

## Half a Chance

The Great New Serial Story of  
Adventure by  
**FREDERICK S. ISHAM**  
Author of "Under the Rose," "The  
Strollers," etc.  
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Of course, everyone smiled; the business of the morning ran on, and John Steele, at length, concluded his cross-examination. "I think, your lordship, the question of the reliability of this man as a witness in this, or any other case—fully established."

"Any other case?" said his lordship. "We are not trying any other case."

"Not now, your lordship," John Steele bowed. "I ask your lordship's indulgence for the instant's inattention, as the light seemed from the dark eyes—superfluity."

"Witness may go," said his lordship, brusquely.

Daddy Joe, a good deal damaged in the world's estimation, stepped down; his erstwhile well-curled mustache of brick-dust hue seemed to droop as he slunk out of the box; he appeared subdued, almost frightened—quite unlike the jaunty little cockney that had stepped so blithely forth to give his testimony.

The witnesses all heard, John Steele, for the defence, spoke briefly; but his words were well-chosen, his sentences of classic purity. As the girl listened, it seemed to her not strange that Captain Forsythe, as well as others, perhaps, should be drawn hither on occasions when this man appeared.

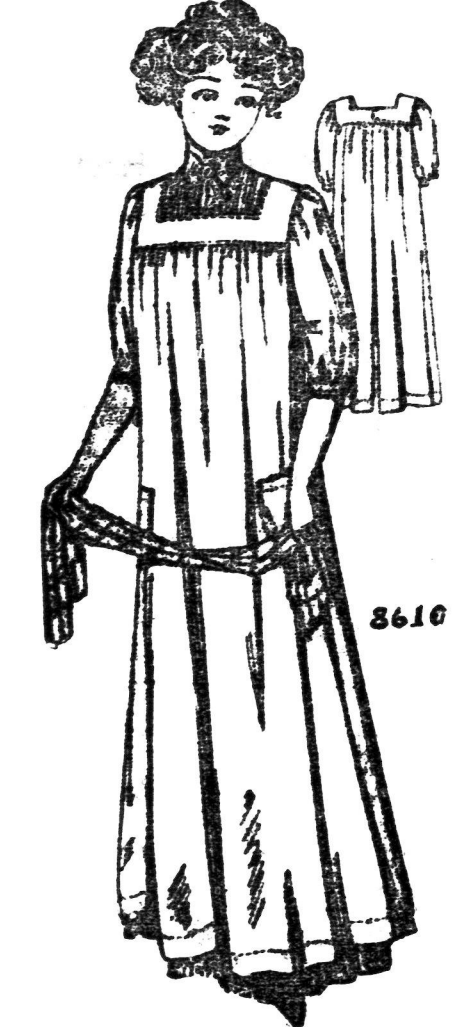
Time slipped by; the judge looked at his watch, bethought him of a big silver dish filled with an amber-hued specialty of the Ship and Turtle, and adjourned court. His address interrupted by the exigencies of the moment, John Steele began mechanically to gather up his books; his face that had been marked by the set look of one determined to drive on at his best with a task, now wore a preoccupied expression.

"A privilege, Sir Charles, to meet me we have heard of so often, in the antipodes."

"Thank you, His Lordship Judge."

### Advertiser Patterns

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8610—A SERVICEABLE WORK APRON.

Every woman, whether she is her own housekeeper or not, finds the need for a large, serviceable work apron that covers the entire dress. The one here pictured will prove a most satisfactory addition to the wardrobe, and will suit the artist and home gardener perfectly. It is quite simple to make, and easily slipped on and off. The sleeves of the daintiest gown may be safely tucked out of harm's way, under the wide, full sleeves of the apron. But if preferred, the sleeves may be omitted altogether. Any of the materials from which aprons are made can be used. Sizes: small, medium, large. Requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

A pattern of this illustration sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement—Bust .....

Waist .....

Age (if child's or misses' pattern) .....

CAUTION—Be careful to enclose above illustration and send size pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure, you need only mark 24, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When blouse or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write inches or yards. Patterns cannot reach you to less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

Beeson, m'dear, whose decision—  
"Allow me to congratulate you, Sir!" The enthusiastic voice was that of Captain Forsythe, addressing John Steele. "Your cross-examination was masterly; had you been in a certain other case, years ago, when the evidence of that very person on the stand—in the main—convicted a man of murder, I fancy the result would have been different!"

John Steele seemed not to hear; his eyes were turned toward the beautiful girl. She was standing quite close to him now; he could detect the fragrance of the violets she wore, a fresh sweet smell so welcome in that close, musty atmosphere.

"My niece, your lordship, Miss Wray."

Steele saw her bow and heard her speak to that august court personage; then as the latter, after further brief talk, hurried away:

"Sir Charles, let me present to you Mr. Steele," said Captain Forsythe.

"I am Wray."

"Happy to know you, Sir," said the governor heartily.

"Miss Jocelyn Wray," added the military man, "who," with a laugh, experienced some doubts about a visit of this kind being conducive to pleasure."

John Steele took the small gloved hand she gave him; his eyes were very bright.

"I enjoyed—I don't mean that—I am so glad I came," said the girl. "And heard you!" she added.

