

Editor of the Gael．－Dear Sir：I send you the following verses in honor of the Blessed Virgin．

John J．Carroll．



Comajrc af caob．
érc le $\eta-a \mu$ rјеul．
Suar an jaci jleaŋŋ，

eŋrjうеаŋŋ 50 сеапŋ，
3leo сле＇$\eta$ греию．
Jr reatcaŋ ŋа mијг，



$21 \mu$ rjiat＇r an laŋŋ，
$2 \eta$ еars cos

21 ċomajŋワ サム raojal．

O Samajr jlajr b－₹еur，
21сá пијठ Аןムоฑ，






 Comajrc ap o－שaOd，
 ＇S bejo 七oŋท oo jlón
 215 oujreać 50 laor Claŋ bjŋŋe ŋa ŋ－oaŋn Fa rijeacicajo ejrejro．

Nócujȯe．
＊Jŋır seal en：Ir rıŋ ajŋm ejle éjr－

 5ajrcajbe Émeaŋŋ．
 еat！．


 ＇S le 弓ut ŋa céjrris caojŋ＇r ŋa ј－clajr ciuje mé mo coolat riar．






も́бן





 Le Caṫaploć a＇r Cjlloarrıa 50 briojomar le ya 5 cúl；



Dj Cejlı丂 єreuŋ ó ciŋoc an Scrán an lá rin le ŋa ćlojóeam 50 јеur，

\＆C Ćlaŋŋ ŋa ŋ弓







 Le bujlle tabajne＇јиr râra fájajle，le coサjŋàn Oé，oúbajne riad．


 ＂चà mjre＇n reo le cujojujat leac，yà bjod fajeçjor ore 30 Fojll．＂．
2lyolr Cobj 00 р fíce＇r clojbeain 30 5eur＇r leanfajo mjre Clanj－a－5ael， Ca







LESSONS IN GALIO．

## The Gablic Alphabet．

| Irish． | Roman． | S innd． | ris＇． |  | 8 und． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $a$ | aw | II | m | emm |
| 6 | b | bay | 7 | n | enn |
| ； | c | kay | 0 | C | oh |
| ＇0 | d | dhay | $p$ | p | pay |
| e | e | ay | $r$ | r | arr |
| $F$ | f | eff | $r$ | 8 | ess |
| 5 | g | gay | $\tau$ | $t$ | thay |
| ］ | 1 | ee | น | u | oo |
| 1 | 1 | ell |  |  |  |

XVIII．LESSON．－Oontinued

## Translation of Exercise 1.

1．o－kull an rear rean？2．yi o－Fuıl ré reaŋ，ać $\sigma a ̀ a \eta$ reaŋ－广்eaŋ $a$ bj $\Delta \eta \eta$


 0．₹ujl $\Delta 5 \Delta 0$ máciajr－món beo？6．с́a， $\Delta$ ииr $\Delta t a j n-m б 斤$ ．7．$\Delta \eta$ reat－rean $\Delta$ bf







 ralam̀． 12 eáa a $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ réégreannać buan．







 ronar onc．18．Oil mo talrje，ajur



 ur mo dar．

## LESSON XIX

Conjugation of the verb＂to be＂oo Bejt．continued．
Indicative mood－Imperfect Tense．

This tense is called by some the＇ha－ bitual pasa because it expreses no par－ ticular action，or state of being，but a habit，or action repeated in the one case and a continued state of existence in the other．We call it by the name Im－ perfect，in order to conform to the es－ tablished divisioins of＇Tense，＇and be－ cause it agrees very closely with the ＇Imperfect＇in Greek，Latin，and French verbs．The first letter of this tense is aspirated，if it be one of the nine mu－ table consonants．

Singular．

2．Drb－cèa，＇veehaw＇，thou wast＂
3．णुठ－eАд ré，＇veeyoo shay＇，he＂
Plural．
1．0jo．mir，＇veemush＇，we were wont to be．
2．ofob－tj，＇veehee＇，you were wont to be． 3．бjo－0ir，＇veedeesh＇，they were wont to be．
This tense，of which the Irish－speak－ ing people make such frequent use，is by them translated，when conversing in English，by the words＂used to be．＂
The interrogative form is gone thro＇ by placing the particle $\Delta \eta$ ，whether，be． fore each of the persons ；as，$\Delta \eta$ 0jojn $\eta$ ， was I wont to be，\＆c．
The verbal form of the third person singular，broeat，with the personal pro－ noun mé，I ；七ú，thou（you）；ré，he（it）； rí，she（it）；rinn，we；rio，you；r1s0 they ；placed after it，gives the analyt－ ic conjugation of this tense．

Obs－eat，and at，final，is，in Con－ naught，pronounced oo（English）；in Munster，＇$a$＇．As the final syllable of the imperfect tense，it is pronounced incorrectly in Munster，and in some districts in the southern parts of Con－ naught．like agh，guttural．Of the sound of $\Delta \delta$ final，we shall treat in another Lesson．

The word synthetic，as applied to the conjugation of Irish verbs，means that the personal pronouns mé，$\tau u ́, r \eta \eta \eta, r j b$ ， riAc，are，in each tense，combined with the verb，so as to make one word，thus， $c_{\bar{\alpha}, \mathrm{j}}^{\mathrm{m}}, \mathrm{I}$ am，is composed of $\tau \overline{\mathrm{A}}$ ，am，and
mé, I, and is as much a 'synthesis', that is, a joining together of the two words $\tau \bar{A}$ and $m e ́$, as $\Delta 丁 \Delta m$, at me; orm, on me; lyom, with me, is of $\Delta 5$, and mé, me ; ajn, on ; and $\mathfrak{m e ́}$, le, with; and mé.

In some persons of the compound pronouns, equally as of the verbs, this synthetic union is not clearly, at first, perceived; as, in leo, with them, compounded of te and $1 \Delta 0$; in $0 \boldsymbol{j} \cdot-1 \eta \eta$, I used to be, compounded of ojo and mé.

