

## OO＇ 11 モ－SRUモ́．



$\mathrm{Ql}_{5}$ onícleat alr oo rilíse re njor rojiléne
Hà múnそe＊reoo faos fole סoŋn mín mo reójn．
－Ir rújać tjom co ćeol ár ceol ŋa サ－eun









＇S conojn a＇r vejre $\eta \Delta$ ŋa oûpa caojne．

EA raol vo tompeajo 5 eala érry as rmain


＇S ya bejci as rejnim ceojl 50 h－fírol，rájmin．





Éfrol or mo ċeann 七à élnínıbe as reımim；

＇Wí h．āll lyom írl tíbire ar mo cinojo．
Sejnпеoċalo mé a molato ón ir oual oj é











Lejr aŋ ŋらadar Oom！．
＊ти์ŋทre，a necklace．

The following song was written in Philadelphia from the dictation o Mis
Catherine Kerrane，a native of Glennamaddy，Co．Galway．－J J Lyons

## 

Of bear uaral jo h－ós o＇a luat ljom，
Qće čugr mé ruar oĺ̇，ceuo faraor jeur！



Dejbinn real jaŋ ampar ajn mo comajnle réرn，
2⿺尢丶 àolr モájm cajllee＇r ס̇eaman jar 1 cajnt orm，
＇S bejó mo člaŋŋ bocic 1 zul mo бןaj．

Ná cajlj́n $\sigma_{5}$ dear a cupi $\sigma$ cipio，
Seallinuine porra a beurfat buacajll $\delta_{5}$ oા̇





21r $\Delta^{\prime}$ óesimay bajle marajajbe по rrájo aor，aij

Nać ठ－Fuljinn－re maljoean $\delta_{j}$ le breujac
ęč mé bejć peuクca amjo ćearクujbe rクáó；


 bejtio oi b pleurjat le majo；ie coll．


Flúg asur araján 1 reinjm ceofl

Dertead bujoéal beonaci líonza ain borro ann
＇丂ur bean an oroa a bej亡 1 שapalпt olj．
2lċz real a bejé alj ól le zać majjoean ós oear
＇S a bejci o＇a b－posaठ́ buó é mo miay．


OA $m$ bejoeat rin ajam＇r mo ritac $\eta \Delta \dot{c}$ lúppat



Ć்ן
＇S óéaŋfajn！humour aln a＇ 5 －cajlín 65 ．
C\＆JLN OOWN OEAS．
（This is the song to which Messrs．O＇Brien and Loyd refer．）




＇S 50 bajle－aŋ－cēampojll oà m－béjóeáo ré fomajŋク；

Nj’l an lá marjajo o＇s m－béjo ar an bajle reo


$2_{5}$ rjubal ŋa rráرce＇r ćờ cujn mé rujm，












Sin an foláciajn mé apramin le bljatoajn，



## ผǿモथj்e．



 $\Delta \eta$ rád $\Delta \tau$ á řuar．

Oo ré braon ．．．，סeaman braon，ojabal braon；labaptitar
 そa ŋちali mar aŋ j－ceuoŋa．
Oamं；ladaritar an focal ro 1 nr an cualrceape 15 comi пи

conoue oeus थuljeo．
By P．A．Dougher．TO Cucridit？

 Jr jomba capa 1 cara lјот，ir jomba ouple cojr．［jeo．









 Qur rin 50 Connamana rıap amearj $\eta$ a 5 cпoc ápo．
Cuare le bruać loć Cojrib＇r erearma an rljab mór
＇Wuar 50 eeać Zom Oélij，＇r bj fájle alje rómam．










Dí clajnrita ceoft＇r oamira ann＇r polgin neanc zo leon，

port Nuab a＇r beulmullj亏 níor rear mé ann 30 róll，








 M1 $\mathrm{A} \boldsymbol{1}$ ，
［ 50 ₹ólll，

 $2 \eta_{1} \wedge_{15}$ eo．＂









LESSONS IN GELIIC．
The Gaelic Alphabet．

| Irish． | Roman． a | $s$ mind． <br> aw | ris 1 ． <br> II | Roman． m | S ，und． emm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $b$ | b | bay | ग | n | enn |
| ； | c | kay | 0 | c | oh |
| ＇0 | d | dhay | p | p | pay |
| e | e | ay | 1 | r | arr |
| $F$ | f | eff | $r$ | 8 | ess |
| 5 | g | gay | $\tau$ | t | thay |
| 1 | i | ee | U | u | 00 |
| 1 | 1 | ell |  |  |  |

XVI．LESSON．－Continued

## Translation of Exercise 1.

1．O－Fußl arát raon пo onor？ 2.
 ré raor．5．cá fíon oaor；bjoeaty feojl оaоp，ajur blбеaŋn ијrje raop． 6．$\subset \dot{A} \Delta \eta$ olj $\Delta \dot{l} l u j \eta \eta$ 7．bjteann $a \eta$

 moc $\Delta 15$ an 飞eać．10．b－₹ult 飞ú moċ ó baرle？11．Gá ros onc．12．bóeanク aŋभัo frać；cáa $\Delta \eta$ ŋeul ljać；cá à lá oub；cá


 aŋ roċa סearj．18．cà an 飞－rûfl lıat （ $\mathrm{l}_{1} \Delta \dot{\mathrm{t}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\jmath} \circ \mathrm{\mu m}$ ，grey－blue，or purple）． 19. tà an cau oub 20．ça an uajni？ 21 tá ré moć fór．22．cã ay lá fadoa． 23 ir jomba lá aŋnr aŋ ち－cll oraŋn！． 24 ir јеа̄भr beaċa aŋ ouŋŋe．25．cá ré mar bláċ aŋ másj：cá ré mar ceol ir cat̀ é，mar Dejr job．26．má’r maj亡
 Deßr an reaŋ－ráo．

## Lesson XVII．

OBS．$_{\text {BS }}$ 1．－In compound words the first letter of the second part is aspirated should it be aspirable－as claon，incli－ ned，crooked；beart，an act，an exploit form the compound claon－bearc，a de－ ceitful act；so reرll－beapt，a treacher－ ous act；reapc－jrát，dearest love；
 a good person；reay，old；rear－fear， an old man；rear－bear，an old woman． The $b$ ，in beapr；г，in зrát； 0 ，in oul． $\eta e ; ~ f$ ，in rear；；$b$ ，in bear，in the fore－ going examples are aspirated，because
they form the second part of com－ pound words

