

**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 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 fittings. Reg. price 45c. S'p'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.

**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.

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.**

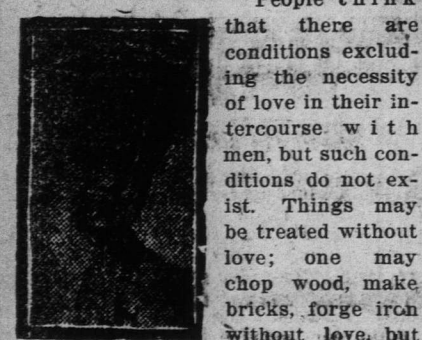
6 doz. Gent's Linen Collars, with narrow colored stripe to match colored shirt; the very latest. Reg. price 20c. each.  
Special Price, 16c.

**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.

**The Gift of Love.**

"People think that there are conditions excluding the necessity of love in their intercourse with it. In men, but such conditions do not exist. Things may be treated without love; one may chop wood, make bricks, forge iron without love, but one can no more deal with people without love than one can handle bees without care. The nature of bees is such that if you handle them carelessly you will harm them as well as yourself. It is the same with people. And it cannot be different because mutual love is the basic law of human life."—Tolstoy.

A friend of mine has two daughters. One of them will do anything on earth for her mother, but she has a sharp, irritable manner, and I have never heard her speak a tender word or offer her a caress. The other is not in a position to do much for her mother, except love her, but she does that with all her heart, and not only with her heart, but with her manner and her voice.

And to see her mother expanding in this atmosphere of love and tenderness which the presence of this daughter creates, is like seeing a bud expand into a blossom when the sun comes out after a storm.

Her face lights up. The timidity of manner which she is apt to show in the presence of the other daughter disappears. She smiles, and the moisture of a happiness greater than the happiness of smiles and laughter often comes into her eyes.

This daughter sometimes grieves that she cannot afford to give her mother more. She does not need to

grieve. She is giving one of the greatest gifts that one human being can give to another—the gift of love.

The atmosphere of love is to human beings what sunshine is to plants. It makes them grow and blossom. To expect a human being to flourish in an atmosphere of bad temper, of suppressed irritability, of disapproval or dislike, is like expecting a plant to blossom in a dark cellar.

The atmosphere of love is the greatest gift that a mother gives to her children. Another might mend their clothes, look after their health and supervise their manners and morals as well, but no one else could give them that blessed atmosphere of love and tenderness, in which a child will flower into a man or woman most perfectly.

Of course, I do not mean that loving takes the place of doing. There is something wrong about love that takes but will not serve when it is in a position to do so. Love without service is an anomaly. It is like sunshine giving light but not heat. Service is a part of true love, just as heat is a part of sunshine. But on the other hand, neither is heat without light sufficient. Real love gives both tenderness and service, just as naturally as the sun gives out light and heat. And no love which is lacking in either of these elements, is a true love.

And to see her mother expanding in this atmosphere of love and tenderness which the presence of this daughter creates, is like seeing a bud expand into a blossom when the sun comes out after a storm.

Her face lights up. The timidity of manner which she is apt to show in the presence of the other daughter disappears. She smiles, and the moisture of a happiness greater than the happiness of smiles and laughter often comes into her eyes.

This daughter sometimes grieves that she cannot afford to give her mother more. She does not need to

## Government Finance and the Opposition.

**SPEECH OF MR. KENT.**

I am sure the House has listened with much interest and attention to the Minister of Finance in the statement which he has just made. The statement is one of an extraordinary character, prepared on the responsibility of the Government to meet an extraordinary occasion. We all recognize that the occasion is exceptional, but at the same time in the discharge of our public duty we must not fail to ascribe effects to their appropriate causes. I want to make clear to the Committee the position of the Opposition in relation to finance and the proposals made by the Government. It is well known, sir, that we have continuously and on all occasions strongly condemned the financial policy of the present Government in all its branches and departments. These opinions have been placed on record here in the House, fully explained, and I submit, have been fully justified as time goes by. A statement has been made—I have seen it in the Press—that a substantial agreement has been come to between the Government and the Opposition on matters of finance. That is not so.

It is the Prime Minister—allow me to dissociate myself from that. I was much surprised at that statement.

Mr. Kent—I am not blaming the Prime Minister or any person in the House for that statement; but there is no such agreement or understanding as regards matters of finance between the Opposition and the Government. I stated the position of the Opposition on the opening day of the session. It was this: "That the Opposition was prepared to assist the Government in all matters directly due to the War; that no partisan opposition or factious criticism would come from this side of the House; nor will any come so long as the Empire is engaged in hostilities with a foreign foe. This is not the time, as I said then, to raise these questions. This is not the time for the session in which we should deal with them. When the House meets next winter to transact its ordinary business we will, I hope, have full opportunity to do so."

