STORY OF ST. PATRICK

Ilis Personality as Related by the Tongue of Ancient Tradition.

The Ideal as Drawn by Poets and Pictured by Various Artists.

How He Appeared as a Boy, as a Beautiful Youth and as an Old Man.

The Weight of Evidence in Favor of France as His Native Place.

There has been much speculation among historical writers as to the nationality and parentage of St. Patrick. The most general opinion on the "subject has allotted the birthplace of the saint to a place called Kilpatrick, near Dunbarton in Scotland, writes Pat Grant in the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Dr. Laingan in his exhaustive treatice on Grant in the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Dr. Jaingan, in his exhaustive treatize on Irish ecclesiastical history, thinks the weight of evidence is in favor of France as his native country, and he gives the birthplace at or near Boulogne-Sur-Mer. Probus, elso a very ancient writer, assures us that St. Patrick governed the diocese of Boulogne as bishop before he set out for Ireland. Cardinal Moran, who wrote an article on the birthplace of St. Patrick in the Dublin Review in 1880, states that he was a Scotchman, and Father Hogan, a learned Jesuit, inclines to the same while Cashel Hoey, a wellvery ancient writer, assures us that St. Patrick governed the diocese of Boulogne as bishop before he set out for Ireland. Cardinal Moran, who wrote an article on the birthplace of St. Patrick in the Dublin Review in 1880, states that he was a Scotchman, and Father Hogan, a learned Jesuit, inclines to the same opinion, while Cashel Hoey, a well-known writer, says that he was the son of a British official employed under the Romans, who had previously achieved Romans, who had previously achieved the conquest of England. In a work of rare historical value preserved in the ibrary of Trinity college, Dublin, and

The Book of Armagh. The Book of Armagh.
It is stated that he was born in Britain, not far from the shores of the Irish sea, and St. Patrick himself, in one of the fragmentary epistles which have descended to us from that misty and remote period in which he lived, says:
"I was born the son of Calpurnius, who "I was born the son of Calpurnius, who was of the village of Bonavon Thaburia" (not far from the sea). Furthermore, the saint distinctively speaks of himself in his "Confession" as being "after a few years again in Britain with my parents," from which it appears that he originally came from Britain, and that, as has been stated by Cashel Hoey, he and his parents resided there. The venerable Ocugus, the Culdee, who wrote long anterior to many of these authorities, also traces St. Patrick's mother, Conessa, to a British source, while his biographer, Probus, who is entabled to exceptional weight on account of the early period in which he lived (A. D. 652), says: "While as yet he (Patof the early period in which he lived (A. D. 652), says: "While as yet he (Patrick) was in this country with his father. Calpurnus, and his mother, Conassa, his brother. Ruchti, and his sister. Mila, in their city, Arimuric (a Roman camp), there took place a great sedition in these parts of the sons of Rethmit, the king of Britain, devastating Arimuric and other adjoining places, and killed Calpurnius and his wife, and carrying away captives their children. Patrick and his brother, Ruchti, with their sister, landed in Ireland. (Qiuta Vita, cap. xii.) While, therefore,

Nothing Is Positively Known of St. Patrick's exact birthplace, no author claims him as an Irishman. The probabilities are that he was the son of an English official who resided at a former Roman camp near Bath, and that the place which the sant speaks of as "Bonavon" is the river Avon, which runs into the Irish sea, as recorded in the book of Armagh, and which sea in those early Saxon times was visited by pirates who carried the boy a slave to Ireland. Patrick also, in his epistle to his friend rick also, in his epistle to his friend Coroticus, speaks of the Irish as "a foreign nation? (Gens extera), and he in turn, according to the book of Armagh, turn, according to the book of Armagh, was referred to by the pagan Druids of ancient Ireland, whom he was destined to supplant in royal favor, as "a foreigner coming from over the sea." But whatever place or nation has had the honor of his birth, whether France, England, or Scotland, he is essentially the patron saint of Ireland, and stands out after the long lapse of ages as the most typical representative of both the piety and patriotism of its peoboth the piety and patriotism of its peo-ple. What St. David is to the ancient Cymric nation, what St. George is to England, or St. Andrew to Scotland, that St. Patrick is to Ireland and Irish-

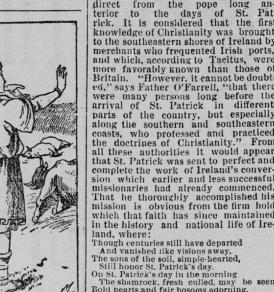
or his youth little is known, but at the age of sixteen, or about the year A.
D. 403, he and his sister were carried captives to Ireland, the destination of Patrick being in the northern part of the island, where he was separated from his sister, who was located on the eastern coast. For six years the future missionary, like the Prodigal Son of the New Testament, was engaged in herding cattle and



