

His Grandmother's Ring

By SARAH BAXTER

Jim Atwater was one of those lovable men who allow their hearts to run away with their heads. He inherited a fortune, but so many of his friends needed it that by the time they got through borrowing there was nothing left for Jim. However, his credit was good, which enabled him to continue to dress well and be able to send flowers to his sweethearts. But after his bills had run a long while without being paid no more credit was given him. Then there was a gradual dropping off of friends, both men and women, till Jim found himself out in the cold.

The Prodigal's Return

By EUNICE BLAKE

John Perkins lived alone with his daughter Mildred. He was an old man, and she took care of him. He was blind and partly deaf. His son Jack had gone away to sea ten years before and had never returned. Whether he did not care to return or whether he had been lost at sea or killed in a fight or died in some foreign hospital was not known. His father believed he was living and would return to him.

The Shamrock

By GRACE M'KINSTRY

THERE are shamrocks made of paper, there are shamrocks made of cotton, and Irishmen who wear them show that Ireland's not forgotten. But I've a real green shamrock that was sent me by my Mary.

AND so St. Patrick's day, when we the shamrock leaves are wearing. Though dark the day may chance to be, we never will be caring.

ST. PATRICK said the shamrock was indeed an emblem holy; It showed so well the "three in one" to simple minds and lowly.

Named For St. Patrick. According to official records, every city in the United States having more than 75,000 population now boasts of a church named after the patron saint of Ireland.

Snakes In Ireland

Inquisitive Man Wanted to Test Truth of St. Patrick Legend.

IN 1831 Mr. James Cleland, an Irish gentleman, being curious to ascertain whether or not the climate of Ireland was naturally destructive to the serpent tribe, according to the legends related of St. Patrick, purchased half a dozen of the common harmless English snakes in Covent Garden market and took them to Ireland and turned them out in his garden at Rath-Gael in the county of Louth. A week afterward one of them was killed at Millicross, about three miles distant. The persons into whose hands this strange monster fell had not the slightest suspicion that it was a snake, but, considering it a venomous kind of eel, they took it to Dr. J. L. Drummond, a celebrated Irish naturalist, who at once said the animal was a reptile and not a fish. The idea of a "sea living serpent" having been killed within a short distance of the very burial place of St. Patrick caused an extraordinary sensation among the country people.

Stories Told About Good St. Patrick

ALTHOUGH England, Scotland, France and Wales each lays claim to having been the country of St. Patrick's birth, he belongs to the Irish and no one else. For all his good works were accomplished among them, and all his traditions are associated with them. He loved Ireland, and Ireland loved him and still adores everything connected with his name. He has done more for the spiritual uplift of the country than any other one who has ministered spiritually to it, and while there may be many myths and legends associated with him in which he had no part, yet they go to add to the romance and beauty of his character and charm and veneration to his name.

Advancement in the Church. Having already passed seven years in Ireland, where he had become perfectly familiar with its language, its manners, habits and customs, he was, of course, well qualified to become a savior or theologian abroad, which he did and was ordained deacon, priest, and bishop, and then once more by the authority of the pope, he returned to Ireland to preach the gospel to the people he had come to love so well.

Legend of the Shamrock. The shamrock, or small white clover, is almost universally worn in the hat over all Ireland on St. Patrick's day. The popular notion is that when St. Patrick was preaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish he used this plant, bearing three leaves upon one stem, as a symbol or illustration of the great mystery. To suppose, as some absurdly hold, that he used it as an argument would be derogatory to the saint's high reputation for orthodoxy and good sense. But it is certainly a curious coincidence, if nothing more, that the trifolium in Arabic is called "shamrock" and was held secret in Iran as emblematic of the Persian triads. Pliny, too, in his natural history says that serpents are never seen upon trifolium, and it prevails against the stings of snakes and scorpions.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY LUNCHEON MENU. Spinach Soup. Green Peppers Stuffed With Sweetbread. French Fries. Baked Potatoes in the Half Shell. Olives. Pickles. Lettuce and Watercress Salad. French Dressing. Vanilla Ice Cream. (On each slice put a tiny green paper frog.) Cakes Cookies Cut Like Shamrocks.

