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Agents, J. M. RYAN SUPPLY 27 Theatre Hill. For sale also ssrs. McMurdo & Co. and M. Cross Roads. mar21,31,tu

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.

Hare Bay, B.B.,
Mar. 11th, '22.

J. M. RYAN SUPPLY CO.,
St. John's.

Dear Sirs,—

Please send me 4 bottles of Darling Oil. I have been a cripple in both legs for over 6 years and have tried all kinds of drugs and found no relief. At last I got a bottle of Darling Oil and after rubbing them a few times I find them getting better, and everyone using it here gives it a great name.

Yours truly,
MRS. FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

s Others See Us.

And as We See Ourselves.

(By a Casual Observer.)

ARTICLE II.

"PROGRESS."

hese days of world-wide depres- it is consoling to know that, under present exceptionally ad- circumstances, visitors to our can discern "signs of "civiliza- nd progress." An American, who een coming here periodically on ss and pleasure, for the past years or more, and who last n spent some time in this city, for us, in the New York Tri- quite a charming picture of the ved conditions and improve- which he has found in New- and since his previous trip this "Newfoundlanders," he thinks, ot notice the change which is on so much as the cursory . To the infrequent visitor the es in Newfoundland in the last r of a century, in the matters of ation and sophistication are ng signs of progress."

WLEDGE AND GRACES OF LIFE.

explains that when he uses the "civilized" he means that New- land is increasing in the know- and graces of life—in that goes to pleasantness and re- enjoyment, as distinguished courseness and vulgarity—nor e speak of "the stalwart forces ivilization which transformed orld in Cromwell's time." Some writers have said that New- landers take their pleasures in contrast with Canadians and icans, and that all Newfound- history, moral as well as civic, "a strain of roughness" in they are pleased to call "the en- nt of life."

SIBLE INCREASE OF GAIETY.

t I wish to say here, in com- ng on the foregoing, is that undland is changing in all the cts referred to. There is cer- a visible increase of gaiety, here is less coarseness in sports social pleasures. Everybody, the Prime Minister to the lest clerk, from the well-to-do hant to the poorest workman, some sort of outdoor game or es at some season of the year porting holiday, even if only for or two. I have a fancy founded rsonal observation that our peo- that is to say, the Newfoundland) know how to enjoy a holiday ll as other people, and it is cer- hat all classes of late years, thstanding the drawback in cli- during a lengthy period, have increased their capacity for enjoying holidays, and with less boisterousness.

AT BOWRING PARK AND THE ANNUAL REGATTA.

A test of our civilization in this direction is a visit to Bowring Park or Quidi Vidi Lake during the annual Regatta when everybody is keeping holiday. I do not speak now of the admirable order in both places of the facilities for transporting and handling large crowds of people without confusion and without discomfort, or of the Police regulations which give the maximum of freedom to all with the minimum of personal interference, but of the temper and behavior of the pleasure seekers. Here is the reign of order, and yet the utmost individual freedom of playfulness. This is certainly civilized amusement!

THE PRESENT APPEARANCE OF ST. JOHN'S.

The appearance of St. John's itself is a note in the increase of amenity and agreeableness in Newfoundland. It is certainly a brighter and pleasanter city than it was twenty-five years ago. Window-gardening — growing flowers in pots and boxes, I mean—has done as much as anything else to change the aspect of St. John's. It has given the needed color to many otherwise gloomy-looking houses, and transformed some of the streets into highways of beauty. St. John's has also been cultivating its small parks and public flower gardens, and in almost every quarter, during the summer season, the eye is pleased with greenery and bloom. The increased amount of life in the streets and the gay apparel, with the flowers in the windows and the bloom in private and public gardens, make St. John's one of the handsomest and most interesting "cities by the sea" in British North America and all that we now need to turn it into a popular resort for tourists is to build, equip and render available to the public a modern hotel or two, such as we find in every up-to-date town in the United States and Canada.

THE WOMEN OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Tme women of Terra Nova, too, as compared with those of most other countries, have much to be proud of. They work more and weep less—in spite of tthe imminent danger to which so many of their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons are continually exposed; they love and they hate in perhaps greater intensity, they marry with more deliberation, they abide by their choice more firmly, they exalt their mission of motherhood more highly, and on the bearing and rearing of their children, they lavish all their energies of mind and body. To have strong and healthy children, sons strong as lion's whelps, and daughters flawless as doves, is the primary ambition of every normal Newfoundland woman, and in the upper and educated classes of society she often chooses her husband, not from passions, not from love, not for place or riches, or power, but with an eye to this purpose solely—"Will he make a good father of my children?"

