IRELAND'S BELOVED SAINT

BIRTHPLACE OF IRELAND'S SAINT

Has Been Ascribed to Scotland Among Other Countries—His Labors in the Emerald Isle.

ST. PATRICK, the shamrock and Ireland are hard to disassociate, whether the one or another comes first in mind. It is a common story, of course, as to the use that the saint put the shamrock when converting some Gaelic chieftains, how they stood by the roadside, with the emerald fields of Ireland spreading out on either side, and the missionary stooped, plucked a shamrock and held it up before the scoffer, as typifying the Holy Trinity. It is also commonly told that St. Patrick was offered his mission to the isle by the pope, and that he was of French or Genoese extraction.

In a somewhat lengthy biography an authority recognized as first announces that after much investigation, research and travel, he is certain St. Patrick was a native of Scotland, a bit of a city called Kilpatrick disputing with another bit of a city called Dumbarton for the honor of being his birthplace. The exact year is not debated upon, though a popular writer on modern customs avers 386 to be correct. That St. Patrick's mother was Gaelic seems to be generally accredited. "Doubt of his purely Gaelic parentage is increased by the fact that he is said to have been obliged to acquire the Gaelic language," says another authority. His father, he states in his confessions, was a farmer and a deacon of the church, and his grandfather was a priest, all clergy being allowed to marry at that time.

The Isle of Man was one scene of the saint's labors, as was also the western part of Scotland, so that the Scottish theory of his native place may not be simply a theory and no more. Yet it was not until he was forty-five years old that he was enabled to escape slavery, which he had been driven into at the age of sixteen, along with several thousand others, who were caught and herded together by Irish pirates and taken into the wilds of northern Ireland. And it was not until nearly twenty years after this abduction that he was able to return from the continent, whither he had fled for freedom. That he landed in France after escaping Britain is definitely known; except that he is found a few years later down in Rome, little is known of how or where he acquired the necessary learning to take the gospel back to the north country. Zeal, perhaps, and simple faith, and not a little confidence in the inspiration he believed his, served greater purposes than the law of litanies and the finesse of dogma.

In any event, after he had accompanied Sts. Lupus and Germanus into the British isles, "to preach against the growing Pelagian heresy," and had retired again to the continent, Germanus induced him to go into the presence of the pontiff and ask for a regular mission to his old home.

Celestine was head of the Roman church in that period, and he had sent only the deacon, Palladius, and twelve assistants into Ireland during the reign, so he granted the request of the zealot who had been named Succat, but now assumed the name of Patricius or Patrick. Patrick was given a group of attendants and made haste to the old familiar fields of his youth.

Having crossed the channel and come upon the River Dea, he decided to go ashore there, near Stranford lough, and remain for a time. The fishermen idling along the banks refused the entreaty for enough fish to sustain the small company for a few hours, and the missionary, in righteous wrath, cursed the river, whence no more fish were ever taken, says a legend, and turned and took his men northward without further parley.

St. Patrick, quite wisely, had ever tried to reach first the ear of the chief or the best reputed man in a community, and found it so prudent a plan that he never veered from it, but this time, back in the old paths of his serfdom, he had not counted on any evangelistic fame of his having reached the master's ears, nor known that Milcho was profoundly superstitious and cowardly.

Milcho, upon the arrival of the ex-slave in the vicinity, had departed, simply run away, and burned all his houses and sheds behind him. None of his neighbors knew where the frightened fellow had gone. There is one report that the two men got together later and Milcho was converted, but this is not substantiated.

Palladius of Rome had failed in his work in Ireland. He had died in despair among the Picts. And St. Patrick, armed with his commission from the Vatican, had been consecrated by the bishop of Milan soon afterward. So, bearing the red-sealed papers of the Roman pontiff, and having gained discretion in his experience as a serf and a measure of general knowledge in the years immediately following, Patricius, the evangelist, who was to become the most loved saint of the Emerald isle, was well equipped for the life of a zealot when he came to the north country once more. He seemed never to have failed, good sense as well as the spirit of a religioso standing him in hand.