PREACHING AT TARA.

swine. From this captivity he subsequently escaped and made his way to the western coast without money or food, subsisting as best he could on the food, subsisting as beet he could on the berries and wild fruits which the country afforded. Probably "finding a pleasure in the pathless woods and a rapture on the lonely shore," he, after thus traveling about 200 miles, providentially met some sailors bound for France and offered to go on board with them. The captain refused, owing to his poverty, capiain refused, owing to his poverty, saying, 'You shall by no means come with us." Patrick repaired to a small cottage by the seashore, where he had previously obtained some shelter, and here prayed and wept, when, finally, the master of the vessel relaxed and took him on board. After three days

Landed in Brittany on the northern coast of France. Patrick was now in his twenty-second year, and tired of the cares of the world, re- by Altus, and the traditions of Munster



AS BOY.

tered to its doctrines, and owing to Patrick's six years' acquaintance with the country, making him something of an Irishman, he was selected for the difficult but glorious work of propagating the teachings he himself had already received in the monasteries of France. Against the advice and remonstrances of his friends, who earnestly endeavored to dissuade him by the most touching entreaties not to go among a people who were known to go among a people who were known to be deeply attached to pagan rites, and who had threatened and expelled Palla-dine, he resolved to risk his life, and not to hide the gift of God from a people whose supplications for their deliverance he imagined were still ringing in his ears. After a prosperous voyage he once more arrived in Britain and began his ministrations in Wales, and when long into middle age he again reached Ireland, where years before he was a captive and a stranger. before he was a captive and astranger. Patrick immediately commenced his missionary labors with consummate



wisdom and tact, and being mild in manner and gentle of deportment, and gifted, also, it is said, with great eloquence, he made his first friends and then rapidly converts. He invariably made it a point to preach before the

Princes and Chiefs of clans, knowing that if he succeeded with one chief his whole following would in those early times change over

to Christianity.
St. Patrick did not rudely assail or alter existing pagan customs or cere-monies which might be tolerated, but he, on the contrary, permitted the Druids to carry on their feasts in the name of Christians, which they and their fathers were accustomed to observe as pagans and as native Irishmen. Thus their feast of Samhaim, or that in honor of the moon, he transferred to that of All Saint's day, which is still regularly celebrated in the Catholic church every 1st day of November.

That of May day, in honor of Beal, or the sun, to which fires were annually lighted, was transferred to the 12th of June, in memory of John the Baptist.

Bonfires are still as regularly lighted on Irish hillsides in honor of this ancient worship as they were 1,400 years their fathers were accustomed to ob-

cient worship as they were 1,400 years ago in the days of pagan Ireland.

It is popularly considered that the chief named Dicho, whom St. Patrick bantized, was "the first born of the sons of Erin to the faith of Christ." Nothing of Erin to the faith of Christ." Nothing could be more erroneous, as from passages in the works of St. Chrysostom it has been asserted that Christianity was in Erin long before St. Patrick, and that the country had been visited from the earliest ages by missionaries.

King Cormac M'Art. who lived and reigned a century before who lived and reigned a century before St. Patrick, was a Christian, and St. Prosper expressly states that Palladius, who, like Patrick, was a Christian, and St. Prosper by Pope Celestus, was sent to preach to the Irish believing in Christ," (Vide, "Life of St. Patrick," by Father M. I. O'Farrell page 26) by Father M. I. O'Farrell, page 26.)
The tacts are that St. Benedict, Solinus and Augustine—had landed in linus and Augustine—had landed in Ireland previous to St. Patrick's departure from France, and had met with such success that hopeful expectations had been entertained in Rome of the conversion of the entire island. But the Druids, as may be expected, were hostile to the new religiou, and had influenced the King of Leinster against Palladius, who then became the enemy of the missionary. Palladius was, therefore driven out of the country by the fore, driven out of the country by the pagan priests, who saw their tenets con-futed and their influence threatened with ruin, in much the same manner as their brother flamens of ancient Rome envied the Christians in the days of

Trajan and Tiberius.