The Analytic is, in mesning, opposed to Synthetic, and indicates that the pronoun and verb are not combined in one.
From the nature therefore of the syn thetic form, it is plain the personal pro nouns cannot, in the nominative case, be expressed after the verb when conjugated synthetically; and should the personal prctouns be found so expressed, they must be necessarily in the objective case. Thus-
$\tau \bar{a} \jmath m$ equal $\tau$ à mé. I am.
гàjm mée equal $\tau$ à mé, mé, $I, I$ am
buâlım mée qual buallıo mé mé, I strike (I).
which clearly is very incorrect. Yet the third person pluyal is excepted, and is often elegastly employed, with this double form of nominative case, to add weight and strength to the ordinary power of language.
The reader cannot fail to perceive, that in flectirg the verb synthetically, the third person eli gular has not the pronoun combired with the verb, ss the other persons have, and he will naturelly ask the reason. It is, as Doctor O'Donovan remarke, because the third perton singular is always absent and needs, therefore, be expressed, that its gender may become known, whereas the first person or sptaker, and the person spcken to "being always supposed to be present, there is no necessity of ma king any distinction of gender in them."
When therefore, in the analytic for $m$, the nominative or subject is, in the first and second person singular and in all the persons of the plural, actually expressed, one uninflected form of the verb suffices for all, since the relation of its perscns is sufficiently marked by the subject, just as in Englien ; I lored, thou lcvest, he loved ; we loved, yuu loved, they loved. The verbal form "loved" is the same in each ot five personal endings, yet from the subject, or no minative, each person of the verb is cleariy known.

The Analytic Imperfect of the Verb "to be."

## Singulag

1. Dipeat [yeeyoo] mê
2. ojzeat " ca.
3. bjteáo " rlural. ré or rí;

4. bjreat " $\quad$ "
5. Djzeat " riar.

I was wout to be; thou wast wont to be; he or she was wont to be: we were wont to be; you were wont to be ; they were wont to be.

Vocabulary.
an, whether [a is pronounced short], it is put before the perfect tense, just as $\Delta \eta$, whether, is put before the present tense, when a question is asked.
$\Delta \uparrow$, whom, or which, a rel pronoun.
$\Delta \mathfrak{r}$, our, a poss. pronoun, plural of mo, $m y: \Delta \mu$ in each of these instances is pronounced urh (u short). It takes $\eta$ before a vowel; as, a $a \eta$-Ȧ̇Ajn, our father.
ant slaughter; to plough, the action of ploughing, of $\eta \Delta$. OA1m $\Delta 15 \bar{A} \mathfrak{r}$, the oxen were ploughing; ploughed land.
$\Delta \mathrm{n}$, for $\Delta \mathrm{jr}$, upon; an, for vejr, says; as $\Delta 1 \eta$, or $\Delta \mu r e$, says he.
bejo, will be, future tense of bejé, to be béll, poss. of beul, a mouth.
bejt, to be, being; a being by excellence ; a lady.
buठ, and ba, was ; may be.
blat, food.
buln, dat, or prepositional c. of bo, cow. célm, a step; grade; dignity; as colrciésm, a foot-step ; Ahrocéem, great dignity, high grade.
oj́reać, straight, direct.
ruin, a, a person.
ejc, poss. c. of eaci. a horse.
elle, (and in old Irish a1le, and ofle) a. nother. From eıle and cíneać, one of any ( (fn) country, is derived eflereać, and sometimes written oflcreać, a stranger.
feärn, petter.
F611, a while; so follt, for a while, yet ; fay fo fojll, wait yet.
FA , for ; as, $\mathrm{c} \Delta \triangle \mathrm{FA}$, for what.
FAO1, under, for ; as, $c a O \mathrm{~F} A O$ \%, under what ? i.e., on what account.
FAOO, in; as, he is in power and respect,

FÂt reason, cause ; as, çAA A FFÀt, what

reason（with）for everything． ${ }_{5} \Delta \eta \eta \Delta r$ ，scarcity，from $5 \Delta \eta$ ，without． oon a luncheon，a viatic，a store． ral ${ }^{\mathrm{D}}$ ，was；is employed in the perfect tense，exactly like $0 . \mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{l}$ is ；in the present tense，after particles of deny－ ing，questioning，wishing，or suppos－ ing，after the rel．pronouns，$A$ ，who ； $\eta \Delta c$ ，who not．

## Translate into Irish．－

1 Was his head bent 9 2．His head was bent 3．Was his hand slender ？4．His hand was slen－ der，and his foot was crooked．5．Was his hair grey \＆6．His hair was grey．7．Was the cow brown or white \＆8．She was brown．9．Was my bull hlue？10．He was not．but he was yellow． 11．Was the woman young，and the man old $f 12$ ． The woman was young，and she was under（held in）esteem，and in affection．13．Your husband was old，and your son will be tall as was his father． 14 Has your daughter a son yet $\& 15$ ．My young dau－ ghter has a young son since yesterday．16．Thy son was under（held in）esteem and glory．17．A black hen lays a white egg；literallv，there is wont to be a white egg at a black hen．18．There is（so） and white milk with a brown cow．19．Was the ear of the horse small；his foot straight；his back long？20．His ear was small，and his back long， his foot straight，and he was yesterday under car （drafting a car）going up the hill．21．He was not but he was in my father＇s house，22．The music of thy mouth was sweet with me（to me）；your voice melodious and your tone so high，that I have a de－ sire to listen to it．23．The person who is up（in high station）is usually under（in）dignity and re－ putation ；and he who is down（in low station）is usually under（in）loss and in want．24．What is your wish \＆ 25 ．It is my wish to be under（held in）esteem；and this wish is in my own heart． 26. I had not happines．27．His happiness and pros－ perity is commonly in the hands of each person； for it is a happiness to be good with（towards）ev－ ery other person．28．Thy left foot was pretty and blue was thy right eye：smooth and white was thy hand，and long were thy fingers；thick and in ringlets（ faineach）was thy hair，and resplendent and sparkling was the sight of your blue eyes．