He thanked her in a low tone, looking at her hand as he dropped it. "You—you are making England your home?" His voice was singularly hesitating.

"Yes," she looked at him, a little surprised. "At least, for the present!" But how—she broke off. "I suppose, though, you could tell by my accent, I've lived nearly all my life in Australia, and—"

Sir Charles, interrupting, reminded them of an appointment; the party turned. A slender figure inclined itself very slightly toward John Steele; a voice wished him good-morning. The man stood with his hands on his hips; it did not occur to him to accompany her to the door. Suddenly he looked over his shoulder; at the threshold, she too had turned her head. An instant their glances met; the next, she was gone.

CHAPTER II.  
At the Opera.

When John Steele left the court toward the end of the day, he held his head as a man who thinks deeply. From the door he directed his steps toward Charing Cross. But only to wheel abruptly, and retrace his way. He was not an absent-minded man, yet he had been smiling unconsciously toward his customary destination at that hour, the several chambers at once his office and his home. For a moment the strong face of the man relaxed, as if in amusement at his own remissness; gradually, however, it once more resumed its expression of musing thoughtfulness. The stream of human beings, in the main, flowed toward him; he breast the current as he had for many evenings, only this night he did not look into the faces of these, his neighbors; the great city's concourse of atoms swept unannouncedly by.

Turning into a narrow way, not far from the embankment, he stopped before the door of a solid-looking brick building, let himself in, and made his way upstairs. On the third floor he applied another and smaller key to another lock, and, from a hall, entered a large apartment, noteworthy for its handsome array of books that reached from floor to ceiling wherever there was shelf space. Most of these volumes were soberly bound in conventional legal garb, but others in elegant, more graceful covers, of various colors, of cosmopolitan community, in a section by themselves.

Passing through this apartment, John Steele stepped into that adjoining the sitting and dining rooms. The small table had already been set; the sun's dying rays that shot through the window revealed snowy linen, brightly gleaming silver, and a number of papers and letters. They showed also a large cage with a small bird that chirped as the man came in; John Steele looked at it a moment, walked to a mirror and looked at himself. Long the deep eyes studied the stern, resolute face; they seemed endeavoring to gaze beyond it; but the present visage, like a shadow, waved before him. The man's expression became inscrutable; stepping to the window, he gazed out on the Thames. A purplish glimmer lent enchantment to the noble stream; it may be as he looked upon it, his thoughts flowed with the river, just dilapidated structures, between whispering reeds on green banks, to the sea!

A discreet rapping at the door, followed by the appearance of a round-faced little man, with a tray, interrupted further contemplation or reverie on John Steele's part. Seating himself at the table, he responded if "anything" else would be required, and when the man had withdrawn, mechanically turned to his letters and to his simple evening repast. He ate with no great evidence of appetite; he brushed his missives, half-read, aside, and pushed back his chair.

Lighting a pipe, he picked up one of the papers, and for some moments his

It Weakens the Mind

FEAR OF DISEASE NOT ONLY CAUSES NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BUT OFTEN INSANITY.

An experienced teacher in one of our largest schools says the teaching of physiology in school creates hundreds of heart cranks.

"I was vastly interested at school in physiology, and it was, I think, my best class. Teaching seven years, however, imposed great strain upon my nerves, and I found it easy to apply to various organs many of the symptoms caused by thin blood and weak nerves. If my heart palpitated quickly I imagined I had heart disease, if a cold got hold of me, I saw the horrors of consumption. Finally my mind dwelt so much on the horrible prospect of some dreadful disease, I worried myself into a state of complete collapse. I am now, thanks to the great rebuilding power of Ferrozone, perfectly well. There wasn't very much the matter with me but nerve and blood debility, so when Ferrozone had soothed and strengthened my nerves and had renewed my blood, I was on the high road to recovery. The mistake was in not using Ferrozone when I first felt poorly. Today I am one of the most vigorous and robust-looking young women in the school. My health I attribute solely to the regular use of Ferrozone."

If you're weak, pale, nervous—if you're thin—tire out easily—lack spirit—feel depressed and out of sorts—these are the surest signs you need Ferrozone. Try it—it will win you back to health quickly; 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50; all dealers, or The Catarthzone Company, Kingston, Canada.

WINDSOR'S COLLECTIONS.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 2.—Customs collections for Windsor during the month of January amounted to \$75,416. For the same period last year the amount collected was \$58,864.

HER DEATH UNEXPLAINED

Some Mystery About Death of Toronto Lady in the Fort West.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—The body of Mrs. Elizabeth Wiles, a former resident of Toronto, arrived late last night from Fiddling, Sask. No information, however, has been received by the sons, who reside in this city as to the cause of death, and they are, therefore, asking for an inquest. As far as can be gathered, Mrs. Wiles, who was on a visit to the west, was quite well Jan. 22, but on the 24th a telegram was received, saying she was dead. No word or letter has been received since the telegram. The body lies at the undertaker's pending the coroner's decision about an inquest. The cost of bringing the body from Fiddling to Toronto was \$210.

ARMY WANT A GRANT.

