DR. DOUGLAS HYDE IS THE GUEST OF HONOR AT BANQUET GIVEN BY THE IRISH SOCIETIES

Fully five hundred representative men of the foremost walks of life in San Francisco gathered last night at the Palace Hotel at a magnificent dinner given to Dr. Douglas Hyde, president of the Gaelic League. In speeches ringing with fellowship and hope for the oppressed of Erin, encouragement was extended to the leader in the movement to restore to Ireland a national existence.

President of the Gaelic League Is Greeted by Large Assemblage of Representative Californians.

Leader in Movement to Restore to Ireland an Individual Nationality Speaks Hopefully of Outlook.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, scholar and educator, president of the Gaelic League, minister plenipotentiary of the Irish people of the Emerald Isle to brethren across the sea in America, was the guest of honor last night of the Irish societies of San Francisco at a banquet given by them to him at the Palace Hotel. Surrounded by representative men of California, mainly representing the best of the Irish blood in America, the leader in the movement to restore to Ireland her lost nationality listened to speeches that rung with fellowship and encouragement and glowed with hopeful words for the future of the Emerald Isle.

When Dr. Hyde rose to respond to the formal introduction by Judge James V. Coffey, the tostmaster of the evening, a storm of applause and cheers swept through the brilliantly lighted hall that made the huge banquet hall a pandemonium and brought the blood tingling to the cheeks of the man in whose honor it was evoked. When silence was at last restored Dr. Hyde spoke earnestly in behalf of the movement he represented, feelingly of the oppression of the past and hopefully of the prospects of the future.

To enumerate those present would be to name the foremost members of the bar, the clergy, the press and of municipal and State governments. The banquet itself was elaborately arranged by L. F. Walsh of the Board of Education and R. P. Doolan of the Gaelic committee. Five hundred covers were laid upon rows of tables in the new white and gold banquet room of the Palace, which was tastefully decorated with American and Irish flags. On a raised platform at the end of the hall a full orchestra, under the direction of John Marquardt, played American and Irish patriotic airs during the dinner. A feature of the music, which was repeatedly encored, was the harp solos played by Mme. Alexandra Marquardt.

JUDGE COFFEY EXTENDS WELCOME TO THE GUEST

Applause and cheers greeted Judge Coffey as he arose to start the speechmaking. He began with the Gaelic quotation that appeared opposite the name of Dr. Hyde on the programme, which referred to the doctor in endearing terms. He said:

"It is not the purpose nor the province of your chairman to indulge in extended remarks. It is his duty simply to act as a sort of moderator, to control the ardent spirits of the Celts, without imbibing any too much himself. We are here tonight to extend to our guest of honor a genuine California cead mile failte and to congratulate him on the success of his mission thus far in America.

"Around these tables are gathered representative men, irrespective of race or creed, all by love combined, to greet in hospitable intercourse the founder of the Gaelic League, who is here to enlighten our people as to the meaning and scope of the Celtic revival.

"His mission has been faithfully executed, and it has been one of an arduous nature.

"It has been no easy task to instruct our people in the principles of which he is the embodiment. He has responded to the necessity of diffusing information concerning a misunderstood movement, which now, thanks to the clearness of his exposition, is appreciated in America as one of universal interest and importance. He has shown us that it is not a political movement; in no way interfering with the laudable endeavors of those who are engaged in securing the rights of the people to their self-government, but co-operating collaterally with them.

"It is ethical, educational, intellectual, industrial, national in the broadest sense, for as a nation's life is in her language, the revival of its study and the intelligent and persevering zeal of its promoters afford ground for faith in the restoration of Ireland's national individuality.

"The Gaelic tongue is the natural vehicle of expression for many thousands of Irish people; entire sections of the country, particularly in the extreme west and the south, in the mountains and along the coast, speak no other language than that transmitted orally in its purity from remote generations when it was the repository of the learning of the schools and the source of an erudite literature.

"In attempting the conquest of a country, the first design is to destroy the language of its people. Once this is accomplished the rest is easy, but owing to the Gaelic League there is prospect that this purpose shall be frustrated.