Except－Words beginning with any of the dental consonants，$\sigma, \tau, r$ ，when the preceding part of the compound ends in $\tau .1, \eta, r, \tau$ ；as âro，high；$\tau 1 \delta-$
 Lord；caol，slender；oub，black；caol－ oub，slender black；$\Delta \eta$ buaciajll caol． ouv，the slender black boy；buaŋ，last－
 long life；buav－raojalac，long－lived． The initial letter in the second part of the compound in these words is not as－ pirated，agreeably to the terms of the exception．

The dentals，$\sigma, \tau, r$ ，do not undergo aspiration，because they are sufficient－ ly clear and musical in ther combina－ tion with other dentals or linguals， $\mathrm{i}, \mathrm{\eta}$ ， and do not require，like the gutturals and palatals，the aid of aspiration，to render them flexible．

Obs． $2-$ In general，then，the dentals $\sigma, \tau, r$ ，tollowing $\tau, \tau, r$ ，or $\tau, \eta$ ，（and sometimes $\mathfrak{n}$ ，）final，or otherwise，are never aspirated．

## VOCABULARY．

anoir，now， a－nish．
 buàcal 1 ll，a boy， carta，a friend， boochuill． kawrah． creać，destruction，prey，kraugh． crom，crooked，bent down，krum． cipam，care；applied in Irish to all 0 － ver whom one has charge，koorum．
 ouıne，a good person；while maic， good，is used out of composition ；as， oufne malt，a good person，dhaw．
Deãち，good is opposed to orce，bad； malt，good，is opposed to olc，bad．
The former are placed before the noun，the latter atter it．
oruim，back，
Fajceać，fretful，
ruacic，cold，coldness，
${ }_{5} 4 \eta$ ，without，
516 jr ，glory，
รાィ̆，knee，
dhruim． fai：hugh． foo－ucth． gon． glow．ir． gloon，

万râd，love， 5 rátinar，loving，graw－war jub，or oju，a day（as both forms take $\eta$ before them，thus，$\eta-\frac{1 u \delta, ~ \eta . ~ o l u, ~ t h e y ~}{\text { a }}$ are pronounced alike，nuv．They are used in the sense of＂to－day，＂only． lust，motion，freedom of the limb in acting，
lhoo eh．
mátajn，mother；the dam of a beast；
 mother，mawhir－mawhir．wor． mjle，a thousand，meeleh． rjoc，frost， shook． rlå̀，safe，healthy，sound；rlàjnce， health；eus．rlån，unwell，slawnteh． rmifuc，mist， rクeacica，snow， cear，heat， тฉนム亏，pity， $\qquad$ smuth． snaughta theass．
throo－ah

## Exerciee 1

## Translate－

1．My sorrow ！2．My destruction I 3．My thousand（times）pitiable．4．My pulse，a d my fair secret love．5．O，pulse of my heart，my friend，my love art thou 1 6．O，partner of my soul it is thou．7．My friend，right，ford，loving， （art）thou not \＆8，I am thy right，fond，loving friend．9．Is your wife，and your son，and the fair，secret love of your heart，with you to－day？ 10．They are with me to day．11．Where is jour husband to day \＆12．He is with me．13．Is his foot sound（well），or ill now，and his heel and the toe of his foot 9 14．His heel，and his foot and his toe are safe ；but his head is ailing from time to time，and a pain（is）in his side．15．The right eye is soft at（with）him．16．Where is the woman who is unwell？17．She is here（literally， in this［place）．18．What thing is on her（what ails her）\＆19．Her knee is without motion（mo－ tionless，powerless），her back crooked，her ear without hearing．20．Was there a physician with her from this time yesterday，when your boy was at the house（of）my mother \＆21．There was and he says there is no cause at all at（for）her to be fearful on（of ）death．22．（Is）this not beantiful weather \＆literally，（is）not beantiful weather she this $\ell$－weather being feminine gender，is referred to by the pronoun $i$ ，she． 23 ．It is beautiful，glu－ ry be to God． 24 There is not cold in it，nor fog nor wind ；but every single day is fine ；the sun iu the heavens（being）without mist，witbout cloud． 25．Is it better with $y c u$ ，beat or cold－i．e•，do you prefer heat to cold \＆26．Better with me（I prefer）cold with frost and with snow，than heat and sun（shine），27．Are your care（those under your charge）and the care of your father，in healtb？ 28．They are，thank you（may good be to you）， and each person who has a good heart．29．Is your grandfather old $£ 30$ ．He is not ；（there）is no old man nor old woman at all with us；we are all young and healthy．

Let every Gael make an effort to circulate his little paper．The few Chinese in our midst have a flourish－ ing journal．

Extracts from the＂Seaŋciur $2 \eta$ Øб，＂ by Capt．Norris，continued．

Original Irish as in Seayciur $2 y$ Øן ．






 ŋп сијсео оо．Осиг по ра оојјо la
 оијс，а пао ғкim，a clejpis，otre；رr amnur oam bejch $1 r \boldsymbol{\eta} \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{aj}} \mathrm{l}$ rin $1 \tau_{\eta} \mathrm{O}_{14}$ оси oujŋe；af madeat arberra a пе－
 cajbrju，ocr 引l fo lac．2才 ajoado arben
 bjo majci la ofa ron；иajn areo euc－

 cach commeram of anallj．Jreo no bal
 ŋгесһдo eirioj cor 1 coir，ocur rull $\Delta$

 O1a for јерlabra，pajo．［Noŋ uor ertir







## Modern Irish．










 colje．2lyur oo but tojlo le Oиb亢̇ać an ทíó rin，$\Delta$ Jur $\Delta$ oúbajnc，＇ 21 モá ré
 lıom，＂afr ré，＂Ir amınar oamra a bejt́








 maj亡̇eainŋar aŋ 5 ace olc $\sigma$ ćáá ulle o＇a ćómaprajŋ．Ir é oo dj for oo teacio，a
 cor ajn cojr ajur rûjl ajn riul ajur A－

 ra，$\Delta b a j \mu$ é（the Latin quotation here）

Deaŋŋujs páopajc aŋŋr aŋ a beul 7 oo tújpljŋ万 5 rära à Splopao NaOjm ajn a uplabpa，ajur do labajr ré an



