

Job White Lawn. 10 pieces Job White Lawn, 40 inches wide. Value up to 20c. per yard. Special, all one price, 12c.

Marshall's Specials!

Job Lot Bebe Ribon, reg. price 3c. per yard; Special 1c. per yard.

SPRING BLINDS!

20 doz. Spring Blinds in Cream and Light Green, with fittings. Regular price 30c. Special Price 25c.
20 doz. Spring Blinds with Fringed Ends, Cream & Light Green, with fittings. Reg. price 35c. Special Price 30c.
15 doz. Spring Blinds with Insertion & Fringed Ends, Cream & Lt. Green, with fittings. Reg. price 45c. Sp'cl Price 40c.
10 doz. Spring Blinds with Insertion & Lace Ends, Cream & Lt. Green, with fittings. Reg. price 55c. Special Price 48c.
30 doz. Spring Rollers. Regular price 10c. each. Special Price 7c.

Bordered Curtain Scrim. Cream and White, 6 to 10 yard lengths. Value for 30c. Special Price, 15c. per yard

White Basket Cloth. 1 piece White Basket Cloth, suitable for Ladies' Blouses, Girls' Dresses. New York price, 30c. Marshall's Price, 15c.

American White Table Damask. 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 yard lengths, beautiful finish. Special Price, 85c. per lb.

Colored Silks for Fancy Work, regular price 5 cents; Special Price 2 cents.

President Braces. 15 doz. Men's President Braces, the very best Brace on the market. Reg. price 55c. pair. Special Price, 43c.

American Shirts. 8 doz. Gent's Fancy Dressed Shirts. Good value for 60c. ea. Special Price, 45c.

American Ties. 10 doz. Gent's American Neck Ties, very pretty patterns, flowing ends. Reg. price 65c. each. Special Price, 55c.

American Collars. 6 doz. Gent's Linen Collars, with narrow colored stripe to match colored shirt; the very latest. Reg. price 20c. each. Special Price, 16c.

American Turkish Towels. 200 lbs. White Turkish Towels, free from dressing, nice and soft; assorted sizes. Special Price, 50c. per pound

Our Handkerchief Sale have been such a Success we will continue it for one more week.

MARSHALL BROTHERS.

WAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Legislature was opened. A large and representative gathering filled both branches of the Legislature, while a vast concourse of citizens were assembled outside. Lined up on either side of the grounds in front of the building were contingents from the Royal Naval Reserve, C. L. B. C. C. C. M. G. B., Highlanders, Frontiersmen and Constabulary. His Excellency the Governor arrived at 3 o'clock attended by Capt. Goodridge, A.D.C., and as he entered the grounds the A. Band played the National Anthem. His Excellency inspected the Guards and then accompanied by Capt. Goodridge, A. D. C., Capt. MacDermott, Lt. M. S. Calver, I. G. Sullivan, Lieut. Col. Conroy and Lieut. Col. Paterson proceeded to the Legislative Chamber and occupied the Throne. In the Chamber were Sir William Howwood, Chief Justice; Justice Johnson, Sheriff Carter, Chairman of City Commission; Gosling, the French and American Consuls; His Lordship Bishop Power, Rev. Canon Bolt, Rev. Canon White, Rev. Dr. Curtis, Rev. C. A. Whiteman, Rev. A. G. Stamp, Rev. J. Sutherland, Rev. T. B. Darby, Rev. Dr. Fenwick, Brigadier Morehen, S.A. and many other prominent personages of Church and State.

When the members of the Assembly were in attendance His Excellency read the following: **SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.** Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly: You are called together to-day under circumstances of an unparalleled character. The European war, in which the Mother Country found herself compelled to engage, has occasioned such conditions that all the Overseas Dominions have felt it a privilege and a privilege to tender moral and material support. My Ministers have made undertakings on behalf of this Colony, for which you will be invited to provide. Other measures designed to cope with exceptional circumstances which may arise during the course of the war will be submitted to your consideration. Since last we met the Colony has suffered for an appalling catastrophe, whereby some two hundred and fifty of our people lost their lives

periods of tribulation, has characterized them. It is essentially a one hand and a generous spirit of co-operation on the part of those who are engaged in this struggle, so long as the Empire is engaged with a foreign foe, you will find no partisan opposition to measures made necessary directly by the war. On the contrary, you will find us ready in every direction and by every means in our power, to assist in passing all measures that may be deemed necessary in the interests of the country and the Empire.

