himself to the location of the university at Saskatoon; otherwise he would resign. He would like to ask upon what authority a minister going back to his constituency, could pledge himself to the location of an institution, the location of which was not, we are told, in the hands of the government, but in the hands of an independent board of governors.

The concluding subject of his remarks was in connection with the elevator question. He thought this was the most important question with which the House had to deal and would have to deal with for some years to come. It was important because it concerned the larger portion of the population who are engaged in farming, and important also to that class of people who are depended almost entirely on the success of the agricultural classes of the province. He did not propose to make any criticism whatever in regard to this question. He thought it was a question upon which they should all agree They were all aware of the disabilities which had created the agitation for government elevators. They were all equally anxious to get rid of these disabilities and he would like to say that the opposition was prepared to meet the government all the way on this question and to deal with any proposition they might make with regard to it in an attitude not of criticism, but from the point of view of men who are convinced of the importance of the question and resolved to put aside everything else, with a desire to meet with approval, and arrive at a reasonable conclusion. That was the spirit in which he made the proposition to the government.

PEOPLE MUST SPEND LESS

J. J. Hill Says Extravagant Habits of Living Is Big Problem Before American People.

Washington, Nav. 23.—James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, who called on President Taft recently declared that the high cost and extravagant living of today was the greatest problem that faces the American people. Economy on the present government and individuals as well, he said, was the only method he could suggest for remedying matters.

"History shows," said Mr. Hill, "that the high price of living is the beginning of every national decline."

Mr. Hill did not mean to say that the American nation is entering upon a decline. He did not wish to suggest this in any way, but he added with considerable emphasis that he thought a word of caution thrown out at this time would not be misunderstood of fail of appreciation. Mr. Hill said he thought the brains of the nation should be turned to a correction of the habit of extravagance rather than to legislation of various sorts. He declared that what was needed was a conservation of business.

"We need to quiet down," he said, "and let things go on smoothly for a while. I believe in the conservation of our natural resources, too, but so far as any water power trust is concerned I do not know of any."

A BIG ENGINE

Winnipeg, Nov. 23.—The biggest engine which ever turned a wheel on a Canadian railroad passed through Winnipeg the other day on its way to British Columbia. It was built in the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific railway at Montreal for use on some of the heavy mountain grades in the rockies. It is claimed this locomotive can do the work of any two engines now in use by the company and will do away with the delays now caused by "doubling" up the steep inclines which are so frequent in British Columbia. This engine is merely an experiment, and if it proves as useful as it is claimed it will, others of the same type will be built. The engine started westward some two weeks ago and was overhauled in the Fort William shops of the company and consequently did not stop in this city more than a few hours.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

MORE MARINE BUNGLING

General Dissatisfaction Over Action of Brodeur Department in the Hestia Disaster.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—Much dissatisfaction has been created in the Maritime provinces over the investigation into the wreck of the Hestia and the drowning of thirty-four seamen and passengers. The outstanding facts were (1) that the ship's officers expected to find one of the famous carbide bouys in working order on a dangerous reef known as old Proprietor ledge; (2) that after the vessel struck she got no assistance, though there is supposed to be a life saving station at Seal Cove near by. The buoy in question is a combination which is supposed to emit a very bright light and also to give a warning whistle at certain intervals. An incident of the affairs is that the contractor made about 100 per cent. on this buoy. It has not been in working order all summer though the department was warned to that effect and the unfortunate Hestia, looking for that light, mistook another one for it, and was wrecked with terrible loss of life and the men seem to have been allowed to drown.

At first the marine and fisheries department held a private inquiry, and intimated that a public investigation might not at all be necessary. Next came the statement that a public investigation would be held at St. John. Then there was an announcement that the inquiry would be held at Montreal, because the survivors of the Hestia were there. But the survivors were not then in Montreal. They were ordered afterwards to go to Montreal to attend the inquiry. The next explanation was that Montreal was more central, though as a matter of fact it was more remote than St. John from the scene of the accident or the homes of the witnesses. Finally it was asserted that Montreal was chosen because of the importance of the inquiry, whatever that may mean. The point is that in St. John where keen interest was taken in the affair, public opinion would have revolted against the burking of evidence which ensued.

The commissioner deliberately shut out all evidence relating to the failure to rescue the men after the ship struck. He said that his instruction from Ottawa excluded the matter. He was only to find how the ship came to be where she was when she struck, and he had nothing to do with the fate of the men afterwards. Not only did he refuse to call evidence as to whether there was a suitable life-boat at the Seal Cove station, or whether the keeper of an adjacent lighthouse had done all that might be expected of him, but he refused to hear those who offered testimoney. In the end he brought in a finding laying all the blame on the dead men, and not saying a word about the buoy, although it had been ten months out of order.