Now, sir, as regards the financial position which has just been explained by the Minister of Finance, we cannot admit that the shortage or the conditions which will bring around the shortage this year or which caused it last year are due entirely to the war. The Colony, during the past few years has been overspending on capital and revenue accounts in normal times and this strain on its resources has left it without its ordinary reserves to fall back on in time of adversity such as now confront us. The fact that we are now calling up our extraordinary reserves is ample justification for the criticisms which have been made from this side of the House in regard to the general financial policy of the present Government. But we cannot stop now and go into distinctions between what is due to war conditions and what is due to the financial policy of the Government. When the House meets next winter in ordinary session, when we will have the general papers and accounts

and detailed statements of the Minister and of every other Department of the Government—the record of the year's transactions—then it will be time enough for us to deal fully with these questions. No person disputes the fact that the war up to the present time since it commenced, and perhaps for a few weeks previous to the declaration of war, adversely affected trade and general conditions in this country. That condition must be patent to everybody. And, if the war continues for any length of time, these adverse conditions must more or less continue according as the fortunes or not, as they develop during its history. For instance, take that matter of Bell Island that has been referred to by the Minister of Finance. That is a source of revenue which is directly affected by the war and the condition of the shortage produced from that source of revenue became apparent as soon as the war opened. This disturbance will, we hope, be only temporary, as with a readjustment of markets the Company will resume work and shipment. With the information before the House and with the present conditions prevailing it is impossible and will be impossible during the present session to go into these matters. There is another side of the account with which the Government will have to deal just as stringently as they are dealing with the revenue side. I refer to the expenditure. I hope that expenditure during the coming year will be carried on with a much greater show of economy than has been evident during the past few years. Every Department of the Government ought to be searched to see where retrenchment can possibly be had. The account has two sides. We cannot go on swelling the receipts at a time like this without curtailing our expenditure to meet the position in which we are. We may have, if the war continues, want of employment. We may have factories closed or restricted in their work, and we may have a repetition of things such as occurred at Bell Island. Measures will have to be taken to safeguard our people against the effects of these conditions, so the need for retrenchment throughout the whole system of Government is as apparent as that of raising revenue. The attention of the Government should not be devoted entirely to raising money, but also to how they can economically carry on the provinces of Government without unduly burdening our people at a time like this. It is a time when they can least bear taxes. It is a time when all the resources will be claimed to support themselves and heavy taxes will only render that burden greater. These conditions throw on the Government all the greater duty of doing what they can towards retrenchment and economy in the expenditure of public money. A more strict account will be required from the Government during the coming year than at any time in their past history. The situation is extraordinary and they must meet this extraordinary situation in every way they can to lighten the burden on our people. I hope that this extraordinary taxation which we are putting on to-day will be entirely removed as soon as possible.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat what I said at the opening, that we cannot assent, in the sense of approval, of what the Government is doing now but whatever criticism we have to make upon the subject, we will make it in the ordinary session during the winter when the time comes. Already on last year's transactions the Minister has told us there is a deficit of \$237,000. That is a deficit estimated by the Auditor General. That deficit it is proposed to meet by drawing on the \$500,000 which was placed in the last few years. We have not the figures to fully understand what the Minister means by saying that they are drawing on that \$500,000 for the \$237,000. We should have before us what we have not to-day—a full and complete statement of the financial standing of the Colony. We had such a statement before us last year, but we have not got one to-day and it is impossible for us to say what the exact meaning of drawing on that reserve is until we see exactly and have before us the financial obligations and outstanding liabilities of the Colony.

**The Hills of God.**

The hills of God are hard to climb,  
O tender little feet;  
They stand up high above the plain  
And beckon to the faithful and the true.  
And one is Faith and one is Pain,  
O tired little feet!

The upward trails are flanked with thorns,  
O little pilgrim heart;  
The stones that shine so white ahead  
Are sacrificial altars spread.  
Where you must leave your passions dead,  
O little pilgrim heart!

But, ah, the hills of God they lean so close,  
Against the feet of God,  
You see from off their sunlit crest  
The goal that is your prayerful quest.  
And hear the voice you've loved this best,  
High on the hills of God.

**The 'Poor Pope.'**

How completely unspoiled the village postman's son who sat on the throne of Peter remained throughout his pontificate nothing tells better than his request for provision for the moderate needs of his sister. Following ancient and respectable precedent, he might properly have established during his lifetime in a degree of comfort that would have been luxurious to women of any upbringing. This he declined to do, just as he refrained from distributing honors among the members of his family; and now, at his death, the request he made of the Church sustains the fine reputation of his life.