MOVEMENT PRACTICAL AS WELL AS SENTIMENTAL

"It has been said that this movement was a sentimental, not a practical one. It is both.

"Necessarily every practical movement originates in sentiment. It was sentiment that started the revolutionary fires in America, and enabled us to be here tonight on the eve of a great anniversary.

"Sentiment is strong with the Irish, and it is good that it is so; it inspires them to do and to endure; it is the poetry in their veins that makes this unique people so patient, persistent and persevering in spite of privations and trials that would produce despair in a less sentimental race.

"They love their land and want to abide in it, and one of the means by which that aspiration shall be realized is the success of the Gaelic League.

"The Irish people are, as all the world should know, hospitable and cordial to the point of prodigality. Everywhere one finds kindness and cheerful courtesy combined with self-respect and spirit.

"No matter how poor and lonely, the Irish have a manly sense of personal character and pride that betokens capacity to enjoy that freedom to which they aspire and for which they are fitting themselves and their children by diligent application and self-denial.

"No one who has studied the Irish character closely can doubt their innate competency to manage their own affairs. Their faculty for governing others has been illustrated in many foreign lands, and it cannot rationally be disputed that intellectually and morally they have the genius, as they should have the power, of self-government.

"With their land and their language restored, they may be allowed to stand alone to demonstrate their self-sustaining ability.

"With this accomplished, Ireland shall no longer be the 'Niobe of nations,' 'all tears,' but standing erect, with joyous countenance, radiant with hope, facing the future, full of promise for a redeemed and regenerated nationality.

ANCIENT IRELAND RICH FIELD FOR RESEARCH

"It is a far cry from the Golden Gate to the cove of Cork, but when our guest returns across the continent and over the farther ocean he will bear a message and a token of substantial recognition from the people of the Pacific Coast of their interest in the cause of which he is the foremost exponent and evangel.

"It is claimed for the Irish that they were the fosters of classical as well as common instruction when their neighboring islands were in the arrears of civilization, and certanly there is abundant evidence preserved in the archives of antiquities in the national museums to support their pretensions. The ancient documents and muniments of title to consideration in this respect are as numerous as they are curious and interesting, not only to the antiquary, but to all who appreciate these rare relics of a race that treasures the testimonies of the times when Ireland was an independent nation, the center of liberal science and fine arts and the abode of many forms of industrial activity, being rich in natural resources and blessed with a fruitful soil and a prosperous population.

"In the process of centuries of oppression and persecution conditions changed; poverty became the portion of the people and their opportunities for education were diminished, but their desire was never destroyed.

"No matter how grievous their burden of enforced ignorance, their appetite for knowledge has ever been acute."

At the conclusion of Judge Coffey's speech Dr. Douglas Hyde was introduced. After the clamor of applause and cheers had subsided the guest of the evening pleasantly retorted upon Judge Coffey with the Gaelic quotation printed after his Honor's name on the menu, and won the laughter as well as the applause of his audience at the start.

SAN FRANCISCO AFFORDS GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT

"I can hardly express my feelings tonight when I look around me at this magnificent banquet at which I know is gathered together all that is best and worthiest and highest in the Irish race of this most lovely of all lovely cities; this sparkling gem of the American continent.

"I have met no such demonstration as this since I came to America. I feel overpowered at the sense of my own unworthiness. Gentlemen, I desire emphatically to say that I accept this great honor which you are conferring on me, not on my own behalf; but I accept it gratefully and thankfully as your tribute of appreciation to the movement which I have the good fortune to represent.

"I cannot tell you the immense pleasure it has given me to come to this city. I have now been in about forty cities of the United States, and in none of them have I found a kindlier greeting; in none of them a more sympathetic audience; in none of them a more Irish feeling; but, indeed, that was what I knew and expected beforehand, for I knew that men of the Irish race have been the pioneer founders of this city, and they have grown up in it, and it is only right and proper that they should impress upon it, as perhaps upon no other city in the States, the marks of their own great civilization. And, gentlemen, what a civilization that has been.