Referring to the early civilization of Ireland Dr. Petrie, in his learned work upon the round towers of Ireland, quotes from a very ancieut document showing that Ireland was "prosperous during Cormac's time, and just judgments were distributed throughout it by him, so that no one durst wound a man in Ireland during the short jubilee of caren years, for Cornac had the faith seven years; for Cormac had the faith of the one true God according to the law, and said he would not adore stones and trees, but Him who made them and who had power over all the elements—i.e.: The one true God in Him he would believe." (Essay on Him he would believe." (Essay on Round Towers, page 299). King Con-nor Mac Nessa, who reigned before Cormac, had also been told of

The Crucifixion of Christ

tired to a monastery at Tours, where he resided for some time. Here he educated himself, fully and determined to devote himself to the interests of read who had received their jurisdiction direct from the pope long anterior to the days of St. Patrick. It is considered that the first knowledge of Christianity was brought to the southeastern shores of Ireland by merchants who frequented Irish ports, and which, according to Tacitus, were more favorably known than those of Britain. "However, it cannot be doubted," says Father O'Farrell, "that there were many persons long before the were many persons long before the arrival of St. Patrick in different parts of the country, but especially along the southern and southeastern coasts, who professed and practiced the doctrines of Christianity." From all these authorities it would appear that St. Patrick was sent to perfect and complete the work of Iraland's convercomplete the work of Ireland's conver-sion which earlier and less successfu missionaries had already commenced That he thoroughly accomplished his mission is obvious from the firm hold which that faith has since maintained

in the history and national life of Heland, where:
Though centuries still have departed
And vanished like visions away.
The sons of the soil, simple-learted,
Still honor St. Patrick's day.
On St. Patrick's day in the morning
The shamrock, fresh culled, may be seen
Bold hearts and fair bosoms adorning,
Baptized in its native poteen.

And wherever God's sun lights a people, Wherever men breathe His free air, Or worship 'neath paim tree or steep,



THE IDEAL ST. PARRICK

Some "exile from Erin" is there. And though sad he may be—and lonely, He wears next the cross of his God On his heart the dear shamrock, that only Can bloom on Erin's green sod.

The shamrock is as especially symbolic of Ireland as that ancient harp which Moore says: "Once through Tara's halls its soul of music shed." It is also, owing to an historical occasion in the history of his mission, closely associated with the name of St. Patrick, for, as he banished the snakes from Ireland, so the tradition has decreed that the little plant should grow to perfection in the Green Irle and in yo other spot on little plant should grow to perfection in the Green Isle, and in no other spot on earth. Like the clover, it is a three-leaved plant, growing from a single stem, and is botanically considered distinct from both clover and trefoil. The plant is the more typical of the faith of Irishmen, because, when demonstrating the question of the trinity before a gathering of the Princes and Druids of Ireland at Tara, St. Patrick once used the shamrock to show the astonished chieftains how three persons were united in one. Holding up between his fingers a spray of green shamrock. fingers a spray of green shamrock, which he plucked from the ground beneath him, he replied to the question respecting the Trinity of the exacting Druids, adding: "Just as you see these three leaves united upon that stem, and that stem with these leaves, so are there

Three Gods in One, and one in three." Both the address of the Saint and this ready method of dem-onstrating what to the Princes and Druids of the speriod was a good deal of a puzzle, and is still a mystery of religion to us, secured then and there many converts to Christianity, and ren-dered St. Patrick's subsequent mission in Ireland so great a success that he taught the king's wife and two brothers and many influential persons to look from the dark night of paganism into the full noon of a glorious Christianity. St. Patrick loved Ireland and Ireland counts high amount her greaters have counts him among her greatest bene-factors. Like great heroes and states-men, he has been accorded the glory which belongs to success, and thus has which belongs to steeds, and thus has earned a place among the immortal few whose names were not born to die. His memory is still gratefully preserved in the hearts and



IN MANHOOD'S PRIME.

minds of Irishmen, because amid great difficulties and many sufferings and personal tribulations he worked and lived for their sakes, and because, like Joseph of old in the land of the Pharaohs, he became a guide and an exemplar in a country to whose people and customs he was once a stranger, a foreigner, poor, friendless and unknown.

A Proof.

Tid-Bits. Wickwire -I tell you, Yabby, my boy, there is nothing like a baby to brighten up a man's home.

Yabsley-Yes, I have noticed that the gas seems to be at full height in your house at almost any hour of the night.



BEHRING SEA RIGHTS.

Powers and Privileges of America by the Purchase and the Treaties.

Russian Title and Rights That Descended to Us Through the Purchase.

What Right Has England to Enter Upon the Sealing Privileges?

Salisbury's Dictatorial Position and the British Style of Bluster.

The title of Russia to lands and waters in and around Behring sea rests Discovery.

