

The Order of the Day---Housefurnishings.

The busy Housewife is now thinking of Spring Cleaning and putting the Home in good shape for the Summer. We are showing an unrivalled assortment of all lines suitable for this purpose to meet the demands of the season

Door Mats, 45c. to \$
And the values, well they will surprise and delight you.

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In all widths and qualities. You never saw a finer display of designs and colorings.

White Table Damasks.
35c. to \$1.50.
Plenty of variety in patterns in the finest Flax, insuring a long and satisfactory service.

Lace Curtains, from 90c to \$4.80 pr pair
Our values right now are especially attractive, and you will do well to supply your present needs while the selections are the best.

Curtain Nets, 10c to 60c per yard.
FRILLED SASH MUSLINS16c. to 30c. per yard
FRILLED CURTAIN MUSLINS30c. per yard
All bright, fresh arrivals that are delightfully pleasing to see.

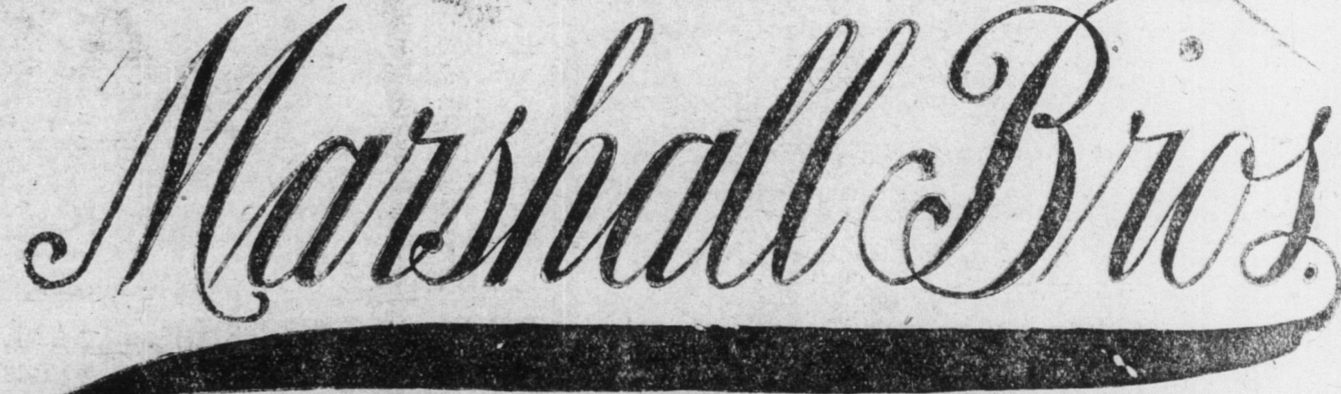
Tapestry Table Cloths---\$1.30 to 4.20.
We have a most interesting assortment for your inspection.

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Your choice \$1.20
Worth \$1.80.

Table Napkins and Table Cloth
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Saint George's Day Patron Saint of England.

A PAPER BY W. H. GOODLAND.

It probably matters very little to Irishmen whether the 17th of March is the date of the birth or death of St. Patrick (the example of the Saint's life being of great importance) they fittingly observe the day. The Shamrock is worn, parades and other festivities are held, and so the Irish Saint's memory is ever green!

November 30th is the Feast Day of St. Andrew, and—

"The bonny Scot, whereso'er he be,
Loves the Thistle's purple bloom;
St. Andrew's Day he ne'er forgets
Nor will till the crack of doom!"

It is worthy of note too that our Welsh fellow-citizens celebrated last St. David's Day (March 1st) religiously and socially. On this day the Leek is worn by Welshmen as a token of their nationality—the custom originating from the circumstance of their having put leeks into their hats and caps as a distinguishing mark between themselves and the Saxons—whom they defeated in battle.

To-day (April 23rd) is St. George's Day, but its non-observance is not peculiar to Newfoundland. What the Shamrock is to the Irish, the Thistle to the Scotch, or the Leek to the Welsh, so the Rose is to the English. But it is more! While it is Nature's own tribute to England; owing to its beauty and fragrance—it is held in universal esteem. It is true our climate is unpropitious for its growth; but in sunnier climes all over the world to-day Englishmen will wear the rose in honour of their Patron Saint, while with much snow on some of our country roads we certainly have cause to envy those of whom the poet sings:

"All nature smiles on St. George's Day,
For the Spring is by then confest,
And the grass grows green with an emerald sheen
While the song birds sing their best.
Then here's to the loveliest flower that grows
And may St. George's Day
Find it worn by all, to help recall
Their homeland blithe and gay—
Where the hedge rows teem with the pale pink flowers
While the lark sings up above,
And the violets grow on the mossy bank
And all nature breathes peace and love!