CHARITY AND HOW IT SHOULD BE DISPENSED.

In my opinion charity, to be wisely dispensed, should be discriminate, more so than it is at present in this community; and those who are dealing with the difficulties of the poor from the side of voluntary effort, should be in close touch with the responsible administrator—the Poor Commissioner—Mr. O'Dwyer. There is endless overlapping, and, what is perhaps worse, a demoralizing reliance upon doles. Charity is very good and very necessary, but charity should, as far as possible, be confined to helping people to help themselves, rather than accustoming them to rely upon a pittance doled out week by week or month by month all the year round, without any hope or prospect of their getting out of their position of dependence. When people need to be supported in that way, they should be dealt with by the Commissioner of Charities. Private charity should always endeavor to give people a start in life, and to put them upon their feet once more, self-supporting, self-relying citizens.

PUBLIC CAREERS FOR WOMEN.

One evening not long since I met at a social gathering a lady who occupies a prominent position in the ranks of our local female suffrage seekers. I asked her: "What is your opinion as to the opening of public careers to women? How do you suppose they would succeed as members of the House of Assembly, Legislative Council, on the Bench and at the Bar?" She promptly replied: "A great deal better than some of the gentlemen in certain of these positions are succeeding to-day. I do not know," she continued, "why people should always make such distinction between men and women. There are certain persons in the community who are capable, who are public-spirited, and who have leisure to serve the community, and why should you ask whether they are men or women? If they can do the work, let them do it, without imposing any disabilities on account of their sex. Women have quite enough against them naturally, without anything being added to the kind forethought of the other sex. I have taken some part myself in the 'Woman's Rights Movement.' I am quite sure that if women did their duties, not only private but public, they would soon make themselves indispensable. Personally, I have nothing to complain of. I have never found any objection made to my taking part in any work because I was a woman."

"CONDITIONS IN THE ANCIENT COLONY.

"In the old colony of Newfoundland," says the Financial Review, "there's another difficulty to be solved. The most ancient of Britain's dominions beyond the sea has again gone astray financially, and at present there seems no way of extricating her from the embarrassing circumstances by which she is confronted. As long ago as in 1895 Lord Ripon favored the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada, but a hitch which proved insuperable prevented this arrangement from being carried out. The difference between the Government of the Dominion and the authorities of Newfoundland at that time was a financial one, some two millions sterling being involved. It is now, however, sincerely hoped that efforts will be made to arrange matters to the satisfaction of the colonists and to the interests of the Empire. The public debt of Newfoundland to-day amounts to about twelve millions sterling."

WHAT WE WANT TO PUT THINGS STRAIGHT.

But, for the life of me, I do not see where the necessity for Confederation comes in at all. Our immensely valuable fishing, mining and lumbering resourses etc., if properly handled, should be ample to meet our requirements. Under the Whiteway and Bond administrations the country was prosperous and the people happy; and but for the carnival of corruption, waste and extravagance introduced in 1909 and recklessly carried on during the succeeding eight years of the Morrisdancing government, Newfoundland would still be prosperous and her people happy. What we want to do now is to make a fresh start, with the very best men available in charge of our public affairs. At present things are as crooked as they can be, reminding one of the "situation" in South America rather than in the cool and level-headed colony of Newfoundland.

THE WORK WAITING TO BE DONE.

The task before us, if we are determined to restore conditions to normalcy, is no easy one. Let us not forget that, although we begin this work in the midst of political and financial disorganization, our object is not to combat and resist, but to found and create. This is a task of a tangible, practical kind for all who are ready to undertake it. Let such young men as feel honesty inclined to help send in their names and they will be enrolled in a company from which I predict substantial and permanent services to Newfoundland. But it is workmen Newfoundland wants in this emergency. With idle politicians, amateur politicians, trading politicians, she proposes to transact no business in future. If it be possible to get together an appreciable number of new and good men who understand the deficiencies to which I refer and will conscientiously endeavor to amend them, it will certainly be a good beginning.

A LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC BROTHERHOOD.

Such a brotherhood, like the modern giant of steam, would find no work too heavy or too light for it. They might preach the rights of the poor with the burning zeal of a Howard or Vincent de Paul and teach the illiterate voters with the patient humble assiduity of a Gerald Griffin. At least, they would take care to master with anxious study the principles of all weighty measures prescribed to the people, and refuse to cry out that this or that was a remedy without making sure as life and death that it was so. And having made sure of the right, they would refuse to sit still while anything remained to be done to advance and accomplish it. Newfoundland is falling to ruin for want of workmen like these!