Dear Mr Ligan．－It is pitiful to see so many of the fine old Irish songs of Ireland passing away with those who know them，without ever being printed and many of them without being，even， written．And it is a pity to see that many of those now written from dictation are so badly mixed． Those good old songs passed from one person to a number of persons who were to a great extent illiterate．Mr John Connolly has made a very bad mesh of＂O＇Sullivan＇s Frolics，＂as it appeared in the October number of the Gael．I heard it sung when I was young，pretty nearly as follows，yet I had to supply a few words myself which were lost Yours truly，

## Thomas D．Norris．

When Bachus frequented my frolies，liom fic，

I espied a most beantiful damsel

Oo cealz mé a lá mo čléjo； Bereft of all reason and senses
Oo òrujoear 30 oára lé
 Saying，I wish you were truly contented


## She vowed and declered by her goodnems，

＂Ni leaŋfato oo rájớre béjl， Dont tease me with railings insipid
 For its now I＇m going down to Cork Oity
 For a year I＇ll not come to this country
Wà b＇féjojŋ aŋ นajŋ rıŋ Féjŋ．
Her dresses and robes were enameled

Her exquisite beauty surpasses
$21 \eta$ Olánac oob＇àjle 5 价 ；
Her cheeks and her beautiful features
21 malaj́ชe，a røón＇ra béal，
So shapely and neat was her figure，

She neatly draws all images，
 The phoenix，the lark and the linnet，

She＇s elected of Venus or Juno，
Pallas，Diana or Pales－
She really has gained from all living，

I fear its from you I＇m tormented，
21 orınŋеal ir ájlle 丂クе́，
Roving in doleful condition．

If God would but grant my petition，
＇S mé ćeanjal le＇o oájทciทjr モ－үéjm，
All pleasures on earth would attend us

If you are in earnest，air＇sise，
Wj̄ leamfat пjor mó oe＇ף léjうeaŋŋ，
Though my parents do really insist on

I am the one eighth of a century，

And if they dont consent to our wishes

I instantly took her and kissed her，
bư̇ ojทリe クá flıûc a béal；
Her words had retained me with gladness，
Ir cuma cá $\eta-j \Delta b \Delta \eta a \eta ~ r p r e ́, ~$
Through meadows and sweet－scented valleys
Oo čajcieamar mí O＇à ruojal
Embracing and kissing each other，

Any of our readers who have spare copies of Nos 6 \＆ 9 of Vol． 7 would oblige by sending them．


（Leajua）
 foćajr majojn o＇àjrıċe．Oо dámaf as Erjall ćum ojbre＇$r$－a eusmajr an can סO carat a bean orrajn jo oubajnc万иヶ lufs a rear ar a leaba＇$\eta$－a läŋ．
 चaOjo n－a ablać ajobreać amarinar fa

 rajo cruçeajla cominajóeac n－a citéfo





 ruarać ráp－ajbéjl．Oo jab cieaŋa 1 m ．




 deapintao oot ljor．

Ir $f$ comajle oo cinŋeat leo ayran

 Fujbjojr ojoean по שeapmann an an oovar oapr－oálac oo dj jo fociman aj
 eaciz car brij al rpjorajo vo bj ar a



 oju，ทjor cualac tuaparjbájl a r－jm．




 le a⿱̇兀்отar oo reaŋami ar mo rjeul， пí rajb feak acu beo an an o－сa0jb ro


 Ffón $1 \Delta 0$ luajote ya cajlljje oa rat

> （Translation）
> ［A typical Munster story．］ The Adventures of the Yellow Thresher． （Continued）

that one of our company was missing． We were proceeding to our work with－ out him when his wife met us and said he had gone to bed strong and in full health the night before and was found that morning a dreadful，terrible，corpse by her side．On hearing the terror of that tale Padruig Ruadh，who had an abiding dread of the diabolical demons of sorcery．jumped up with a startled heart and ran away a lunatic without sense or control，foolishly wandering about with screaming and howling un－ til at length he fell to earth and so re－ mained awaiting a miserable，terrific， death．Indeed the remainder of my company was taken with dread and shuddering horror，saying that the same destruction was in store for them－ selves，and that they would be subject－ ed to the unbearable revenge that ov－ ertook him as a penalty for what they had done to the Liss．

They then decided on going by sea as wanderers in a strange land seeking shelter and protection from the ill－fat－ ed misfortune that was pursuing them so furiously．For，said they，talking of the hidden power that had threaten ed them，it cannot follow on our track over the ocean flood and the waters of the red－crested sea（to the place）bey－ ond．They went away then to sea and from that day to this an account of their wandering was never heard and never will until the Judgment Day； for I have an assured certainty that the wily tricks of the fang－toothed one oppressed them while in the occasion of their drowning on the deep．After everything，to shorten my story，at the coming of Harvest a man of them was not alive at this side of the grass to put a scythe or reaping hook under a hand－ ful of wheat or barley；and hence the utterances of the hag were true decla－ ring that the fruit of the ears of corn should not fall by the power of their

 oonar ojojoálać an earjajme ceaoma
 סejṫ báruijṫe amimal aoubajnt tuar an

 Wj́ rajo corat ŋa eapoa in ár ŋjar-



 ran meadapać le h-ajajo colrjin 0


 neamjar.
 anŋran; an cjor as jlaodać jo ojan



 réjbeačać oul o'joŋnralje Sjabapica







 ajo aj riubal cre jomas raon reje 7 bojinfribe cumanj caol 50 noćrajn Dayle-aŋ-aرcin 1r ceatro 50 bruarar ant botín beaj fa jeall re bráca ๆo сf mujce, 7 оо ouajlear aj an סopur 5 ur preab reay-
 lat потыam. 21ヶ ๆ-oul jreać oam oo Deaŋリujsear of 7 a rajo ann 1 ŋ $\quad \Delta \jmath \eta m$
 oo freajajneat oam lejr an Sjabapita, 'ท-a lujje 15 clfabán rav ćujnje as 1ar.
 alca coom ajn majoin, a Seájajŋ Sjol-
 min-ċทearoa as ofujojm ayorn culje รип comŋarc 50 rajo ' $\eta-a$ abajcj́n ćrur-
 (Le dejc leajca.)
edge that year.
As for me and my possessions the evil fortunes of the same curse followed me. Not long after the destruction of the men, as I have told above, we discovered that everything was mixed up and miserably untidy with us. There was neither produce nor profit in our tilled fields; our cows gave an unkindly yield and we had neither milk nor butter-milk at our table. Scantily used the cream rise on our tubs and when we used to put it in the churn to make butter we tound after our labour only a thick evil-smelling froth or a worthless foetid mixture of whey and skim milk.