First occupation. Peaceful and undisputed possession. The Sea of Kamtschatka was discovered by Vitus Behring in 1725, and shortly thereafter Russian trading posts were established upon its islands and shores. The peninsula and archipelago of Alaska were explored by an expedition of the Empress Catharine of Russia in 1768. The coast of British Columbia was discovered by Vancouver, an Englishman, in 1790, in which year Gray entered the Columbia river. So the Russians were the discovers as well as the first to occupy the Behring sea

In 1764 certain merchants received a Russian grant for exclusive trading privileges upon the Aleutian islands. me years later trading posts were established on the shores of Alaska, and in 1797 the different interests were consolidated, a new company being formed which applied to the czar for an imperial charter.

The Ukase of 1799.

This was granted in the ukase of Dec.

cific ocean, bounded by a line drawn from the entrance to Queen Charlotte sound westerly across the ocean to the island of Urup, together with all of Behring sea, were declared mare claused sum to the extent of 100 miles from the shores and islands thereof. The length of this line is about 4,000 miles.

Russian Diplomacy.

Whether this colossal claim was the result of magnificent diplomacy or a lack of consideration we may never know. Both England and the United States protested. Diplomatic negotiations were commenced, the details of which are not material here. They culminated in two treaties made by Russia—one with England and one with the United States. These specifically left Russia undisturbed in her claims over Behring sea, while she withdrew the claims set forth in the ukase to jurisdiction in the Pacific ocean.

The moving cause of the negotiations were the clauses in the ukase of 1821 which specified sea inrisdiction and territorial extension. The former covered all of Behring sea and also the whole north end of the Pacific ocean. In both treaties Russia recedes from the sea jurisdiction claim only so far as it applied to the Pacific ocean. Thus: Russian Diplomacy.

American Treaty. American Treaty.

Article I—It is acreed that in any part of the great ocean, "commonly called the Pacing ocean or South sea," the respective citizens or subjects of the high contracting powers shall be neither disturbed nor restrained, either in navigation or in fishing, or in the power of resorting to the coasts, upon points which may not already have been occupied, for the purpose of trading with the natives, saving always the restrictions and conditions determined by the following articles.

Article 1—It is agreed that the respective subjects of the high contracting powers shall not be troubled or molested in any part of the ocean "commonly called the Pacific ocean," either in navigating the same, in fishing therein, or in landing at such parts of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives, under the restrictions and conditions specified in the following articles.

The outpation marks are used for the

The quotation marks are used for the purpose of accentuating the luminous form of words used in both treaties for describing the maritime area to which they applied. No mention, direct or in-direct, is made of Behring sea.

In the recent diplomatic correspondence between England and the United states Lord Salisbury contends that the term, "Pacific ocean," in the treaties was intended to cover all the waters south of Behring straits, thus including Behring sea in their provisions. In Mr. Blaine's letter of Dec. 17, 1890, this position is clearly shown to be untenable. He reters to a list of 105 contemporanes. 27, 1799, in which the Russian Fur company received exclusive privileges in Behring sea and the coasts adjoining. It the ninety years prior to 1825—on every The terms of the edict do not specific—one of which the waters now known as ally declare Behring sea mare clausum,

SIBERIA ALASKA DUZH BULYDAAR MENDORESCANIEM - UKARE QE 1821. - . PACIFIC ON SOUTHERN OCEAN OUR RIGHTS IN BEHRING SEA.

ARCTIC OCEAN

but it was carried out wholly in that spirit. During the life of this charter, while the sealing industry attracted world-wide attention, it does not appear that the waters in the vicinity of the magnificent Behring sea rookeries were in any manner operated in by sealers except those acting under this Russian charter. It may be reasonable perhaps to presume that certain clauses in the ukase of 1799 instructing the Russian minister to the United States, under inukase of 1799 instructing the Russian warships to protect the exclusive privileges of the Russian Fur company had an effect in persuading the British and Yankee sealers away from the premiser.

Under the ukase of 1799 Russia made Behring sea de facto a closed sea so far as the scaling industry was concerned. At least no evidence has so far appeared which shows or tends to show the con-

trary. Salisbury Explains. In seeking to explain away the moral inference arising from the intrusion of British sealers into American waters after they had for more than fifty years

after they had for more than fifty years so carefully respected them as Russian territory, Lord Salisbury says:

"It must be remembered that British Columbia has come into existence as a colony at a comparatively recent date, and that the first considerable influx of population, some thirty years ago, was due to the discovery of gold, and did not tend to the immediate development of the shipping interests."

