

Seminary Naojme $2 \mathfrak{y}$ upre， Cleveland， 0.
217 oara lá oeuz jon c̀euo mí＇92

21 SAO Ofl：－
Oj mjan ajam le zamall a－


 éstr－ra．búo majt lyom réén ajur le reap ós ejle aŋn ra Seminanj ro，oá
 わ－ujle mí，mar ir mıan lın reanja na



 mujo an méfo ir réرon linn leıċe．Uà





Derínク bujreać ouf óa rcníobáá
 méto a relzear ajr an 5aodal ra m－
 lin $\Delta 5 \Delta 0$ an $\Delta O \eta O A j 亏$. Саım，$\Delta \dot{S} \Delta 01 \dot{O}_{\mathfrak{j}}$ Oo ċara， S．$O^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．



 fuajm a ciajnee，jo labrann ré ceanja a tjre．Fejcrean 50 rjnfodann ré＂a－

 reo nor ma caince，cla oéaprar mac̉ o． fuıl ré ceare？＇Sé oualjur an j $\ddagger$ rajm．
 10ŋao ŋór oo ćumaó；ŋać ré 5 ŋăr oo亏クाうеar olijeam？］

The following old song was written in Philadelphia from the recitation of Mr, Con. MoNeilis, a native of Inviskeel, Co. Donegal, -J. J. Lyons.

## 







 Sé a cúl cajlce, craobać a ciujn mjre ary bàjr.
Jr lûbać, bačlać, cluaŋać, cocá $\ddagger \Delta c$ ć,



 Ir rollrije, rolaroa $1 \mathrm{\eta}$-jomal a cjŋŋ,


'S ajn mo rilubal 'ra lâ ŋí leur oom a' по́

 وひ
















Oo copp mar a' cómína a'r slayre 00 rúl

'S ré oo jájre cjuin a fualu a' ciljú



Wa maluljeaća caola a mestlfat $\Delta^{\prime}$ raojal 'S пí mór mar člaon rí arlan̉ 50 ץо́ll:

 rin ふleojo்e，
bi $\Delta$ चeacic $\Delta \eta \eta ~ \eta a ~ \tau j r e ~ a i n ~ a j r ~ a r j r, ~$
 ро́5．
［The toregoing song has been sent typewritten． The Rev．Fr．Murphy．Phila．purchased a Gaelic typewriter at considerable expense as the type was specially cast for it．The letters are like those in the Dublin Gaelic books，and look very fine．Fr． Murphy has a lot of Gaelic manuscript and he will put it in shape by means of his typewriter．We be－ lieve Father Marphy＇s is the first Gaelic type wri－ ter made．

LESSONS IN GELIC．
Tere Gaelic Alphabet．


XVII．LESSON．－Continued

## Translation of Exercise 1.


 јеal．5．a ċuırle mo ćrojȯe，mo ċara，

 ற்ar，亢̇ú？8，jr mé oo ċapa ċojn，ȯll，
 mac asur rúŋ jeal oo cirojóe leaz anŋ



 a そ̀ál asur a cor ajur a meun rlāŋ；ać


 rlán？17．đá ríann ro．18．cja an
 i．e．，what is it that ails her？）19．चA A flúpjan luad，a opupm crom，a cluar








 Feárr leaz cear yo fuaciz？26．ir





 Fujl ；クí b．Full rear－fear no rean－bean

$O_{\text {bS }}$ 1．－When the article ar（the）is placed pefore nouns．it aspirate the first consonant，if aspirable，in the nomina－ tive and objective cases singular of nouns feminine：but of nouns mascul－ ine the first consonant in possessive case singular．Example－
beat，a woman ；an beat，the woman， Fin ，possessive case of rear，a man； $\tau e a \dot{c} \Delta \eta \dot{F} \mathfrak{f}$ ，the man＇s house．