We were completely undone then; a large amount of rent was owed and we had neither butter, cream, nor any other sort of produce to pay it. My wite then told me that the best way to end our ill luck would be to visit the 'sheevara' of Baile-an aiting, i.e, the most accomplished and deeply-learned fairyman in the sorcery of demons that we could find, to see if he could allay our trouble and suffering and bring back our butter to us again. I arose betimes in the morning and pushed forward quickly, travelling many a level road and narrow borheen until I reached Baile-an-aiting on the morning of the following day. To be sure I found there a little cabin like the wayside bothy of one plague-stricken, or a pig-sty; and on my knocking at the door a raggedlyuntidy, contemptible, dirty, old woman jumpted to her feet to open it for me. I went in and saluted all there in the name of God. Even so I received an answer in a different style from the 'sheevara' lying in his cradle in the corner who asked "What may be the cause of thy great journeying so early in the morning John Farmer?" I answered mildly and politely (at the same time) going ever to where he lay when I perceived that he was a withered, cross- looking, little dwarf with closed eyes.
(To be continued)

## ak seanbeak 0oċ兀．

Lemr aŋ ŋちムロaŋ סопŋ．
1




 2


 béto mé lán oe jâjne ŋuadó；
 3

 21 ！пf rjujorfar fearea 140 ， Ón ¥о пà̀ ríonronjorfajó riao $\mathfrak{U}^{\prime} \mathrm{r}$ ajċójolfamaOjo a rpjoo，

4
 Зaŋ モuaza，raoj ๆó clıaft， béjó rí slofimaŋ mar à rór；
 béjó rí raop，cajcírépmeać fór， 5

Sío รuヶ lájojr é mo ŋáin，
 béró mé lájore fór 50 món



## 6


 Rualjffó mé ay beupla cam béjó an S்aéjlze aj mo ópream；
 7

Sío jo b．Full mé rean àr chjon，
 véjo mé mar a bjójıท rao б， ©́s a＇r oear a＇r єreut a njleo； 211 ทј téaprajó riat 50 oeo－＇Leo ay reaybeaŋ bocic．
"A nation which allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies to her willingness to cease to exist."-Abohbishop Trmnch.

NRead what the truths of history have compelled the bigotted Spaulding (profr. of logic, Rugby University, England) to write.-
"The Green 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 contemposary 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"-Spadlding's Englise Literature, appletor \& Co., N Y.

## the

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Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do.
Mr Gorman, Joliet, do.
Possibly the reader has never seen a finer poem in
any language than that on the opposite page. In
it are combined the sentiment of Moore and the self reliant martial fire of Davis. None nf them has come up to it. The air to it is a fine, stirring march, and we suggest to the Grelio Society to have it on their programme at their coming Feis Ceoil.

Irishmen. circulate vour literature. You shnuld have a (Faelic jnurnal in every town and city; The Gael is yet your only journal-seatter it brnadeast. On von. Gapls, the burden mist rest, for vour Anglicised brethren have bepn blinded by their English education to the danger which surrounds them.

## AMERICAN GALS.

Aconoding to the most reliable autberity the ponpulation of the United States tosday is made up of the following elements, -


The English mav bave been eiven more than has been their richt in this calenlation. for their number in 1790 was 841800 . while the Trigh numbered 1.141,920, the entire nnpulation of the United States at the time being $3,500,000$.

The nstural increase of the 841.800 would amount to about 3,500 n 00 to-dav; hut it is an npen secrat that the New Fingland element did not inmeose in the natural order. Taking this in onnnection with the fact that very few English neonla immigrated to the Trited Atates since the War of Independence. prefering Canoda and Australia. the five millions accord ed them must be on the outside. Four millions is nearer the mark.
The abnve figures are not taken from prosTrish writers: they are from the ralenlations of Blodgot. Fevhart Rury (an Engliph barnnet). Tuekar. Bromerall Frahama, atc.. On armented by Applatnn's Curlonmedis tha heat anthnrity in the country. It mar he nated that nur Territorial anceocinne since the War f Tndependence were peopled by French and Snaniards.

Whadnuap-llattantion to these fionres? Recange thiv hariful of Fing'ish throngb cheelk. anhesion and narfont oreanization ond tha instrumantality of Q enheidized nease ara moling the eonntry That
 Evening Past and the Times (tha latter asid to he enntrolled bv an Trighman. px=Mavar Grace). and another in Rranklvn. the Taqle. These naners are prosnarntre whathar thav have anhseribers or not.: and if England laid rlaim to Thono Taland all nf tham woild onpnert har in har demand as they have dona in the Alaskan seal grab.
Had the Trish a national pross and annportan it. as the "nclish stpport theirs. the twenty=five millions of their race in America would bo a solid, unitad mass to rday. Brt. what are they? A hntt to the huffers who ara fattening on thair dianrganized and, therefore, helploss, condition. Irishman pretanding to leader*hip disengennonaly ray. "Yon wonld not want to introduce the Irish Langunga here" Ah, hora is whara the evil genius dogging the fontstang of the Irish race has had its ponrce and has its life. And those making the asoartion do so knowing that they prevaricate. The different states of Germany preserve and practice their several languages along
ith the langauge of their surroundings．Why eould not the Irish do the same $\&$ Because the Liou＇s tac－ tics to annibilate them has been as successtul as it had been to weaken the power of the Three Bulls and make them his prey ！