Upon this point, the following facts

Upon this point the following facts will bear with pertinence:

During the first twenty-five years of During the first twenty-nee years of the period 1799-1867, while Russia excluded all foreigners from the seal fishery in Behring sea, that industry was carried on in the most extensive and reckless manner in other parts of the world by British and American vessels, and resulted in the externination of and resulted in the extermination of seals in those localities.

Sealing in the South Seas. In the year 1800 the rookeries of the

The year 1800 the Tookerles of the Georgian islands produced 112,000 seal pelts; 1,200,000 were produced here from 1806 to 1823, and over 1,000,000 more were taken near the island of Desolation. More than 1,000,000 skins were taken from the island of Masafuera and shipped to Ching in 1708-0 Three and shipped to China in 1798-9. Three million seal skins were taken during 1820-1 around the South Shetland islands, and resulted in the extermina-At Antipodes island, off the coast of New South Wales, 400,000 fur seals were obtained in the years 1814-15.

As a result of the extensive sealing

in Behring sea until after the year of

minister to the United States, under instructions from his government, sub-mitted to Mr. Adams the following note: "Explanatory note to be prenote: "Explanatory note to be presented to the government of the United States at the time of the exchange of ratifications, with a view to removing with more certainty all occasion for future discussion; by means of which note it will be seen that the Aleutian islands, the coasts of Siberia and the Russian possessions in general on the northwestern coast to America to 59 deg 30 min of north latitude are positively excepted from the liberty of hunting, fishing and commerce stipu-lated in favor of the citizens of the United States for ten years.

"This seems to be only a natural consequence of the stipulations agreed upon, for the coasts of Siberia are washed by the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Kamtschatka and the Icy sea, and not by the South sea mentioned in the first article of the convention of April 5-17, [1824]. The Aleutian islands are also washed by the Sea of Kamtschatka, or Northern ocean. "It is not the intention of Russia to

impede the navigation of the Pacific ocean. She would be satisfied with causing to be recognized, as well as understood and placed beyond all manner of doubt, the principle that beyond [south of] 59 deg 30 min no foreign vessel can approach her coasts and her islands, nor fish or hunt within the distance of two marine leaves. This will tance of two marine leagues. This wil not prevent the reception of foreign vessels which have been damaged or beaten by storm."
Salisbury Lays Down the Law.

In his letter of Aug. 2, 1890, Lord Salisbury aptly says: A claim of jurisdiction over the open sea, which is not in accordance with the recognized principles of international law or usage, may, of course, be asserted by force, but cannot be said to have any legal validity as against vessels of other countries, except in so fer as it is positively admitted by con-

But, it may be observed in this con-As a result of the extensive sealing operations above described, and which were mostly carried on by citizens of England and the United States, the surply of fur seals in the South seas had become practically exhausted by the year 1830.

In the presence of these facts it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the British sealers did not commence "takin' notice" of the great rookeries in Behring sea until after the year of exclusive jurisdiction in Behring sea until after the year of the great rookeries in the seal of the great rookeries in Behring sea until after the year of the great rookeries in Behring sea until after the year of the great rookeries in Behring sea until after the year of the great rookeries in Behring sea until after the year of the great rookeries in Behring sea until after the year of the great rookeries in Behring sea until after the year of the great rookeries in Behring sea until after the year of the great rookeries in the great rookeries in Behring sea until after the year of the great rookeries in great rookeries in Behring sea until after the year of the great rookeries in great rookeries i

It thus appears that Russia exercised exclusive jurisdiction in Behring sea up to the year 1867, and that the said right

our Lord 1867.

The Ukase of 1821.

In September, 1821, the emperor of Russia issued the celebrated ukase, of which the following is material to the question of the rights of the United States and England. In another article will be recited the details of the sale of that jurisdiction to the United States in Behring sea:

Sec 1. The transaction of commerce and the pursuit of whaling and fishing, or any other industry, on the islands, in the harbors and inlets, and in general, all along the northwestern coast of America from Behring straits to the fifty-first parallel of northern latitude, and likewise on the Aleutian islands, and along the castern coast of Siberia, and to the Kuriie islands, that is, from Behring straits to the southern promontory of the island of Urup, namely, as far south as latitude 45 deg 50 min. north, are exclusively reserved to the subjects of the Russian Empire.

Sec 2. Accordingly, no foreign vessel shall be allowed either to put to shore at any of the coasts and islands under Russian dominion, as specified in the preceding section, or even to approach the same to within a distance of less than 100 Italiam miles. Any vessel contravening this proposition shall be subject to confiscation, with her whole cargo.