Exception 1．－Nouns whose first let－ ter is $\sigma$ ，or $\tau$ ，do not take the aspirate torm：Example－an oujl，f．，（nom．or obj．case）the wish，the element；$\Delta \eta$
 $\Delta_{1} \mathrm{n}$ ，the world＇s Lord．

The reason is，the dental $\eta$ of the ar－ ticle $\Delta \eta$（the），and dentals $o$ ，or $\tau$ ，are quite euphonious without the aid of as－ piration．

Exception 2．－S，$r$ ，is an unique kind of letter，which in this particular form does not，after the article，bear to be aspirated，but，instead takes the letter $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ before it，in the nominative and ob－ jective cases，if the noun be feminine； in the possessive case，if the noun be masculine，as：
reos，a jewel；$\Delta \eta \tau$－reos，the jewel， rlat，t．a rod；a $\quad \tau-\mathrm{rlac}$ ，the rod， rrájo，a street ；$\Delta \eta \tau-r n a ́ j o$ ，the street． rajainc，a priest＇s；an $\varepsilon-\gamma \Delta j \Delta \jmath \mu \varepsilon$ ，the priest＇s（the poss，case）．
 the rare jewel is the most precious．
 rod that takes not twisting．
In these instances，when the two con－ sonants，$\tau$ \＆$r$ ，come together，$\tau$ is pro－ nounced and $r$ is silent；which indeed is always the case whenever two con－ sonants whose sounds do not unite in one syllable meet，the first is sounded， the second rendered silent．

It is only after the article $(\Delta \eta)$ that S suffers this change；for if mo，oo，or a（his），the possessive pronoun singul－ ar precede，or if it be the nominative case of address；or if the noun begin－ ning with S come after the prepositions $\Delta \mathrm{jr}$ ，on，etc．，as has been pointed out in the foregoing Observaions，$s, r$ ， would，in all such cases，be aspirated according to rule；as，
rlat，rod；mo rilaz．my rod． rlat， $\operatorname{rod} ; \quad \Delta j \mu \dot{r l a t}$ ，on a rod． opoć，bad；opoċ－rilat，a bad rod rlat，rod；＂aŋ＂e－rlat the rod．

## LESSON XVIII．

## VOCABULARY．

blossom，flower，blá亢்；rco亡்．
dead，marb；earth，zalañ；fairness or whiteness，finŋe ；［blossom］ot all that is fair，blát $\eta \Delta$ ץıпワe．
Irishman，éjrearinać；from éjre，Ire－ land，Add eać，or $\Delta \dot{c}$ ，to the name of a country，and the gentile name of one from that country is formed；as Sac－ rav－Aċ，an Englishman；Franc－ace，a Frenchman；Spajŋ－eaci，a Spaniard．If the name of the country or place form the possessive case in $\Delta \eta$ ；as Éme．Ire－ land； $\mathfrak{2 l b a}$ ，Scotland；Sacra，England $2 \mathfrak{y} u \dot{1} \Delta$ a，Munster，the gentile name is formed from the possessive case；as，
 $\dot{m} \Delta, \mathfrak{U y} \mathfrak{u} \mathfrak{j} \Delta \eta \Delta c \dot{c}$ ．
 joicing；mind，mêŋ ；shame，ŋÁare；


Exerciee 1.
Translate－
1．Is the man old \＆2．He is old ；but the old man who was here yesterday is now dead．3．Is the old woman in the house $\&$ 4．She is not ；but
the grandmother is in the house．5．Have you a grandmother living \＆6．I have，and a grandfather 7．Is the old man who was in the house yesterday your grandfather \＆8．He is；and the old woman who is here to day is my grandmotber．9．Have you a good（deagh）heart £ 10．I have a good heart and a wellsdisposed mind；for every good man has a good heart and a wellsdisposed mind． 11．The Lord my God is Sovereign（ardh，high， supreme，sovereign，）Lord of（air，on，）heaven and earth．12．The Irishman is longslived．13．How are all those under your care ？14．Those under my eare are well（slan，safe）．15．How are those under your care，and your father＇s，and your grand father＇s \＆ 16 Your fame and your reputation are dear to me．17．Oh！my sad sorrow that you are not happy．18．Oh！my treasure and love of loves how great is my affection for you！19．Mary， pulse of my heart，fiower of all that is fair ！ 20. You are my sorrow and my joy－my honour and my shame，my life and my death．
Mr．Dougher＇s Experience of Other Nationalities． Twin Brothers in Comparison．