Memillon, Feb. 2.—Representatives of the Salvation Army this morning waited on the board of control to ask for a grant of \$1,000 towards the establishment of an industrial home, where the deserving poor will be looked after. The estimates will have to be considered before any grant is made.

TOO MUCH NOISE.

Hamilton, Feb. 2.—The residents living in the vicinity of the Hess street school have circulated a petition against the continuance of the play-grounds at the school next summer. They claim that the children made so much noise that life was made a burden to them.

STOLE BLOUSES.

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RHEUMATISM and KIDNEY TROUBLES

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attention fairly divided between a casual inspection of the light arabesques that ascended in clouds from his lips, and the more serious consideration of the morning sheet. Suddenly, however, the latter dissipated his further concern in his pipe; he put it down and spread out the big paper in his hands. And, this time, it was not a newspaper, but a voluminous volume of type an item, in the court and society column, had caught his eye:

"Sir Charles and Lady Wray, who are intending henceforth to reside in England, have returned to the stately Wray mansion in Piccadilly, where they will be for the season. Our well-known governor and his lady are accompanied by their niece, the beautiful and accomplished Miss Jocelyn Wray, only child of Sir Charles' younger brother, the late Honorable Mr. Richard Wray, whose estate included enormous holdings in Australia, as well as several thousand acres in Devonshire. This charming young colonial has already captivated London society."

(To be Continued.)

THE PARIS FLOODS

Except in Isolated Spots Situation Continues to Improve.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The flood situation continues to improve rapidly. Except in the Javel quarter, the twelfth arrondissement, and a few isolated spots on the left bank of the river Seine, the waters have almost wholly receded from the streets of Paris. The retreating waters have exposed large areas in the pavements, while stranded boats and bits of wreckage here and there indicate how far the river wandered from its normal course.

The work of disinfection, and the re-establishing of transportation systems, is proceeding energetically, but progress is necessarily slow. It will be many days, and probably weeks, before the telegraph and telephone systems, the street railways and the railroad lines are again on a normal basis.

John Burns, president of the British Local Government Board, who came from England to examine the situation, paid a remarkable tribute to the prodigious performance by the relief organizations. He said today that he had been particularly impressed by the splendid courage displayed by the poorer classes in the inundated districts.

The plain below Paris as far as St. Germain-en-Laye is still under several feet of water.

Much Juggling.

There was so much juggling in regard to the weight of the loaf that the question finally came to an issue in 1908, when applications were received from Kingston and other cities to restore to municipalities their former rights. The result of an acrimonious debate was the enactment of a law known as the McAllbright bill. Under this act, bread is divided into two types, viz., standard bread, the loaves of which weigh 1 or 1 1/2 or 3 pounds, and fancy bread, which is defined as bread containing 2 per cent or more of sugar with an extra percentage of shortening, or 2 per cent or more of the solids of milk.

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The weight of this class of bread is not defined with the same exactness as standard bread, but a dual standard is permitted of either 16 or 20 ounces. This permits practically of a constant price, but averaging weight, the four ounces representing approximately one cent. A further provision restricts the right of inspection within municipalities in which bread is made, to the bakeries, although bread manufactured without the municipality may be inspected as to its weight when sold. The right of inspection is further limited by a provision that unless ten loaves are short in aggregate weight there is no penalty beyond the forfeiture of the light bread.

The Varying Standard.

"In practice the varying standard does not work out satisfactorily," declared Mr. Nickle. "A loaf of bread should mean something definite, just like a pound of butter or a bushel of wheat, an increase in value of either of which is less known to the consumer than a less quantity, but by the increase in price. What I desire is that the standard of weight shall be fixed, and if there is a change in the value it shall be indicated by the price. I believe that each municipality knows best its own condition, and that the municipal councils can safely be entrusted to protect, not only the rights of the consumer, but also the privileges of the bakers."

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# PURITY FLOUR

Use it for bread, pies, cakes, biscuits, everything

It's the champion all-purpose brand.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited.

If Your Dealer Does Not Handle PURITY FLOUR See H. RECHNITZER & CO., 422 Park Avenue

## BREAD LEGISLATION WILL LOOM LARGELY

Member for Kings' on Determines to Bring Matter Before the Legislature.

The Hamilton Spectator says: Local municipal authorities in determining the weight of the loaf of bread is advocated by W. F. Nickle, Kingston, who has given legislative notice of a measure to repeal the existing bread laws. The general provincial interest taken in the matter indicates that the whole question of bread legislation will be introduced at the present session.

When interviewed by the Spectator this morning, Mr. Nickle outlined the character of his proposed amendments. By reason of communications received from various parts of the province he was enabled to say they were meeting with general approval. For many years, said the member for Kingston, the size of bread loaves, which means the right to determine the weight, quality and shape of the loaf, was in the control of the municipalities. Legislation was then passed by which bakers were permitted to sell bread, the weight of which was not more than was determined by the label attached to the loaf. This worked out most unsatisfactorily, as it enabled each baker to arbitrarily determine the quantity standard of his loaf, to tag, so to speak, the weight of his bread. He accordingly regulated the size according to the price of the commodity that went into the bread, but was permitted to arbitrarily determine the price.

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