Now, to the ukase of 1799 and the proceedings maintained under it the

Now, to the ukase of 1799 and the bility which we seem to be extremely Now, to the ukase of 1799 and the proceedings maintained under it the powers made no objection. But they did object most vigorously to this one. The cause was the following new and district features:

USE TUTT'S HAIR DYE; a perfect imitation of nature; impossible to detect it. Price, \$1.00.

In the ukase of 1799 and the proceedings maintained under it the powers made no objection. But they did object most vigorously to this one. The cause was the following new and district features:

(1.) The territorial jurisdiction of the maritime nations of the world? To what extent are the rights of the United States jeopardized as against those nations by confining the discussion to one of them?

W. A. Jones.

Society's Caperings Caught and Chronicled in Short Paragraphs.

Lent's Arrival Has Entirely Shut Out the More Pretentious Events.

But the Informal Reception and Dancing Party Still Linger.

But for These Last Week Would Have Been Insufferably Dull.

There were only a few social happen ings in Minneapolis during the past week. It was the first week of Lent, and as usual, was noticeably quiet. There are only a few events on the sccial calendar for this week.

There are still many well known so ciety people out of town, most of whom will not return until after Easter.

RESUME OF THE WEEK.

Friday eyening, March 4, a "book" entertainment was given at Stanley hall by the class of '03 and '94. Miss Evers, the principal, and Miss Allen, assisted by the officers of the classes, Misses Blanche Todd and Mary Hooker, of '03 and '04, and Misses Eva Hazzard and Evelyn Douglas, of '05, Misses May Lewellyan and Glenn Stokes, of the special class, received the guests. Du ing the evening addresses were made and papers read by Rev. G. H. Wells, of Plymouth church; Rev. H. M. Simmons, of the First Unitarian; Rev. Mr. Webster. D. L. Kiehle, state superintendent of public instruction, and J. F. R. Foss, Miss Emma Merrill's vocal selections, and H. E. Zoch's piano numbers were pleasing features of the entertainment. The pastor's reception, given under the auspices of the ladies of Plymouth Congregational church, was held Tuesday from 4 to 6 o'clock at the home of Mrs. George S. Barnes, 406 Ninth street south. The receiving party consisted of Rev. G. H. Wells, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. George L. Bradley, Mrs. Cyrus Wells and Mrs. Ralph L. Jones. About 400 ladies attended. Pleasing diversions of the reception were the violin solos by Miss Marie Paige, and vocal solos by Miss Jenule Beales.

The Sisters of Peace, a society composed

Reception were the violin solos by Miss Marie Paige, and vocal solos by Miss Jennie Beales.

The Sisters of Peace, a society composed of orthodox Hebrew ladies of the city, gave a charity masquerade ball. Thursday evening at Masonic Temple. At 9:30 the grand march was announced, after which followed a programme of twelve numbers. Many of the costumes were rather striking. The first prize—a lady's gold watch—was given to Miss Charlotte Seamo, and the second one—a lady's gold chain and locket—was awarded to Miss Sinai. The gentleman's prize—a gold ring—was captured by A. Gruenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hosford, of 3116 Portiand avenue, gave a very pleasant 'cineh' party to about twenty of their friends Tuesday evening. Dainty refreshments were served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Hoit, Mr. and Mrs. Hoit, Mr. and Mrs. Hont, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Crost, Mrs. Springer, Mrs. Stone, Mr. Simpson and Mr. and Mrs. Delmer, of St. Paul.

The attendance at the meeting of the Loyal Legion, held Tuesday evening at the Guaranty Loan restaurant, was largely attended, the event proving one of the most interesting the legion has held in the Twin Cities. Chief Justice Glifillan, of St. Paul, presided. Several new members were admitted at the business session just before the banquet.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Fritz, 912 Twelfth avenue southeast, was Tuesday evening the seene of a very pleasant surprise party to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of their marriage. Refreshments were served to about sixty, and the evening was delightfully spent with music and dancing.

"Our" euchre club was entertained Satur-decenters Mersh & bus each of Satur-decenters Mersh & bus entertained Satur-decenters Mersh & bus

was delightfully spent with music and dancing.

"Our" euchre club was entertained Saturday evening, March 5, by Dr. and Mrs. Kelly. The prize winners were Mr. Lovejoy, Mr. Reed, Mr. Byron, Mrs. Eells, Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Kelley. Lieut. and Mrs. Morgan will entertain the club next Saturday evening at their home on North Seventeenth street.