While it is true that some have doubted the very existence of St. George, it is equally true that many have claimed him as their own, and there seems little doubt that there really was a Christian Soldier named George of Cappadocia who did great things for his fellow believers—and suffered martyrdom about the year

she received the paternal blessing and was led to the gates of the city, and when she had issued forth they were closed against her.

As the doomed maiden, clad in her beautiful white robes went out, she saw a noble knight, mounted on a beautiful horse, approaching her, who, reining up enquired whither she was going. She told him, and he cried at once that he would save her. Viewing this as an impossibility, she urged St. George to flee for his own life, before the dragon should see her. "God forbid," said he, "that I should fly; I will kill the dragon."

At last the monster came forth from the Marsh, and spreading his great wings, flew heavily towards the two. St. George dashed upon the enemy, making the sign of the cross, and after a brief struggle, he drove his lance through the body of the monster, pinning it to the ground, and so rescued the Princess, and finally restored her to her father. We need not stop to consider the joy of the King or seeing his daughter. The dragon was not dead, but St. George had bound it with the girdle of the Princess' robe and brought it along with them. And on the promise of the King and his people to become converted to Christianity, the dragon was killed before them, and St. George went on his way rejoicing.

In due course the slayer of the dragon rose to high rank in the Roman army under the Emperor Diocletian, but when that ruler began the fresh persecutions of the Christians, it is said that St. George endeavoured to plead for them. Finding he could do nothing of any avail, he resigned all his appointments, refusing to serve against his fellow-believers. So enraged was he, that he tore down the Imperial proclamation from the gates of the temple in the city of Nicomedia and trampled it under his feet. As a matter of course he was arrested, and notwithstanding that he was put to the most inhuman tortures, he refused to recant, and was executed April 23rd, A.D. 303.

The story of St. George and the Dragon is supposed to be but a comparatively modern form of the old myth, which is common to every branch of the Aryan family, of the Sun-god, whose rays dispel all evil, whilst the recumbent maiden is said to be typical of the conversion of some city to Christianity, it having been customary amongst the Greeks to personify their towns and provinces by a female form.

However this may be, the story of St. George's gallant rescue of the King's daughter took a firm hold upon the popular imagination, and no legend of the Saint is more generally believed, despite the fact that it was omitted from the reformed Roman Calendar at the end of the Fifteenth Century.

St. George is supposed to have been buried at Palestine, and a Church built over his tomb by Constantine, who also erected one in his honour at Constantinople. Hence the name of

St. George given to the Hellespont. A great impulse was given to the cult of the warrior Saint during the Crusades, when he is said to have appeared first to Godfrey de Bouillon, and later to Richard I., on the eve of battle, in each case securing victory to the Christians.

He was henceforth venerated as the Patron Saint of England. His fete day was kept as a public holiday, and when, in 1334 the most noble Order of the Garter was founded by Edward III., the name of St. George succeeded that of Virgin, amongst those in whose honour it was instituted. Later the Order became known as that of St. George. An effigy of the young soldier slaying the dragon is part of the insignia of the knights, and they meet every year on the eve of his festival in the chapel named after him at Windsor.

The red cross of St. George is the basis of the Union Jack, which united with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. Patrick make up the old bit of bunting—

"The flag that's braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze."
St. George is not only the Patron Saint of England where nearly two hundred churches are dedicated to him, but his effigy is stamped on the gold coinage of Constantinople, of Antioch, and of a very great number of Continental cities. He is held in high honour by the Knights of the great Teutonic Order of Chivalry, founded in the twelfth century. Military men of several European countries appeal to him for aid. He is supposed to give special attention to the interests of archers, and is one of the fourteen auxiliary Saints of Germany, where he is generally classed with St. Eustace. In France and elsewhere he is affectionately spoken of and highly esteemed.

When introduced amongst other Saints in devotional pictures, St. George may be easily recognized by the ideal beauty of his face and figure, and by his complete suit of armor, which is sometimes that of a Roman soldier, but more often that of a mediaeval Knight. He generally holds a lance from which sometimes floats a banner bearing a red cross. In one hand, and rests the other on the hilt of his sword, whilst the vanquished dragon is constantly seen lying at his feet.