"We should never for one moment forget the great heritage that lies behind us. It was our ancestors, the ancestors of the men who are here tonight, who first sowed the seeds of civilization and of Christianity in Western Europe. We are the only people who have a complete record of our own past, in a literature of our own, extending back into the times of the pagans. It is our literature which has left behind it the longest, the most luminous and the most consecutive track of any in Western Europe, except that of Greece alone.

LEARNING MAINTAINED THROUGH DARK CENTURIES

"It is not too much to say that during the horror and darkness and confusion of the Middle Ages the Irish race, and it alone, held for more than three centuries aloft the torch of learning and of piety in the torch race of mankind, because for hundreds of years before the English language had arisen as a conglomeration of Anglo-Saxon and Norman French, hundreds of years before the Langue d'Oil and the Langue d'Oe had struggled for mastery upon the plains of France; hundreds of years before the language of Nibelungenlied had arisen upon the ruins of Gothic, Ireland swarmed with saga writers and saga tellers and epic poems and the countless hosts of illuminated books of the men of Erin and Angus, the culdee, had called them a century before the birth of William the Conqueror filled the island from shore to shore, and our nation was universally known at that time as the Insula Scholarum et Sanetorum.

"What millions of Irishmen ignored these things! What millions of Irishmen are ignorant of them! This ignorance is attributable to the fact that we have no university of our own to investigate these matters and we are driven for our information to foreign sources.

"A remarkable by-product of the league to which I wish to call your attention has been its great influence in the cause of Irish sobriety. Father Aloysius, the great temperance reformer in Dublin, said to me that our league had done more in a few years for the cause of temperance in Ireland than all the temperance societies had done since the death of Father Mathew.

MUCH GOOD WORK DONE AGAINST LIQUOR EVILS

"About three years ago the Gaelic League determined that the name of Ireland's patron Saint should be celebrated as a national holiday. They approached the large traders, the stock exchange, the banks and other big business houses in Dublin with a view to having them close voluntarily upon that day, which they consented to do. The saloon-keepers of Dublin alone held out, but by bringing violent public pressure to bear upon them, 40 per cent of them closed in that year; 50 per cent the ensuing year and 60 per cent this year, and we have since passed a bill through Parliament making St. Patrick's day a bank holiday for Government officials, as well as for the rest of the public.

"Lord Dunraven, whose name has been so frequently mentioned of late in connection with the question of devolution, had the carriage of this bill through the House of Lords; and he telegraphed over to know if it were our wish that the saloons should be closed by law on St. Patrick's day. This telegram was brought to me for my opinion upon it, and I said distinctly, 'No.' 'If we cannot close them by the force of public opinion in Dublin, I shall not be any party to closing them by compulsion by the London Parliament,' was the stand I took.

"I look forward to a great and emancipated Ireland in the future. For the first time we have brought together Catholic and Protestant, landlord and tenant, Unionist and Nationalist in a cause that is national without being political and we are realizing the fond dream of Thomas Davis:

"How every race and every creed
Can be by love combined."

ARCHBISHOP TOASTS GEORGE WASHINGTON

In introducing Archbishop Montgomery, the toastmaster said: "The greatest friend that Ireland ever had, and the greatest man that ever lived was George Washington. By a fortunate coincidence we have our guest with us this evening on the eve of the natal day of the great Washington, and I pledge you in silence, standing, George Washington."

At the first mention of the name of America's hero the clatter of knives and forks and whispered asides ceased almost simultaneously, and when Judge Coffey had ceased speaking the immense hall was still. With one accord all rose to their feet and in silence drank to the memory of the immortal father of his country."

Judge Coffey then introduced Archbishop Montgomery by referring to the death of Richard Montgomery, one of the early Revolutionary heroes.