Miss Grace McKaig was pleasantly surprised Saturday evening, March 5, at 1818 Ninth avenue south. The choir of Franklin avenue M. E. church had been invited to spend the evening, but, instead of coming alone, brought with them nearly 100 of the young people of the church.

Monday evening the ladies of the Cotillion club entertained at Mahtowah hail, the event proving one of the most pleasant of the social season. So delighted were all present that, upon consultation, the gentlemen decided to do the honors upon the following Monday evening.

The Maineites held their monthly meeting at Flander's hall Tuesday evening, about 200 being present. After enjoying a basket supper, a programme of music, recitations and speeches was enjoyed. The next meeting

per, a programme of music, recitations and speeches was enjoyed. The next meeting has been set for the second Tuesday in April. The Fortnightly club held its first social supper of the season at the Holmes Friday evening. After doing full justice to the many good things set before them those present were greatly interested by the speeches made on the topic, "Progress."

on the topic, "Progress." he epeches made
Frank Sherman and wife were pleasantly
surprised by a number of their friends, about
thirty-five in all, Monday evening. Adjournment was taken to Century hall, where dancing was indulged in up to an early hour.
Last evening Lodge "Thorvaldsen," No.
45. of the Danish Brotherhood, met at Dania
hall for the purpose of dedicating the banner recently, presented to it by the Danish
ladies.

Mrs. George Rose and Mrs. Arthur Merriman gave a cuchre party Thursday afternoon at the home of the latter, 729 Tenth avenue southeast. Ten tables were occupied.

'The Minneapolis Dancing club held a social and ball at Century Music hall last evening. The benefit ball given the first of the week proved a financial success.

Mrs. George M. Brush gave a delightful birthday party, in honor of her husband, at the family residence, 817 Fourth avenue south, Thursday evening.

The guests at Hotel Waverly put aside their

south, Thursday evening.

The guests at Hotel Waverly put aside their good garments Monday evening and enjoyed an old-fashioned candy pull. About seventy-five persons participated.

Mrs. A. J. Blethen's second drive whist party, given Friday evening, was among the pleasant events of last week. Forty guests were present.

Mrs. John F. Wilcox, 524 Sixth street southeast, entertained some fifty friends southeast, entertained some fifty friends with progressive euchre Friday night of last

week.

A. M. Keith and wife gave an enjoyable party to fifty intimate friends, Wednesday evening, at their home, 2206 First avenue south.

Carl Larson and wife, 1810 Fifth street south, were pleasantly surprised Monday evening by a number of friends.

The "Arrapahoes," to the number of about seventy, danced in the dining room of Hotel Berkeley, Monday evening.

Mrs. D. A. Allen entertained friends at a pleasant party Thursday evening at 41 Eleventh street south.

A. M. Keith entertained a number of young A. M. Keithentertained a number of young people with progressive six-handed euchre Wednesday. The city ticket and passenger agents held

Mrs. M. B. Koon entertained twelve friends at dinner Thursday night.

their annual tanquet Tuesday evening at the

COMING EVENTS.

Among the events on the social calendar for this week is a banquet and ball to be given by Elmer Foster, the base ball player, at Minnehaha hall. Invitations have feen issued to some fitty couple, and it will be a very swell affair, and no doubt will eclipse any similar event ever given at the Falls. The ball room is to be handsomely decorated. Mr. Miller, the caterer, will have charge of the banquet hall, and a twelve-course meal, with wines, will be served at midnight. Arrangements have been made to have an electric car at the Falls at the close of the ball. "Comrades" have issued invitations for a dance to be given next Thursday evening, St. Patrick's day, at Dahl's hall, corner Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue south. A reception will precede the ball. The grandmarch will be called promptly at 9 o'clock and carriages may be called at 2 o'clock. The business men's union will hold the first of a series of lunches Monday evening at the Guaranty Loan restaurant. About 230 invitations have been issued. No official programme has been prepared, but matters of local importance will be informally discussed.

The eighth annual ball of the Minneapolis

cussed.

The eighth annual ball of the Minneapolis branch, No. 13, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, will occur at Harmonia hall, Monday evening, April 18.

The North Side Dancing club has issued invitations for a "Cheese Cioti" leap year party to be given next Thursday evening at the hall at Dupont and Twentieth avenues

north.

The Silver Gray club will give a ball at Eighth Ward Relief hall the evening of Thursday, March 17, for the benefit of the Third Universalist Ladies' Aid society.