In early representations of the fight with the terrible beast, it was usual to introduce a young girl kneeling near, awaiting the issue of the conflict; but as time went on she was omitted, except in some few Byzantine and later pictures, when the struggle became a purely symbolic one between the powers of good and evil.

The story of St. George and his legendary conflicts may be pursued at much greater length. The combat with crocodiles and lions; the loading with chains and casting into a dungeon, and the danger to which he was exposed through the treachery of the Black King of Morocco, Almidor, who

was a suitor for the hand of the Princess whom the hero so gallantly rescued, these may at some future time form the subject of another paper. In the meantime the story, though mythical, is not only helpful but full of inspiration, as we have seen a universal suffering, not alone confined to the poor, but in which a King also shared, owing to the threatened destruction of his daughter; and how this was overcome by a deed of bravery and chivalry. And what we have to remember is this: that there are as many dragons to fight to-day as in the days of St. George. They wear a different aspect, it is true, but the contests with them are no less strenuous. So—

"We'll drink to this day, whether at home or away,
And the chivalrous Knight, St. George,
Who flew to the help of the captive maid, and took her from dragon's jaws;
There are dragons yet to be conquered
There are captives yet to set free,
And the deeds that were done by this
doughty knight
May be done by you and me!"

HERE and THERE.

The tea with a taste—that's Golden Pheasant.—april 11, 12

WENT TO BELL ISLAND.—Doctor Brehm crossed to Bell Island yesterday afternoon to inquire into the health conditions of that centre.

The best is the cheapest. Buy Golden Pheasant Tea and be convinced.—april 11, 12

READY FOR SEA.—The schooner Waterwitch, fish laden by Bowring Bros. for Brazil, is now awaiting a favorable time in sail.

Ha, Ha, Ha, He, He, He, Everybody's drinking Golden Pheasant Tea.—april 11, 12

NASCOPE AT SYDNEY.—The s.s. Nascope, 47 hours from this port, arrived at North Sydney yesterday afternoon and began immediately to load coal for here.

SEWING MACHINES.—We sell the famous Expert B. at reduced prices. CHESLEY WOODS, Sole Agent.—feb 2, 14

St. John's, April 23rd, 1914.

Special Notice
to our many Newfoundland Clients.

We take pleasure in announcing that our Mr. Chas. Blackie is now travelling throughout Newfoundland in the interests of our firm, consulting with our clients and investors generally and advising them how SAFE investments can best be made.

Inasmuch as Mr. Blackie has an especially attractive list of selected securities to offer—which have proved and will continue to prove conservative investments—we urge you to make no security purchases until Mr. Blackie has an opportunity of calling on you.

If you desire Mr. Blackie to call on you please address him at his headquarters while in Newfoundland—care Crosbie Hotel, St. John's, Nfld.

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Saint George for England.

By ROSE M. GREENE, Bell Isl. Nfld.
Hail Mother England! Dear Britain,
Why brighter looms thy smile to-day?
That dewy emblem in thy hand
Is fondled by some memory?
That memory? See a dragon slain,
And at the conqueror's feet he lies
Till from the past a voice again
"St. George for Merrie England!"
cries.

Wreath memory with the thoughts we feel,
Fair thoughts of love—brave war-like love—
Whose echoes from Time's caverns
at ead
To where truth's voice still sounds
above,
Weave wreaths of hope, of faith and prayer,
And wreath the morning's dawning hour;
And to God's sunrise bright and fair,
Unfurled our flag in all its power.

Stepped deep in honour, nation meet!
How proudly waves "Red, White and Blue"
So full of triumph's happy rest,
The flag which binds our souls to thee.
Oh! may we give to England's need
Our faith, our courage and our fame,
Ne'er make the heart of Britain beat
For Britons' tears or Britons' shame.

But see her as we love her most
To chivalry and victory born;
No ill-won fame; no unjust boast!
But only truth's her brow adorn.
See Ennland as we ever may
Till from our eyes life's light de-
parts
St. George's England and to-day
The same true England of our hearts.

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A NEW AND TOTALLY DIFFERENT TALCUM POWDER

Not only softer, smoother, more satisfying than any other, but distinguished by its "True Oriental Odor," a fragrance imperishable in its subtlety and charm.

In addition to Massatta, we carry a complete line of Lazell's Famous Specialties, including the most exquisite Perfumes, distinguished Toilet Waters, Shampoos, Creams, and Powders of unquestionable excellence.

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