Comà O．De Noprat． English Translation．
And the choice he made was to go according to the judgment of the royal poet of the island of Erin，viz：Dubh－ thach Mac ua Lugair，who was a vess－ el full of the grace of the Holy Ghost． From this is derived the custom，that whenever a person comes over the sea to prosecute his cause，he shall have his choice of the brehons in Erin；and when he shall have come across the boundary of a province，he shall have his choice of the brehons in the province．And this thing was grievous to Dubhthach， and he said，＂It is severe in thee， 0 cleric，to say this to me，＂said he，＂It is irksome to me to be in this cause between God and man；for if I say that this deed is not to be atoned for by＇eric＇－fine，it shall be evil for thy honor，and thou wilt not deem it good． And if I say that＇eric＇－fine is to be paid，and that it is to be avenged，it will not be good in the sight of God ； for what thou hast brought with thee into Erin is the judgment of the Gos－ pel，and what it contains is perfect for－ giveness of every evil by each neigh－ bor to the other．What was in Erin before thee was the judgment of the
law，i．e．retaliation：a foot for a foot and an eye for an eye，and a life for a life．${ }^{6}$ ，
＂Well then，＂said Patrick，＂what God will give for utterance，say it，＇It is not ye that speak，but the spirit of your father，which speaketh in you，＇ etc．＂

Patrick then blessed his mouth，and the grace the of Holy Ghost alighted on his utterance，and he pronounced the poem beginning－＂It is the strengthen－ ing of Paganism，＂etc．，and the judg－ ment．

The following song was given to Mr．Edward Oross of Hartford，Conn．by Mr．M O＇Shea，prin－ cipal of the National School at Carriganima，Co． Cork，while on a visit there last summer．It was composed by David O＇Herlihy of Ballyvourney of the same county．Mr．Cross further states that Mr．O＇Shea has three or four Gaelic classes in his school．

## 

## 1

21 raon a＇r mé am aoŋar，
 F゙a ójoŋ oujlle jéaf－jlar am lujre：



Oá cojmioeaćr bí caoċ－亏うjollaó，
Oo céar mé＇roo mejll！
Le raíseadajo oà léjr－ciup，

Do f̛uís＇mé $5 \Delta \eta$ faoram̀，
le ojoznajr oo＇$\eta$ réaleaŋ，
 2
Líju ajur caopa，
Dî aj cojimearjainn raj plénreač

Wa cír mijoŋa oéao－ċaplce，
b＇fín bear a mbéalqaŋa，


5aŋ claoćlóo ap a clj，
$2 \mathfrak{l}$ píb A＇r a h－aol－crod，

 вијо́е－с்aroa péaplać，
 3

Зиィ rmuainear єrém’ ŋéalcajb，




Oo dj lonnpat o 户 eobur，
 $\mathfrak{Z r}$ lomпráo ba j jréajać， $2 \mu$ jać aon bapra lujbe Dí lonŋrato ó＇$\ddagger$ b－péarlat，万o o－qjocfato mac Seamajr；
 4



 $2 y_{1} 1$ ajur céjr beać，
 Sjúbal rjomıać ar raotar，
 $21 r$ 万ać rone ealcay b＇fépojn，




Ir búċ，blaroa，béarać，

 $\dot{\text { Cúfjao le rjéatea，}}$ 2lı ćúทear ja laoċ meat，

万й rúsać đ̇ocfad Séaplar， Faç réjm ceapre joŋ mojll，
 Na raor－ठajlejb río亢்ać，
Uño oŋnŋe a＇r cléjnis，
＇Wa ŋ－oúċċar $5 \Delta \eta$ Éclipr，
21＇r brutajs aŋ béapla $5 \Delta \eta$ brís！
Or flûnreać ojat 5aojóejlze，


Зо f1ont fleajać féaroaċ，



$\mathfrak{2 q}$ r béarajo aŋ $\dot{\text { rejejll，}}$
Sljoċє Sacrajŋ ŋa 5 －claoŋ－веапи，
Nà jéflleann oo Ćrrjore；

Ní oúbać lyom a r弓éalea，


"A nation which allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies to her willinguess to cease


䮈 Read what the tru'hs of history have compelled the bigotted spaulding (profr. of lcgic, Kugby university, England) to write.-
"The G̛reen Isle contained, for more centuries than one, more learning than could have been collected from the rest of Europe. * * * It is not thus rash to say that the Irish possess contemporary histories of their country. written in the language of the people, from the fifth century. No other nation of modern Europe is able to make a similar boast'-Spaulding's English Literature, Appleton \& Co., N Y.

4 monthly Journal devoted to the Cultivation and Preservation of the Irish Language and the autonomy of the Irish Nation.

Yublished at 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
M. J. LOGAN,
T'erms of Subscription- 81 a year to students, 60 cents to the public, in advance ; $\$ 1$. in arrears.
T'erms of Advertising - 20 cents a line, Agate.

## Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as 2nd-class matter <br> Eleventh Year of Publication.

## VOL 9, No. 1. JANUARY, 1892.

Remember that the First Irish Book is given free of cbarge to every new subscriber.

Subscribers will please remember that subscriptions are due in advance.
Let it not be supposed that the extracts from Spaulding have been taken at ravdom. No-they have been culled from a mass of bigotry. But the Ap pletons having employed him to write the work for their school series he had to record facts, though it must have been galling to his anti Irish spleen.

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand for 5 cents in the folluwing places -
'T J Conroy, 167 Main St. Harttord, Conn.
D P Dunne, Maiu St. Willamantic, do.
G F Connors, 404 Main st. Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs Dillon, E Main St. Watertury, Conn.
Mrs Bergen, S Main st. do. do.
M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del.
Mr Calligan, 23 Park Row, N Y City.
Gráuam \& Sons. 115 is Desplaines St. Ohicago.
We hope Gaels will send us the names and addresses of newbdeaiers from all the large towns and cities,

## GAELIC at the COLUMBIAN FAIR, <br> An excellent suggestion by Father Carroll.

5470 Kimbark, Av., Chicago, Jan. 12, '92.
Dear Sir. - I take the liberty to suggest to you that an exhibit of the works, writings, manuseripts
etc., showing what is being done for the preservation of the Irish language be made at the Worl is Columbian Exhibition in Chicago in 1893. You could by your paper communicate with societies and learoed men in this country and Ireland. I feel sure a fine and interesting display could be secured. In conjunction with this a convention of Irish-speaking people could be held. It would gise a great inuperus to the movement. If you would interest yourself in such an undertaking you would place lovers of the old tongue under great obligations to you.

