

Just Arrived,
A lovely
collection of

New Fall Blouses

presented to-day
at \$5.70, \$7.80 and \$10.60

Beautiful Tricolette Overblouses and Crepe-de-Chene Tuck-in Blouses in just the models one wants NOW for wear with new Fall suits and separate skirts.

The Tricolette Overblouse is one of the loveliest the Autumn season has offered, with gay wool embroidery and silken cord girdle, and obtainable in Navy, Black, Bisque, White and Henna. The little Crepe-de-Chene models are adorable with little round collars and fagotting. In White and Flesh.



Low Prices in Our Showroom

BLACK JERSEY BLOOMERS only 60c. pair
BLACK SATEEN BLOOMERS only \$1.50 pair
PINK SILKTENE BLOOMERS only \$3.55 pair

NEW HATSHAPES 70c up.

JOB STAMPED LINENS

We are opening a big job of Stamped Linens to-day, consisting of Camisoles, Cushion Centres, Aprons, Tray Cloths, Infants' Dresses, Bureau Scarves, Pillows, Serviettes, etc.

Bishop, Son & Co., Ltd. ST. JOHN'S

JOB-140 hot Men's Shirts Only \$2.80 each

Regular \$4.00 Shirts. Some have stiff coloured detachable collars, some soft collars, and quite a large variety are without collars.

AMERICAN WOOL UNDERWEAR FOR MEN, \$2.50 Suit

Last year this same Underwear sold here for \$4.60 a suit, and was considered good value. See our window.

Wealth From Waste.

It has been announced that a profit of \$248,813 has been made for the State by an organization set up by the Government to recover useful materials from all kinds of refuse.

Formerly the sweepings from back-room floors and food products that had gone bad—bacon, beans, condensed milk, chocolate, dried fruit, biscuits, and so on—were destroyed, but when the great shortage of materials came in the early days of the war clever men set to work to see what could be obtained from refuse and rubbish.

They soon found that valuable fats, glycerine, pig and poultry food, and useful fertilizers could be made from kitchen waste, and the result of their efforts is known in this profit of \$248,813, which is a net profit made in addition to the cost of the plant and machinery laid down, which was all paid for out of the sales of the useful products recovered from the waste.

Scrap From the Table.

The systematic collection of table scraps and floor sweepings in camps and barracks goes on, and the work of reclaiming what is of value in these things is being continued by private corporations and by municipal bodies. The abundance that existed in the days before the war led to a great deal of wastefulness. A church dignitary, speaking on this subject in 1916, said: "I have travelled all over the world, and I have never known any nation or people so utterly wasteful as people of our own country. In no other country do people so thing away God's gifts as they do in England."

That indictment was probably true, but if the terrible events of the past few years have done nothing else they have, at any rate, taught us to avoid waste and make the very best use of even the most unlikely materials. It is amazing what is done in this way nowadays. Here are a few striking instances of how wealth is obtained from waste.

Lubricating oil is reclaimed from the old rags, with which engineers clean their hands and machinery. These rags were formerly burnt; now both oil and rags are used again.

Nature Never Wastes. Fat is extracted from offal and kitchen grease; linoleum is made from cork cuttings; new glass is made from old broken bottles and window panes; glue is made from clippings of hide and skins; gas is made from plum-stones and wood shavings; fertilizers are made from hair and feather waste. In all this we are following the ways of Nature, who never really wastes anything.

As Lord Leverhulme has said: "Nature knows no waste. The dust blown from the high-road settles in the nooks and crannies of walls and rocks; and is there capable of nourishing growing plants which, in turn, yield fruit or herbs for the use of men or creatures. The surplus yield of seeds not required for new repetitions of plants, trees or vegetables is not wasted; it is food for man or creatures."

Let us, at any rate, see to it that we are not among the wasters of the world's wealth, but among those who create and build up fresh wealth for the future. —T. B. B.



"Laugh and grow fat" is an old axiom. We advise the use of a good tonic. —T. B. B.

"BRICK'S TASTELESS" is a wonderful tonic and will certainly improve your health. The selection of a tonic is a matter of great importance, as you must depend upon it to fight disease successfully during the changeable autumn months. The facts we state about Brick's Tasteless are of real value.

Watch yourself the day you commence to take Brick's Tasteless, then weigh yourself two (2) weeks later and note the increase.

DR. F. STAFFORD & SON, Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, St. John's, Newfoundland. Ask Mrs. Stewart's Home-made Bread. —April 28, 1908

Mustad's Hooks.



The Great Norwegian Fish Killer.

They never miss. Ask for Mustad's.

Ask for Mustad's.

Beckett Wins in Stubborn Fight.

(Daily Mail, Sept. 13.)

Joe Beckett, of Southampton, retained his title of heavyweight boxing champion of England in a contest held last night at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, the seconds of Roy McCormick of Farnham, giving in for him at the end of the 12th round.

The contest was a fast and hard one from the start. Beckett, determined to use his superior strength and weight, went after his man with both hands at once. McCormick accepted the challenge and a fierce rally followed, with rapid two-handed fighting to the head.

