

NEYLE'S

HARDWARE

(Opp. Bowring's.)

Potato Hooks!

and Prong ... \$7.20 doz., 65c. ea.
 2 Prong ... \$8.00 doz., 70c. ea.
 3 Prong ... \$8.40 doz., 75c. ea.
 4 Prong ... \$8.80 doz., 75c. ea.

D. H. SPADING FORKS.

\$10.00 doz., 90c. each.
 Best, \$11.70 doz., \$1.00 each.

L. H. SPADING FORKS.

\$9.60 doz., 85c. each.
 Best, \$10.50 doz., 90c. each.

L. H. MANURE FORKS.

4 Prong, \$5.60 doz., 60c. ea.
 6 Prong, \$5.20 doz., 70c. ea.
 8 Prong, \$10.20 doz., 90c. ea.
 10 Prong, \$12.50 doz., \$1.20 ea.

FLASH LIGHTS.

Small round ... \$1.50 and \$1.20
 Medium round ... \$1.50 and \$1.20
 For pocket ... \$2.50

Reliable Dry Cell Batteries.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.
 Best Silver Teaspoons ... \$2.00 doz.
 Desert Forks ... \$1.20 doz.
 Desert Spoons ... \$1.30 doz.
 100 doz. sets Knives and Forks.
 100 doz. Dessert Knives.

IRON BLANKET LISTS.

SHOT,

4, 5, 6, BB, SS, 1/2

COOPERS' TOOLS.

Ham Croze, Fish Cask Croze,
 Spring Barrel Croze,
 Saw Knife, Head Sham Knife.

ENGLISH PADLOCKS.

in. 1 key, \$3.40 doz., 80c. each.
 2 keys, \$7.60 doz., 65c. ea.
 GALVANIZED ENG. PADLOCKS.
 in. 2 keys, \$5.20 doz., 50c. each.

PATENT LINKS.

16, 60c. doz. 4-15, 40c. doz.
 16, 50c. doz. 3-8, 30c. doz.
 16, 90c. doz. 1-2, 1.40 doz.
 5-8, \$2.50 doz.

Shoe Findings!

Ink, Hercules Cement,
 Dried Cement,
 Sullivan Rubber Soles, Bristles,
 Hungarian Nails,
 Shoe Rivets, 4/8, 5/8, 6/8, 7/8,
 10/8, 12/8,
 Pegs, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8,
 Paper, Solid Brass Shoe Rivets.

LANTERNS.

Trailway, Cold Blast, Desk, etc.

BUCKETS.

11 in. Galvanized Buckets,
 12 in. Galvanized Buckets,
 Galvanized Chamber Buckets.

BRASS RABBIT SNARE WIRE.

Wringers!

SWEAT PADS.
 Padded, Blue Felt, Grey Felt.

FELT FOR HORSES.

Blue and Grey, in strips and by the yard.

CURRY COMBS.

Just opened a large shipment.

SHED BRASS RIVETS & BUREL

SPLIT RIVETS.

HARNESSES.

Manufacture Carriage, Cart, and Harness.

Trawl Hooks!

100 gross No. 16 ringed,
 100 gross No. 15 ringed,
 100 gross No. 14 ringed,
 100 gross Jigger Hooks,
 100 gross Small Cr. Kirby,
 100 gross No. 5 Square Builders.

TRAWL LINES.

12 lb., 14 lb., 16 lb., 18 lb.,

BRASS DOY COMPASSES.

2 1/2 in., 3 1/2 in., 2 3/4 in.

IRON TAPS.

Steel Barrels—Kero & Gas, etc.

OIL COOKERS.

Perfection, 2, 3, and 5 Burner.

NEYLE'S HARDWARE.

W. SOPER, Manager.

HARD'S LINIMENT CURES

GET IN COWS.

Last Week's Official Review

Governor, St. John's.

London, Sept. 21.—After five days of

most perpetual storm of rain. On

the war in the air culminated in

the British flying over Germany

and over Germany. Notwithstanding

unfavorable conditions from Tuesday

to Thursday, the British airmen seized

every opportunity to press home the

advantages gained during the recent

operations. In the intervals of fine

weather many photographs were taken

and they dropped more than

twenty tons of bombs on the enemy's

communications behind the lines. On

September 15th improved weather

produced most marked aerial develop-

ments, and large numbers of enemy

aircraft were encountered on the

main side of the line. Considering

the recent heavy losses, enemy

aircraft worked in large formations

and bitter combats. In two days'