I have the honor to sign myself
Respectfully,
John J. Carroll.
There is no doubt that what Father Carroll suggests can be made a grand success, and we are just now on the right road to accomplish it. The Rev. Prof., Father O'Growney, and bis cosworkers at home may be depended on to procure suitable faelic manuscripts and other rare Gaelic works for the occasion, and all that remains with us to do here is, to organize and be in a position to supply the needed expense. We can produce works before the peoples assembled there that will silence our vilifiers and place us in our proper position at the head of the nations of the world. We can have a cosvention of Irishsspeaking men that will eclipse any lay convention ever betore held in America-gract d by the distinction-we don't fear to promise-of having two Rt. Revd. Bishops as its chaplains, both being learned in the language. We will have the learned professions there in such numbers as never before assembled in convention ; and, last, but not least, we will have the Gaelic workers there, from all the ranks, whose deeds shall be handed down to future generations.
To carry out the exhibition and convention organ ization is necessary. We have that in the old Gael$i^{c}$ reserves in the following towns and cities-
Ala, Mobile. Cal. San Francisco, Petaluma, Port Costa. Col. Denver. Conn. New Haven, Hartford, Waterbury, Williamantic. Del. Wilmington. D. C. Wasbington. Ga. Savannah. Ill. Ohicago Ind. Washington. Ia. Burlington, Vail. Kavsas, Armourdale. La. Franklin, New Orleans. Maine, Portland. Md. Baltimore. Mass, Boston, Lawrence Worcester. Mich. Detroit, Montague. Minn, St Paul, Mınneapolis. Mo. St Louis, Kansas City, St Jeseph. Mont. Butte City. Neb. Omaha. N. H. Manchester, Nashua. N J. Paterson, Trenton, Newark. Nev. Virginia City, Reno. N Y. Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Elmira, New York, Rochester. Syracuse, Yonkers. O. Cincionati, Columbus, Cleveland, Springfield. Or. Portland. Pa Phila. Pittsburg, Scrautun. T'enn. Memphis. Wis Madison. Wash. Seattle.
We hope the Gaelic workers in the above mentioned cities will collect their old Gaelic friends about them and crganize without delay. Let the organization of each city elect one of their number as a member of a committee of arrangement; and as Fa ther Carroll made the m tion we name bim as chair. man pro tem of the committee. Among other matters, this committee cou d get cheap railway fare to the convention for members.

There are a large number of Gaels, lay and cleric outside the rities named who could communicate with the committee when organized, get themselves enrolled, and thus partake of the privilege ot cheap
transportation-It could be got, also, for Gaels com
ing across the ocean.
Gaels and Irishmen, you have the opportunity of your lives to exhibit your social standing before the world when your little island of 32.100 squared miles contained more learning than all the rest of Europe! Io there ancther feople in the world that would let such an opportunity pass by $\&$

Now that the movement to preserve the Irish language is no longer confined to the exertions of a few patriotic enthusiasts, all Irishmen and women should take a lively interest in it. It is of importance to them to scatter the Gael broadcast through the land if for no other purpose but the bringing of the telling extracts from the bigotted Spaulding before the public. They should place these extracts in golden trames and hang them over their mantelpieces that their children may have an opportunity to refer to the history from which they have been extraced and to see for themselves the social eminence of their forefathers when Europe was enveloped in mental darknees, and centuries beiore the Gotho-Saxon-Hun freebooter set his foot on Irish soil.

To make money, the proprietors of patent medicine, bitters, pilis and other nostrums flood the country with cir culars, tracts, and newspaper articles, how much more important to the lrish people than money is the vindication of their social rights against the onslaught continually made on them by their enemies-the Gotho-Saxon element and its subsidized press, both at home and in this country (witness the onslaught made on our minister to Chili, and on Mr. Divver when apponnted police justice in New York city lately, notwithstanding that a large number of the members of the English house of lords are in the liquor business).

Three-fourths of the Irish-American youth to-day believe that they are descended from barbarism and ignorance (what else could they think from the amount of filth with which they have been daily bespattered without anything to wash it off ). But by di-
recting their attention to such evidence to the contrary as the above, with the language as an occular demonstration of the same, they would have a different opinion ot themselves; they would become a credit to their race, and their neighbors would accord them that measure of respect and esteem which, as a matter of course, is ever extended to aged respectability.

The Gael does not go to its friends for evidence to prove the social superiority of his race and nation; he produces it in black and white from the records of the enemy, and displays on his title page the language itself as a convincing corroborative proof.

Where are the Mac's and the O's? Would not each individual of them contribute one dollar a year to scatter this conclusive evidence of their social superiority among their neighbors of other nationalities, and to confound and abash the ignorant of their own? Scatter then, the Gael broadcast and let its readers this year, 1892, be counted, it not by the million, by the hundreds of thousands.




## 21 үे $\Delta 01$ ठíl,

Oo dí jonjanzar onm an uajn 00

 jonać mar a $\eta$-abrann ré ŋać o-fujl


 aminar. Uá jaetjlje for '5a labajnt
 Laıjeaŋ, 7 đujlle fór, 七à rí as an aor


 1 б-conoae थ́lromaća. Uá eoméd or colnŋe an $\dot{\rho}_{\mathfrak{u}}$




 Jré anc－átoarrá z－cujnıme čujaz aŋ









 eaçajnf 7 bj eolar majć ajइe aŋ 亏ֹaed－ fľe oo léjjeat ajur oo labajnc．Oo

 ar mórát ијठreaćajo aŋ 亏ֹaédajl ap




## 2yjre oo ċara，

## Seorep Ђ．Laојое．

a，Omeath ；b，Louth；c，Killeavy ；e， mí fेacar an 飞－aןnm reo apjam nojmie

 $\dot{\mathfrak{m}} \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ a $0^{\circ}$ ajr mare．1，Francis Nugent．

Moyarget，Ballintoy，Co．Antrim，Ireland， Dec．9． 1891.

Dear Mr．Logan，－Once more the gladsome Xmas－ tide is drawing nigh，and I am thereby r minded of my support of an＂Gacahal＂in its earlest，persev． ering and unfaltering great work in sustaining our sweet national tongue I send you Mr．Ed．Mulca－ hy＇s subscription with my own．
A Dublin barrister told me lately that some short time ago it was luoked upon as ple bean to know a－ anything of lrish，but that now it was quite aristo－ cratic to have any knowledge of it．The desire and taste for it is spreading abroad．I intend，le cong． numh De，to get an Irish Manuscript Life of st． Uiaran，of Seir Keeran，King＇s Co．，printed in Jrish， and translated into English with explanatory and ${ }_{1}$ llusirative notes very soon in the cuming year．It is nice lrish and will be easily understood．

50 ๆajo mfle majé ajajo a 5 －cómajn
 meuoujojs Oja bur $\eta$ obajn ajur buヶ 5．cumar，