We challenge a contradiction of the accuracy of the above figures．and we challenge a contradiction of our assertion，that a jury of twelve men from any twelve different nations would render a verdict that the cause of the nonsunion of the tweuty sfive million of the Irish element in this country arsses from their denationalization，conpassed by the loss of their language．

In our last issue we showed up what the pretend ers to a rigbt to rule the world are，and above we give their numerical sirength in this cuuntry．As said in this articie，they bave a pon erfui press maiu tailed by the fruits of their rascality．We emphasize rascality，for cone but a rascal would seek to des－ try the reputation of a pecple，whach one of them has songht to do in a late assue of oue of their pa－ pers in connection with the pending national nom－ jations，thus．－
＂If these men bers of the community are satisfi－ ed to have Mr Hogan and Mr Carroll aud Mr Sul－ livan aua Mr MacGuinness in charge of the White House，of the Uuited Dtates treasury，of the navy aud other large departments of the government， raiher than speak and aet now，their silence and lassitude are explained．＂

And this moral assassin is of the＂Grest Anglo－ Saxon Kace，＂of the Waros aud Fields，the bank wreckers，who could be trusted＂to have charge of the United States treasury，＂etc．Aud soscalled Irishmen sit in company with this assassin of their character without a uurmur or a word of protest．

We changed the Irish names grouped together above to kindred ones su as to avoia party politice， but they can be seen in the Eagle of Feb．26．］

In the whole Englishslijish press we have not seen one word of rebake to the above diabolical charge against therr nationality；in none of them have we sebn a word of comment on our expose of the AnglosDaxon myth in last issue．Why $\&$ are they atraid that they would give offence by striking back at their enemies ？Who are they afraid to ott－ end I Is it the descendants of the 841,800 Tories of the Revolation，their enemies，the elemies of Ame－ rica，and the enemies of human freedom $f$ Gentle－ men，the volume of the numerical strength of your element in the country and the meagreness of the number adhering to your cause should cause you to take the bull by the norns before it has gored the Irish Nation to death．

The fact that our element forms more than one－ third of the population of this great country would， under ordinary circumstances，be a matter for joy and congratulation，but，as it is，it is a matter for sorrow and regret．Had the Irish arrived here versed in their language，and corresponded with their kinded at home in it，as other peoples do in theirs，huw different would have been their senti－ ments tosdaye Is it too late now to make amends for past errors？No．In oneshalf of Ireland the language（and with it，Irish nationality）can yet be saved if the leaders of the people will it．If not， let the responsibility of the condition to which we have binted rest on their shoulders．－They are to－ day rebponsible for the sad fact that of the twenty－ tive millious in this land not more than pnerhalf of them entertain Irish sentiments．

We take great pleasure in introducing Professor KacGeoghegan to our Gaelic friends through his first effort to convey his thoughts in the language of his sires．The Prof．makes a noble effort，and if the next twelve months yield the same results as the last six bave，Prof．MacGeoghegan will be able to take his seat in the councils of Irish seholars．Should not all English－educated Irishmen follow the example set them by our Uxford graduate of Did the Professor himself spend happier moments during his life than those which occupy his mind while he reads the fol－ lowing lines in which he unconsciously（the Prof．did not expect to see his efforts in print）finds himself in converse withbis kindred in tbeir native speech \＆Will not the fact suggest itself to him that he is no long－ er a dependent slave－ihat he is a sovereign man ！ The dawn bas dawned．
We do not change a letter or point in the letter，－

> East Sound, Wash., San Juan co., $$
23 \text { 3, 1892. }
$$

## $21 \eta$ SA01 21．J．Ua Lóciájŋ，



广lacar oo ljgr，ba parinajt a ryeul，
 сиŋпјт bujてeaćar nómón leat ajn a roŋ
 rjnjojnr，acc bejteat feárा ljom 50 oejmin oá mbéjójŋク joŋaŋn aŋ ceaŋja co majc leatra oo rjrjobat！

Jr 1 reo an ćéat ljgir a ronjodar 50

亏ábajl，a orajo пa meapral jomta aŋŋ raŋ 1arpaciz ro．









 ட்น1zrıワ．


 ๆa bljatija ro（1892），aјur fór b＇ajc lyom oá зсијпғеa ću弓am ria cooa oe＇$\eta$ leadar oe 1891 bl．má đ́15 leat 30 ro－ óuŋua é reo．



Oo ciapla bjétjlır，


Mr D Drisooll of Chicago sends us the followilg verses founded on a con versation between an Eug lish gentleman in Ireland and a poor woman whose son was shot by the police，with a request to print a translation of it．Both are subjoined．－

Will England give me back my Son？
God bless you，sir，your words are kind， I know you come with good intent ； But little comfort I can fiod， With sorrow sore my heart is rent． You say that we will soon be free－ That England＇s heart is nearly won， Ah ！what＇s the good of that to me－ Will England give me back my son \＆
＇Twas like a dog they shot the lad； Oh，could you see what my eyes saw， You wouldn＇t wonder that I＇m mad， Or that I curse your English law．
＂England is moving．＂so you say， ＂This bloody work will soon be done．＂
God grant in mercy that it may， But who will give me back my son t
How long，how long， 0 God！how long ！ We cannot thus forever bear， And meekly bend to every wrong While hearts are breaking in despair．
＂Comfort，＂you cry，＂the dawn has brok＇n． The tyrant＇s course is nearly run，＂
God bless you for the words ycu＇ve spok＇n， But will they give me back my son \＆
My heart is not ankind to those Who come like you with friendly hand， To share our struggle with our foes， And by our side to take your stand．
But，ob ！go back，and finish fast The work of freedom you＇ve begun．－ Alas，for me ！all hope is past， For English laws have killed my son． Translation．

