Marshall's Specials!

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

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

Job Lot Bebe Ribbon, 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 fitt'gs. Reg. price 45c. S'p'c'l 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.

American White Table Damask.
1½ to 3½ yard lengths, beautiful finish.
Special Price, 85c. per lb.

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

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 has been such a Success we will continue it for one more week.

MARSHALL BROTHERS.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, August 19, 1914.

PRINCE OF WALES AND THE GRENADIERS.

Warley has become known to the world from the fact that the Prince of Wales joined the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards there, and immediately went on a route march. It has there that the Royal Regiment of Artheer that the Royal Regiment of Artillery was formed by the great Swedish soldier Borgard, Woolwich being its second home. It is the headquarters of the Essex battalions, and in the same barracks with the Prince of Wales are several units of the Territorial Force. The Grenadiers have been associated with our Royal Family since the days of Charles II. They were composed of men who were in exile with that King when he left France because Louis XIV. was compelled to negotiate with an acknowledged Cromwell. They take precedence of the Coldstream Guards on that account for that regiment was Cromwellian, and after Monk had planned the Restoration they had to lay down their orms and then pick them up as "the King's Guards," the present Grenadiers being the Royal Regiment of Guards. That is why the Coldstream Guards flaunt the motto that they are "Second to None." They think they should be first on the roll.

THE NEWS.

At last what everyone has been saying may now be said in print—the Expeditionary Force has been safely landed. People here had seen a week last Sunday the Paris "New York Herald" with photographs of the English troops in France and had read the notes in the foreign press of this and that disembarkation. We had heard how transports were passed off Southampton, how great liners were met unexpectedly in the Channel and the North Sea and of guns at Tilbury Docks in the first days of the war. Postcards from Guardsmen in Belgium were seen here a week ago. Passengers have found the train service held up for nearly a day on the Southampton and Portsmouth and Holyhead lines. Travellers at dawn on the Surrey roads have stood astounded to see a train of London motor 'buses plunging by laden with troops. About a sixth of the motor dirvers of London are said to be working temporarily with the force. First we heard that the Colchester division had gone. Then the reserve Guardsmen, who were housed in thousands at South Kensington, went, and Aldershot was empty, and then there was news of the Currah camp passing. On August 15, it was whispered that our vanished army had materialized again in another land, and that the drums of the Guards and pipes of the Highlanders were sounding again in a land where they had always meant British glory.

THE SILENCE.

The strangest thing of all about the twelve days' departure has been the absence of farewell. It has been almost unhuman. Everyone remembers the spectacular departures to South Africa, the thronged stations, the cheering crowds at the docks. This time, on more deadly business, our men have gone without a word. In Aldershot, where there are so many young wives, the tension was piteous, and the brave staccato note with which it was carried made one think one evening, in a house where many were gathered, of that truth of science that a sound may be so piercing that it cannot be heard. There were, of course, farewells, but in the secret atmosphere it seemed impossible to acknowledge what everyone knew. So it was with the men, and there were reservists who had only told their wives that it was a trip to London to report. We saw the Frenchmen go, and their leave takings at Charing Cross that were beautifully terrible, and at the same place the German reservists exultantly shouting "Auf Wiedersch'n" to their friends. But our men have gone to master their fate in the hush of England.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU.

On the eve of what may be the most critical week of the war, it is perhaps not superfluous to remnd readers in what direction and for what purpose the press bureau will exercise its powers of censorship. I have the best authority for saying that no news will be kept back solely on the ground that it is bad news. The bureau's official assurance that important successes or reverses will at once be made public can be accepted literally to that extent. But in a battle carried on over so long a fighting line, successes here and failures there are more important in their effect on the general strategical position than as separate incidents in themselves. A publication of any of these incidents may, especially in the early stages of the battle, be really a description of strategical moves of which the enemy has not full knowledge. It would be foolish to circulate such knowledge merely in order to announce a victory or defeat, however anxious we may all be to have news. It must be clearly understood that the press bureau will act on the single principle of publishing only such information as can be of no possible use to the enemy. News, good or bad, which can add nothing to the enemy's stock of knowledge will be given us promptly.