"Ireland, as then divided, consisted of four kingdoms, corresponding to the present provinces, and one central kingdom, the present county of Meath and contiguous territory. Here was Tara, the seat of the federal king, Ard-Righ. St. Patrick's conduct before the pagans of the district won over the ruler, he was baptized in the River Boyne, and Christianity was established in the center of the four kingdoms, with Armagh as the seat of the metropolitan see," says a writer.

The saint died at Saul, when a very old man—some say more than one hundred years of age. Saul is in northern Ireland, near the abbey of Downpatrick, and there he was buried, a huge, flat stone marking the spot and acting as mecca for all Ireland to this day. Three hundred and sixty-five churches were founded by St. Patrick, and by the side of each a school was instituted. Two colleges held him as their father and teacher. And the first archiepiscopal see, in Armagh, was established through his efforts.

HARD LUCK INDEED

"My, what a grumpy face!"

"Huh! You'd be grumpy, too, if your name was Patsy Sarsfield Maginnis an' yet had to go to school on de seventeenth of March."

THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

A BRIEF RECORD OF PASSING EVENTS IN THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR

Russians drive wedge between fleeing Turkish armies, Bagdad's fall reported imminent.

London is uneasy over reports that a great German battle fleet is maneuvering in the North Sea.

Germany has formally declared war on Portugal, which becomes the thirteenth nation to enter the conflict.

Twelve persons were killed and thirty-three injured in a raid by Zeppelins over the northeast coast of England.

German official reports announce the capture of Fort Vaux, but later reports from Paris contradict this statement.

The French after setting back the Germans driving on the front west of the Meuse, have occupied the heights of Cote de l'Ole.

Russian warships are making headway in the Black Sea. A large section of the coast line is now under the domination of the czar.

French make further progress at Verdun, regaining ground in Corbeaux wood and reporting repulse of German attacks along the front from Douaumont to Vaux.

A. J. Balfour replied to the charges made by Winston Churchill that the British navy is not as strong as it should be. Mr. Balfour asserted that England was never better prepared for war on the sea.

Although the report persists that a German battle fleet of at least twenty dreadnoughts is in the North sea, there was nothing up to Wednesday to indicate they are seeking the British fleet or are bent on battle.

Germany in a note to the United States has admitted that the stand taken by the United States on under sea warfare is just. Berlin says it was forced into action by England. The kaiser offers to abide by the old war rules if England will do the same.

The activity of Russian torpedo boats in the Black Sea against coast towns east of Trebizond is continuing with success. According to recent dispatches from Sebastopol, the Turkish coast defenses are crumbling before the intensity of the Russian bombardment.

WESTERN

The Quaker Oil Company at Pittsburg, Pa., declared a dividend of $1.60 a share, which have a par value of $25 a share.

One man was killed and another seriously injured in an explosion of nitroglycerin several miles from Tulsa, Okla., which shattered scores of windows in Tulsa and rocked many buildings.

Heavy losses of hogs, cattle, horses and sheep by farmers in the low lands of the James and Missouri rivers, near Yankton, S. D., are reported by Yankton rescue parties who patrolled the flooded area in boats.

To shift the meeting of the Western Governors' Conference from Butte, Mont., to Salt Lake City, and to hold it a day in advance of the opening of the National Governor's Conference, which will be held at Salt Lake late in June, is a proposal being made to the Western executive by Governor Lister of Washington, president of the Western Conference, through Governor Withycombe of Oregon, its secretary.

WASHINGTON

"Our army has crossed the border to get Villa," Secretary Lansing tells Carranza.

State department agents have information that Felix Diaz, the Mexican revolutionary leader, is hiding in New Orleans, and upon their information they are satisfied that he has not landed in Mexico with an armed expedition, as has been reported.

Three dreadnoughts and four battle cruises added to the American fleet, built and authorized, would make it the equal in fighting strength of the present German fleet, Admiral Fletcher, commander of the Atlantic fleet, declared before the House naval committee.

FOREIGN

Jean Mounet Sully, the celebrated French tragedian, is dead in Paris. He was 75 years old.

More than 3,000 men drowned when French auxiliary cruiser Provence II was sunk in Mediterranean.