 2lć jr beaj an rám atà oam 50 0eo



Oćl ça＇$\eta$ masué é rin oamira＇$\eta o j r-$

lámajo aŋ buaċajll mar mãa＇$\mu$ tull＇； Oc̀l tá b－rejctéeà b－racar le mo rúll＇， Wjј beoć joп丂ŋa onc mé bejt＇$n$ bájク＇




まし́ ça beurfar＇$r$ ajr Oam mo buač＇ll breäち？
CA $\dot{F} \Delta j 0, c \Delta \dot{F} \Delta j 0, c \Delta \dot{F} \Delta j 0, \Delta$ Óé！
Nif cis linn reo fulains reat＇rlae，
 Ca falo r rá cnofże brjre＇jcaojó．

 bajl Oé one ajn ron O＇focla lájać，







 2ijandajo oljje Sacran opm mo mac．

> 7 Vavasaur Place, Vavasnar Square, ¿andsmount D blin, 2Cth Feb., '92,
$\mathfrak{U}$ Ү \＆


 rò Féjn．
 nána ronjobar réjn，añ cjob le，r an 5 －
 ̇̇áplujうear le móán o’abränajb lejr an




 brejċeamŋдar ajn．

てá earıápo deas＇ran rejทéjo＂2ly讶 $\Delta 101 \eta$＂a člob
 ra ๆá but mıaŋ lyom，ón oo ronjoday． at focal＂mjle＂fà to＇ran ljne map reo－
Ceuס mfle，mfle fájlce по́mat，a rcбŋn
 fäjar féjク à focial riŋ amac，aće má ćuprfió cú reo or comajn ajne ŋa $\eta$－ oaojทeat，cujnfio cúă comaol ir mó oŋm．ra．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{R} \mathfrak{U l c} \text { Searrajb 5orroay. }
\end{aligned}
$$

p．S．Ó romfobar an lıcin reo ruajn mé
5aobal ejle uajc．bujteaćar leac．



Jr rad ó rjnjod mé àn ruo oon

 bjle．

Zá épmćoll óá f̀ćeao míle oumer ra з－caṫajr reo，oud 7 bäŋ चá oaojne ra
 of monäŋ É，reannals ann ro eamall ó

 O＇A rlocie anŋ forr，aċ oo ċajll mónán


 7 Cjll－earbols alujn $\Delta 5 a 1 \eta \eta$ ，asur rean



 2 2líneacia jorra ajJe croc an earncać，

 mon！oflleacioa oo buacajllio azur oo



 as fär eabalre 7 poeazaorr， 7 jaci ejle cjneàl roł̀ar．

Wf＇t aon dall rate tin jo b－Full aon eolar ajam àr jo réjoin le oujne rlj̧̇̇e beaṫa do déanad alr deajan

 ram－bliatain．Do tjol an frear am． ajŋ luać oć míle vollén ar ejmçoll picie acra．
$\mathfrak{2 1 \eta} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\sim}$


 rubajlceaci．

 oub．Nj＇l an rlije ann ro oo fear bàn，пfon réjofr leir majneacizajn ajn
 ép．
 Lá F̛̀él päopujc le rojnc blıaठanta，ac̉



Do ċapta fíor－huaŋ．
27．2y 2 Ac Suibje•
O Rȧ̇－Ċommac，coir ma brfó．
Written from the dictation of John O＇Donnell， Ranafast，Co．Donegal，by

Anthonv J Doherty．
This song was compread towarda the elnge of the last aentury bv Peter O＇Donnell of Ranafagt．He was a s＇oomaker by trade，and had a brither nam－ od Patrink．who had learnad jninarv in Connaucht， On Patrick＇s retrinn homa ha had a soal－skin cab． an article of dress at that tima very rare in the Rossea．Petar hegged his hrothar for the cap，hit met with a refussl，on which he composed the fol－ lowing．

The explanation of a few words renders a trans－ lation unnecessary，as the language is sufficiently plain．

## bथjREuO F1OWWひ1ち．

Naċ cruaió a axrar mé é fa＇ף oajreuo



 rati mire ar onoujato cin！．


 ré＇$n$ ruibe le ceol．
Fa ajoreainacic a oajreuoa uajm，＇$r$



 b－plocFajó ta oajol mé beo．

Oá mbíbeaź mo haza 1 reãj，サí člujŋ－

Qée a feadar mo ćulaté 50 rajl， 50 o．

てán raojal ro as mealláó a lây．＇r ir clearać a ċáll oaj lyom，
 a ċajllear a rá̃j ir faŋŋ．


＇S 30 b－Fujl bëul na サ－Ajทjeal a Mão lyท majkear a beaŋá 1 ザ－am；
 o－cијanク ouje rpár по fajll，



Oéjnce o＇ajajn a teatyat，rać orm．ra



but ramajl oam Mjleać jaŋ rŋámi，béjob． eat ajn rjubal a cojr ढrás 30 Faŋŋ，






＇W－uajn a raćfar ŋa peacajó＇r ŋa rcál－ ajó，ทać cajrmeać oo táplat 七пот，

 Vocabulary．
$\Delta 5 \uparrow \Delta r$ ，from $\triangle 5 \Delta j r$ ，to beseech．

léub，a prece，a strip．

yoos，another brother of Peter． ajoreamaće，refusal．
$1 \mathrm{\eta}$－joblat $\mathfrak{m} \sigma \mathrm{r}$ ，in sorry plight． cıクワeat，ordanned，determined． ซиŋicać，comfort．
bruats，gen of bpuać，a bank．
oasol，plural of oach，a cock－chafer，or black．beetie．
1 r七á⿱丶万⿱⿰㇒一乂⿹\zh26灬力，in good condition．
садদ亡்ajll，help，aid，rescue．
cujnjn，a small creel or shoulder－basket． mutleać，a kind of sea－bird．
aүejċ báィヶ $A \jmath \mu$ ，getting the better of； surrounding，overtopping．