Thus the lives of these thirty-four men seem to be regarded as of little account in comparison with the shielding of the Marine Department from the consequences of its neglect, alike to maintain the buoy and to provide a proper life-saving service. It is this same Marine Department which is to manage the new Canadian navy.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES

London, Ont., is advocating Sunday street cars.

Gold to the extent of $20,000,000 was engaged in New York for Canada.

Canadian trade figures show advances of $48,4000,497 during the past seven months.

John Mitchell, Parkhill, has been nominated as Liberal candidate for North Middlesex for the Ontario legislature.

Owing to charges of maladministration of his office, Hon. Adelard Turgeon will resign as speaker of the Quebec legislative assembly.

A striking illustration of the deadly work of the white plague is shown in the civic health statistics for Vancouver for October when out of 70 deaths, there were 12 due to tuberculosis, one in every six.

ESQUIMALT DEFENCES

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 23.—Commander Perry, H.M.S. Egeria, has instructions from the British Admiralty, authorizing him to transfer the Esquimalt naval station to the Canadian government, as soon as Canada is ready to accept the transfer.

Alameda, Sask., Nov. 30.—John Lillie, an old time resident here, and one of the early pioneers of the district, committed suicide here on Friday by drinking carbolic acid. Deceased had been despondent for some time, but no reason can be assigned for his rash act.

The officials of the Manitoba educational department state that the school consolidation system has passed the experimental stage and has proven a success. Six districts are in operation and eight others are organized and awaiting equipment. The great increase in attendance is one of the advantages claimed.

IN NAME ONLY

London, Nov. 23.—At the offices of the G.T.R. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement respecting the completion of the line from Winnipeg to Lake [illegible] It was stated that "until certain difficulties are oversome, some time next year, the railway can be a railway in name only."

A canal 425 miles long, connecting the St. Lawrence with the Great Lakes, and providing an unbroken waterway from Fort William to the Atlantic ocean will be constructed by Sir Robert Perks, M.P., whose retirement from parliament to devote his energies to that great engineering contract, has just been announced. It is estimated the work will occupy ten years, and will cost $125,000,000.

The Trade and Commerce department has received from Commissioner Perry, C.M.G., of the R.N.W.M.P., a sample of wheat grown in 1908 at Fort Laird. Fort Laird is on the river Laird which empties into the Mackenzie river at Fort Simpson, and is situated about twenty miles east of Yukon territory. Grain inspectors at Winnipeg give the sample a grade of No. 2 Northern. The recent price of this grade is between 90 and 85 cents.

Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a dry dock at Levis. The interests involved are the Canadian Pacific, Allan's; Harland & Wolff, the Belfast ship builders; Sir Chas. Maclaren, representative of the John Burn Co., of Sheffield; Mr. Davie of Levis, who conducted the present salvage dry dock business there; and McArthur-Perks Co., of Canada The same interests made a definite proposal to the Canadian government which it is expected will be accepted for a dry dock at St. John. The contractors decided not to erect the drydock at the Canadian Pacific wharf, St. John, but somewhere at Partridge Island.

DREADNOUGHT

Wellington, N.Z., Nov. 23.—In reply to a question in the house of representatives today with regard to the statement that tenders for the Dreadnought to be offered by the Dominion to the Imperial government were to be submitted to the New Zealand government, the prime minister today declared that the Admiralty would invite tenders and would advise the Dominion. Any other course would be improper. The ministers being responsible to parliament and to the country, no tender would be accepted until authorized by the New Zealand parliament. The warship would be built in England.

That United States capital is interested in Canadian industrial enterprises to the extent of $226,800,000, is an interesting statement made in a lengthy and detailed article in this week's Monetary Times, which has just completed a four months' investigation into the matter. The article is supplemented with a list of 168 United States firms with branch factories in Canada. Commenting on the oft-repeated criticism that British capital does nor participate in this industrial development, it is noted that the British investor hitherto has been most content to invest in Canada securities which bring him a small return, give him little risk and secure him no control. Last year Canada's bond business with Great Britain amounted to only $61,000,000 less than the total United States industrial investment in this country.