WAITING FOR NEWS.

The press bureau is not luxuriously housed. No. 40 Charing Cross, is, as a matter of fact, condemned property. It would not be in existence at all but for the recent strike in the London building trade, which interrupted the process of demolition. It once knew affluence as a house or a couple of houses, was more lately used as a place of storage, and when the Government took it for its present purpose it was unoccupied. Our grave censors—and one supposes, expert advisers from the Admiralty and the War Office—occupy the upper rooms. The large number of press representatives who wait for the periodic doles of news occupy a room on the ground floor, obviously rather hastily and provisionally furnished. Nobody knows for certain when the bureau will give out the next batch of messages, so there is necessarily a good deal of tedious waiting. It is not surprising, therefore, that the waiting room should look frequently like the card room of a club with a flourishing membership.

CANCELLED CONTRACTS.

The outbreak of war with Germany has brought home to some of our London municipal authorities very forcibly the cry of British work for British workmen. Some months ago the Port of London Authority after inviting tenders for swing bridges, dock gates, etc., in connection with its large scheme of docks extension, placed the contract with a German firm. London County Council also placed a contract for 5,000 tramcar tires with a firm with a London address but gave permission for the manufacture of the tires to be sublet to several German makers. These contracts are now void, and it is stated that they are to be at once placed with British firms. Both of the contracts run into many housands of pounds sterling, and their diversion from Germany will help in some way towards relieving unemployment and distress.

LESS FEASTING.

Restaurants in the heart of London are beginning to feel the strain of the war, and I hear that the proprietors of one or two places where the daily expenses are very heavy have been considering whether they should as a temporary measure curtail the hours of business. In many cases staffs have been reduced and lower wages paid to those retained. It was inevitable that restaurants should feel the pinch very soon especially those West End establishments which cater for luxurious persons, and which are perhaps not so indispensable as the workaday eating houses where business men take their midday meal. But even these are hard hit. The manager of one popular chop-house informs me that his daily takings have fallen to one-half and he has been obliged to make new terms with his employees, all of whom are remaining with him at lower wages. The sudden decrease of custom all over is due not only to the embodiment of the Territorials but to a very natural desire on the part of those whose incomes are insecure to live as economically as possible. Even among those well able to afford the pleasures of the table there is a disinclination to feast and make merry while the cloud of war hangs over the country.

"PATRIOTIC" PRICES.

I hear from newly-joined Territorial officers that they are finding the greatest difficulty in obtaining their outfits at anything like reasonable prices. They are very indignant about it and there is a feeling that the outfitters are making money out of the necessities of the moment. The officers, whose allowance for equipment is, of course, quite insufficient to cover the abnormal cost, are being asked fancy prices for uniforms, and particularly for revolvers. One firm has put up the price of the complete outfit 20 to 25 per cent. It is said to be impossible to buy a service or a Webley R.I.C. revolver for less than double the ordinary price, and many officers will go to the front without revolvers because they cannot pay the prices asked. Usually a Service revolver costs five guineas, but one could not be got in London to-day for less than £12. The supply is, no doubt, short owing to the extraordinary demand, but there seems no excuse for the shopkeepers' action. The Government, I believe, have powers under an Act of Parliament extended last year, to deal with those firms who raise the prices of weapons to officers of the Forces. So far they have not used them, but if the practice continues "an example" of a patriotic shopkeeper of this kind will soon be made.

Almost all kinds of fish may be baked.

Remember that savory and relishing eatables are better than sweets in the picnic hamper.

Old linen shirts should be cut up into washcloths and finished with a loop to hang them by.

If crackers or breakfast foods lose their crispness, expose them a few minutes in a quick oven.

Fads and Fashions.

The emprire note is strong in many of the smartest suits and street costumes.

The new taffetas are not the least bit stiff, but fall in droopy, heavy silken folds.

Many coats are still being made with the collar cut in one with the body of the coat.

At this moment the most important lines of the costume are the tailored and demi-tailored.