A social hop will be given by the Modern Woodmen Pleasure Club, Anchor Camp No. 879, on Thursday evening, March 17, at Forester's hall, 220 Second avenue south.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Q. Spencer, at 1021 First avenue west, will celebrate their china wedding on Monday evening next, by a reception to friends, from 8 to 11 o clock.

On Wednesday evening, March 16, a party

On Wednesday evening, March 16, a party will be given by Mrs. George II. Jacobs, as-sisted by the gentlemen of 111 Seventh street south.

south.

Tuesday evening, March 15, at 714 Masonic temple, will be an adjourned meeting of the Scoop party intended for last Thursday.

The Swedish Unitarian society is arranging for a concert and social to be given about March 25, at Labor Temple.

Hennepin Council, No. 1234, Royal Arcanum, will entertain their friends Friday evening at Kistler's hall.

evening at Kistler's nall.

The St. Valentine club will give a grand prize masquerade ball at Plummer Post hall next Tuesday evening.

Lake Review Scoop club will meet with Miss Hattie Berry, 3112 Pleasant avenue, Monday evening, March 21.

The Bon Ton Juniors will dance at Mahtowah hall next Thursday evening.

NUPTIAL KNOTS.

Miss Ida M. Lane and Eugene M. Pike were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. S. M. Finch, 25 Highland avenue. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. G. H. Wells, of the Plymouth Congregational church, was witnessed by about twenty-five relatives and friends. The arrangements were quite simple and unostentatious. There were some floral decorations. Dorsett served a wedding repast after the ceremony. The gifts were quite numerous, useful and handsome. The young couple go to housekeeping at 406 Ninth street south, where they will be at home to friends Mondays.

Miss Lizzie Erhardt and Eugene W. Nae Miss Lizzle Ernardt and Eugene w. Nac-gele were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother. Mrs. Catherine Erhardt, corner of Excelsior avenue and West Thirty-second street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. Ferner, of St. Louis Park, being witnessed by relatives and friends.

friends.

Miss Alma O. Sanden and John F. Hansen were married Thursday evening at Augustana church in the presence of a few friends and relatives. A reception followed at 112 Washington avenue south. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen are now at home to their friends at 509 Eleventh avenue south.

Lenita Bisset and Willard A. Campbell were married Saturday evening, March 5, at the home of the bride's parents, 1407 Franklin avenue, Rev. J. B. Hingley officiating. Relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony.

Will T. Boutell and bride, nee Gibbs, of Waltham, Mass., will be at home to their friends after April 2, at 1019 First avenue north. They arrived in the city Friday of last week.

last week. Miss Carrie R. Topping, of this city, and F. P. Dodson, of Chicago, were married Tuesday, in the presence of a few friends, by Rev. Charles A. Reese.

GOING AND COMING. Wyman Elliott, who came to Minneapolis from Maine in 1851, starts with his wife and family Monday for Santa Monica. Cal., where they will make their future home. Last south and Fourteenth street.

"Pope" Gooding, who is now located a Olympia, Wash., was in town a few days thin the street of the

week, departing yesterday with his famil He says he is well satisfied with Olympi and that fortune is smiling on him. Miss Minnie L. Armstrong starts for the south this week, where she will remain some ime. Saturday evening she gave a farewell eception, in which a number of her friends

Rev. M. D. Shutter spent part of the week at Galesburg, Ill., where he lectured before the students of Lombard university, delivering nine lectures in three days.

Ald. J. C. Haynes started last night on a business trip to Seattle and Tacoma, Wash. On his way back he will take in some other points of interest.

On his way back he will take in some other points of interest.

Miss Lillian Kinney starts next week on a six weeks' trip to New Mexico and Colorado. She will visit friends and relatives.

S. T. Kimbail, of Faulkton, S. D., one of the Dakota pioneers, is in the city, the guest of friends and relatives.

Lonis K. Hull is at home after an extended trip to Cuba, Central A merica and Mexico.

P. B. Rogers, of Fond du Lac, has been a guest of friends in the city.

A. M. Petri and daughter, Clara, have re-A. M. Petri and daughter, Clara, have re-urned from the East. Mrs. S. B. Clyde and daughter are on a Vestern trip. Senatoa S. P. Brown has been stopping in

G. L. Hilt and family have returned from C. H. Wheeler and family are in New York J. A. Starke and wife are at Jacksonville

Mrs. J. R. Moore is in St. Augustine, Fla. Wit of Wags.

of yours on the tramp who called the other night."

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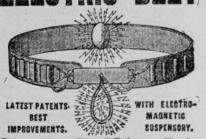
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