Charles Respa was convicted of dynamiting Canadian buildings by a jury at Sandwich, Ont., and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The crusade against the spreading of false news begun by Louis J. Malvy, minister of the interior, has resulted in the arrest of 200 persons in Paris and the department of the Seine.

An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegram company reports rumors of the death of Ever Pasha, Turkish minister of war, but all efforts to confirm or refute them have proved unavailing.

A marriage is being arranged between Prince Boris, eldest son of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and heir to the throne, and a princess of the house of Hapsburg, according to the Berlin Journal des Balkans.

The Russians found only sixteen Armenians alive in Erzerum out of the usual Armenian population of 40,000, according to information received in Petrograd and forwarded by Reuter's correspondent in the Russian capital.

Disturbances over the food situation which began with a strike of the Madrid bakers, have developed into a general strike, in consequence of which retail business has been suspended while rioting of a serious nature has developed.

About 445 passengers and crew of the Spanish steamer Principe de Asturias are missing and believed lost, following the wrecking of the steamer on a rock en route to Buenos Aires from Barcelona, according to a Lloyd dispatch from Santos.

The German cruiser Moewe, which, according to rumors a few days ago, was captured by the British, arrived in a German port, according to an official announcement made at Berlin. She had on board 199 prisoners and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars.

A new type of "leatherless shoe" is being widely advertised in the German newspapers. The uppers are made of gray or black waterproof linen sailcloth, while the soles are built of thin layers of wood glued together with waterproof glue.

SPORTING NEWS

At Chicago Battling Nelson, former lightweight champion pugilist, was granted a divorce from Fay King.

Harry Kane announces that he has received his contract as umpire with the Western League for the 1916 season.

Louisiana of Philadelphia won a decision in fifteen rounds over Benny Chavez of Denver in a last round rally at Kansas City.

Four towns have already signed articles to support a league baseball team this year. The towns are Cheyenne, Greeley, Fort Collins and Loveland.

W. J. "Billy" Kenworthy, former star infielder of the Bears and last season with the now defunct Kaysee Federal League outfit, has closed a deal to play with the Oakland club of the Coast League.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Association, including 500 New York ministers, may protest to Governor Whitman against the holding of the Willard-Moran fight in Madison Square garden in New York on March 25.

Chicago sportsmen have a new variety of contest to arouse their interest—alligator racing. The sport was introduced in the parlors of a Chicago hotel by Dr. E. R. Lewis of Dubuque, Iowa, who has just returned from a Florida hunting trip.

The world's record time for a 600-yard run, established by Tom Halpin in 1914, was bettered for the second time in two weeks in New York when Dave Caldwell of the Boston A. A. defeated Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania by one foot in 1 minute and 12 1-5 seconds.

GENERAL

Eight hundred Mexican bandits passed Mimbres, N. M., the first station west of Columbus, and were headed west toward Hatchita, N. M., according to Douglas, Ariz., advices.

Raids of Mexicans on American towns along the border have been numerous during the last few years, but none of them has equaled the massacre at Columbus, N. M., in scope or daring.

The town of Columbus, N. Mex., is partly in ruins and at least sixteen United States citizens are dead, following a murderous raid over the border early Thursday morning by Pancho Villa at the head of 1,000 of his Mexican bandits. The Mexicans paid dearly for their raid. Pablo Lopez, Villa's chief lieutenant, was killed and scores of the outlaws fell under the fire of the United States soldiers and citizens.

Youthful Financier.

My five-year-old nephew told me one day that he had no place to keep his money, so I bought him a small dime bank, relates a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He was delighted with it. When I kissed him good night he asked me if I would keep it for him. I was somewhat surprised, and asked him why he wanted me to keep it for him, whereupon he said: "Well, auntie, I know you won't take anything out of it and you might put something in it."

Aptly Described.

I overheard two tiny youngsters telling each other their mothers had company. After stating just who the visitors were at each home, one little fellow said: "Aw, yours ain't company—just a bunch of relations."—Exchange.

How He Is Judged.

A man who confesses that he went fishing and didn't catch anything doesn't get credit for being truthful. He merely lacks imagination.

