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has arrived and is on sale this week at very special prices. We wish to clear away every yard of it this month and have marked them at specially close prices for quick selling.

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and they present a striking example of our ability to gather the highest class goods and to sell them at ordinary prices.

**Distinctiveness in the Papers  
themselves and Value in  
their prices we strove for  
and secured. We are now showing all the new 1914 designs.**

*Marshall Bros.*

## LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Feb. 17th, 1914.

### THE SMALL DANCES AT COURT.

With the opening of Parliament the season may be said to have begun. It is almost certain that before going to Paris the Queen intends to give at least one dance at Buckingham Palace, and it is rumoured that she intends to dance a good deal herself, as next year, when Princess Mary comes out, the Queen will no longer dance except in the state quadrilles and lancers. Already the many young girls in Court society who consider themselves entitled to the honor are speculating whether they will receive the coveted invitation to the Palace dance or dances. At these informal balls as opposed to the state balls, things are done much as at any great London house, though there is not the promiscuous sitting-out on the stairs, for instance—that there is at private balls. There are always, however, any number of men and therefore few or no well-dressed at the Royal dances, for the Queen sets a good example to London hostesses, and endeavours that no girls shall be forced to sit out while others dance. The supper at Buckingham Palace is much like any other, with the addition of the King's hock cup, made after a recipe that King Edward particularly approved. It is said that the younger members of the Royal Family would like to see on the ball programme some of the much-talked-of dances of the moment. But this wish is not granted, and rightly—for unless well danced the new dances are grotesque.

### KING GEORGE AND MEN'S DRESS.

The King's example in the matter of ordinary wear during the London season will be in the direction of the utmost simplicity of detail. For evening wear, such as his Majesty wore at

the smoking concert of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, the waistcoat was black, with moderate points, inconspicuous studs, two for the stiff-fronted shirt, and well-defined pointed wings to the collar. It is believed that his Majesty will make less use than in previous seasons of the floral button-hole, and his preference is for the full coat rather than the dinner jacket, even on occasions of informality. For lounge suits as well as for formal morning attire, the preference in the King's new supply is for trousers and waistcoats of the same material as the coats. While stiff-fronted shirts will be used by him during the summer on suitable occasions, his Majesty has not as yet discarded the knotted scarf for a bow in habitual wear. The Chesterfield coats which are being worn in the present weather have plain woollen or silk linings, and fur trimmings are not favored. As the warmer months come on, gray rather than blue, will be the dominant note of the Royal clothing.

### THE SHORTAGE IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

Colonel Seeley's admission that on January 1 not only was the Territorial Force deficient of 61,348 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, but that there was also a shortage in these ranks of 8,999 in the Regular Army is not likely to pass unnoticed. There is a growing feeling that these serious deficiencies between the actual and authorized Regular peace establishments, demand a much closer scrutiny than they have hitherto received. The unavoidable suspicion is that they are merely an unworthy device for saving money, for the deficiency always seems to be a substantial one whatever the season may be at which a return is demanded. The explanation

tion that recruits are not coming forward in sufficient numbers is a somewhat disingenuous one, as it is always open to the authorities to keep their establishment up to the authorized limit by relaxing the 10 per cent rule under which hundreds of men are annually sent back into civil life who would gladly stay on in the ranks if permitted to do so. When we remember that less than 20 years have elapsed since a Government was turned out of office because its reserves of credit were inadequate, it seems strange that the statement of a deficiency of 9,000 men in our Regular peace establishment should be received with comparative equanimity.

### ARMY AND NAVY: A CONTRAST.

A representative of a very big firm here made a curious comment to us to-day on the Army's canteen case which, as readers will be aware, is concerned with certain charges of bribery and corruption against a big provision firm. "If people could only see the different prices that the Army and Navy pay for exactly the same things," he said, "it would give them a shock." The difference, it seems, is very much in favor of the Navy. When you are supplying something for the Army canteen, he declared, you name your price. When you are supplying a similar article for the Navy messes you have to give exact technical details of the goods supplied just as if you were supplying an expert wholesaler, and you have to give a guarantee that those details are correct. And while the Navy buyers tie you to supply goods according to this exact specification, they beat down the price so that it barely pays you. "In fact," he added, "only for the name of it it would not be worth while to supply the Navy unless you happen to want orders to keep your place running." He told me of one case within his knowledge in which certain articles supplied for a naval mess had afterwards been sold off by auction for some reason or other, and had then fetched a higher price than had originally been paid for them. The Navy it seems has one expert de-

partment to buy for the whole service. In the Army the buying is done separately for each regimental mess or canteen. My informant may have exaggerated about the Army, but he was obviously telling the truth (and with some depth of feeling, too) about the sharpness of the Navy. It is gratifying to hear that even in these small things our first line of defence keeps up its tradition of keen efficiency. I have heard engineering contractors to the Admiralty give the naval men exactly the same character.