Of this Beckett had the better. McCormick hitting, though fast, lacking severity, and Beckett finished the round with a decided advantage.

The second round went on the same lines. Beckett being the stronger and using straight lefts to the mouth with effect, cutting McCormick's lips. The pace in the third round was still faster and the round an even one. McCormick raised the hopes of his supporters by landing two hard right uppercuts to the jaw and by landing his own in the fighting. But from this point Beckett took the upper hand, landing repeatedly with hard left hooks to McCormick's left eye and following with half-arm right-handed jolts to the short ribs.

McCormick's Rally.

McCormick, though boxing cleverly and pluckily, was overmatched. In the seventh round he rallied in a surprising manner, landing three hard right swings to the side of the head, from one of which Beckett slipped down. These blows, though rousing the enthusiasm of his supporters, were of no advantage to him, for from this point on his right hand was of little use to him. Beckett pressed his advantage for the next four rounds, and McCormick, though using the ring cleverly and fighting back pluckily, grew steadily weaker.

The end came in the twelfth round. McCormick was weak and at the opening slipped down from a light left hook. Beckett followed up his advantage and knocked him down twice with heavy left hooks to the jaw. McCormick on each occasion took a count of nine, and only his courage enabled him to last out the round. He was dazed and badly shaken, and at the end of the round his seconds gave in for him. He protested vigorously against this action, and with difficulty persuaded to leave the ring.

Beckett's Defence.

The contest, though not up to a high standard of championship form, was a fast and exciting one and well worth seeing. The superiority of the winner was unmistakable, but the loser showed a most remarkable improvement on his previous form in this country, and, though overweighted and out-matched in hitting power, showed magnificent pluck and science at least equal to that of his opponent. Beckett boxed coolly and with good judgment. His straight lefts and left hooks to the head were very effective in every round, and his defence against McCormick's always dangerous right was sound. The contest was on the whole a clean one, though Beckett incurred two cautions for a careless use of his head and for roughing on the ropes. The loser received a great ovation, which was fully earned by his game struggle against a stronger and heavier man.

Britain's Mystery Monument.

The most perplexing monument in the world is the great circle of mighty stones which we call Stonehenge. No one can say how they were placed in position, or by whom the work was done.

All we know is that the builders were early inhabitants of this country and that Stonehenge was a temple. The fact that it was a temple has enabled us to find the date when it was built. These early men were sun worshippers, and they laid out their temple so that at sunrise on Midsummer Day the rays of the sun shone directly upon the great altar in the midst of the circle. As the earth does not spin quite truly on its axis, but wobbles slightly, like a top that is nearly run down, the position of the sun at Midsummer is always changing slightly.

The rising sun does not now shine straight on the high altar on June 21st. We know the rate of the earth's wobble, and we can measure the difference between the present line of the sun's rays and the old one. This enables us to calculate that Stonehenge must have been built about the year 1900 B.C., or three thousand eight hundred years ago.

Brick's Tasteless can be purchased at J. Brown's Grocery Store, Cross Roads, West End. Price \$1.20 bl. Postage 20c. extra. —Sept 15, 1921

U. S. Tariff Protected.

Newfoundland Objects to Cod Liver Oil Duty.
(Toronto Globe.)

The presence in New York last week of Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and John M. Devine, Newfoundland Trade Commissioner, and their statements in protest against the proposed tariff of 12½ cents a gallon on cod liver oil, attracted the attention of the oil, pharmaceutical and leather interests, who handle large quantities of the Newfoundland product, says Drug and Chemical Markets of New York. Mr. Devine declares that a United States tariff will make it necessary for Newfoundland to sell her products in England, which will result in British leather manufacturers capturing the leather markets of the world, because Newfoundland oil used in the leather industry is superior to any oil available in the United States. Prime Minister Squires says the United States will be a loser, because Newfoundland's purchases in this country are about \$16,000,000 annually, while Newfoundland products sold here are valued at only \$4,000,000.

In the oil market prices showed great improvements; cotton seed oil continues to advance. Corn and linseed oil are higher. Stocks of many vegetable oils are short.

Prices of fine chemicals, which are now well under, pre-war quotations on many items, are attracting buyers, and the trade is gaining confidence.

Buyers are purchasing coal tar products more freely. Manufacturers are optimistic over the legislation by Congress, believing that the Fordney bill when passed will include adequate protection for dyestuffs.

Indications that heavy chemical prices abroad are advancing are expected to relieve the local market of the competition with imported material, which has caused concessions in many lines here. Prices are fairly firm, with less pressure from sellers.

(Mr. Devine's expressions, as quoted in the above article, are roundly condemned by the Daily News this morning in a strong leading article. —Ed. Telegram.)

A Venerable Relic.