HOG SHOULD BE MOST PROFITABLE ANIMAL

Healthy Sow and Litter.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The low prices received for hogs during the past year have been discouraging to some of the hog raisers of the country. The hog should be a paying animal. He requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, makes greater gains on 100 pounds of concentrates, reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers, and returns the money faster than any other farm animal. The fact remains, however, that prices paid for hogs are low and discouraging. In spite of these prices the animal that possesses the above advantages can still lift mortgages for his owner if the latter will study and apply some of the fundamental principles underlying the business.

To begin with, the best can be made of a poor market by having the hogs ready at the time when they are most wanted by that market. This normally occurs during the spring and again during early fall. The September and October market is usually the highest. How can the farmer take advantage of these facts to the greatest degree? In the first place, the hog wanted by the market usually runs between 175 and 225 pounds. Fortunately this is the most economical weight at which to dispose of the hog. Up to this point his gains are made very cheaply. Beyond 200 pounds it is doubtful if under general conditions feeding can be made a profitable business. The hog, if properly fed, can readily be put upon the market at 200 pounds in six or seven months. Therefore have the pigs for the September market dropped in the latter part of February or during March. This will require that the breeding of the sows begin about the latter part of October or November first, continuing, if necessary, during the first week in December. The pigs for the April market should be dropped in early September. These pigs can then be weaned before the November breeding season starts. To have the pigs dropped in September it will be necessary to breed the sows during May or early June. Under certain conditions it may be impossible to bring hogs to the 200-pound mark at six months; however, a great effort should be made to attain this goal, as time means money, and the longer hogs are held the greater will be the labor and overhead charges. The cost of feed for maintenance also will be increased.

Breeding, Farrowing, Weaning.

On the average farm there should be radical improvement in breeding and the care of details during farrowing, weaning, etc. There are many complaints throughout the country either of small litters or else a great mortality in pigs. By keeping the production records of sows and selecting from those that produce and raise large average litters a breeder can raise to its most efficient point the size of his litters. This probably runs between seven and eight to the litter. The hog raiser can prevent losses, other than those caused by disease, by providing proper shelter for the sow at farrowing time. In the South this shelter can be constructed very cheaply, and even in the North it can be provided in most cases at a moderate cost. The farmer should always be present at farrowing time, but should not interfere with the sow unless necessity calls for his assistance. The raiser should always cultivate the confidence of his animals by quiet and humane handling; this care and attention in times of necessity will pay big returns. The pigs upon arrival should be rubbed dry with a gunny sack and quietly removed to a place of safety. For this purpose it is well to provide a covered basket or hamper containing gunny sacks. In cold, damp weather it may be well to warm a brick, wrap it in a gunny sack, and place it in the basket to warm up the new arrivals. If the sow is very long in farrowing, it may be well after two or three hours to place the little pigs carefully and quietly where they can get some nourishment and then replace them in the basket until the mother is through.

For 12 hours before farrowing and for 24 hours afterwards the sow should have no feed. During this period all the fresh, clean water that she may desire should be accessible. The water should have the chill taken off. The first feed after farrowing should be very light, preferably a bran mash. The best indicator of the amount of feed necessary for a sow and her pigs is her condition and the condition of the youngsters themselves. The sow should receive enough to keep her and her pigs in a fair condition (not bony), and yet she should not be overfed. Overfeeding of the sow often causes scours in the pigs.

The pigs should be weaned at six or eight weeks of age. By this time they should be eating readily and should be continued for two or three weeks on the same mixture that their mother was receiving, after which the feed can be changed gradually to a growing, fattening ration if the pigs are intended for market. The addition of a little sweet skim milk to their ration at weaning time is especially helpful to young pigs. Castrating should be done a week or ten days before weaning. Spaying does not pay.

Feeding.