Plux X. described himself in his will as a man born poor. Yet his wonderful experience from peasant boy daily championing miles to and from school, through the various grades of the priesthood to the supreme position he reached, left him unspoiled in modesty, a stranger to avarice, and in his relations to his sacred charge a true custodian and faithful trustee.

It is difficult to picture a life more inspiring than that of Pope Plux. Will not this splendid example of the cardinal virtues, so naturally displayed, influence men's minds long after the pontiff and his polemical questions that arose in his time have faded from all except historical memory?

MINARD'S LIVERY FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

## Divorced Life

By Helen Messing Fuest

**"The Snarler"**

Marian's table-mates in the dining room of the Inn were Mr. and Mrs. McCarrons and their young son John, and a Mr. Wiley. The latter was a dour old globe-trotter, who prated much about England and her possessions and pitted himself for having elected to spend the summer in Connecticut. He was sixty, thin, unweaved, close-fisted, linen-suited, and mumbled his words out of the corner of his mouth. John, called "Johnny" by his parents, was the feature of the family. He was ten, and given to long-drawn discussions and arguments with his elders. His parents, refined and cultured people of middle age, humored Johnny with endless patience, strove to answer his volley of questions, and between breaths did their utmost to be kind and pleasant to Marian.

It was not her table companions, however, at that first dinner at the Inn, which made the deepest impression upon Marian. It was a pair of steel gray eyes which a young man at a neighbouring table directed upon her a number of times when she looked this way. He was a fellow of fastidious outing attire, with nervous hands, and a taciturn manner with those at his own table. There was some thing hard about his features that laid hold of Marian's attention. In repose, his face was as hard and set as a steel casting. Once she saw him smile; then his eyes softened and danced; half circles of wrinkled radiance danced from the outer corners of his eyes. In a moment, another glance showed her an utter morose and sullen countenance.

He differed from any man Marian had ever seen or known. She divined the presence of background, character. She picked him for an unusual personality. Accordingly, the several glances of his which had been directed her way interested and flattered her.

Further over, the diners drifted to the verandah, where cooler breezes stirred, where early-evening was pro-

jecting cool shadows hither and yon. The McCarrons introduced many of the guests of the Inn to Marian. Among them was the dark man with the hard, sullen face, save when it smiled. "Miss Winthrop," said Mrs. McCarrons, "let me present Mr. Calhoun."

Calhoun levelled an inextinguishable pair of eyes at Marian, then he smiled his singular, magnetic smile, and declared that he was delighted to meet her. His voice was soft and southern. In a moment, though Marian hardly knew how it had been done, Calhoun had spirited her away from the people on the verandah, and together they were strolling down a winding path that led to the water. She found him an odd, silent companion.

"I'm glad you came," he said abruptly.

"Why?" she challenged.

"Why shouldn't I?" he countered. "He looked at her gravely for a moment, then smiled such a frank, naive and boyish smile, that further challenge on her part was completely routed, and she turned entirely kindly eyes upon him and laughed."

"Don't expect me to say the sort of things you're used to hearing," he added. "I don't know how. I'm too blunt and brusque. Down in Atlanta, where I live, the lawyers call me 'The Snarler.'"

"So you're a lawyer?" observed Marian with heightened interest.

"A sort of lawyer," he replied with soft accent. "They were approaching the boat landing. 'Do you care to canoe?' he enquired."

"I love it," she returned eagerly.

He helped her to a comfortable seat among the cushions, shoved off, and began paddling with strong, measured, efficient strokes. Mournful willows, weeping perennially on the banks, slipped silently by. The water dipped the sides of the graceful craft curiously. Marian felt the spell of her companion's personality. She, too, was glad that she had come.

"To-morrow—Taking the Love Cure."

**Selected Nova Scotia Dairy Butter, 50 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 bbls. 5 Rose Flour.  
100 bbls. Royal Household.

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

## C. P. EAGAN,

Duckworth Street and Queen's Road.

### 10 Cases BAKEAPPLES—in tins. 20 cases Ambrose Jeans' No. 1 SALMON

By s.s. Stephano:  
N. Y. Chicken.  
Fresh Tomatoes.  
Celery.  
Cauliflower.  
Pears.  
Plums.  
Cal. Grapes.  
Grape Fruit.  
Local Potatoes.  
Local Cabbage.  
Country Eggs, 30c. doz.  
Cal. Oranges, 30c. doz.

By s.s. Tabasco:  
50 sides Irish Bacon.  
10 Irish Hams.  
Fidelity Hams.  
Fidelity Bacon.  
Cedar Rapids Bacon.  
Bologna Sausage.

By s.s. Cacouna:  
10 boxes  
PURITY BUTTER,  
2 lb. prints.

T. J. EDENS, Duckworth Street & Military Rd.

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