Ottawa, Non. 30.—The bank statement for the month of October, issued by the finance department, indicates the increasing prosperity of the people of the Dominion. As compared with September, there was an increase of approximately $11,000,000 in the demand deposits in the banks, while notice deposits exceeded those of September by nearly $6,000,000. Call loans in Canada remained about stationary, while call loans outside the Dominion decreased by a couple of million. Current loans in Canada increased over $19,000,000, while loand abroad increased by over $4,- loans abroad increased by over $4,- some of the banks with western branches have taken advantage of the act providing for the issue of emergency currency, and have increased their amount of capital slightly. The total vote issue increased by $10,000,000, the largest on record.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 22.—Commenting editorially on the international question of the Great Lakes naval militia, which is just now causing so much diplomatic interchange of ideas, the Journal tonight says: "Canada is within her rights, if she has given notice that she will refuse consent to the presence of any more practice ships for our naval militia on the Great Lakes. The refusal we may construe as to finical an interpretation of her rights under the Rush-Bagot convention, but we are bound by formal obligations to respect her refusal.

"Moreover, the convention, that has neutralized the Great Lakes is a blessing, both to the Dominion and to this Republic. No minor irritation or inconvenience due to that convention should be permitted to make it popular. The Great Lakes must not become a Mediterranean, with a Gibraltar at Mackinac; a Malta at Put-in-Bay; a Toulon at Duluth; a Birtza at Toronto; a Spezzia at Buffalo. If a rivalry armament on the great lakes be once began, no man can prophesy to what extent it might ultimately be carried. If it is our duty and our interest as a nation to put such power on the salt lakes that we can defend our rights and dependencies in distant regions, and at the same time keep the actual war theatre away from our shores, it is also both our duty and our interest to continue the Pacific status in North America, and to bar forever from this country the European military rivalry, that grows more intolerable than actual war. This Republic is dedicated to public peace. So also is this continent."

SOPHY

By

Aut

Copyri

(Continued)

They looked at one an "Can there be—be anyth Slavna?"

"You mean the troops?"

"I had thought of that."

"I can think of nothing it were anything from would come by a royal than by any other hand."

"I can hear plainly no Vassip. "Listen!"

They obeyed him, but t not so well trained. A sound was all they could

"Horses—a number of ed men it must be, the regular. Cavalry!"

"It's the prince comin Volsen!" cried Sophy.

"No; it's from the o and besides, there are that."

Mounted men on the and too many to be the

"What can it be?" ask low voice.

"I don't know. Zerko must be connected with t I think."

"There! There are coming over the rise of Peter Vassip.

The next moment sho pany. They rode in fo geants on the flanks. command was behind. the causeway could not They were hussars of the the best regiment in th Prince of Slavna had m soldiers. They hated h Stafnitz was their colo came. In their blue tu braid they made a brav sunshine.

The three watched no or motion. The sudden s spellbound them thou to warn t they had would hav unless it with M Twenty n been on there was a horse. tion was castle w ping in v

Peter Vassip sprang forward and barred the way.

Sophy s pace in fr panions. ed on the which monseigneur ha On came the company file reached within twe causeway. There they of them dismounted, e did so intrusting his h fellow. Half of the mounted repeated this ing the remaining twen of all the horses. The s position, four deep, on separated, lining either The figure of their c appeared. He rode to causeway, then dismo his horse to the sergea him. His men followe in the road, blocking the castle. Big Mis ascend the causeway, a his face. It was a gr Captain Hercules—the for which he had wait tience and discreet uno was a critical day also instructions he had. tice, he was not afraid. Sophy saw and kne have been the news carried, that he had tell the prince at Volse —some unknown and u fortune—had loosed M That was all she had t fore Mistitch saluted

"I have the honor o Baroness Dobrava?"

"You know me well, Mistitch, and I know

"Our journey togeth pleasanter for that."

"Your business with

"I have it in comma esty to escort you to palace and into his pre himself will then acqu wishes."

"You're a strange me

"That's a point to p officer, Colonel Stafni baroness."

Sophy pointed at his strongly supported!"

"Again the colonel' ess. I confess the p to me excessive. I would willingly obe commands. Here, by written order." He p the king had signed

Sophy had been t her courage nor her her. She waved the "I can take your word making no mistake to Baroness Dobrava—n with whom you hav laughed at him gay "Well, I'm ready. I ride, and I'll ride wit ly. In two minutes saw a groom in the troopers and called to a horse.

This prompt obedie suited Mistitch's boo either to show his h with Sophy, leaving devices, and, in a litt venge.

"I mustn't hurry yo preparations"—

"None," said Soph led out into the road

"You'll at least des royal highness"—

"Not at all neces Hollbrandt can do t Mistitch looked puz ed. Her intuition h attack on her was a