THE SAN hRANCISOO SOCIETY，
At the annual meetung of the Gaelic Literary Soclety of this enty the tollowing officers，ware el－ ected．－Prest．Daniel McSweeney，Sec＇y．Roger McOarthy ；Treasurer，Frank Mahon ；Cor．Sec＇y Patrick boland．
Lovers of the Gaelic Language will be pleased to learn that there is every evidence of an awaken－ 1ng in this far－off land of Calitornia amung the speakers of Iribh and even many who do not know it are joiniug our monthly classes and atteuding our monthly exhibitions．

Respecifully，
March 22，1892，
cujkjujıs $\downarrow e$ ćéjue．
Cujrımír le ċéple rul a o．cjocfajó an bár
 јаرпи ap lă～；
Wa reaómaoir o＇ár raoctar fajo ir lén oúpnク à lá，
 ir зеА̄ $\uparrow$ ．

21 ć cuırımír le céple



Cuirimir le cééle ar baılıjmír jać oán


Ir cjaך oójo faoj ŋeuleajo＇rir fada é A B－FÁそ．
 ojob le rájajl．

## O1 cujrjmir le céfle





## Fraoci $2 \mathfrak{y e a l a}$ ．

We regret＂Fraoch Meala＂does not desire to see his name publisbed as te intimates his intention of contributing largely to the columns of the Gael the old－songs and tales which still abound in his uative country（one of Munster＇s）．－Ed．G．］

## REPORI FOR＇91．

We have received the Report of the Dublin S． P．I．Language for＇91．The number of pupils ex－ amined in Irish in 40 National Schools reported was 716，of whom 515 passed，the National Board reportiug that when all the returns were completed the number would be considerably increased．In the Intermediate Schools 244 passed，making a to－ tal of 759 for all．

The following teachers received certificates to teach Irish at the recent Examination．－
Co．Cork，Timothy Hurley，Drimoleague．
－Galway，Michl．Uoyue，Loughwell，Moyculen． －＂Juhn Flynn，Lisanoran，Drumgriffin． －＂Michl O＇Malley，Derryneen，Recess． －＂J O＇Brennan，Innistrawer，Oarraroe． －Mayo PMullins，Lurganboy，Ballyhaunis． －Waterford，E Guiry，Carrickbeg，Carr＇k－on－S＇r． －${ }^{\text {W }}$ Quinn，Rathleg，Waterford．

The financial condition of the society is good－ ha ving $£ 123$ in its treasury．The number of books sold by the society to date si 103,691 ．
［We hope that Irish－Americans hailing from the sbove locations will send the teachers bundles of

Gaels for their pupils,-Ed. G. 1
In the next issue we shall print the names of all the Irish teachers, the nomber who receive Gaels for their pupils, and by whom sent.

## O'Currv's Lectures.

## ON THE

Manusoript Matariat of Anoient Ibibi His TORY.

LEOTURE VI.<br>[Delivered June 26, 1856.]<br>(Continued. from p. 168.)

There is nothing in this book (so far as we can judge in the absence of the original) to show why it ahould be called the Annals of Olonmsenois. We have already seec. and we shall have occasion to tonch on the same fact scain, that the Annals of Cloumanonois used by the Fonr Masters, came down but to the year 1227, whereas this book comes down to the year 1408 .

The records contained in it are brief, but thev sometimes preaerve details of singular interest. not to be found in anv of our other annals. As a specimen of these additions-the most interesting of them. perhaps-let me take the following passage. which occurs at the vear 905 . but which shonid be placed at the year 913 ; I give it in the exact phraseology of the original:-
"Neal Glnuduff was king [of Treland] thrae vears, and was married to the Ladv Gormphlev. daughter of Ting Flann. who was a very fair. virtrons. and laqruad damosell: was firat married to Cormacke Mas Jonlenan. King of Mnnster; ;enondlv to King Neal, by whom she had a son, called Prince Donnell, who was drowned : upon, whose death she made manv pitiful and learnaf ditties : and lastly, she was mrried to Oaarhhall Mac Mrrgan, King of Leinster. After all which rnval marriages, she heggan from door to door, forsakan of all her friands and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors."
The order of Gormlaith's marriages is not accurately given in this entry. Lat ns onrrect the entry from another and more reliable authority., that of the Book of Leinster-
It is true that Gormlaith was first married, or rather betrothed, to the celebrater king, bish or and scholar, Cormao Mac Oallennan, King of Mun ster; but that marriage was never consnmmated. as the young king changed his mind, and reatored the princess to her father, with all her fortuna and dowrv, while he himself took holy orders. He (a vin are aware) became subsequently Archbishod of Oashel, and was. as you may remember, the author of the Saltair of Cashel, as well as the learned compilation since known as Cormac's Glossary.

Aftar havin 2 been thus daserted by King Mormac, Gormlaith was married against her will to Cearbhall, King of Leinster.
Shortly afterwards, in the year 908,-orobablv in renlity on account of the repudiatiou of the prin cess by the King of Munster, though ostensibly to assert, hia right to the prasantation to the anoient nhuroh of Mrinister Eibhin. now Mnnsatereren (in the present Queen's connty) whioh dowa to this time belonged to Munster,-Flain Sions,
the father of Gormlaith, who was hereditrry king of Meath, and then Monarch of Erinn, proceeded to make war on the southern prince; and, accomnanied hy his sonsinslaw, the King of Leinster, he Marched with their united forces to Bealach Mugh na (now Rallymoon, in the present county of Kildare). within two miles of tha nresent town of Car low. Here ther were met by King Cormse at the head of the men of Mnnster, and a furinus battle ensned hetween them, in which the Munstarmen were defeated. and Cormac, the king and bishop, killed and heherded on the field.

Cearbball, king of Leinstar, and hnshand of the princeas Gormlaith. was badly wounder in the bat tle, and carried home to his palace at Nass, where he was assidunualy attended to hy his queen, who was gearcoly ever absent from his couch. It bepnaned that one dav when he was onnvalescent. brit atill annfined to his bad the battle of Bealacb Mughns hacame the snbiant of their conversation. Cearhhall describer the ficht with animation, and Jwalt with seemingly exrubersint satisfaction on the defeat of Cormac, and the dismemberment of his body in his presence. The queen, however, who was sitting on the foot rail of the hed, said that it was a creat pity that the bodv of the holy bishov should he nnnecersarily mutilated and desecrated, upon which the king, in a sudden fit of rage, atrnek har so rude a blow with his foot as threw her headlong on the ground, by whieh her olothea wera thrown into disorder, in the presence of all her ladies and attendants.