Seventy years ago there was a great regatta held in British waters, the races being participated in by craft from most of the great shipbuilding countries of the world. Many a trim racer was there, the great majority being the products of the shipyards of Britain; but among the competitors from abroad was a very plain, almost homely schooner yacht from the United States. As she attracted any attention at all in the beginning it was her homeliness that was chiefly responsible. When the contests began, however, the eyes of all European spectators were fascinated by the ease with which she walked away from all competitors. She had no serious rival from first to last. It was "Eclipse" first and the rest nowhere. The great trophy, the "Cup," was carried by the schooner, or "America," to America and has been held there ever since. Such an event was naturally a memorable one and the wonderful winner was an object of pride and affection to the people of the United States and so the "America" has been carefully looked after, as carefully as Nelson's "Victory," and is still safe and sound in every way. But her sailing days are over, or soon to be, for she has just been towed to Annapolis, U.S., to be delivered to the Government authorities to be permanently preserved as a national monument for future generations to see. All along the route she called into different ports and was greeted in the most enthusiastic manner by the crowds which gathered to see the venerable vessel which gained such honor for American shipbuilders and American seamen. It is not often that honors of this sort, won apparently by mere chance, should remain such a permanent gain.

to the successful competitors. Since the old schooner won a famous cup, many races have been held, many vessels have competed and infinite changes, fortune has remained with the Americans and the "superposes" on this side of the ocean, and here is no parallel, at least in the history of sport. —Acadian Recorder.

The Prince of Impostors.

Perhaps the cleverest swifter of any age or country was Anthony Collet, a man who might have made a great reputation as an actor if he had not been hopelessly perversely. He was born in France on September 28, 1785, and from infancy to an early grave he never seems to have had the inclination to run straight. His parents, highly respectable people, are obliged to send him to a military school, where he quarrelled with a brother officer, fought a duel, and found himself in hospital at Naples. Here he nursed a sick major, and was rewarded by a legacy of several thousand francs. He turned his back on the army, and entered the monastery of St. Pierre, where, owing to his "zeal and piety," he was entrusted with the collection of subscriptions. He misappropriated thousands of francs, and, fearing detection, fled from the place. Then he forged a cheque for 22,000 francs, and this placed him in a position to commence a series of swindles and impositions which for daring and success had never been rivalled in the story of crime. First he blossomed into a noble, dubbing himself Marquis of Dada, and being received everywhere as a man of exalted rank. Thence he procured the papers of a sea-captain called Iolomus, an influential man, and adopted his name and personality. By this means he was introduced to Cardinal Fesch, the most powerful dignitary of the Papal Court and an uncle of the great Napoleon, and in turn was introduced to the most select

circles in Rome. Using the Cardinal's name he borrowed 30,000 from his bankers, and a wealthy merchant gladly endorsed for him a bill for 60,000 francs. By making large purchases of jewellery and other convertible valuables on credit, he was soon in possession of a quarter of a million francs. His next haul was in Switzerland, where he pocketed 30,000 francs which he had collected for the building of a new church. Then he commenced a long and adventurous tour of Europe, becoming in turn a Bishop, a Count, and a military General. In the latter guise, and smothered with medals and gold lace, he reviewed troops and investigated military accounts, by which means he netted another half-million francs. His bogus character was at length revealed and he arrested and lodged in jail. Escaping from detention he was re-arrested, put on his trial, and sentenced to five years in the galleys. Even as a galley-slave he, by some means, managed to procure luxuries, purchasing delicacies, bribing his warders, and paying his fellow-convicts to do the work for him. He did not live to enjoy his liberty again, however, for he died within a few days of the termination of his sentence.

ans Bible Film Picture.

"The Dawn of the World," a cinema production from Biblical history has been banned by the Manchester (England) Watch Committee. "The success of this picture relies upon certain Scriptural situations, and unpleasantly features the Song of Solomon," said a member of the Manchester Committee, and a cinema manager added that in his opinion a religious subject was not suitable to a theatre atmosphere.

Ballet Slippers in Black and White for girls, only \$2.00 at PARKER & MONROE'S East End Branch. —Sept 27, 1921



SPORTING GOODS!

CARTRIDGES—Black Powder, 10 and 12 G, BB, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

CARTRIDGES—Smokeless, 10 and 12 G, BB, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

BRASS AND PAPER SHELLS, 10 and 12 G. CARTRIDGES, 303, 30/30, 44, 45/70, 32, 22, Long and Short.

PRIMERS, CAPS, POWDER, SHOT, WADS—Felt and Cardboard.

RELOADING SETS, RE-CAPPERS, EXTRACTORS, WHISTLES.

22 C. RIFLES, BREECHLOADING GUNS, PUMP GUNS. AUTOMATIC RIFLES, 44 WINCHESTER RIFLES, REVOLVERS, ETC., ETC.

BOWRING BROTHERS. LIMITED Hardware Department

P. E. I. PLUMS

in perfect order,

BY GALLON OR 5 GALLON BOX,

PEARS in boxes

PARTRIDGE BERRIES

FRESH TOMATOES

LOCAL TOMATOES

Pickling Tomatoes advertised for this week were short shipped. Will have shipment for delivery next Monday.

C. P. EAGAN,

Duckworth Street & Queen's Road