Archbishop Montgomery invoked the blessing of heaven upon the great work to which Dr. Hyde has dedicated his life and said that much of the misgiving as to the success of the linguistic movement in Ireland was being rapidly dissipated. He said that the two things that should encourage the faint-hearted were the sympathy and support of scholars and educators and the character of the Irish people themselves. In responding to his toast, "Civil and Religious Liberty," the speaker said that the "battle God gave Ireland to fight was for civil and religious liberty."

Judge Coffey then introduced James D. Phelan, who, in response to his toast, "The United States," spoke of the early struggles of the colonies for independence and their resistance of oppression. He spoke of Dr. Hyde as the exponent of the self-same cause in which the colonies engaged and which conferred upon them their national existence. He then pictured America as she is now, a world power great and powerful, feared, respected and loved, a refuge for the oppressed and having a moral influence that cannot be ignored.

HUNDREDS DRINK TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

A toast was then proposed by the toastmaster to Theodore Roosevelt, whereupon applause and cheers again swept the room. Many telegrams from members and friends throughout the United States and Ireland were received, but proved of too great a number to be read.

Governor Pardee, the next speaker, responded to the toast "The State of California."

The Governor, on behalf of the million and a quarter inhabitants of California, welcomed Mr. Hyde as the man who will save Gaelic from the limbo of forgotten languages; who will save a virile language for a virile people. Governor Pardee also spoke of the purity of the Irish language as closely allied with the mother tongue of the Aryan race, and said that it had remained practically uncontaminated by outside influences.

On behalf of the city of San Francisco Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz responded. He spoke of the early days in California and particularly in this city. He also told of the names of the famous Irishmen of bygone years and what they had done toward upbuilding the city by the Golden Gate. He closed by extending the hospitality of the city to Dr. Hyde.

Chief Justice W. H. Beatty of the Supreme Court replied on behalf of the judiciary. He said the interpretation and enforcement of right laws were necessary to the existence of a free people. He further spoke of the laws and legal affairs of Ireland.

SPEECHES SHORTENED WHEN LIGHTS GO OUT

The length of the programme necessarily shortened the speeches of many of the orators of the evening, and just before the end of the banquet a great fire in the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company's station caused the lights to be extinguished, and although the speechmaking was finished by candlelight, the guests were sent groping in the parlors of the hotel for their coats and hats.

Frank J. Sullivan, in response to the toast, "Exiles of Erin," told of the driving of the patriots from their homes, of their seeking refuge in America and other lands open to the depressed, also of the subsequent work of these men and their descendants in the land of their adoption.

John McNaught responded with a brief address to "The Press" and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California spoke of the inheritance of the people in any land and their right to a heritage of the blessings and benefits of their own country.

The Rev. John P. Frieden of the Society of Jesuits spoke of Gaelic in the colleges, and Michael O'Mahony, one of the foremost Gaelic educators of San Francisco, spoke a short address in the language of the Gael. The Rev. F. W. Clampett and the Rev. Peter C. Yorke concluded the programme.

GUESTS AT HYDE DINNER.

Men Who Admire Master of Gaelic Lore Meet at Festal Board.

The following is a list of the guests present at the dinner given in honor of the distinguished master of Gaelic:

At honorary table—Lawrence F. Walsh, John P. Barrett, W. E. Dargie, J. Downey Harvey, Joseph S. Tobin, Theodore F. Bonnet, John J. Barrett, Garret W. McEnerney, John S. Drum, A. G. Fisk, Edward F. Cahill, Rabbi Jacob Nieto, John P. Young; Rev. Richard A. Glesson, S. J.; John McNaught; Rev. Robert E. Kenna, S. J.; Rev. Henry Ayrinhac, S. S.; Rev. John J. Pendergast, V. G.; Judge W. W. Morrow, Governor George C. Pardee, James D. Phelan, Most Rev. Archbishop George Montgomery; Dr. Douglas Hyde, LL.D.; Judge James V. Coffey, Frank J. Sullivan, Rev. P. C. Yorke, Judge W. H. Beatty, Mayor E. E. Schmitz, Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler; Very Rev. John P. Frieden, S. J.; Rev. F. W. Clampett, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, Judge J. A. Cooper, Judge Frank Murasky, Judge M. C. Sloss, Judge Frank H. Dunne, Rev. Father O'Ryan, Michael Casey, George Gallagher, William Broderick, Dr. E. R. Taylor, Dr. C. F. Buckley, M. H. de Young, Rabbi M. S. Levy, Thomas J Walsh and R. P. Doolan.