The queen felt hichly mortified and ingulted at the indignity thus offered to ber; and fled to her father for pretection. Her father, however. in the nresence of a nowerful Danish enemy in Dnblin. did not chnose tn take any hortile steps to punish the rudaness of King Caarbhall, bnt sent his daugh tre back aggin tn her husband. Not oo her young kinsman, Niall Glundubh [of tha Black Knee], ron If the hrave Aadh Finolisth, King of Aileach [i.e. King of Ulstar]. This brave nripce having heard of the indienity which had been put upon his rela tive. raised all the northern clang, and at thair head marched to the borders of Leinster, with tha intentinn of avenging the insult. as well as of taking the queen herself under the protection of the powerful forces of the north. Queen Gormlaith however, objected to any violent mepguras, and on Tr insisted on a reparation from her husband, and the regtoration of her dowry. She had fonrsandtwentiv rasidenses given to har in Leinster bv Cearhhall on her marriage, and these he consented to confirm to her, and in release her legally from her vows as his wifn. The queen being thus once more free from conjugal ties, returned to her father's houre for the third time.

After this Niall Glundrhh, deeming that the gross conduct of Cearhhall to his qneen, and their final separation, had legally as well as virtually dissolved their marriage, proposer for her hand to her father ; bnt both father and daughter refuked. and. for the time, she continued to reside at the conrt of Flann.
In the conurse of the following year (904), howevar. Cearhhall was killed in hattle by the Danes of Dublip, nuder their leader Tlbh, and all impedimants baine now removed, Gormlaith became the
wifa of Niall Glundnbh, wifa of Niall Glundnbh.
From thin period to the year 917, we hear noth ing mnra of quana Gormlaith. Bar father died in the meantime in the year 914, and after him tha roung Niall Glundudb snceeeded to the simpreme
khrone as Monaroh of Erinn.

With the exception of the immortal Brian Bor. oimhe, no monarch ever wielded the sceptre, which was the sword, of Erinn with more vigor, than this truly brave prince. His battles with the fierce and cruel Danes were incessant and bloody, and vietories many and glorious, and himself and his brave father Aedh were the only monarchs who ever attempted to relieve Munster of the presence of these cruel foes, before Brian. Haying, in fine, hemmed in so closely the Danes of Meath, Dublin and all Leinster, that they dare not move from the immediagte vicinity of Dublin, he determined at last to attack them even there in their very strong hold. With this resolve, therefore, on Wednesday, 17th day of'October, in the year 917, he marched on Dublin with a large force and attended by several of the chiefs and princes of Meath and Oriell; but the Danes went out and met him at Cill Mosomog (a place not yet identified) in the neighborhood of the city and a furions battle ensued, in which unfortunately, the army of Erinn was de feated and Niall himself was killed, with most of his attendant chiefs and an emmense number of their men. And thus was the unfortunate queen Gormlaith for the third time left a widow. Her elder brother Conor was killed in the battle and her younger brother, Donnchadh, succeeded her husband in the sovereignty, which he enjoged till his death in the year 942 .
Of Queen Gormlaith's history during the reign of her brother we know nothing, but on his death the soeptre passed away from the houses of her father and her husband : and it is possible or rather probable that it was then that commenced that poverty and neglect of which she speaks so feeling Iy in her poems as well as in many stray verses which have come to us. Her misfortunes continn ed during the remaining five years of her lifenamely from the death of her brother the monarcb Donnchadh in the year 942 to her own death in the year 947.
I should not perhaps have dwelt so long on the short but eventful history of the unfortunate queen Gormlaith but that the tranglator of these annal. of Clonmacnois, as they are called, falls into sever al mistakes about her ; but whether they be par of his original text or only traditiouary notes of his own I cannot determine ; I believe the latter to be the more probable explanation. He says at the year 936 (which should be the yrar 943), that after the death of Niall Glandubh she was mar. ried to Cearbhall, King of Leinster; but I have taken the proper order of her marriages and the present sketch of her history, from the Book of Leinster (a MS. of the middle of the 12th century) as well as from an ancient copy of a most curious poem written during her long last illness, by Gormlaith herself, on her own life and misfortunes. In this poem she datails the death of her son who was accidentally drowned in the county Galway during his fosterage and the subsequent death of her husband; and in it is also peseserved an inter esting account of her mode of living; a sketch of the more fortunate or happy part of her life; a cha racter of Niall. of Cearbhall, and of Cormac; a des oription of the place and mode of sepulture of Niall ; and on the whole a greater variety of roferences to habits, customs, and manners than I have found in any other piece of its kind. I have beside this, whioh is a long poem, collected a few of those stray verses whioh Gormlaith composed under a variety of impulses and ciroumstances.
(To be continued)

THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSORIBERS.
Ala-Mra. Letady, G McQuillan, F S M'Cosker per Mr M'Cosker.

Cal-San Francisco, J Deasy, M O'Maboney, Martin P Ward, per Mr Ward, who sends a beautiful photo. with an eagle's quill pen in hand shot by him on the mountains.
= Conn-Williamantic, Daniel J Moran.
D O-Washington, Wm F Molloy.
Ind-Notre Dame, Rev J J French, per Martin J Henhhan, Providence, $R$ I-Peru, Counsellor J W O'Hara.
Idaho-Idaho City. P Moriarty, 55 for the oanse Ill-Ohicago, Rev John J Carroll, another donas tion to help the cause : P Ahern, an earnest work er.

Ia-Vail, John B Costeloe, per Thos, M Power. La-Mayer, Henry Durnin.
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N H-M Mnchester, M O'Dowd, J MoGuire, per Mr O'Dowd.
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