fighting 22 British machines are re-

ported missing, but 72 German ma-

chines were destroyed, 27 downed, and

one kite balloon downed after mak-

ing a total bag of 100 enemy aircraft

in 48 hours. While these heavy bat-

tlings were proceeding, British bombing

aircraft were very active, dropping

more than 70 tons of bombs on mili-

tary objectives behind the enemy

lines. On the 15th British reconnais-

sance machines established a record

by bringing back a large number of

photographs than ever was pre-

viously recorded in a single day's

work. The R.A.F. Independent Force,

acting in concert with the French and

American attack on St. Mihiel salient,

has surpassed their own records

in the number of objectives and

weight of bombs dropped. Prob-

ably never before has there been such

formidable and persistent air ac-

tivity than the Rhine provinces suf-

fered from British airmen during the

war. Between the 15th and 16th, 34

aircraft raids were made. Twelve

of these were for the vital railway junction

at triangle at Metzablon, four

at Courcelles junction, seven

at the railways at Arnval, and

at Saarbrücken, Kaiserslautern

and Mainz, while heavy attacks also

were made on enemy aerodromes at

St. Boulay, Freycaty and Hagenaue.

Such repeated attacks on the same

objectives are necessary as against the

repeatedly renewed German repairs

of machine production. In addition

destructive raids were also made on

chemical and seroplane factories

at Mannheim. Bomber works at Strutt-

heim and dock sidings at Karlsruhe,

Strasbourg, and other places were

dropped during five days, which equals

more than half the total weight of

bombs dropped during the whole pre-

vious month. The material results

are clearly shown in photographic and

other records, as a result of the large

number of direct hits obtained and all

objectives reached. The British air-

force continue to do successful work in

conjunction with the Allied offensive

in the Balkans and in Italy. Be-

lieves maintaining all the usual pa-

trials, they attacked vigorously the

naval and military works at Bruges, On-

ghent, St. Aubin, Mariator, Zevcoote,

and other places on the coast. Over one

of these places on the coast no fewer

than eleven enemy machines

were destroyed and seven more

were downed, with only two British

machines falling to return.

The Austrian peace note has been

repeatedly dealt with by Balfour,

Wilson and Clemenceau. It is as yet

unknown how deeply the German Gov-

ernment is implicated in the issue of

the note, but it is certain they know

the gist if not the verbatim of it. The

German offer of peace to Belgium, as

stated in the press, is wholly un-

acceptable. Such stipulations and

provisions as suggested would be un-

derstood interference in the inter-

ests of another Sovereign State, and

all the world that the American Army

is a highly trained fighting machine

as the German, French or British.

Now that the ground between the

Meuse and the Moselle has been cap-

tured, the Allies are enabled at any

time to mount an attack in this

direction, threatening the whole Ger-

man line.

In Northern Russia there was skir-

mishing to the west of the Murman

railway, resulting in our favor. In

the Archangel region the Bolsheviks

have fallen back on the Onega-Ober-

lonskaya Road, so that we have secur-

ed this line of communication. The

Czechoslovak forces in European

Russia, have been hard pressed. In

the last week or ten days the Bolsh-

eviks, helped by a large number of Ger-

man troops, have driven them out from

Polak, Simbirsk and Kazan. The fall

of the latter was entirely due to want

of ammunition. The Czechs, indeed,

are very outworn, lacking in munitions,

equipment and stores, and are

most urgently requiring the prompt

help of the Allies, especially as the

German are reported to be con-

centrated considerably in the Char-

koff-Belgorod area, probably aiming at

intercepting Alexieff's forces from the

Czechs at Samara. But it is to be

noted that though hard pressed, the

Czechs are keeping the enemy busy

in Russia, thus having an important

effect on the situation in the Western

front. The German offer to withdraw

the troops in Northern Russia, if we

will do the same is apparently due to

her difficulty in getting the Finns to

fight, and also her desire to avoid

further involvements, considering her

situation on the Western front. Nev-

ertheless she continues preparing, and

we must be forearmed against serious

attack on the coast railway.

The French and Serbian attack in

the Balkans was completely success-

ful. More than 50 guns were captur-

ed, and all points of tactical impor-

tance were secured along the front,

where the Allied line was previously

dominated by the Bulgarian positions.

A British detachment was sent to

Baku on an urgent appeal of the in-

habitants, with a view to stiffening

their defense against the Turks and

German and saving the Caspian ship-

ping and Baku oil. It was known

that the expedition was a hazardous

one since the Armenian National

Council made peace with the Turks,

but it was hoped that the Armenian

population of 80,000 would offer stout

resistance to their persecutors, and if

so the strategic gain, it was held,

would justify the risk. The Bolsh-

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man troops, have driven them out from

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attack on the coast railway.

The French and Serbian attack in

and our allies again failed to co-

operate, so that the Royal War-

wickshire had to cover the retreat of

the Armenians and Russians, and it

is feared lost heavily. On the 2nd

of Sept. the