Seated at heavily laden tables were the following well-known citizens:

L. Ahern.

Charles H. Beardsley, Rev. Brother Benedict, Charles A. Bantel, Thomas F. Boyle, Rev. Philip Byrne, Rev. P. F. Brady, James E. Britt Sr., Rev. Thomas J. Brennan, W. J. Brady, O. E. Brady, Rev. P. D. Brady, D. M. Brereton, E. P. Brinegar, P. Bunton, John Burns, Rev. W. J. Butler, Rev. J. A. Butler, Joseph Byrne, W. J. Byrne.

George H. Cabaniss, James J. Caniffe, T. J. Cannon, Rev. B. Cantillon, Rev. John Cantwell, C. J. Carroll, George Clarkson, R. M. Clarken, John Clifford, William R. Christy, Rev. M. J. Clifford, Edward I. Coffey, Jeremiah V. Coffey, M. W. Coffey, E. H. Coleman, Rev. M. Coleman, M. J. Conboy, James Concannon, Rev. M. J. Concannon, Thomas Concannon, T. A. Connelly, R. B. Corcoran, U. S. A.; W. J. Cornell, Frank J. Costello, E. H. Cosgriff, Carl Crantz, W. H. Crim, P. J. Crowe, J. B. Crowley, William Cronan, T. J. Crowley, John C. Caffrey, P. Campion, John B. Casserly, Frank C. Cleary, Bryan J. Clinch, William Cluff, A. Comte Jr., Thomas Connolly, Judge Charles T. Conlan, John Coghlan, I. Cohen, D. E. Collins, M. P. Corridan, D. J. Costello, Frank Costello, James M. Costello, H. H. Cosgriff, Stephen V. Costello, J. Corley, Rev. John J. Cullen, Eustace Cullinan, Rev. P. J. Cummins, Michael Cudahy, John Cunningham, William Curlett, P. J. Curtis, James S. Cussen, Judge Daniels, Rees B. Daniels, representing Cymrodorion (Welsh) Society of California.

J. B. Davitt, John F. Davis, Jeremiah Deasy, Jeremiah Deneen, Robert T. Devlin, Dr. F. W. d'Evelyn, Norman d'Evelyn, Patrick Donohoe, Walter J. Demartini, James N. de Succa, J. P. Dignan, Hugh Dimond, Dr. E. F. Donnelly, Thomas Doyle, Lawrence Dunnigan, Thomas I. Dillon, Rev. J. J. Dollard, Rev. L. P. Donleavy, Thomas Donnelly, M. Donohoe, James Donovan, Frank S. Drady, Frank C. Drew, John S. Drew, James B. Duggan, John B. Duggan, Thomas E. Dunn, James P. Dunne, Peter F. Dunne.

Charles Edelman, W. J. Egan, Rev. J. H. Ellis, James English.

J. A. Farrelly, Charles W. Fay, James B. Feehan, Rev. P. J. Fisher, Captain T. Fitzgerald, John G. Fitzgerald, C. B. Flanagan, J. W. Flynn, John T. Fogarty, H. Forsland, Tirey L. Ford, Very Rev. John P. Frieden, John F. Farley, J. P. Fennell, Martin Fennell, James S. Fennell, Robert Ferral, Thomas F. Finn, Charles Fisher, John E. Fitzpatrick, R. M. Fitzgerald, T. I. Fitzpatrick, Dr. G. J. Fitzgibbon, P. H. Flynn, Dr. M. J. Fottrell, P. Furlong.

