

Ireland of Green and Gold.

LORD OF SWIFT HANDS AND OF QUICK EYES,
LAND OF RED SHOES AND OF THE GREEN CROSS,
WHERE SURELY THERE IS NO BETTER COUNTRY,
COME VISIT US TO-DAY IN OUR NEW BOOKS.

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STORY OF ST. PATRICK

MARVELOUS TALES AND LEGENDS TOLD ABOUT HIM.

His Death-Ed Admittance—The Patron Saint of Erin and His Satanic Majesty—An Odd Version of the Story of the Snake.

ST. PATRICK, the good old patron saint whose marvelous miracles and benevolence Irishmen the world over will recall at this time—the anniversary of his death—was probably about forty years old when he landed on the inhospitable shores of Ireland, and he is said to have continued his labors unflinchingly for the space of four-score years, until the day of his death, on March 17, 493 A. D., which would have made him almost a century and a quarter old.

There are many doubting Thomases who assert that the good saint was neither a Scotchman nor, as some say, a Frenchman, but was an entirely mythical personage whom the church canonized in order to constitute a patron saint of wonder-working reputation.

There is a delightful homeliness about most of the old legends and traditions concerning the saint; their hero is so essentially human always, notwithstanding his transcendent gifts. All hearts were won by his kindly and genial personality.

It is related that when the saint lay on his death-bed he was deeply touched at the sight of his mourning followers. He gazed on them with pitying eyes, and with his last breath it is gravely asserted that he murmured: "Take a drop of something for my sake."

It is said that the art of distillation was taught to the Irish by St. Patrick, though he had no mean reputation as a temperance advocate. At all events, "potene" was named after him.

When a boy of sixteen the embryo missionary was captured by pirates and sold to slavery in Ireland for seven years. But for this lucky chance, by the way, the Emerald Isle might still be unregenerate. The youth was employed as a swineherd on top of a lofty

and rose gloriously upon the scene. This was too much for the Prince of Darkness. He fled in his natural shape, while the swineherd resumed his post and the sun discreetly sank to abide the orthodox time of rising.

On a certain cold morning St. Patrick and his followers were on the summit of a bleak mountain, with no apparent means of making a fire. To add to their discomfort snow was falling heavily, and a howling wind had arisen. Now was the opportunity for the saint. He ordered all hands to collect snowballs together in a great heap, then he quietly breathed upon the frosty mound, and lo! flames burst forth immediately.

The following touching poem alluding to the above is of comparatively recent date:

"St. Patrick, as in legends told,
The morning being very cold,
In order to assuage the weather,
Collected bits of ice together;
Then gently breathed upon the pyre,
When every fragment blazed on fire,
Ah! if the saint had been so kind
As to have left the gift behind
To such a love-lorn wretch as me,
Who daily struggles to be free,
I'd be content—content with quiet,
I'd only ask to thaw the heart,
The frozen heart of Polly Roe."

A peasant family living near Belfast in the early part of this century were the much-envied possessors of St. Patrick's jawbone.

The relic was supposed to have a supernatural value in determining the guilt or innocence of a suspected criminal. The accused one had merely to place his hand on the jawbone and take a solemn oath. In case he perjured himself the most frightful punishment followed. It was also of great assistance to women in child labor, and was a sovereign remedy for epileptic fits and to ward off the evil eye, witches, fairies, etc.

Everyone knows about the most stupendous miracle of all the miracles of St. Patrick, the one which of itself was enough to make the saint's name immortal, but we don't all know how the feat was accomplished. Colgan, the antiquarian, says that the snakes were banished from Ireland in the following novel and ingenious manner: St. Patrick procured an immense drum and then walked forth over hill, dale and valley while beating a most thundering tattoo. Right in the midst of his arduous labors a hole was knocked in the top, whereupon the snakes all stopped short on their march to the sea.