IN THE ASSEMBLY. The proposer of the motion to draft an Address in Reply was Mr. R. J. Devereaux, who delivered a stirring and patriotic speech. It was a great pleasure to him to know that Britain's Oldest Colony was contributing so loyally and substantially to the Empire. The situation at present was most appalling and unparalleled in the world's history. It was our great boast to-day to know that Britain had entered the fight with clean hands and the best evidence of how nobly and loyally her sons are in the large influx of soldiers that are continually coming from all British Dominions, even Newfoundland, that comparative insignificant colony, will not be backward in assisting in the next few weeks five hundred of her sons will be leaving to fight for the colors. The speaker then referred to the terrible sealings which occurred last spring, the most dire calamity that ever befell the country. In conclusion he said it was gratifying to know that the spirit of the Empire were uniting so well and assisting in conquering the enemy.

MR. LEFEBVRE, who seconded the motion for an Address in Reply, prefaced his remarks on the awful disaster, referred to in the second paragraph of His Excellency's speech. He was pleased to know that measures would be adopted to minimize the dangers that our sealers have to encounter. He said the circumstances under which the Assembly opened was of an unprecedented character. The dogs of war had got loose in Europe and in consequence the Motherland was standing in the gap upholding the undertakings of the Treaties. It was pleasing, he said, that the call for volunteers was being so loyally responded to. There was a widespread spirit of patriotism and enthusiasm, and he felt sure in saying that if a second 500 hundred volunteers are asked for they will be easily secured.

This extraordinary session, Mr. Speaker, has been rendered necessary by the general European war in which the British Empire has been forced to participate, not willingly, not until every effort within human power had been made to preserve the peace amongst nations, but at the moment, in order to vindicate its national honour, to maintain its treaty obligations, and to preserve that civilization which the very foundations of civilization would crumble and disappear and the nations of the world again rush to that savagery and chaos from which centuries of civilization have been drawing them. Many questions arose with which it was urgently necessary that the Government should deal promptly and at once, and it was desirable to call the Legislature together at the earliest opportunity so that the necessary legislative sanction should be obtained. That has been done, and we are here to-day in order to sanction those measures, and to provide that legislative authority without which their validity might be questioned, and also to pass such measures as may be necessary to make valid the acts which the Government may deem necessary to promulgate in order to carry out the undertakings which they have made. This, Sir, is not a time when we should think of party differences. This is a time when our land calls for the united action of everyone. In every country there are party differences and political differences, but at a time like this these differences must stand aside, and all, whether they occupy seats on the Government side or the Opposition side, must unite in order to bring forth the best results that can

possibly be obtained from our deliberations in this House. And, Sir, speaking on behalf of those who sit on this side of the House, I want to say to the Government that so long as hostilities continue, so long as the Empire is engaged with a foreign foe, you will find no partisan opposition to measures made necessary directly by the war. On the contrary, you will find us ready in every direction and by every means in our power, to assist in passing all measures that may be deemed necessary in the interests of the country and the Empire.

The present situation, as I have said, is unprecedented in many ways. But I think, Sir, that the characteristic which stands out most in the unity which it has evoked throughout the whole Empire; and I am sure that there has been no sorer disappointment to the Emperor of Germany and the military faction by which he is advised, than to find the different sections of the Empire come together as one man, sinking all their differences and standing shoulder to shoulder against the enemy. But no one should strike at the great principles for which the British Empire has always stood and stands to-day. They thought they saw the Empire divided, a division between Nationalists and Unionists, which must of necessity weaken the Empire; but at the first sound of alarm these different sections came together, and gave to the enemy an illustration of what they might expect throughout the Empire. They thought they saw, Sir, throughout the larger Dominions a growing desire for independence; these saw discussions in Canada as to whether when England was at war, Canada was at war, and they saw similar discussions in Australia and New Zealand; but now they have found that these questions were purely academic, and that at the first sound of danger, they vanished, and to-day one of the greatest surprises to those who stand

opposed to the British Empire is the manner in which all sections stand together in the determination to fight this fight to a finish. After all, Mr. Speaker, the issues that are involved in this war do not affect the nations immediately concerned alone. They are broad issues. They are issues, which, as I have said, go to the very foundation upon which civilization is built. They include the right of the smaller nations to live in independence just as the larger Empire. Every nation has the right to independence, and every nation has the right to expect that other nations will maintain their pledged honor and their treaty obligations. At first it appeared that the exertions of the British Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, were going to be successful in limiting the area of hostilities, but he was thwarted in this by the just conquest which filled the ruling powers of Germany, Belgium, a small nation, had its integrity guaranteed by the three great powers of Europe, one of which was Germany, but instead of maintaining that integrity she was the first to violate it; and, Sir, she made proposals that it was only at the last moment, when every hope of peace had been removed, that the Empire found itself embroiled in its fight. Now that we are in it, it behoves every part of the Empire to do all in its power, so that we may come out so thoroughly victorious that when the war is over there will be no possibility of those principles of independence and freedom and democracy, for which the fight is waged, ever being questioned.

