

Women's New Fine Wool Underclothing

While every woman loves the froths and frills of Muslin, Silk and Lace, that sometimes pass for negligees, there is no denying the warm comfort of good wool underwear—it is chill-proof.

PRICES TO-DAY ARE MUCH LOWER THAN LAST NOVEMBER.

Wool Band Top, Sleeveless Vests, only	\$2.70 and \$3.10 each
Silk and Wool Band Top, Sleeveless Vests, only	\$3.10 and \$3.45 each
Silk and Wool Dutch Neck, Elbow Sleeve Vests, only	\$3.10 and \$3.45 each
One-piece Union Suits, Sleeveless Band Top, only	\$5.40 and \$6.00 suit

Safeguard Your Health—WEAR WOOL UNDERWEAR.



Nashua
Woolnap Blankets
Keep You Warm

BLANKETS and QUILTS Lowered in Price

A warm Woolly Blanket or Quilt purchased now will be thoroughly appreciated when the first real cold snap comes, and finds others unprepared.

COTTON BLANKETS	...\$ 2.80 to \$ 3.25
WOOLNAP BLANKETS	...\$ 5.60 to \$ 6.50
WOOL BLANKETS	...\$10.00 to \$26.00
QUILTS	...\$ 5.65 to \$35.50

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

BISHOP, SONS & COMPANY, Limited, St. John's.

Napoleon's Last Victory.

The battle of Ligny, fought between the French and the Prussians under Field-Marshal Prince Blucher, on June 16, 1815, is notable as the last victory gained by Napoleon. It was not, however, a really decisive triumph. The Prussians, indeed, lost heavily, and had their ranks turned after a stubborn contest; but they withdrew upon Wavre in good order, and thus maintained contact with Wellington, who fought on the same day at Quatre Bras. Blucher himself narrowly escaped death or capture, while heading a charge of lancers against the French cuirassiers. His horse, a fine gray charger, presented to him by one Prince Regent, had been wounded and fell just as the lancers turned to fly. "Now, Nostitz, I am lost!" exclaimed Blucher to his aide-de-camp, as he sank beneath the dying steed. Count Nostitz, who alone in the press and confusion had kept beside his leader, at once dismounted and stood, sword in hand, over the fallen marshal, while the French cavalry swept past, regardless of the couple. But before Nostitz could extricate Blucher, the Prussians had rallied, turned, and

compelled the cuirassiers to retire as speedily as they had advanced, so that the whole of the rabble routed again rushed past the prostrate marshal and his companion. But then the Prussians arrived in their turn and Nostitz grasped the bridle of a non-commissioned officer's horse, and entangled his bruised and almost insensible commander, placed him in the saddle, and hurried him from the field upon which the night was falling. And thus Blucher escaped as by a miracle to play with wonderful energy his important part in the final act of the great drama at Waterloo, just two days later.

The Bought Treaty.

The ruling principle of Henry the Seventh's foreign policy was to maintain peace. Only once was he led into a foreign war, Duke Francis of Brittany had died, leaving his coronet to his daughter Anne, a girl of twelve, but the French King claimed the dukedom. Henry, who had spent a great part of his exile in Brittany, was forced to send an army to aid the defenceless princess, but his help was burdened with the condition that she should give up two fiefs as security for the money spent in her cause, and that she should not marry

without his consent. Later, Anne was betrothed to Maximilian, King of the Romans, with the consent of Henry. Charles of France, however, forced the princess into a marriage with himself, and the King of England at last resolved on war. This was pleasing to the English people; for Henry had long been talking of war, and had often received supplies and extorted benevolences for the purpose, but it had not yet been fulfilled. Still he invented reasons for delay, and it was not until he had been reigning seven years that he landed in France and laid siege to Boulogne. The invasion ended, as did that of Edward IV. The French King knew Henry's love of money, and ere the siege had lasted many days he secured the Treaty of Estaples by promising a large sum. Henry therefore received from Charles VIII of France, on November 3, 1492, £149,000, and retained, besides, all the money he had extorted from his subjects for the war. This caused much discontent among the people, while the nobles murmured that they had been balked of their conquest of France, in anticipation of which many of them had mortgaged their estates.