## Yours sincerely

Editor of An Gaodhal．Deal Sir：The following little potim was con posed by one of the young la－ dies of the Pbilo．Celtic lrisu school， 263 Bowery， N．Y．The occasion was a little eutertainment which the members and pupils of sard school had between themselves，after school bours，on a Sun－ day evering a few wetks ago．The yourg lady in question is very patriotic，and on hearing such songs as the＇National Fenian Boy，＂she naturally got excited and struck off the lines given below． She is very modest，and could she only get back what she calls＇her scribble，＇it would soon be in the fire，but some of our girls hold on to it，for they say they would like to see it in print．If you think it worth room in your patriotic paper，please give it a place．

Yours truly，
Thomas D．Norris．
I love to roam in fancy through some lonely Irish vale，
And dream of the struggles of the past Iv＇e raad in many a tale，
And listen to the rustling leaves when the shades of eve are falling，
Their whisperings seem so sad and low，as if they were recalling
The meetings＇neath their sheltering gloom when the world was all at rest，
Save those who had our nation＇s weal planted deep within their breasts；
How those bradches hid our bright，brave boys from the tellstale moon＇s soft light，
While they spoke of our country＇s bitter woes and vowed to set her right．
How they swore to lift from Erin＇s breast the ty－ rant＇s cloven foot，
And save from the oppressor＇s withering hand the sacred cabin roof，
As they stood there always ready；－that fearless Fenian band，
To strike a blow at the Saxon foe and free our na－ tive land．
Oh ！the shamrock on the hillsside felt the precious living flood，
As its leaves were red and its roots were fed with their warm，young crimson blood；
But there was no room for fancy last Sunday af－ ternoon，－
＇Twas not the lonely Irish Glen or＂The Rising of the Moon．＂
＇Twas the busy，noisy Bowery ：－yet I never felt before，
Such brimming measures of true Irish pleasure－It filled my heart to the core；
I joined in the hearty laughter as around the room it rang，－
I listened with greedy rapture to the grand，old Celtic tongue．
Now you need nut tell me anymore，you are all for moral suasion；
That you＇ll sit quite cool till you gain home rule by parliamentary agitation；－
Why you＇re rebols，I can see it，though you try to look so coy，－
It darted out at the impulsive words of＂The Na－ tional Fenian Buy．＂
What a dash you made for the singer，sure I nev－
er saw the like，
Bydad I thought you were hurrying off to noour
the rusty pikes，
The burning words that followed seemed to cbeck the flow of song，
As we heard the price of the sacrifice，in accents deep and strong；
That we must pray ere we can place the land that gave us birth，
In her honored old time glory among the nations of the earth ；
I looked at the men around me－how their faces， then，did glow－
With the courage of a Sarsfield and the spirit of Owen Ruadh．

Oh！may the God who planted our island in the sea，
Strengthen the hands and guide the hearts of those who＇d set her free，
As we lift the banuer of Irish right against Eng－ lish wrong once more，
To die for thee or set thee free our own loved sbamrock shore ！
And may thy children，scattered afar on land and sea，
Where e＇er they go，for weal or woe，ne＇er cease to think of thee，
Until the sougs of liberty among thy hills are sung，
To fill the plains with glorious strains in the grand old Celtic tongue．

Mr．P．Ahern of Chicago，Ill．，sends us this．－
THE RAKE THAC FLED FROM HOME．
I am a young fellow that＇s run through my land and means，
＇S callatí a bajle ta eabaraci oam bear，ar rpré，
I placed my affections on one that had gold in store，
＇S oo jeallar oonalnjeal jo r；oenŋajn ol Féjn 50 oeo．
Its then we made up our minds with each other to elope，
 mo mile roóp．
［ed place，
I met my true love about the appoint－
 éjrije＇$\eta$ lae．
＇Tis then I accosted this juyenile jovial dame，
＇Soo tealajr mo ćapall jo jraŋzar jun b＇ápo é a lérm．
I being in a hurry I told her to mount the mare．
Sé oubajnt rí fat rocajn，tájm cupta 50 n－ 6 lfac braon．
When we reached up to Cashiel she called tor a quart of ale，
Connce oom capall jo fajrrins＇r veo． ciafnc féjı；

She opened her purse pulled out a note to change，
Ir クion fájamar Cajreal jo majojn le

Twas early next morning we started to meet the train，
Le eajla aŋ סeapmuo ir jo leanfat＇$\eta$

In Waterford city we stopped till our clothes we changed，［ $\Delta\rceil$ cl Féjn．

Next day when we started by auction I sold my mare，
Ir ċjolear mo ċapall le rajape＇ทpirór． oa＇$\eta$ Ċléntr．
The ship it was ready，the weather be－ ing fine and fair，
Soo mjeamar zalam jan emure jall $\eta$ дá baOjajl．
When we reached up to London the police were on the quay，
 graph news o nae，
We both were detected and brought before the mayor，
 rinn a trial．
The day of our trial her mother swore severe，
 j $\Delta 1 \pi \Delta \eta r \Delta о 弓 \Delta l ;$
The daughter being simple and I being a scheming rake，
Ir co buajlear an tub ajnci jan folor oo＇グ eraojal zo lérr．
The barrister read the last will that her father made，
Ơ̈lafpuis ré ci a b－pórfat rí rake 5an čélll，
She said that I was a most loving gen－ teel young swain，


When we were arquitted my lover I did embrace，
 5al le 5 rát mo člépo．
He put on the knot and＇twas easy he got his change．
Ir oo majrmio до rárea ejoाr Capraz ay $\mathrm{Sün}^{\prime} r$ Fejn．

## O'Currv's Lecîures.

ON THE
Manusoript Material of Ancient Ibigh His TOBY.