## Greenfield，N．Y．Feb．18．＇92．

Dear Editor，Friends and Readers of The Gael，
I have worked in nearly all the industrial bran－ ches of manual labor in pursait of a livelihood， and by so doing mingled in society with the mass． es of all nationalities and observed their customs， habits and temperaments；and in analyzing the same I find the Welsh people the most honorably－ acting in conformity with a national principle．－ They rarely mix in marriage out side their own people；they stick to their language as they would to their lives，and teach the same to their children． They are well versed in the history of their race， and their monosyllabic words are like unto the Ir－ ish，but their compound and derivative words diff－ er materially under long and different cultivation．

I worked for six years in the coal mines near Scranton，Pa．，along with these people．The in－ cident to which I am about to refer happened on the 16th day of March．1872，when the following friendly discourse transpired between myself and my partner，William Evans，a Welshman．－
＂Well，＂said I，＂Mr．Evans，I suppose you are aware that to morrow is St．Patrick＇s Day，a holi－ day with us，Irish，and that I am not going to work as I am to be with the celebration and procession．＂
＂Well，Mr．Dougher，＂said he，＂I am well aware of what you tell me；neither am I going to work tosmorrow．But I am going to celebrate St．Pat－ rick＇s Day，too，though in a different way to how you，Irish，celebrate it．＂

I was somewhat taken back by the assertion and rather delicately binted that he might proceed with the explanation．
＂Well＂，said he，＂we Welsh people，afsemble St．Patrick＇s Day in our hall．There we hold a con cert，singing，speech－making，and discoursing on the language St．Patrick spoke，our own dear Cel－ tic tongue．But you，Irishmen，aet differently ：yon parade around the muddy streets ；spend money extravagantly ；get out of order in the evening－ end up in a row－talking loudly in the language of your enemy－leaves me a strong will to thiuk that that is not how St．Patrick intended it should be．＂

I hung my head in silence and received a lesson which I have not yet forgot．

P．A．Dougher．


## 

 a



 ló njor řám ná roćapn lemr ounge oon
 meatan macajre $5 \Delta \eta$ claojo cluと̇mar



 oo breaṫnu1j an Sjolós an jeabajn a

 eajrool qa ocmuca as buajn lón a
 еаб сюииє́пеаста 7 соןисе. Lejr aŋ a15.
 700 भेneajain an buajleeon 30 mín. ćnearoa, mılır, as jarniló eolujr ajn
 ojbre ; "mar čualar," ar aŋ buajlzeon,
 áje ro 7 a 5 -сијо andar acu oa óré́j.
 ar an Sjolós, "ŋо cao ar oufe?" "थ $\eta_{1}$.