We in this country are doing what is in our power to help the Motherland in her fight. The Government has undertaken to send forward 500 volunteers, and any person who has watched during the last week or so in the manner in which our young men have come forward to enlist themselves, must indeed feel proud of the city and country in which he lives. And the same spirit, Sir, actuates every other portion of the Empire. Take up the papers from England, from Ireland, from Scotland, from Canada, from Australia, from New Zealand, and even from South Africa, against whom we were so lately arrayed in arms, and you will find the same spirit prevailing amongst the young men; and you will also find that the men who themselves are unable to go forward because of age or infirmity, are offering their sons to participate in this fight. We have here in this Legislature to-day men whose sons are volunteering to go to the front. I have on my right a gentleman—Mr. CHIT, the hon. member for Twillingate—who has two sons volunteering; I see across from me the Prime Minister, whose stepson is going forward; and the Colonial Secretary has a son going forward. I don't know if there are any others in the House, but this is an example of the spirit which actuates all the young men of all classes. They are determined to see this thing through, and to give all the assistance in their power to the Motherland in the trials which are confronting her. There are other problems arising out of the war in which patriotism can be shown just as by volunteering for the front. We will all have to face trials and tribulation here. We will probably have hard times—I hope not, but if the war is prolonged we will have to prepare for it. Therefore those upon whom the conduct of the business of this community falls will have to take their share in helping along the people of the country in the trials that are before them. Men doing business in this country ought to be satisfied with a fair profit upon their food stuffs. It is unfair to the people of the country, unfair to the Empire—it is treason, Sir, on the part of the man who takes advantage of the present critical position to extort from the people unfair profits. I don't say that there are any men of that class; I don't know of any myself; but I have heard talk along this line. I hope that this talk is not true, and if there are any who have heretofore unthinkingly

made profits of this kind, I hope they will have the patriotism and the courage to come forward now and give these unlawful profits to the assistance of the cause in which we are all concerned. It is, I think, the desire of us all to encourage and help our neighbours as much as possible at this time. At present we don't see the real troubles and difficulties of war, but if it is prolonged, if it should go on for a year or more then we will begin to realize what it means to have the Empire at war, its trade tied up, its young men out fighting the battles of the Empire, and its whole business more or less interfered with. That has been the experience of war everywhere and the gigantic nature of this war will only magnify that experience; and therefore it behoves us to take courage from one another and to maintain the spirit of those who may weaken in the face of those difficulties. One of the best ways of doing that is to act together and to consult together as to the best means of meeting those difficulties.

Another matter, Mr. Speaker, with which the House will have to deal is that of providing means whereby an enquiry may be held into the terrible disaster which befell our sealers last winter. This provision is necessary in order to avoid any question as to the powers that exist under the present Act. To undertake an enquiry of the character contemplated under the Act as it exists at the present time might be fatal, as the powers that are conferred upon Commissioners without full power to deal with the matter would only render it abortive and useless. The need for an enquiry is urgent, and the disaster itself is the most eloquent demand that can be made for one. It entailed the loss of two hundred and fifty men in the prime of life, while engaged in carrying on their ordinary pacific avocation—an avocation attended by dangers of a most serious character, but still one in which year after year our young men will engage. If through want of proper safeguards a disaster such as this is possible, then every means ought to be taken to ascertain what the causes of the disaster were, and to prevent a similar occurrence in the future. The generosity which the disaster evoked at home and abroad has alleviated much of the physical suffering that resulted from it, but the mental anguish of the families and friends of those who died under such appalling conditions will remain so long as this generation lasts and as a record in history of the dangers that surround our hardy sealers in the prosecution of their voyage.