ST. PATRICK'S NAME

IT is a very notable fact in connection with geographical appellations that the footsteps of St. Patrick can be traced almost from the cradle to his grave by the names of places called after him. Thus, assuming his Scotch origin, he was born in Kilpatrick (the cell or church of Patrick, in Dumbartonshire). He resided for some time at Dalpatrick (the church or division of Patrick, near Lanarkshire, and visited Cruic'badrig (the rock of Patrick, near Inverness). He founded two churches, Kilpatrick at Invergray, in Kirendbright, and Kirkpatrick at Fleming, in Dumfriesshire, and ultimately sailed from Portpatrick, leaving behind him such an odor of sanctity that among the most distinguished families of the Scotch aristocracy Patrick has been a favorite name down to the present day.

ST. PATRICK'S NAME. Arriving in England, he preached in Patterdale. Patrick's date, in Westmorland, and founded the Church of Kilpatrick in Dumfriesshire. He walked over Sarn badrig (Patrick's causeway), which, now covered by the sea, forms a dangerous shoal in Garraon bay, and departing for the continent, sailed from Llanbadrig (the Church of Patrick, in the island of Anglesey). Undertaking his mission to convert the Irish he first landed at Inispatrick (the island of Patrick) and next at Hombpatrick, on the opposite shore of the mainland, in the county of Dublin.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

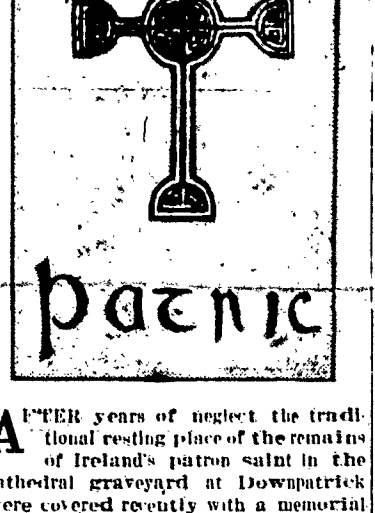
St. Patrick's day again has come To cheer the Irish heart And bring back to the memory Scenes in the good Ould Dart. The sons and daughters of the isle That lies so far away Are all astir and to the saint Their warmest tributes pay.

Each lad has pinned upon his breast That emblem held so dear, The shamrock, famed in tale and song And sign of faith sincere. Each girl has donned her finest gown And plainly keeps in view A shamrock ribbon or a bow That's emerald in hue.

Along the city's thoroughfares The marchers proudly go, With sashes and regalia bright And every face aglow. Broad banners with their golden harps At intervals are seen, And bands are often striking up The "Wearing of the Green."



Where the Remains of Ireland's Patron Saint Are Buried



It is a rough, weather beaten boulder of granite, weighing about seven tons, from the mountain side of Slieve Donard, where it rested at a height of 600 feet. Upon the upper surface of this boulder is incised an Irish cross, faithfully reproduced from one cut on an equally rough, unheaven stone found on the island of Inisclonagh, one of the islands of Lough Ree, where St. Diarmid founded his famous ecclesiastical settlement about the middle of the sixth century. Under the cross the name "Patrick" is cut in Irish characters copied from the earliest known Celtic manuscripts. The simple treatment is considered to be the nearest approach to the form of monument which would have been constructed about the year 493, the supposed date of the saint's death.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT ST. PATRICK.

ST. PATRICK is considered to be one of the most interesting of Irish saints. Several historians attribute the success of St. Patrick in Christianizing Ireland to the fact that he always made it a point first to try to gather the ruling chief into the fold. St. Patrick used to clothe himself in haircloth and sleep on a rock, spending his time in prayer when not engaged in the work of converting Ireland's pagan rulers. When St. Patrick was passing through Glendalough he learned that at Magh Slecht, not far distant, a vast concourse was engaged in offering worship to the chief idol, Crom-Cruich. It was a high pillar of stone, covered with slabs of gold and silver, with a circle of twelve minor idols around it. He proceeded thither and with his crozier smote the idol, which crumbled to dust. A second idol fell to the ground.

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