In the nick of time an angel appeared and mended the drum. After this the operation was continued to the end without further accident. Every reptile was supposed to have left the island, but the saint himself knew better. There was one snake that behaved so badly during the grand march that St. Patrick concluded to punish him. According to the legend the recalcitrant serpent was confined in the gloomy depth of Lough Dilveen, in the Galtee Mountains of Tipperary. It was understood that the prisoner should be released from durance vile on the following Monday, when he would be driven out to join his fellow-crawlers in the briny deep. Alas! St. Patrick was so busy he forgot all about it. At least they say in Tipperary that on every Monday to this day the hapless snake comes to the surface of the lake and utters this plaint in Irish: "It's a long Monday, Patrick!"

The shamrock in Ireland, as is well known, is always associated with the saint. The popular reason given for its peculiar significance is undoubtedly the true one. When St. Patrick commenced to preach the gospel to the pagan Irish he found it very difficult to make them comprehend the doctrine of the Trinity. At last a bright idea struck him. He displayed to the shamrock (the sprig of the common trefoil) and in a moment his auditors grasped the idea how perfectly simple it was for three to emanate from one.

A Spanish musician has devised a system of musical notation by which the sharp and flat system is done away with.

The top rounds of the ladder of fame are few and far apart.

AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF ST. PATRICK.

mountain. Here he was wont to meditate on the urgent necessity of a little missionary enterprise among the then semi-barbarians.

One night, so the story goes, his lonely vigil was interrupted by no less a personage than the devil himself. His Satanic Majesty had adopted the effectual disguise of a huge stone and attempted to frighten the future saint by jumping on him. The lad, however, was nothing daunted, but, extracting himself speedily, called out in a lusty voice: "Heliast! Heliast!"

At the same moment the orb of day saw fit to anticipate the dawn, according to the almanac, by several hours,

ST. PATRICK'S HYMN.

One of the Most Beautiful Manuscripts in the World.

One of the rarest ecclesiastical, as well as Irish, manuscripts in the world is the original of St. Patrick's hymn. When it was transcribed is not known, but it was probably done within a century after the death of the patron saint of Ireland, at which time a school of scribes flourished under his immediate successor, St. Columba, the princely missionary who made the beautiful copy of the gospel known as the Book of Kells. However that may be, the manuscript is now preserved in the celebrated Book of Hymns (Liber Hymnorum) in the library of Trinity college, Dublin. Bishop Usher expressed it as his opinion that the Book of Hymns was at least 1,000 years old in his time. The hymn of St. Patrick is composed in the Brehon Feine, a very ancient and aristocratic dialect of the Gaelic, that in which the Brehon laws and the very oldest tracts are written. The orthography and many of the words of this dialect became obsolete very early in the Christian era, when the Latin came to be used, so that the date of the hymn becomes fixed within a certain century—the sixth. Moreover, it is distinctly alluded to in Tirechan's annotations on the saint's life written in the seventh century. In this he stated that the Irish hymn ought to be sung forever.

"But perhaps the strongest proofs of its antiquity are to be found in the composition itself," says the learned Dr. Petrie. "A Christian living after the establishment of Christianity would hardly invoke the Deity to protect him from the spells of women, smiths and Druids; and the placing of the natural powers of the Creator between himself and all evil powers has no parallel in any later Christian composition. It may be doubted if the production would be regarded as orthodox in times subsequent to the actual time of its production. Hence it is never mentioned in later lives of the saint. Colgan simply includes a hymn in his list of the saint's works. But notwithstanding the silence of the writers, it is remarkable that the Lucrece Phadrug is still remembered in many parts of Ireland by the peasantry, and a portion of it is repeated to this day, usually at bedtime, with the same confidence in its protecting powers as, according to St. Evin, was placed in it previously to its time."

An Echo of St. Patrick's Day.

The wearing of the green.

In the Footsteps of St. Patrick. Whoever journeys in Ireland will make a St. Patrick pilgrimage whether he knows it or not, for the missionary saint has associated his name with spots in half the counties of old Erin. Here he blessed a field and it is fertile; there he baptized a host of converts and the river swells with gladness throughout the year; again he stopped to drink at some wayside well and its waters have healing in them still; there a church raises a stately spire on the spot where some miracle was witnessed. A reminiscence, a legend, lingers around the grotto where the tourist goes to try the echoes, and receives back a tone so silvery and sweet that it seems to carry a blessing to the careless wayfarer.