Eat MRS. STEWART'S Home Made Bread. oct18.8mo



Just Folks
THE SITTING ROOM.
A grate fire and a snapping log. Upon the hearth a sleeping dog; The mother in her rocking chair Sewing fully many a rip and tear In little garments—while in bed Slumbers each drowsy curly head. Oh, mighty poets, can you miss The glory of such scenes as this?

That this might be, the pioneers Of Freedom suffered dreadful years; Braved countless dangers, forests wild, To bless with peace a little child; Took arms against a mighty foe, And smiling died that men might know Beyond all covetous desire A home roof and a happy fire.

Something About Knives

The finest knives in the world are made in Sheffield. Have you ever noticed a dirty-looking patch on the blade of a table knife near the handle end, as though someone had placed a thumb mark on it before the steel was quite solid?

The presence of this mark is a good test that the knife is of the best possible quality, because it is only on knives made of the famous "shear" steel that it is found. "Shear" steel originated in Sheffield centuries ago, and was so called because of the great demand for it for tailor's shears or scissors. It is made from Swedish bar-iron, which is the purest in the world, by processes so expensive that only the cutting part of the knife is made from it. The tang which is secured to the handle, and the shoulder at the end of the blade, are of a cheaper steel welded on; hence the patch.

The method gives the finest cutting knife in the world at a competitive price. Other countries tried in vain to make a knife which would keep its cutting edge like a Sheffield "shear" steel knife. They used the same materials, but failed to get the results desired, and so the superiority was ascribed of some secret in the hardening of the blade.

Some queer explanations, some of them true, were given, such as the use of Derbyshire Water, of mixtures of chemicals in the water, and hardening in pig's blood. But the secret remains a secret to-day. "Shear" steel, it may be mentioned, contains a small quantity of slag embedded in it, but whether this has anything to do with the fine edge is not known.

Another very excellent class of knives, are the rustless ones, and these also originated in Sheffield. In these, in addition to the iron, are varying amounts of one or more of the following: Chromium, cobalt, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, and tungsten, which are responsible for the corrosion-resisting properties.

There are some people who imagine that rustless knives may be poisonous. This, of course, is absurd, their retained brightness tending to safety. Another widespread belief is that rustless cutlery will not retain a keen edge. This again is incorrect. Some of the earlier specimens may have been a little lacking in this respect, but those now being made have a splendid edge, which they retain.

Kilmer's Liniment for Burns, Etc.

Flood in China.

China's third great disaster within a year has been recorded in Anhwei province, where a large area has been flooded, with the loss of thousands of lives, and property damage conservatively estimated at \$80,000,000.

The Anhwei catastrophe followed the famine in the seven northern provinces of the Republic in which millions, literally, perished, and the earthquake in Kansu province, in which 40,000 people are estimated to have been killed by tremors that devastated entire countries.

The floods of Anhwei cut rail connections between Shanghai and Tientsin and Peking. Wesley M. Smith, of the Southern Methodist mission at Changshu, Kiangsu province, who travelled across one hundred miles of flooded area, was the first arrival in Shanghai to bring an eye-witness account of the disaster.

The flood district, according to Mr.

Smith, lies about sixty miles north of Nanking. It is a low fertile country and was thickly populated, contained numerous villages and several walled cities of thousands of inhabitants. The inundation occurred when Hungtze Lake and some of its tributary rivers overflowed.

Refugees gathered on the railway embankments in the flood area with their belongings, and so closely were these unfortunate packed on these restricted islands in the midst of the watery wastes that numbers were killed by relief and construction trains.

Similar floods devastated this district in 1909 and 1916.

Force of the Human Eye.

