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69 each.

Prod

pour notis that my licens to keep
cow has expire. I wish to inform
M'sieur Bord of Helt, that my cow
beat you to it—she expire 17
ago. Much oblige. Yours with
spek.—"PETE."

Hats of black straw are very
made helmet shape, the brims
have facings of black satin.

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is a common form of indigestion. It
waste which the stomach, in-
to expel. If you will take a few
pills, when bilious, you will soon
the purities, relieve sick headache,
and bile and tone the stomach.
ons are quickly re-established by using

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Silverpeel Onions,
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GOODS.

We have just opened another lot of Dress Goods.
You would be well advised to see these at once, as
quantity of some makes is limited and of the difficul-
ties of obtaining much variety in Dress Goods, you are
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We are showing at the moment the following Dress
Goods and our values are unexcelled:—
NAVY, BLACK AND NIGGER BROWN SERGES.
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for the fishing boat, and the
BULLDOG
for all kinds of stationary
work. Both are good En-
gines. Sold at fair prices.
GEO. M. BARR,
ST. JOHN'S.

preparedness.

(From the Chicago Tribune).
General.—Have our brave
been informed that we shall be
in four days?
General.—"Yes, General."
understand that the Great
stood upon us?"
General.—
It has been told that the Am-
erican army machine gun-
ners surrender?"

To-Day's
Message.

1.00 P. M.

AVIATION REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 2.
The operations of the British avi-
ators along the fighting zone are de-
scribed in an official communication
issued to-night as follows: "After the
heavy rain of Saturday night, the weath-
er improved on Sunday, and our air-
planes and balloons carried on their
work in a clear atmosphere and
high winds. In spite of the opposi-
tion of enemy machines, over 1,000
photographs were taken by our air-
men, and many reconnoissances ef-
fected. Contact with our advancing
troops was closely maintained. Our
observation balloons were constantly
pushed forward, and these, with our
artillery patrols kept our batteries in-
formed as to numerous targets which
were successfully engaged. Through-
out the day, the area, in which the
Germans were entering, was searched
by our low flying airmen, who every-
where attacked enemy troops and
transport with bombs and machine
gun fire, causing heavy casualties and
much confusion. Bridges and railway
connections were heavily bombed in
the enemy back areas. In the air
fighting enemy machines were de-
stroyed and four driven down out of
control. Six hostile balloons were
brought down in flames by our air-
planes. Eight of our machines are
missing. On the following night
bombing was continued both in the
zone immediately beyond the battle
line, and further east, a German air-
drome beyond St. Quentin was heav-
ily attacked and direct hits were ob-
served. We lost one night bombing
machine. During the 24 hours over
34 tons of bombs were launched on
different targets.

The German
Beast.

(From the New York Herald.)
Having first used poison gas on
land, the beast is now first to use it
on the sea. The incident of our coast
at Smith Island is none the less seri-
ous because the lighthouse and coast-
guard personnel were only lightly af-
fected by the gas emitted by a Ger-
man sea prowler. It is the sheer dev-
iltry and malignancy of such an at-
tack—wrecking the whole man with
a righteous indignation and a fixed re-
solve to beat the universal enemy to
the dust. A nation which does such
things and a people which approves
and applauds them, are infamous. We
know that if by some devilish contriv-
ance they could exterminate the entire
population of New York by empoison-
ing the surrounding waters or by
casting down gas bombs from the air,
they would unhesitatingly do so. The
Americans now realize that they are
fighting an enemy which shrinks from
no deed, however atrocious; that a
veritable beast has been let loose in
the world and that for our own sake
as well as that of civilization we
must destroy it.

Fought With
Reporters.

The misreporting of speeches,
about which something has been heard
lately in the House of Commons, re-
calls some mistakes by reporters
which made quite a stir, both in the
House and out of it. The famous
quarrel between Daniel O'Connell and
the gallery reporters was produced by
an extreme case of bad reporting.
O'Connell brought the matter up in
the House as a breach of privilege.
The reporter responsible for the news-
paper version of the speech said, in
his defence, that on walking back to
the newspaper office, rain had trickled
into his pockets and soaked the notes
so that he could hardly read them.
O'Connell retorted that it must have
been the queerest rain ever heard of,
because not only had it obliterated,
but had also inserted a speech which
he had not made. O'Connell's charges
of misrepresentation offended the
other members of the press gallery,
with the result that they suppressed
all O'Connell's speeches, and so exclud-
ing the pressman from the House.
The feud lasted three days, and it was
said that the speeches delivered dur-
ing those days were the dulllest ever
heard in the House.