A day's journey by jaunting car west of Queenstown a long arm of the Atlantic Ocean—Bantry Bay—forms a landlocked harbor. One emerald island lies far up toward the head almost in the shadow of the Killarney mountains. Somewhere behind those silvery peaks to the north nestle the lovely lakes. On both sides of the bay tall cliffs climb to the fleecy clouds that recede in the transparent blue brightness. A gorge, widening to the deep, enchanted Valley of Glengarriff, opens to the west. To this sunny glade the mists never creep up from the sea, and invalids bask in the healing sunshine.

Far away, on the other side of the bay, if you watch you may see the Kerry maids, sure-footed as chamois, climb the precipitous cliffs to where a stream of water gushes over a rocky ledge. A pent house is raised over the holy well, a crucifix rudely carved in the face of the cliff. Bits of bright garments, paper flowers, and enigmas of candles are impaled on the whisthorns and laurel bushes near it.—Eleanor Atkinson.



The wearing of the green.

Luck and Luck.
There is no such thing as luck. Luck is pluck. Luck is a foolish doctrine of fate; it is the silliness of supposition; it is the cynicism of fools, incompetents and failures. You never hear a real sensible man talking about luck; he knows the meaning of patience and painstaking care, of energy and economy.—J. G. Rust.

Christmas Celebration.
In the fourth century the celebration of Christmas was fixed by the Latin church for Dec. 25. Before that time it had been a movable festival, like Easter.

ITALY IS SICK OF WAR

WITHDRAWAL FROM ABYSSINIA NECESSARY.

Anti-African Demonstrations Have Been Called in Many Large Cities. Milan is Still Turbulent and Railway Traffic is Suspended.

Rome, March 9.—The war office has received a dispatch from General Baidissera, commander of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, announcing that the situation is not so desperate as has been asserted. He says he has 18,000 troops at his disposal, without counting the garrisons of the forts and the reinforcements, amounting to 1,000 men, now on their way to Massowah. However, the general urgently requests the immediate dispatch of ammunition and supplies and, particularly, artillery, of which he stands greatly in need, as about seventy-five pieces were captured by the Shoans. In the meantime everything possible is being done to relieve the garrisons of Cassala and Adigrat.

The war office has not made public its estimate of the number of killed, wounded and missing of the army defeated at Adowa, but the general opinion is that the number of Italians killed is 5,000. There are no means of ascertaining the number of men captured by the Shoans. It is admitted that General Daborona was killed. The fate of General Albertone has not been ascertained. General Arimondi and Colonel Galliano, with about 300 Italian soldiers, are reported to be among the prisoners in the hands of the Shoans.

There was more rioting at Milan last evening. Windows were shattered and infantry was stoned. Two squadrons of cavalry finally charged the rioters with drawn swords and picked the most aggressive leaders with the points of their weapons or struck them with the flat of their sabres. The mob replied with stones and shots from revolvers. During the encounter twelve soldiers and sixteen rioters were wounded.

Train service to and from Milan has been suspended as the mobs attack all trains attempting to leave or enter that city. The agitation is due to the fierce opposition of the populace to the departure of the troops relieved by the calling out of the reserves of the class of 1872. Crowds are constantly about the different barracks of the troops.

A big anti-African meeting is being organized at Milan tomorrow, to be held in the afternoon and steps to hold similar assemblies are being taken in other large cities. The object of all these meetings is to urge the government to abandon the policy hitherto followed by Italy in Africa, to conclude peace with Abyssinia and bring home the Italian troops. Disturbances of a description similar to those at Milan occurred yesterday evening at Pavia, Turin, Naples, Valencia and Ravenna. The king is said to have decided that war shall be continued. This policy, however, the Marquis di Rudini has refused to carry out and great difficulties are being experienced in forming a new cabinet. Some days will elapse, probably, before it is constituted.

Dispatches from the seat of war say Adigrat is completely invested. Mutinies have also broken out in the army in Africa, especially among the troops in Asmara and Massowah.