The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister wished first to unite with the Leader of the Opposition in congratulating the gentlemen who proposed and seconded the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, and furthermore to extend congratulations on behalf of his associates to the Leader of the Opposition on the splendid effort just made which was well worthy of the occasion. He then dealt with the serious spectacle with which the British Empire is now confronted, and whose consequences are so far reaching that they cannot at the present be estimated. England was forced to enter the conflict, in order to protect the neutrality of Belgium, and to fulfill obligations to our allies, the French. The war which has resulted from England's stout refusal to yield to the temptations of Germany is a justifiable one. The British Empire consists of an aggregation of States, situated in every sea and continent but throughout which a thorough brotherhood existed. After reviewing our obligations to the Empire, under whose protecting flag we have so long nestled, the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister went on to say that Newfoundland must now be up and doing, a fact which has been already demonstrated by such a noble response made to the call of a few days ago. This country has fully signified her intention to take a part in the defence of the Empire, but money is necessary for this purpose. Every man, woman and child in Newfoundland must try to realize our obligations in this respect and must help to bear the burden which the formation of a contingent of soldiers and their equipment will entail. Referring to the actual purpose for which the Legislature had been called, the Premier said that they proposed to first introduce an act for the creation of a Volunteer Corps. The exact cost of this undertaking is not known at present, but \$250,000 is expected to cover the cost for seven or eight months. A bill in relation to the appointment of a Court of Inquiry or Commission to enquire into the awful catastrophe which came to our people last spring, is also to be introduced, a bill making it compulsory for all masters prosecuting the seal fishery to have wireless telegraphy installed, will also be brought in. Other bills will be introduced but these will deal with commercial matters, arising out of the war. Another bill in relation to the price of food, though no definite charges of an excessive nature have been noticed, if such there be the necessary measures will be promptly taken to guard the interests of the people. One other act will be introduced which will probably be entitled War Measures, giving the Government certain powers should any extraordinary circumstances arise. The Loan Bill for the Volunteer Movement and the legislation in relation to raising additional revenue will be prepared in a day or two.

Patriotic Fund. Editor Evening Telegram. Dear Sir.—Please acknowledge through columns of your paper the following amounts, being contributions towards the Patriotic Fund:—

Amount already acknowledged	\$15,310.00
Messrs. Reid Nfld. Co.	10,000.00
Messrs. Job Brothers & Co., Limited	2,000.00
E. Kennedy, Esq., Avondale	1,000.00
Messrs. Jas. Baird, Ltd., 1st instalment	1,000.00
H. M. Winter, Esq., 1st instalment	500.00
Hon. James Baird, 1st instalment	500.00
The Star of the Sea Ass., 1st instalment	100.00
F. Roux, Esq., 50.00	50.00
Messrs. Baine Johnston & Co., 1st instalment	1,000.00
Daniel Monroe, Esq., 250.00	250.00
William Ebbury, Esq., (Mundy Pond Road)	10.00
H. Crawford, Esq., 50.00	50.00
Yours very truly,	\$31,520.00
JOHN S. MUNN,	
Hon. Treasurer Finance Com.	

WEATHER.—It is calm and fine up the country to-day, with an average temperature of 60 above.

BRUCE PASSENGERS.—The s.s. Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques at 6:20 a.m. to-day with the following passengers in saloon: Thomas and Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. M. Pike, Mrs. S. Pike, J. and Mrs. Cole, E. B. Eshalan, Rev. J. Carik and A. B. Spence.

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of good tea and she will tell you that our reputation for the finest tea at reasonable prices is not excelled by anyone in the city, and if you want to know how true it is, buy a small quantity of "HOMESTEAD" TEA at 40c. lb. For 5 lb. parcels 10 per cent. discount allowed.

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SEASONABLE NEW GOODS.

Hartley's New Season's Jams, Maida Fresh Cakes, New Apples, New Lemons, New Grapes, Staple & Strong's Pickles, New Canadian Cheese, Sweeney & Poor's Spices, Mustard, etc., Schale's Eloffy Hams, Pure Gold Tablets and Essences, Heinz Pickling Vinegar, 1/4 gall. jug, Heinz India Relish, 20c. also.

THE CHARM OF MOTHERHOOD

Enhanced By Perfect Physical Health.

The experience of Motherhood is a trying one to most women and marks distinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared or understands how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman nowadays has medical treatment at such times, but many approach the experience with an optimism unshared for the most part, and when it is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother's results.

There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under the right conditions need be no hazard to health or beauty. The unexplainable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, and with ample time in which to prepare, women will persist in going blindly to the trial.

Every woman at this time should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

In many homes once children there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (consultants) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman who has had a strict confidence.

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