The close-fitting turban made entirely of white coq feathers promises to increase in popularity.

Small collars one and two inches wide are made to encircle the neck, band as they did in 1830.

Soft dull shades will be used and the beauty of the costume will be centered in the rich trimming.

The velvet basque is a pretty new idea. It is unboned and sometimes worn on an uncorseted figure.

Panne crepe is a lovely new material used for the fashioning of this season's elegant evening gowns.

Costumes for street wear are made with skirts much shorter than were worn during the past season.

Bedford cords, panne plush, fur cloth, broadcloth and serges will be used for the street suits this fall.

There is a great demand for plain straight skirts on account of the long coat. Other straight skirts are pleated.

Very chic with the tailored rig is the embroidered waistcoat of white pique.

Very lovely is a blouse made of white voile, with a broad collar of pale pink voile embroidered with white.

Navy blue and brown and green are in the greatest favor for autumn. Among light colors sand and putty are chosen.

Overdresses of lace hanging straight from the shoulders and fringed with beads are among the new fashion features.

The apron-string sash is a pretty new idea. The strings are fastened at the side seam and are tied in a loose knot at the back.

A string of silver beads now adorns the lady of fashion. The beads are strung on silver chains of fine woven wire and are about the size of a French pea.

Many afternoon gowns will be trimmed with a Russian tunic lace, which will hang from bust to ankles. This lace will not be plain, but will be worked over with gold or silver bullion.

Vigorol

If you want to feel well, bright and cheery, full of ambition; be able to move about quick and smartly—VIGOROL, the Great French Tonic, will brace you up—it cleanses the whole system. If the manufacturers could only impress this upon every one who does not feel as they ought to, the world would owe them a great gratitude; but all we can do is to ask you to try one bottle and see for yourself. The change will be wonderful. You need a spring medicine—then take VIGOROL. Sold at all drug stores. 4

Half Barrels Beef!

We offer To-Day, at Lowest Prices,
100 half brls
CHOICE PLATE BEEF.
100 half brls
CHOICE BONELESS BEEF.

F. McNAMARA, Queen Street.
sep7,eod,tf

MOIR'S
Sounds Like More,
Tastes Like More,
More Centers,
More Coating,
More Popular,
More for the Money,
Many More More's.
But ONLY ONE
MOIR'S
When talking of
Chocolate.

Fighting!

We have been fighting for clean, wholesome, sanitary living for years.

Our establishment's sole purpose is to instill in the minds of the people that "cleanliness is next to Godliness."

All apparel should be frequently cleansed of the accumulation of dirt, dust and grime.

Agents: Messrs. NICHOLLE, INKPEN & CHAFE, LTD.

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS,
HALIFAX.
aug26,w,f,m,w

Selected Nova Scotia Dairy Butter,
30 Lb. TUBS.

NOTHING WILL ADD MORE PLEASURE

to a day's outing than a well made cup of STAR TEA.

Campers, picnickers and fishing parties should include STAR TEA in their supplies. There certainly will not be any disappointments when the meal is served.

STAR TEA, 35c. lb.

Ex s.s. Stephano to-day:
Fresh Pears.
Fresh Tomatoes, 12c. lb.
Preserving Plums.
New Potatoes, 13c. gall.
New York Corned Beef.

Ex s.s. Cacouna:
200 brls. 5 Rose Flour.
100 brls. Royal Household.

Boyer's Tomatoes, 1½ lb. size, 1914 pack. Fresh supply just in.

C. P. EAGAN,
Duckworth Street and Queen's Road.

THE BIG
Furniture Store.

Bamboo, Rattan and Wicker Goods.

An immense shipment just received.
CHAIRS, ROCKERS, TABLES,
FERN STANDS, CAKE STANDS,
UMBRELLA STANDS,
CLOTHES BASKETS,
MUSIC RACKS, WHATNOTS,
MAGAZINE STANDS.
Visit our Showroom and see this splendid display of goods.

CALLAHAN, GLASS & CO
Duckworth & Gower Streets.