The African explorer, Francozi, who had another interview with King Humbert, declares that General Baratieri ought to have been recalled after the disaster at Amba Alaghi. "A scandalous fact," he said, "is that Count Antonelli carried on slave dealings in Tristhrea, and ruined Italian prestige in the eyes of the natives. Our soldiers are brave, but are badly led, insufficiently fed and have lost all confidence. If our generals again take the offensive, another disaster is inevitable. I do not think the Negus will take the offensive. It would be madness on his part to enter the triangle formed by Keren, Asmara and Massowah. Menelek, I know, desires peace."

Grave revelations are expected at the trial of General Baratieri. Signor Crispi is making the most serious charges concerning him before the king. Signor Francozi says that the premier is set against Baratieri; that he will be capable of having him shot and he (Franzoi) advised Signor Crispi to have him shot in front of his troops. "It remains to be seen whether the ministers ordered the attack. I believe it will be found that they advised delay."

REBELS HAVE ENOUGH.
Nicaragua Revolutionists Ready to Sue for Terms of Peace.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 9.—Rafael A. Gutierrez, president of the republic of Salvador, has telegraphed to President Zelaya of Nicaragua, informing him the Leon rebels want to make terms of peace.

President Zelaya is determined that the only terms of peace he will give are that the Leonists shall pay all the expenses of the war, preparations which have been necessitated by their revolt, shall give up all their arms and that their leaders shall be tried by court-martial.

Kansas Students Clash.
LAWRENCE, Kan., March 9.—There was fighting here last night among State university students. The juniors gave a promenade at Pythian hall. Two hundred undergraduates and seniors assembled near the hall and stopped every junior arriving. In fights, which followed, clothes were torn, faces bruised and many times the police were called. One student was seriously injured by being thrown to the pavement. Another student was pushed through a plate glass window and was badly cut. Arrests will follow.

Tobacco Flourishing in Kansas.
LANE, Kan., March 9.—J. T. Long arrived here to-day with seventy Kentucky immigrants, who are to raise tobacco on his land. Mr. Long has brought about 200 Kentuckians to this place within the past five years. Mr. James Cumber built the first tobacco barn in the State at this place in 1891. Eighteen are completed already, and five under construction. These tobacco growers have found it a very profitable crop in this locality, and this year hundreds of acres will be planted.

Kansas Mayors on Resubmission.
TOPEKA, Kan., March 9.—The Topeka Mail and Breeze has received replies from the mayors of forty-four cities of 2,000 inhabitants or over in Kansas, of whom opinions were asked as to the advisability of resubmitting the prohibitory law. Of the forty-four, fifteen favor resubmission, twenty-three are against it and six are non-committal. Of the resubmissionists, five are Democrats and ten Republicans. Of those opposed, all are Republicans.

Senator Carter Formed a Party Traitor.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 9.—At the annual banquet of the Bridgeport Republican club last night, the speakers were Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania, Congressman Willis of Delaware, Congressman E. J. Hill of Connecticut, United States Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan and Samuel Fessenden, speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives. Congressman Hill severely arraigned Senator Carter of Montana for his attack on his old associates, and denounced him as a traitor to his party.

The Fortie and Clara Barton.
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9.—The Turkish foreign minister has renewed to United States Minister Terrell, in the presence of Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, the government's promise to permit Miss Barton and her assistants to travel in Armenia and distribute relief.

An Early Adjournment.
WASHINGTON, March 9.—Speaker Reed and Chairman Dingley and Cannon have been assured by representatives of the Senate steering committee that if the House can complete its work by May 1, the Senate will not delay an adjournment a week beyond that time.

It Rings of Two Metals.
CHICAGO, March 9.—The gavel to be used at the St. Louis convention is in possession of the national Republican committee. Its maker, from Carthage, Ill., was in the city to-day receiving congratulations upon the happy inspiration that led him to place on one end of the mallet made of wood from Lincoln's log cabin, a gold plate, and on the other end a silver one.

One of the Founders of the G. O. P. Dead.
OSHKOSH, Wis., March 9.—Freeman R. Stewart, one of the founders of the Republican party at Ripon, Wis., died to-day aged 74 years. He was a native of Madison county, N. Y.

THE ENGLISH BLUE BOOK

British Press View of the Venezuela Case Think It is Convincing.