## LECTURE VI.

[Delivered June 26, 1856.]
(Continued. from p. 143.)
So that in all there are six glossaries, or frag ments of glossaries, in his handwriting in T. C.D. It is in the iutroduction to his great book of Genealogies that he states that he had written or compiled a Dietionary of the "Brehon Law", in which he had explained them extenaively; and also a catalogne of the writings and writers of ancient Er inn • but, with the exception of the fragments jnst referred to, these two important works are now un known. |And I may here mention that I have co. pied out these precions fragments of his own compilation in more accessible torm, for the Dublin University.] Besides these manuscripts at home, I may mention that there is in the British Museum also a small quarto book, containing a rather modern Martyrology, or Litany of the Saints, in verse ehiefly in Mac Firbis's hand.
Mac Firbis does not seem to have neglected the poetio art either, for I have in my own possession two poems, of no mean pretensions, written by him on the O'Seachnasaigh ( 0 'Shaughnessys) of Gort, about the year 1650 .
Of Mac Firbis's translations from the earlier Annals we have now no existing trace. That ha did translate largely and generally we can well understand, from the following remarks of Harris in bis edition of Ware's Bishops, page 612, under the head of Tuam :-
"Oie John was consecrated about the year [441 [Sir James Ware declares he could not discover when he died ; aud adds, that some called him Jo. de Burgo, but that he could not answer for the truth of that name]. But both these particulars are cleared up, and his immediate successor, nam. ed by Dudley Firbisse, an amanuensis, whom Sir James Ware employed in his house, to translate and collect for him from the Irish MSS., one of whose pieces begins thus, viz. : 'This translation beginned was by Dadley Firbisse, in the honse of Sir James Ware, iu Castle, Street, Dablin, 6th of November. $1666^{\prime}$, which was twenty-four days betore the death of the said knight. The annals or translation which he left hehind him, begin in the year 1443, and end in 146s. I suppose the death of his patron put a stop to his farther progress. Not knowing from whence he translated these sanals, wherever I bave occasinn to quote them I mention under the name of Dadley Mac Firbiee."
Again under the head of Richard 0 'Farrell, hishup of Irdagh. page 253. Harris writes:
"In MS. annals, ittitled the Anna's of Firbigsy (vot those of Gelasy [Gilla Isa Mac Firbisay, who itiod in 1301 , lut the colleotion or trauslation of oue Dully Finti*y), I liud mention made of Riabard
 Great Dexu, Fiza Daviel Finz Jubu Golda $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Fergaill, ,ud Lis death placed there under the year
1444 ," 1444,"
Of those Annals of Gilla Isa (or Gillisa) Mac Firbis of Lecan, who died in 1301, we have no trace
now - it is probable that they were the Annals of Lecan mentioned by the Four Masters as baving come into their hands when their compilation from other sources was finished, and from which they added considerably to their text.

Of Duald Mac Firbis's translation, extending from the year 1443 to 1468 , there are three copies extant, one in the British Mnsuem, classed as "Clarendon 68". which is, I believe, in the translator's own handwriting. The recond copy is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin class F.1. 181. The third copy is in Harris's collection in the library of the Royal Dublin Society ; it is in Harri's own hand, and appears to have been copied from the Trinity College copy, with corrections of some of the former transeribers inaccuracis.
The following memorandum, prefixed to a list of Irish bishops, made by Sir James Ware, and now preserved in the manuscript above referred to in the British Museum, will enahle us to form some ides of the sources, the only true ones, from which this has been drawn.
"The ensuing bishops' names have been collected out of several Irish ancient and modern manueripts, viz. : of Gillasisa Mac Flerbisy, written before the year 1397 (it is he that wrote the graate Booke of Leacan Mac Fferdissy, now kept in Dub lin), and ont of others the Mac Fferbisy Annals, out of Saints' calendars genealogies also, for the Right Worshipful and ever honoured Sir James Ware, knight. one of his Majesties Privie Council, and Auditor General of the Kingdom of Ireland. This collection is made by Dudley Firbisse, 1655," -p. 17.
These translated annals have been edited by Dr. John O'Donovan. and published in the first volnme of the Miscellany of the Arehæological Society, in the year 1846 .
Mac Firbs's was of no ordinarv or ignoble race, being certainly descended from Dathi, the last paann monarch of $^{2}$ Erinn, who was killed by lightning, at the foot of the Alps, in Anvo Domini 428. At what time the Mac Firbises became profession. al and hereditary historians, genealogiastsand poets to various princes in the province of Connacht, we now know not; bat we know that from snme rem ote period down to the descant of Oliver Cromwell upon this country, they held a handsome palrimony at Lecain Mac Firbis, on the banks of the River Muaidh, or Moy, in the county of Sligo, on which a castle was built by the brothers Ciothruadh, and James, and John na. their cousin, in 1560. So early as the year 1279. the Annals of the Four Masters record the death of Gilla Isa (or Gillia) Mor Mac Firbis, "chief historian of TirFiachrach" [in the present county of Sligo]. Again at the year 1376, they record the death of Donogh Man Firbis, "an historian." And ag 'in at the year [379, they record the death of Firbis Mac Firbis, "a learned historian."
The great Book of Lecaid, now in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, was compiled in the year 1416 by Gilla Isa or Gillisa' Mor, the direct adeestor of Duald Mac. Firbis: nud the latter quo' P s in his wo.k (p.66), not. nir'y the Avnale of Mae Firhas, hut alon" the Lablhar (tabbalat or Buok of Inva-iona of I \& latid. .if tift urad ather, Dahha'tach [ r Doderey] иs ии antho ity of the Battle of Magh Tuir anob Moytura'. a a the tit pation of that place ; sid at p. 248, the Dumb Book of James Mac Firbis for the genealogy of his
own raca. Thers is in the library of Trinity OolJege, Dublin, a large and important volume of fragments of various ancient mansscripts (classe i H. 2, 16). part of which nrofesses to have hean written br Donogh Mac Firbis in the year 1391: and in another place, in a more modern hand, it is written, that it is the Yellow Book of Lecain.

Dndhaltach Mac Firbis in his introduction to his great genealogical book. states that his family were poeta, historians, and genealncist to the great families of the following ancient Conuacht chieftaincies. viz. Lower Connacbt. Wi Fiachrachof the Moy, Ui Amhalgaidh, Cera. Ui Fiachrach of Aidhne, and Eachtgha, and to the Mac Donuells of Scotlaud.

The Mac Firbis, in right of being the hereditarv poet and historian of his native territory of Ui Fiachrach of the Mov (in the present eounty of Slig(i), tonk an imbortant part in the inanguration of the $D^{\prime} D$ owda, the hereditary chief of that country. The following curious account of this ceremny will more clearlv show the position of the Mac Firbis on these great oenasions ; it is translated from a litte tract in the Bonk of Lecain, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.
"The privilege of the first drink 'at all assemhlies ${ }^{1}$ was given to O'Canmbain by O'Dowda, and O'Caomhain was not to drink until be first presented it the drink] to the poet, that is. to Mac Firhis ; also the arms and battle steed of the O'Dowda. after his proclamation, were given to O'Csomhain, and the arms and dress of $O^{\prime}$ Caomhain to Mac Firbis: and it is not competent ever to call him the $O^{\prime} D_{o w d a} a^{n} t i l O^{\prime}$ Caomhain and Mac Firhis have frst called the name, and nutil Mre Firbis carries the body of the wand over O'Dowda; and every clergyman. and every representative of a church, and every bishop, and every chief of a territnro present, all are to pronounce the name after O'Caomhain and Man Firbis. And there is one circumstance, should O'Dowda happen to be in Tir Ambalghaidh (Tirawley), he is to go to Amhalghaidh's Carn to be proclaimed, so as that all the chiafs be about him: but should he happen to be at the Carn of the Daughter of Brian, he is not th go over (tn Ambalghaidh's Oarn) to be pro claimad : neither is he to come over from Amhalghaidh's Carn, for it was Ambalghaidh, the son of Fiachra Ealgach, that raised that Carn for himself, in order that he himself. and all those that should attain to the chieftaioship after him, might be pro elaimed bv the name of lerd npon it. And it is in this Carn that Ambalgbaidh himself is buried, and it is from him it is named And every king from the race of Fiachra that shall not be thus proclaim ed, shall hava shortness of life, and bis seed and generation shall not be illnstrious, and he shall never see the kingdom of God."