Dr. J. J. Gallagher, Rev. P. J. Gallagher, Dr. John Gallwey, Dr. Thomas Galvan, Rev. James J. Gannon, Professor C. M. Gayley, Dr. J. F. Gibbon, James Gilmartin, John G. Gilmartin, Dr. A. H. Giannini, William P. Glynn, J. Goldstein, I. Golden, Judge Thomas F. Graham, John Grant, Joseph E. Green, Captain H. P. Gleason.

J. B. Hagerty, L. A. Hannon, William Greer Harrison, M. C. Hassett, Francis J. Heney, Dr. Joseph W. Henry, M. J. Hession, Thomas P. Hogan, Rev. Thomas E. Horgan, John Horgan, Rev. T. W. Horgan, M. K. Hogan, Rev. P. Horan, Samuel Horton, M. H. Howard, Louis M. Hoefler, R. P. Hooe, Dr. W. B. Howard, John H. Hughes, William Humphrey, Rev. Ralph Hunt, James Hurley.

Marcus A. Jackson, William Judge.

R. P. Kavanagh, P. J. G. Kenna, Joseph P. Kelleher, George J. Knox, P. J. Kennedy, A. Kains, George B. Keane, Rev. P. J. Keane, F. S. Kelly, H. M. Kelly, Thomas W. Kelly, H. M. Kelly, Alex S. Keenan, M.D.; P. J. Kennedy, Rev. James Kiely, Rev. M. Kennelly, Daniel F. Keefe, F. J. Kierce, Joseph King, Paul F. Kingston, Joseph F. Kirby, Marcellus Krigbaum, Theodore Kytka.

Martin Lacy, William H. Langdon, D. J. Lally, Charles S. Laumeister, Philip J. Lawler, W. P. Lawlor, W. H. Leahy, John Lee, E. J. Livernash, Edward P. Luby, J. A. Lennon, Dr. A. T. Leonard, Rev. Brother Lewis, T. F. Lonergan, Rev. F. V. Long, Judge W. G. Lorigan, Andrew Lynch, Rev. P. R. Lynch, John C. Lynch, Rev. W. Lyons.

Thomas Magee Jr., Dr. Maher, Major Frank Mahon, D. M. Moran, E. P. Moran, Rev. James Melvin, T. J. Mellott, T. J. Moynihan, Conor Murphy, M. Mullaney, J. Mulhern, Thornwell Mullally, Hubert Murray, J. D. Mahoney, Jeremiah Mahoney, C. A. Moraghan, Dr. T. H. Morris, H. I. Mulcrevy, Frank P. McCann, Owen McCann, Dr. Charles J. McCarthy, Denis McCarthy, J. W. McCarthy, T. D. McCarthy, J. T. McCormick, E. McCoy, J. S McCormick, J. T. McCormick, A. B. McCreery, Edward McDevitt, Joseph T. McDevitt, P. A. McDonald, J. R. McElroy, Dr. B. F. McElroy, J. E. McElroy, W. B. McGerry, Dr. C. D. McGettigan, Charles J. McGlynn, Stephen McGurk, John D. McGillevray, Rev. P. McHugh, Owen McHugh, Peter McHugh, Joseph McKenna, Benjamin J. McKinley, Hugh McLoughlin, John McLaren, Rev. C. A. McMahon, L. J. McMahon, Gavin McNab, Rev. J. B. McNally, D. R. McNeill, Dr. W. F. McNutt.

James C. Nealon, Arthur Nolan, Rev. J. F. Nugent.

Rev. T. Oullahan, Dr. A. P. O'Brien, J. F. O'Brien, J. J. O'Brien, T. I. O'Brien, Thomas V. O'Brien, J. J. O'Connor, Dr. J. H. O'Connor, M. E. O'Connor, Thomas M. O'Connor, R. C. O'Connor, Dr. M. W. O'Connell, M. O'Dea Jr., Anthony O'Donnell, James E. O'Donnell, Dr. A. A. O'Neill, Thomas F. O'Neill, Dr. F. R. Orella, D. O'Sullivan, Laurence O'Toole, J. C. O'Donnell, Colonel J. C. O'Connor, Joseph O'Connor, Rev. D. O'Sullivan, Rev. E. O'Sullivan, John J. O'Connor, Rev. Philip O'Ryan, D. J. O'Leary, R. O'Driscoll, Michael O'Mahoney, D. Oliver Jr.