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Our aim has always been to give our customers the BEST in quality of goods and in fine tailoring.

We have just opened a selected assortment of Ladies' Costumings from Scotland, and it is strictly on the ground of quality and service alone that we respectfully solicit your patronage.

J. J. STRANG, Tailor.
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JOHN J. GRAY.

"The best investment I ever made in my life was when I bought Tanlac. I have not only recovered my health but I have also gained twenty-five pounds in weight and feel just brimful of new life and energy," said John J. Gray, 1330 Hollywood St., Philadelphia, Pa., a popular salesman at George's Clothing Store.

"When I began taking Tanlac I had been in failing health for some time as a result of stomach trouble and indigestion. I missed many meals rather than to suffer the discomfort I knew was to follow if I ate anything at all. I suffered especially from shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Frequent dizzy spells and headaches added to my discomfort, and I was so nervous I got little rest either day or night.

"Since Tanlac toned up my stomach I am like a new man in every way and eat, sleep, work and feel better than in years."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

Dye Skirt, Dress or Faded Draperies in Diamond Dyes

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint faded, shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, sweaters, stockings, hangings, draperies, everything like new. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed, even if you have never dyed before. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run.

Unique Pictures At the Crescent.

The main attraction at the Crescent Theatre last evening was a most delightful social drama, entitled "Peggy Puts It Over," featuring Vitagraphs dainty star, Alice Calhoun. This is a typical New England story, most of the scenes of which are laid in a small village just off New York, and provides the spectator with plenty of entertainment. The entire plot of the story hinges on the star. Miss Calhoun rides horse back, does some fast motor driving and performes many other athletic feats. There is also a delightful vein of human interest running through, that stimulates interest to the highest pitch. The current chapter of "The Diamond Queen" was also shown.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, Etc.

The Feast of Unleavened Bread.

OBSERVED BY ALL JEWISH PEOPLES.

The Feast of Unleavened Bread, otherwise known as Passover, begins this year on Wednesday, April 12, and will be observed by all Jewish people for a period of seven or eight days, according to their interpretation of the Biblical injunction in Exodus 23:14.

During the Passover week all Jewish families abstain from eating leaven in any form and in its stead use the Matzoth, concluding the festival on April 19th.

The first and last days are days of holy convocation. That is, services are held on these days in the synagogues. The evening of the first day of Passover is particularly important.

This evening is known in Jewish circles as "Seder Night." Its intent is to unite members of a household about the festive board and there read together the ritual compiled for the occasion and known as the "Haggadah." This liturgical composition recites the chief events of the Exodus of the Children of Israel from Egypt and with many a quaint song and story revives memories of hardship in ancient days from which the people of Israel were delivered by a strong hand and an outstretched arm.

Passover, it will readily be seen, reaches back to remote antiquity when it was observed by the Hebrew tribes in the dawn of history as an agricultural festival incident to spring. At an early period in the history of these tribes they attained a degree of self-consciousness and associated historical events with their career. The Exodus from Egyptian bondage was commemorated in this Pesach feast. An entirely new content was invested in the feast which became a message of freedom and a memorial of deliverance from slavery and oppression.

The festival of Pesach was used by the synagogue as a means of consecrating the Jewish home to God, the Redeemer and Protector of Israel. The story of the deliverance of their forefathers from bondage and slavery reminded the Jews of God's providential guidance and gave them confidence in the final redemption of all humanity from tyranny and injustice.

The Passover Feast is keyed to this dominant thought of liberty and redemption from bigotry, ignorance and oppression. The importance of the feast lodges in the emphasis placed on the quality of freedom announced for all who are near or far away. Each one is to regard himself as if he came forth from the house of Egyptian bondage.

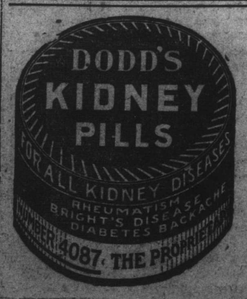
That American Israel may be the better imbued with tthe high purposes of the feast, the Conference of American Rabbis is preparing a new edition of the Haggadah to be used in the homes of American Jews.