This curions little tract, with topographical illustrations. will be found in the volume on the Tribes and Customs of Hy -Fiachrach, among the important publications of the Irish Archælogical Society.

So much, then, for the compiler of the chroniele which I am now abont to describe, the value of which, as a historical document, has only, of late years, come to be properly understood.

The Chronicum Sentorum, which, as I have already stated. is written on paper, hegins with the following title and short preface, by the compiler
"Tha Chronicle of the Sests (r Irish) begins here. -
"Understand, 0 reader, that it is for a certain
reason. and, particnlarlo, to svoid tediomsness that our intention is to make only a short abstract and comnendinm of the historv of the Scots in this book, amitting tha lengthaned details of the historieal banks: whorafore it is that wa har of yor not to criticiza ns on that acomnt as we know that it is an exceadinely great dificienev."

The enmnilar ogesos than ravidlo over tha firgt threa agea of the world, the anpliar onlonizations of Treland, tha daath of the Partholanian enlonista at Tallacht (in this emnte of D -hlin): and the visit of Ninl, the sา⿰ of Fening Farsqidh, to Fgont, to tearh the languages aftar the eonfraion of Bahol : givino the veare of the world according to the Bohrewa aud tha Sedtnacint.

This skateh extends to near the end of the first molnmin of the third naga. whore the following enrious note in the original hand ocenrs -
"Ya have haard from ma, $\cap$ rea'ers. that $I$ do not like to hava the lahnir of writine this endv, and it is therefore that I hasepch vom. throngh your friendshin, not to renroach ma with it (if you understand what nanges mato besn) ; for it is certain that the Mac Firbises are not in favlt."

What it was that canser Man Firhis's reluctance to rake this abridged endv of the old hank or books before him, at this time it is now diffienlt to imagine. The writing is identieal with that in bis bonk of genealogies. which was made bv him in the verar 1650 : and this copr must have heen made abont the same disastrous perind of our history. when the relnntless rage of Oliver Cromwell spread ruin and degolation over sll that was noble, honorable, and virtnous in our lard. It is very prohable that it was abont this time that Sir Jomes Ware moncoived the idea of availing of Mac Firbis's extansive and profound antiquarian learning ; and as that learned, and, I must sav. wall intentioned writer. was then concerned onlv with what related to the ecclesiastical history of Treland, this was probsbly the reasn that Mac Firbis offers those warm anologies for having heen enmpelled to pass nvar the "long and tedinus" accomnt of the early molonizatinns of this conntry, and nase at one stap to our Christian era. (We know that Ware quotes manv of our old annals as starling anthorities in his work As thega are all in the Gaerhlic language and ac Ware bad mo acquaintanca with that language, it follows elealy ennugh, that be murt have soma competent person to assist bim to read those annals, snd whose brsiness it was doubtless to select and translate for him snch parts of them as were deemed essential by him to his design). Excepting for some sueh purpose as this, I can see no reason whatever why Mac Firbis should apply bimself, and with aucb apparent relvetance, to make this compendium from some ancient bnok or books of annals belonging to his family. It appears, indeed, from his own words, that it was po verty or distress that cansed him to pass over the record of what he deemed the ancient glory of his country, and to draw up a mere utilitarian abstract for some porany whose patronage he was compell ef tolook for smport in his deelining years : and it is gratitving to observa the care he takes to record the difficulties were not cansed by any neglect on the part of his family. who were, as we know, totally ruined and deapniled of their apreatral preperty be the tide of robhers and murderers whieh the enmmonwealth of Frgland poured over defenseless Erinn at this period.
(To be continued)

## THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS．

Ala－Mobile，T Keegan，M McSweeney，per M MoSweeney，an excellent Gaelic writer．

Oal－San Audreas．Rev．B MoFeely－San Fran cisco，Miss Annie Flening，Judge Cooney，per Miss Kary A．Henehan，who desires all correspon－ dence to be in Gaelic ；Capt．John Egan．The Capt．who writes an excellent hand，says，－

##  $=-\frac{1}{c o j} \pi$ ， <br> ［reać leó；


Oar rolur ŋa sméjne ir ré mo náó 50 סé́，
［maれ jeobaо．＂
 Conn－Bridgeport，J Healy－Fort Trumbull，F Marck－New Haven，Rev．B W Bray（who is ta－ king a lively interest in the language movement）． Capt L O＇Briэn，T Callaghan，Thos．Donahoe．P Marphy，J Reynolds，John M Dean，Major Ma－ her，all per the Major，who is thinking＇＂to lay out＂ his old competitors－South Coventry，W Sweet－ man，per T O＇Regan，Williamantic－Williamantic T O＇Regan ；M D Day，per D J Moran．

Del－Wilmington，W J Keville，a grod Irish Scholar．

Ill－Chicago，W Ahern，per P Ahern－Ridgely， Maurice Healy．

Ia－Burlington，J M Casey，per J Hagerty．
Kan－Lincoln Centre，Ed Dillon，who writes，－


 50 †－б́mбү $\Delta \dot{c}, 7 c$.
This is the first from Mr Dillon－he can write．
Ky－Princeton，J M＇Eveigh．
Me－Portland，M Hanrahan，P Hanrahan，per J Goan．

Mass－Boston，J J O＇Brien－Holliston，H Sul－ livan \＄5．to help the cause－Newton，S J Maskell $\$ 5$ ，for the cause．
Mo－Millwood，Father Cleary，as usual，\＄5．－
21 C்ara Ólır：
Cujnm ouje cáj oollejn cum aŋ