Rev. T. Phillips, Rev. John Power, Thomas Price, F. L. Pritchard.

J. C. Queen, R. E. Quinn, John C. Quinlan, Rev. P. J. Quinn.

Rev M. P. Ryan, Dr. D. F. Ragan, Thomas Reagan, Charles Wesley Reed, Louis Renard, Allen Robinson, J. D. Rountree, A. Ruef, Pierce Rayborg, W. J. Ruddick.

Judge A. A. Sanderson, A. Sbarboro, W. D. Shea, George D. Shadburne, Frank Shea, Frank T. Shea, James Shea, P. Sheridan, Judge Edward Shortall, Hon. Samuel M. Shortridge, Charles Sonntag, W. F. Stafford, Rev. James Stokes, J. M. Sullivan, John T. Sullivan, Charles A. Sullivan, James Smith, Professor Schilling, Judge J. F. Sullivan, Rev. W. P. Sullivan, John T. Sullivan, Frank Sullivan, Dr. J. W. Smith, B. J. Sylver.

J. J. Tobin, James I. Twohig, E. P. E. Troy.

Robert J. Vance, Judge John J. Van Nostrand, Rev. Brother Veksian.

W. C. Watson, Charles W. Welch, R. J. Welch, William J. Wynn, Max Weinenhutter, Rev. M. J. Walsh, J. M. Walsh, Joseph J. Walsh, James Wrenn, John A. Wright, Fairfax H. Wheelan, Richard E. White, William E. White, Rev. H. H. Wyman.

Rev. Brother Xenophon.

Dr. Hyde at the Eisteddfod.

Quite a keen interest is being taken in the Welsh literary and musical festival which will be held this afternoon and evening at the Young Men's Christion Association auditorium. There are a large number of entries for the various competitions and a full attendance is expected. Dr. Douglas Hyde is greatly interested in the Eisteddfod and the institution, which has for its object the preservation and cultivation of the langauge, literature and music of the Cymru, the recently formed Gaelic League having the same objective in view for the Irish.

An address by Dr. Hyde at the afternoon meeting will add to an already attractive programme. This meeting will commence promptly at 3 p. m. and be presided over by the Rev. J. Rhys Evans of this city, assisted by W. S. Jones of Oakland as conductor.

ARCHBISHOP GEORGE MONTGOMERY. DR. DOUGLAS HYDE. JUDGE J. V. COFFEY.

DISTINGUISHED IRISHMAN ADDRESSING SEVERAL HUNDRED OF SAN FRANCISCO'S LEADING CITIZENS AT THE BANQUET THEY GAVE HIM LAST NIGHT TO SHOW HIM HOW HE HAS WON THEIR FRIENDSHIP AND MADE THEM ENTHUSIASTIC IN THE HIGH PURPOSE OF THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

TELLS OF THE LOSS OF THE MARIECHEN

Captain of Vessel Wrecked on Alaskan Coast Is Now at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 21.—Captain Rudolph Heldt of the wrecked steamer Mariechen, which went ashore at False Bay, Alaska, January 25, has reached Seattle en route to his home in Hamburg, Germany. In telling of the wreck, he said:

One of the deadlights became broken on the night of December 25, filled the engine-room with water and put out the fires. Shortly after our rudder chain broke and we were absolutely at the mercy of the wind and waves. We drifted for a month almost helpless. At times we were able to start the top fires and get up steam, but every time the steam failed us. During all the month we were either surrounded by a heavy fog or in the midst of a blinding snowstorm. I never saw such seas in my life. They constantly swept over the vessel and carried away everything loose on deck. We were compelled to bail the ship with buckets and we expected more than once to go to the bottom. The Mariechen is now lying on the rocks with a list of about forty-five degrees. I believe she can be floated. I do not think the hull is damaged. The vessel is owned in Hamburg, is worth about $150,000 and had a $200,000 cargo aboard. We were under charter to Barneson, Hibbard & Co. of San Francisco and were bound for Vladivostok.