### A NEW NATURALISATION TROUBLE.

The Imperial Naturalisation Bill, by abolishing an anomaly will create another. The anomaly to be abolished is that an alien may be naturalised in one of the Dominions and eventually become its Prime Minister, yet when he sets foot in this country or another Dominion he automatically becomes an alien again without citizen rights. The anomaly that is to take its place is that of a double naturalisation. The Dominions will retain their right to naturalize immigrants on their own conditions as they do now. As now, that naturalisation will be strictly local. At the same time aliens in the Dominions will be given an opportunity of qualifying for Imperial naturalisation. Thus, for example, a Russian in Canada might content himself with the Canadian naturalisation open to him after three years or go on from that to the Imperial naturalisation granted under much more searching conditions after five years' residence within the Empire. This double citizenship, local and Imperial, is an extension of constitutional principle of far-reaching importance. A single Imperial naturalisation would certainly be more logical, and may be inevitable in the long run, but our Foreign Office was significantly reluctant to make naturalisation so much a matter of course as some of the Dominions eager for population do.

### THE CRISIS IN SWEDEN.

Sensational reports have been coming from Sweden. It was stated, and has since been contradicted, that King Gustav was dangerously ill. It was next stated—also to be contradicted—that His Majesty has decided to abdicate in favour of his son, the Crown Prince. What is not doubtful, however, is that the ministry has resigned. As may be recalled, Sweden has been divided on the question of national defence. In the rural districts the inhabitants seem to be warmly in favor of increased armaments and some 30,000 of them marched the other day to tell the King so. In the towns, the industrial population appears, on the contrary, to have been dead against armaments, and the King was fiercely attacked for an alleged breach of the constitution in assuring the rural electors that he agreed with them.

Black bean soup is almost a meal in itself.

### Rod and Gun.

There are as usual many things to interest the sportsman in the latest issue of ROD AND GUN IN CANADA, the March issue, which has recently come to hand. The Ojibways at Abitibi by Bernard Muddiman; A Walrus Hunt within the Arctic Circle; A Caribou Hunt in the Yukon; The Little Lake of the Big Trout; Angling Notes by H. Mortimer Batten; and other stories and articles, along with the regular departments devoted to the interests of the trap line, trap-shooting, etc., etc., which are as usual well maintained, are combined to make a magazine that should be read by all Canadian sportsmen and by those Americans who come to Canada annually for their hunting and fishing. This magazine which is the only publication devoted wholly to the interests of Canadian outdoor life is published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

**Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company**  
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**Nova Scotia Underwear Co.**  
—7 p. c. Preferred Stock.  
**Brandram-Henderson Ltd.**  
—6 per cent. Bonds.

The annual statement for 1913 of the foregoing companies have recently been issued and a study of them should be of interest to discerning investors. To those interested enough to ask for the same we will gladly send a synopsis of each report—making special reference to the present standing of the securities mentioned. Address our Statistical Department, please.

**J. C. Mackintosh & Co.**

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HEAD OFFICE: EXCHANGE BUILDING, HALIFAX

### Apropos.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir:—I will thank you to publish the enclosed letter, which I take from the Canadian Churchman. The letter speaks for itself, and at this particular time any comments of mine thereon would be superfluous.

Yours, etc.,

March 4, 1914. X.

### CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP AT PRINCE RUPERT.

To the Editor N. Y. Churchman:—As an example of how special circumstances calls for a liberal interpretation of a rule drawn up for ordinary conditions, may I be permitted to mention an incident which I regard as one of the most precious experiences of my life?

It was five or six years ago, Easter was approaching. For many months I had been the only representative of the Christian ministry in the town of Prince Rupert, which was struggling into existence on the shore of Kwan Island. Members of all denominations had been attending our services. I told them that as a Bishop of the Anglican Church, which was first on this coast by many years, I counted it a great privilege to minister to them, and as I knew many valued exceedingly their Easter Communion I should be glad to welcome to our Easter Celebration those who were communicants of other Churches—"all such," I added, to use the language of our Prayer Book, "as shall be religiously and devoutly disposed."

The scene on that Easter Day was a memorable one. Roman Catholics, Orthodox Greeks, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, as well as Anglicans came.

Together we sang most heartily "The Church's one Foundation is Jesus Christ, her Lord."

Together we knelt side by side and partook of those sacred elements which, variously interpreted, meant for each and all the Holy Communion, the fellowship divine.

F. H. Du Vernet,  
Bishop of Caledonia.

Prince Rupert, B. C.

### STOP COUGHING

It's quite as foolish as it is annoying to keep on coughing since

### PHORATONE COUGH MIXTURE

is sold all over Newfoundland and is guaranteed to soothe and heal the irritated parts at once, and to rapidly destroy the very cause of this aggravating nuisance. Hundreds of persons are complaining every day about the cough & cold they have had for a long time, and are not able to get rid of it. Don't let a cough or cold hang on you day after day and run the risk of catching and developing the "cough" that is not easy to throw off. You will avoid all this worry (about the cough or cold you have) by obtaining

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Price 25 cents a bottle; postage 5 cents extra.  
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