SOVEREIGNS AT \$5.10.

New York, Aug. 24.—One of the
anomalies of the local exchange situa-
tion is that gold sovereigns should be
selling at \$5.10, or at a premium of
almost 5 p.c., when sterling exchange
is quoted approximately \$4.75½ to the
pound, or at a discount of over 2 per
cent. Expressed in simpler terms,
this is the situation:
"A piece of gold containing ap-
proximately 113 grains of fine metal
and bearing the stamp of the British
Mint is exchanging in New York for
the equivalent of 118.422 grains of
American gold, whereas the money
equivalent of 110.4 grains of gold in
New York is exchanging for the
equivalent of 118 grains of gold de-
liverable in London."

To Encourage
Pacifists.

Germans taken prisoners by the
French and British in the present at-
tacks say that the Kaiser's soldiers
are sick of the war. One man from
Baden hopes that his home state after
the war will become an independent
Republic. An indirect report from a
German source records that a Ger-
man battalion has refused to go to the
front, and that every tenth man has
been shot in consequence. Further-
more, Germans released from Russia
have been brought to the west, but
make indifferent fighting men and re-
sist discipline. In this age of camou-
flage these reports must be taken with
a generous helping of salt, a writer
in the Boston Transcript warns.
Similar stories percolated through
the firing line before the last German
peace "offensive" and the indications
are very strong that the current
stories of the enemy being sick of
war, etc., are just so much perfidage
intended to encourage pacifists and
pave the way for another German
peace drive. For soldiers who are
war-weary and rebellious they are,
it must be admitted, fighting unusu-
ally well.

The Kaiser
in Canada.

The Kaiser would be always ex-
horting his subjects to spend all their
money at home. They were never to
buy anything that was not made in
Germany or to invest their money in
foreign securities.
That he has not practised what he
preached is proved by the fact that
before the war, he invested very heav-
ily in Canada. Since the war began it
has come to light that he had bought
land in Alberta and in British Colum-
bia valued at no less than twenty-nine
millions of dollars. The property
comprises timber and mining lands
and town lots. It brings in a revenue
of about four million dollars (£800,-
000) a year.
The agent in the matter was Baron
Alvo von Alvensleben, and so cleverly
did he camouflage his purchases for
his royal master that the Kaiser's
name does not appear in any of the
Canadian Government offices. The
most exhaustive precautions were
taken to cover up the tracks, yet with-
out avail. The Canadian authorities
have unearthed the real facts, and
Canada, it may be mentioned, has a
law whereby all German property in
the Dominion can be confiscated.

Facts About
the Moon.

The apparent size and brightness of
the moon depends upon its nearness
to the earth, and the biggest and
brightest full moon we have enjoyed
this century was that of January,
1912, which came as near to the earth
as any moon can ever come—about
221,520 miles, that is to say. For an-
other moon to rival that we must wait
until 1930.
The greatest distance the moon
can ever recede from the earth is
252,830 miles; when, of course, she
appears smaller and dimmer.
The phases of the moon, since she
shines by reflected sunlight, depends
upon the continually changing posi-
tion with regard to the earth. It is
because of this that the horns of the
crescent moon in its first quarter al-
ways point to the left, while in the
last quarter the position is reversed,
the horns then pointing to the right.
She always turns the same face to
us so that what the other side looks
like we do not know. The probability
is, however, that it does not differ ma-
terially in appearance from the one
we are acquainted with, for the moon
is a cold, dead world, a huge mass of
burnt out slag.
Being destitute of either water or
air it is, of course, quite incapable of
sustaining any sort of animal or veg-
etable life.
The so-called "man in the moon"
is really a group of extinct volcanoes,
some of them more than twenty thou-
sand feet high.
The moon exerts comparatively lit-
tle direct influence on the earth, ex-
cept in so far as regards the tides,
which are due almost entirely to its
attraction. Its reflected heat is al-
most negligible, being somewhere
about 185,000 times less than that of
the sun; while the light of the full
moon, notwithstanding its apparent
brightness to the sun's light, is as 1
to 618,000.—Suffolk Gazette.