 оиј，aјиг ruajmŋear rionuje a！f aŋ


Zomár o＇Clére．
$2 \mathfrak{\jmath u j l \jmath o ŋ - ŋ А . c o j l l e . ~}$
－Westport，J Tobin．
Mont－Butte，P S Harrington，D Fitz zerald， per Me H rrrington．
Neb－Chadron，Rev P Brophy．
N H－Nashua，John J Shea，A Moriarty，per Marti 1 J H suehan，Provideace，R T．
N J－Nevirk，M ss E Larehan（will the other N $\rightarrow$ wark Gits do te tame $\ddagger$ ）－Paterson，J Purcell of ise old gaarl，P M Illoy．
N T－Brooklyn，R $\rightarrow$ ， $\mathrm{D}_{f} \mathrm{M}+\mathrm{D}$ ，oald，J O＇Cal laghan－Glenwild，J Lynch，－Mountaindale，J

MeCann－Mnnticello．M Trebv．all thran nar P A Domgher．Greanfield－Citv Hon．Danis Brirns． Mias Mary Needham，ner Mr Burns．Cant Thomas D Norris，D Laqhy，T Young．P C Society（5） per P J へ＇D nunell．
O－Cineinnati．Sitar Agnaq．Lerattn Convant， nar म Sillivan．Holliatnn，Maqa－mlevaland．P O＇ Malley－Springfield，Bov．Martin L Murnhv．
Pa－Centralia PRndतv－Cosldale B J Rovie －Rnm nit Hill．J MeQrade－Tanaford．B S Rnvie C © MoHugh．fowr lact nor Mr Mc甘ngh－Phila，
 E O＇Laarv，R Tivnch，Mr J Rohinson（to and for （93），par T M－Eniry．Wm PGaq，par Jamas J Hughes：M Fahy，per P MnFradian，tha Saddler of Amarica（Thera are good Gaals in Phila．）
Vt－Bellows Falls，John P Hartnett．
W V－Grafton，Rev．R Keleher．

## Ireland－

Antrim－Myyarget Rev．D B Mulcahy，P．P．， M．R．I．A．

Dinegal．Tory Talant．Rav．T MoAtaar，per P J MeLntpre．Phila．Pr．hv Mr．P MeFadien（Fir Rev P Cassidv，in last Gael，read Rev Ef Cassidv

Drblin－Raldnvle，Rev．Brothers，per Sqmes J Hiches．Phila．Pa．
C irk－Oaraiganima，M 0•Shea．per Ed．Cross， Hartford，©onn．
Kerrv－Cahordaniel N Schnol．J Sillivan，per म－mphrev Snllivan．Hollistnn．Mass，three copies． （That is the work that will tall）．
Thimarink－Rallinamona，M Gleeson，per T Mc Eniry，Phila．Pr．
Watarford－Killzarnv．FA．Mnlcahv，per Rev． Father Muleahy．Moyarget，Co．Antrim．
We are indehted to Clant Norris for the follow－ ing extracts．frols．that is the work that tolle ！ A mopy of the frel should be in the hands of all such atmdents．－

Caherdaniel N S．Cqhircivepa．K rrrv Troland，
Jan． 61892.
Thomas D．Norris Esq． 79 Pearl St，New York．
Sir．
I have ingt recaivad town ennies of $4 n$ Fandhat for which I am deanlv gratofirl．Mv hnve like tham verv mueh having pravingalv rand anmenen－ nias which the Revd．Mr．Clesver of North Wales sent me．
Thave an Irish claga in mo achool during a wear and a half and at the last paramination in June last，tha 19 I presantad in Trish all passed aradita－ hlv．May s～ma gond qumal sand us more Norrises， Oleavers，Hvdes and Flemings，and with an in－ crease in their numhars and othar such friands must surely soms．additional and increased respect for the grand old tongue．

I S Sa tbe Gralic frienda in America are as da． lichted ss wa are howe at home at the an－ nuintmant of Fathor N＇frowney to the Celtic Chair in Mavnonth Collega．
This incilent is certainly a hanny angury for the fnture prospects of the vernannlar．$s=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{t}}$ is nit in MnA urav alnma that we ara rndahten to the G－art Rammblin of tha Weat，and not in the legat for tha internot iladaved in the revivification of the anniont Gaelic．＝：

Thanking you gozin．I sm Air．
Yours respectfully，
James O＇Sullivan．

# THE ARYAN ORIGIN 

of The Irish Race
By the late
V. Rev. U. J. Canon Bourke, P. P.

Some few dozen copies of this work are for sale by Mr. P. Hanbury, No. 55 E. 104th street, New York City, price, free by mail, $\$ 2$.

This is the grandest work ever published on the Irish race and lancuage, and Gaels should secure a copy of it, for $\$ 20$. may not be able to buy one in the near future.

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 oarab ajmm S. $\ddagger$ laoloe an ligir acá FÁ 'na buŋ ro óam le $\eta \Delta$ ćur ćuรat
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Miss Maggie Harte. Muskegon, Mich. Mr Jerh. Moynihan, Cohoer. N Y., J J Hughes, Phila. Pa. and P Hanraban, Portland, Me., have sent proper answers to the last problem. This is the ordinary formula. - Suppose $x$ to be the man's age: then 2 x plns x divided by 2 plus x divided 4 plus 1 , equal 100 clearing this of fractions, etc. we get 11 s plns 4 eqnal 400 . Nnwo equate and you have 1lx equal 396-x equal 36 .

Now for a simple one.-
In how many different ways can ten persons sit on a form ?

With regard to the stereotype plates. We set np the first installment hnt when the plate was taken it was uneven hecause onr Gaelic type is considerably worn. Hence we cannot snpply them until we get a new font of type. At the same time it is well to let Gaels know the papers willing to publish them when they get them-They are.-

The list to date.-
The Irish Pennsylvanian, Pittsburg, Pa.
The Critic, New Orleans, La.
The Western Cross, Kansas City, Mo.
The Freeman's .Journal, New York City.
The Connecticut Catbolic, Hartford, Conn.
Mhieage Cotholin Home. Chicago. Ill.
The ''atholie Nontinel, Chipnewa Falls, Wis.
The Colorado Catholic, Denver, Colo.
New Jeraev Catholic Journal, Trenton. N. J.
The Catholic Columbian. Columbne, O.
The Cat'rolim Mantinel. Port'aud. Ore.
Kanea - Catholic. Kausss Citv, Kan.
The Catholio Tribune, St. Joseph, M M .
Catholic Knight, Cleveland, 0.
Hibernian Record, New Haven, Conn.