Intense scientific interest centres in the "Look-at-Meter"—the strange instrument which is moved by the human eye. The instrument, broadly speaking, consists of a delicately

suspended "solenoid" (a wire in spiral form) steadied by a bar magnet, and is somewhat in the nature of the electroscopes used to measure minute currents of electricity. When the observer looks fixedly at the centre of the hanging solenoid it does not move. Look at the left side and it turns away from you. Alter your vision to the right side and it turns in the other direction. If the gaze remains fixed on one end, the solenoid remains deflected. Shut the eyes and it returns to its original position. Scientists infer that the effect is an optical one. One suggests a series of tests to ascertain the nature of the rays responsible. If lead glass stops them they are probably X-rays, he says. Other screens would show if the rays could be ultra-violet, infra-red, or visual rays. He quotes Dr. J. D. Stubble, another eminent scientist, the suggestion that "the fixation point of the fovea" may be responsible. The fovea is a little pit in the retina of the eye, and Dr. Stubble suggests that this spot in the eye may be very superior to the rest of the retina in its activity.

With true Oriental thoroughness, and perhaps a slight suspicion regarding the honesty of each other, all decided to make the journey to Qadada, and recover the said bottle without considerable difficulty. The spot was located despite consistent changes that had taken place in three years, and very early one morning the rock was turned over and the platinum again in the possession of the Chinamen.

Ah Foo, Chew Lum, Ning Pam and Soo Key are returning home to their native villages where, with a fortune of \$1,750, each will live in splendor for the rest of his days.

A contrast to the good fortune of the Chinamen in cashing in on their earned increment is furnished by another recent "buried treasure" incident, this time in Victoria. What a daughter was born into the family of John Hopkins, in Victoria, twenty years ago, Daddy Hopkins could not find of no more fitting way of marking an important occasion than by investing in a barrel of whisky, which was to be broached only when daughter attained her majority. That birthday came a few days ago. With due ceremony the cask was rolled out, but it was seemingly light. Alas, in twenty-one years the staves had shrunk, the liquor had leaked away; only the dregs remained! The cellar had become "dry" with the passing of years.

Russian blouse styles are effected by

FRAGRANCE —The aroma of

"SALADA"

betokens the perfection of the leaf. Famous for 30 years, Salada never varies the excellence of its quality.

BAIRD & CO. WHOLESALE AGENTS ST. JOHN'S

Trains for Bolsheviks Only.

Five refugees from Russia, Mrs. Margaret Blaine and her young daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Byers, and Dr. Nina Droethlinga, landed at Hull, England, September 3. Mr. H. Byers, an Englishman, belonging to Middlesbrough, who had been in business in Russia since 1910, told the reporters that all industry in Russia was approaching complete stagnation. Travelling by passenger train was the exclusive privilege of Communists or persons on Government service, the ordinary public travelling by goods trains which were shock-

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- 2nd.—Every 2 pound and 5 pound package of Lantic Sugar is guaranteed to contain full weight of purest granulated sugar.
- 3rd.—Lantic Sugar in packages is finest sugar obtainable and is sweeter, bulk for bulk, than coarse sugar out of barrel.
- 4th.—Lantic Sugar in packages comes direct from the refiner to your table unsoiled by contact with any person's hands.
- 5th.—Lantic Sugar is seen in the best shops and used by careful and intelligent housekeepers who want value for their money.
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\$2.20 the pair. only \$4.50 the pair.



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Our New Fall Spats in colors Dark Fawn, Taupe, Pearl Grey, Dark Grey, Light Grey and Brown; 10 1/2 inches high, with concealed straps; 12 buttons, large and slim ankle. Only \$2.20 the pair.

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With heavy Red Soles\$1.40



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RUBBERS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
For Girls—In Black, Brown and White.
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High and Low Cut.



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MEN'S RUBBERS.

Men's Storm Rubbers ..\$1.40, \$1.60, \$1.75
Men's Mud Rubbers (black)\$1.75
Men's Brown Rubbers\$2.35
Men's Heavy Dull Rubbers\$2.25
With Double Sole and Heel\$2.50

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