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Waterford Bridge Road,
two minutes' walk from
street car. For further
particulars apply to
JAS. BAIRD,
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Baird & Co.

The Roaming
U-boat.

(From the New York Tribune.)
Germany's U-boat campaign on our
Atlantic coast began in May and has
been so far a highly futile, not to say
a ludicrous, performance. Nothing of
military value has been achieved. The
toll is made up of fishing smacks, coal
scoops, a few coastwise vessels, and
one obsolete warship. After the first
shudder and thrill of interest, people
began to treat it rather as a nuisance
than a menace. The spectacle of a
frightful submarine in combat with a
lug and barges off Cape Cod threw
the whole affair into comic relief.
And as the U-boat continued to bag
non-essentials in its heroic German
way, the Navy Department was in-
creasingly admired for the success
with which it baffled the real purpose
of this abominable visitation. Near-
ly three months have passed, and it
is still to be appreciated that the
great military lane, through which
one and a quarter million of troops
and immeasurable quantities of am-
munition and sustenance have passed
remains untouched. This is a fact
of the highest importance. Military
values come first. Nevertheless, the
sinking of an oil tanker at the very
gates of New York harbor is a dis-
agreeable reminder that the German
U-boats are roaming up and down the
Atlantic coast with much impunity.
Despatches from Washington say the
Navy Department people would not
be surprised to hear of the bombard-
ment of unfortified coast resorts. Nor,
in fact, would anybody else, for if
a U-boat can sink a tanker just out-
side New York harbor, it can shoot
up Atlantic City or drop shells on
Coney Island. Probably the Navy De-
partment's resources are so fully em-
ployed in protecting essential mili-
tary shipping that the means of de-
fending our vast stretch of coastline
are inadequate. That, in fact, is to
be assumed. We were unprepared to
meet the U-boat on these shores. But
in that situation, it would seem
that the Government might issue
warnings accordingly, so that people
should know where danger is. A
horrible German atrocity upon some
unfortified seaside place is evidently
possible, and if it should occur, the
Navy Department would be blamed
for having merely scooped at the mili-
tary value of the U-boat's exploits.

Self-imposed
Exile.

Germany's plans for "peaceful
penetration" in Roumania have gone
ahead very rapidly since the signing
of the treaty of peace. According to
advice from an authoritative source
in Roumania, the resumption of rail-
way traffic with the districts occu-
pied by the Central Powers was fol-
lowed by a great influx of German
merchants, politicians and intriguers.
Within a few weeks the pushing and
overbearing Germans had become so
much in evidence in Jassy that the
Royal Family, including the King and
Queen and the Crown Prince, felt
compelled to leave the city. The
Royal Family is now living in what
amounts to self-imposed exile in the
remote frontier village of Bicaz. Here
in the depths of the Carpathian for-
ests, the Royal Family is living in an
old hunting lodge of King Ferdinand's.

Personal.

Mr. John Downey, a successful far-
mer from Stephenville Crossing, has
been in town the past few days. Mr.
Downey says that the crops in his
part of the country are all growing
well, but fears that the recent frost
affected the potatoes.
Mr. J. T. Currie, of Britannia Cove,
is in town on a business trip.

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Engines, four and eight
horse power. Waterproof
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PUBLIC NOTICE!

Roads Closed to Traffic

The Road leading from Top-
sail Road to the Old Placentia
Road, also known as "Studdy's"
Road, and the Old Placentia
Road to the west of what was
formerly known as "Knight's
Farm," now owned by Heber
Parsons, are closed to traffic un-
til further notice.

By Order,
JAMES HARRIS,
Secretary,
Department Public Works,
Aug. 22nd, 1918. au28,61ed

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Primary Grade
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