BRYCE UPHOLDS CAUSE OF IRISH

Declares in Commons That Home Rule Has No Terrors for Him and Is Cheered

LONDON, Feb. 21.—As an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne Colonel J. Saunderson, Nationalist, today moved in the House of Commons an expression of alarm at the statement in the King's speech that the Ministers were considering proposals to effect changes in the system of government of Ireland, believing that his Majesty's advisers had committed themselves to a policy which will endanger the lives and property of the minority, promote discord in civil life and impair the integrity of the United Kingdom. Colonel Saunderson stated that the object of his amendment was to extract some statement as to what the Government meant by the proposals suggested.

After considerable discussion James Bryce, Liberal and Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the speech from the throne was nothing more than the Premier and Liberal leaders had repeatedly stated and what had been indorsed by the enormous majority returned to Parliament; that much was necessary to improve the adminstration of Ireland. Bryce said home rule had no terrors for him, and that he had not departed in the smallest particular from the principals of the Liberals led by Gladstone from 1886 to 1893. His Majesty's Government had every reason to make an effort in the direction of improvement of the system of government and the association of the people therewith.

Bryce asked that the House defeat the amendment, as he believed the greatest discouragement might be given to the policy of the creation of an intelligent self-government for Ireland now under consideration. Bryce's speech was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

Joseph Chamberlain said the Unionist party had maintained during the elections that the Government was a home rule and little Englander government. It had been proved to-night that it was a home rule government and it would be proved later that it was a little Englander government.

The House divided and the amendment was defeated, 406 to 88.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The opposition newspapers this morning report the rumors that there is dissension in the Cabinet over the government's South African policy. According to the Daily Mail an official announcement may be expected almost immediately concerning the dispatch of a commission to South Africa in order to investigate on the spot.

Bryce's speech on Colonel Saunderson's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne affirming the adherence of the Government to the principle of home rule, but leaving the House as much in the dark regarding the Government's Irish policy as did the King's speech, attracts much attention, but it does not provide the opposition press with a strong weapon with which to attack the Government beyond the old charge that it is the intention of the Ministers to concede home rule by installments. The Liberal organs argue that the Government is only taking up the Irish problem where Wyndham, the former Chief Secretary for Ireland, was forced to lay it down.

The Tribune says that from the time the Unionist Government charged Sir Anthony MacDonnell with the task of introducing changes in the spirit and form of the Irish Government the whole issue between the English parties were transformed till the alternative lay naked before the convention, and home rule today, the Tribune says, lies only between various forms of change and various means of associating the Irish people with the Irish Government.

Farmer Saves a Drowning Man.

REDDING, Feb. 21.—W. J. B. Martin, a farmer living on the river two miles below Redding, rescued a drunken man from death by drowning Sunday. The fellow drove to Martin's place and persisted in fording the river where there was no ford and where, had he been allowed to proceed, he would have been drowned. He drove almost to the middle of the stream and then, realizing his danger, turned suddenly and attempted to reach the shore. As he did so he fell from the rig, and Martin, seeing the accident from his home, hastened out and rescued him.

ROBBED IN GOLDEN GATE PARK.—Daniel Romos, a tailor, who lives at 320 Turk street, was decoyed by two thugs to Golden Gate Park yesterday morning and robbed of $45. He was brought to the Park Emergency Hospital for treatment of a scalp wound which he alleges was caused by a blow by a club. He says he can identify his assailants.

LICENSED TO CARRY WEAPONS.—At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held last evening the following permits to carry concealed weapons were granted: Alex Blumenthal, 195 Fourth street; Ben R. Woodworth, 1128 Buchanan street; D. J. Sinclair, 504 Taylor street; George A. Shearer, 641 Turk street.

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