LONDON, March 9.—The Morning Post in an editorial hopes the Venezuelan blue book will be widely read in America. "We do not doubt that when the British case is studied there will be a complete reversal of judgment in America. The only matter for regret is that it was impracticable to publish the blue book last summer and so to have spared Mr. Olney the pains of composing his famous dispatch."

The Chronicle (liberal) after taking for granted that the case will be settled by arbitration, says: "It is advisable that we should go to the tribunal as strongly fortified as possible. From this point of view we are not satisfied with Lord Salisbury's presentation of our case. The strict advocate line has been pursued. Weak points have been slurred over and undue emphasis has been laid upon unessential matters. Lord Salisbury has shown himself not too skillful, tactful or well-informed a defender of England's honor and interests."

The Times prints the British case in extenso and in an editorial on the subject, says: "We rely without misgiving upon the influence it must exert on the minds of the American people. Hitherto they have heard only the Venezuelan side of the case, in which there is reason to believe facts have been distorted, documents garbled or suppressed and all the arts of unscrupulous litigants resorted to. In the presence of the sober and lawyer-like presentation of our rights, we do not fear that any devices like this will prevail with the population, every man of which is accustomed to think and judge for himself. We are confident no new facts can be adduced capable of seriously impairing our main position. We shall be surprised if the Americans fail to realize the strength of our case and disappointed if they do not acknowledge that our conduct throughout has been just, forbearing and magnanimous."

The Graphic considers the case to be simply overwhelming. "Englishmen must be astonished at their own moderation," it says. "Had the foreign office really known the strength of its own case, it assuredly would never have proposed the concessions offered by Lord Salisbury in 1884 and Lord Granville in 1887."

The Globe says: "Although the British case is brought into court it would be a profound and most regrettable misconception to assume that it will be submitted formally or informally to the American government. Such action would practically admit the right of the United States to intrude in an unauthoritative and impudic manner into all disputes with European powers possessing territories in America and neighboring States. Our case is not presented to Washington, but to Caracas. Of course, we hope the Americans will recognize the impregnable strength of our position; but they cannot too clearly understand that England will not brook the interference of an outside power during discussion of the question."

REVIEW OF BUSINESS.
Everything Considered, the Market Exhibited Remarkable Strength.

NEW YORK, March 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The Cuban resolutions and the appointment of receivers for the Baltimore & Ohio were events of sufficient importance to affect almost any genuine market, especially for securities. It, therefore, argued other remarkable strength of conditions or an entire want of life and genuineness in the market that the prices of the sixty most active railroad stocks, which averaged \$45.74 per share February 1, have never fallen since that date lower than \$49.36, nor risen above \$59.85 per share.

The industrial all report a slightly lower range of prices, except for iron and steel products. Prices of wool have declined an average of 2.1 per cent within the month of February, presumably because of the failure of the proposed tariff bill, which included duties on wool. Reports are frequent that many of the largest mills are about to stop production for a time, in order to give the market opportunity to clear itself.

Speculation in breadstuffs has not been particularly active, nor has the change in prices been important.

THE CARE OF VETERANS.
The Inspector General's Annual Report on Soldiers' Homes.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The speaker has laid before the House the annual report of the inspector general on an inspection of the several branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Financial affairs are found to be in a satisfactory condition, considerable surplus remaining at the end of the year. The average number of members cared for during the last year was 16,477, which the report says, nearly equals the combined strength of our infantry and artillery. The number of persons cared for has increased at the average rate of 792 per year and the institutions are greatly overcrowded. Many of the inmates at the time of inspection were sleeping on floors, in attics and basements and in other places not intended for sleeping purposes. A system of outdoor relief is recommended, the cost of such relief not to exceed the amount expended upon actual inmates of the institution.

Brookway Given Ten Years.
TRENTON, N. J., March 9.—The Brookway counterfeiting gang was sentenced by Judge Green in the United States district court to-day. Brookway, the leader, was given ten years in the state penitentiary and ordered to pay a fine of \$3,000. Mrs. Abbie Smith, the landlady of the Hoboken house in which the gang operated, was given four years in the penitentiary and fined \$500; William Wagner was recommended to the mercy of the court, by the jury, gets one year in the Snake Hill penitentiary and \$100 fine.