The Seder celebration radiates an exuberant spirit of thankfulness and joy. The symbolism of the festival which is elaborate and utilizes several unique recipes reflects the circumstances of the enslavement of the Children of Israel in Egypt as well as the hopeful outlook for the final triumph of freedom for all mankind.

STILL HAPPY.

WALT MASON

The weather cannot make me glum, though torrents pour and tempests hum. Whatever climate is on tap, I wear a brightly beaming map, and write a sane and sounding verse, contending that things might be worse. When sunshine on the landscape floats I hoe my beans and shredded oats, and carol high, uplifting lines, until the birds take in their signs. When wild winds blow my hat away, I raise no cheap alackaday; I have another hat to wear, and if it goes I have my hair. And this glad thought I still rehearse: Somewhere the weather is much worse. When through long days the tireless rain is beating at the door and pane, I sit me down with divers books wherein the Sherlocks chase the crooks, and when I tire of Mr. Holmes I dig me up a book of poems, and murmur, as I read the verse, "Somewhere it's raining ten times worse." I've learned to take things as they come, nor sigh when they are out of plumb; there's some thing pleasant I can do when skies are dark, as when they're blue; there's something soothing I can read when weather bureaus go to seed; there's something joyous I can sing, though Pluvius must have his fling. I would accept the universe with gratitude were it much worse.



Fads and Fashions.

There is a profuse use of embroidery as trimming.

Dresses of figured chintz are gay and summery affairs.

No trimming is used on hats with large rolling brim.

White will be very fashionable for spring and summer.

The new English box-style of top coat is smart this spring.

Beading is a favorite way of trimming afternoon frocks.

Wrist-long sleeves are elaborately cuffed, slashed and puffed.

No sports costume is complete without its scarf of silk or wool.

A Bouffant frock of black taffeta is effectively trimmed in jade green.

Some of the capes are circular, with fitted shoulders and snug collars.

High standing collars of moie, and caracul are used on the spring wraps.

With a gown of white satin is worn a black velvet cape lined with ermine.

Announcing Our

Initial Spring Showing.

of

TOP COATS AND SUITS

and supplementing the display with a meritorious line of

EASTER OFFERINGS

such as will appeal to men who lean towards the finer accessories.

Faultlessly Tailored
SPRING SUITS

Our New Spring Suits show the very latest styling that men like, every pattern specially selected and faultlessly tailored. Our prices bring you Suits of high degree, and away ahead of any value we have shown for years. See these at

$35.00 to $45.00

Smart Well Set-Up
TOP COATS

Tailored to our own order and judged from the favourable comments from those who have seen them, should place the owner of one in the front rank as far as dress is concerned. Your choice of pretty Greys in Tweed; others in Fawn Cravenette. Our Price,

$35.00

COLLARS

Now down to a New Low-Price Level at Baird's.
Avail of These Two Specials:

SOFT COLLARS.

A special purchase of true-fitting Soft Collars, in the most most fashionable shapes, deep-pointed front, round front and flared. Special,

2 for 38c.

Selected SHIRT VALUES

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

This line brings you every wanted stripe in good-looking, well-finished American Top Shirts; double soft cuffs; anysize. Special,

$1.42

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS.

A nice assortment showing Stiff or Soft bosom Shirts for Dress wear; some pleated, others in fine Pique, and others plain Linen, laundried. Regular values for $3.00 each. Special,

$1.80

MEN'S TOP SHIRTS.

These show nice pin stripe patterns, made in full-fitting sizes; single cuffs, strong service-giving Shirts for every day. $2.00 value. Special,

$1.85

STIFF COLLARS.

This offer brings you good quality American Linen Collars, in a vast array of styles, and our price is just what you have been waiting for. Notice it!

2 for 25c.

3 Good Values from the Boys Section

LITTLE BOYS' SUITS.

Pretty little styles with a turn-over collar, belted; some pleated front and mock breast pocket, lined pants; sizes to fit 3 to 6 years. Regular up to $11.00. Special,

$4.35

BOYS' SCHOOL CAPS.

Plain Navy Serge Eton Caps ,with embroidered crest; little boys' caps at a little price. Special,

45c.

BOYS' TOP SHIRTS.

Very strong, roomy sizes, and not too light in shade; fancy flannelette make, without collar; sizes 12 to 14. Special,

$1.10

Smart London Style Caps

MEN'S ENGLISH CAPS—A new lot just opened in Light and Dark English Tweeds; smart London styles, and they know how to make Caps that men like over there. Reg. $1.40 and $1.50 value. Special

98c.

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