The best information on the feeds available in the farmers' locality can be readily and accurately given by the state experiment station. Pigs make the best use of concentrates. These can be fed in a self-feeder and can be supplemented by various slaughter-house, bakery, or table by-products, etc. A by-product to be economical should be fairly concentrated, should be moderate in price per 100 pounds of nutrients, and should be fresh and free from taint. During the winter, leguminous hays fed in addition to the concentrate help reduce the cost of production. In the summer, pasture crops such as rape, alfalfa, bur clover, crimson clover, rye, etc., make very economical and efficient supplements for hog feeding. In practically every farming district in the United States cheap and efficient forage and grain crops are available for hog production. These should be diligently studied by the farmer, with the aid of the state and federal forces, and used in the most profitable manner.

The self-feeder is greatly reducing the labor cost in hog production, and the principles governing its use should become a part of every hog grower's equipment. It is especially useful in feeding, growing, fattening stock, which is the largest part of hog production on most farms.

Diseases and Parasites.

The prevention and cure of disease are always more readily accomplished where cleanliness and sunshine prevail. Probably the commonest and worst troubles of hogs are hog cholera, internal parasites, and lice. The farmer should make a thorough study of the methods of preventing and treating these troubles. This study should be made by consulting state and federal authorities, who will gladly give information on the subject.

Pigs With Strong Constitutions.

If the hogs are already wormy, turpentine can be given in the slop each morning for three mornings at the rate of one teaspoonful for each 80 pounds of live weight. Turpentine, however, is not very efficacious, and is liable to injure the kidneys.

Santonin, which was formerly widely used as a remedy for worms in hogs, is practically unobtainable at the present time owing to foreign trade conditions. The following treatment has been found to be very effective in experiments by the department: Withhold all feed and water for 24 hours, then give each pig a tablespoonful of castor oil to which has been added oil of American wormseed as follows:

Small pigs 2 to 3 months old, drops	32
Pigs weighing 50 to 100 pounds, drops	50-100
Larger pigs, teaspoonful	1

Each pig should be dosed separately if the best results are to be obtained.

The tablet form of this old reliable remedy makes it possible for you to check any illness at the very onset. It is a safeguard against coughs, colds and other catarrhal conditions, no matter what symptoms are manifest. Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous membrane that lines the breathing apparatus and the digestive apparatus. PERUNA relieves catarrh. In tablet form it is

EVER-READY-TO-TAKE

Its prompt action makes it invaluable for men and women exposed to sudden changes in the weather or compelled to be out in slush and rain.

It will also be found most satisfactory as a tonic following an attack of illness.

CARRY A BOX

wherever you go. Travelers and others compelled to take long drives in the cold and anyone whose occupation subjects him to the danger of sudden colds may use it as a preventive with the assurance that the tablets made are from the same formulary as the liquid medicine with its 44 years of success before the American Public.

The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CAUSE FOR REAL REGRET

Mistreated Father Thought He Saw How the Situation Might Have Been Different.

They were traveling peacefully home in their lumbering market cart, when from the shadowy hedge there leapt two unkempt forms. No time was wasted in useless talking. In a businesslike manner they rifled the pockets of Farmer Jones and his daughter, turned them out of the cart, and drove off in it themselves.

"Dear, oh, dear!" wailed the poor old man, "here's a nice to-day! Horse and cart and money all gone!"

"Not the money, father," broke in the daughter. "I had the purse in my mouth."

"In your mouth, lass?" replied the old man, feebly. "Good for you! But what a pity your mother wasn't there, then we might have saved the horse and cart!"

STRAIN ON THE IMAGINATION

Company Was Willing to Believe a Lot, but Longbow's Stay Was Too Much for Them.

Mr. Stretcher—Yes, it's cold, but nothing like what it was at Christmas three years ago, when the steam from the engines froze hard and fell on the line in sheets.

Mr. Cuffer—And yet that wasn't so cold as in '87, when it froze the electricity in the telephone wires, and when the thaw came all the machines were talking as hard as they could for upwards of five hours.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Longbow, "the coldest year that I can remember was in the Christmas week in '84, when the very policemen had to run to keep themselves warm."

But that was too much, and with silent looks of indignation the other two left to his own reflections the man who treated the truth so slightly.

THE FIRST TASTE
Learned to Drink Coffee When a Boy.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving them coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. And so I contracted the coffee habit early.

"I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having had coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.