 eaj亏е. reapa-कjacal. 7 a oajlejn oujb-


 an ré, "mo jotm̀aojn, 1 mo †̀lájŋce. mo
 7 mo bán bol5 reaman blaoćzać bo, oo



 ràte tuje'ran rojoból ajn majoln a

 buaرlee'? " $\bigcirc$ ìmajreat," ar ay buajl-

(Translation)
[A typical Munster story.]
The Adventures of the Yellow Thresher.
One clear-cold bare-frosty day in Winter that a kind, merry farmer went out from his own hot hearth of burning turf it happened that he saw (coming) towards him a great able fellow on the plain. Although this person, John the Farmer, was neither coward ly nor fearful (still) he was not pleased or consoled that such a man should be coming to him in the middle of a field, where there was no cosy fence by in which he might lie down nor deep dyke in which he could fit himselt away from the sight of the giant coming so quickly to meet him. On his coming nearer the farmer judged from the appearance of his outfit that he was but a poor, honest, man with a flail on his shoulder travelling the country in order to earn his bread with the strength of his arm threshing oats and wheat. With that kindly understanding the farmer saluted him and the thresher answered mildly and politely (at the same time) asking direction to some place where he might get a job of work, "for I beard" said the thresher, "that this place was in want of threshers and that the (peoples') corn was rotting in the haggards." "Who art thou.', said the farmer, "and whence comest?" "I," said he, "am the Yellow Thresher from Raehill borheen who for some time have been straying without memory or understan ding because of the crooked, deceitful tricks of Mam of the gapped mouth and fang-teeth and her diabolical urchin i.e the Son of the son of the thatcher."
"What happened to thee on their account my poor man"? said the farmer. "It is," said he, "that I lost my means and my health, my kindred, my housefolk, my land, and full-bellied milky 'bawn' of cows on account of the multitude of evil games practised upon me by that hag."
"Well, now," said the farmer, "come in with me to the fire and I will give to thee a quarter's work in the barn to-

 סen＇earajn ó luınjın an lae jıl зо сиј－




Оо о́ријогедо apaoŋ rompa $з 0$ рос்－


 ajn5 ar bajree raman majlle le fájlce


 oo črom jaŋ rpár jaŋ faociam léjr－

 ád a jojle fa tejneato ven rém rim．


 a comajn mar ŋać rajo rí ap ŋ－a bpujé－

 an ré，＂oj lá ajam－ra 7 mjop ćleacizar bejċ folamil aċ jr fac ó zo fojojamar vejmin an rjeul rin，an aj nać blajr－


$2 \mathfrak{2} 5$－caj飞eamin a ciooa てón buaplueojn


 mar ąájm as cur rjor aŋŋro：
＂Ir oujŋе mé，＂ap ré，＂ro dj rajrojn，



 51ס 50 b．Fиuljm＇rat Mociz ro＇r．a b－







 Fejnroe tujnサ anolr an reato oj ajajŋク


morrow morning．But，thresher，tell me this，what is thy choice of appoint－ ments for threshing＂！＂ 0 ，＂said the thresher，＂if I had a bare floor and a hazel striking stick I would knock sparks out of the ground and make bits of the corn layer trom the first showing of the bright day until the fall of clouds at eventide．＂＂All is well，＂said the far－ mer，＂come in with me to your supper and the heat of the fire．＂

They both moved before them（for－ ward）until they reached the house；the thresher leaves his flail behind the door and it is not day yet if the house－ wife of mild deportment，good－natured had not fire and favour，chioce of food and churns of thick milk，together with hearty welcome for the traveller．He sat down at the middle of the table and forthwith without delay or abatement began to inflict gullet swallowing des－ truction on the potatoes，so great his hunger，until at length his belly was filled in that way．Then the house－wife said she was ashamed to say so but it was not in her power to lay a single lit． tle piece of pork before him because they had none boiled at such a time of the night．
＂There was no necessity for thee to mention it woman，＂said he，＂one time it was not my custom to be empty but I have learned long since then the truth of the saying that a person who cannot get meat is well enough pleased with the broth．＂

Having taken his supper the thresher sat pleased and comfortable on a straw ＇boss＇beside the hob and told his story to the people of the house from begin－ ning to end as I am about to set down here．
I am one，said he，that had riches and the esteem of all a part of my life，un－ til misfortune fell on me on account of a luckless design of my own that caus－ ed me to lose my means and store of wealth．And although I am in this condition in which you behold me at present，and alihough I am，as I may say，almost seeking alms，still every wretched one travelling the road knows



 1 bpajnc on leara 7 oo bjot rjeul an $\Delta$ luat jmears oaome an cंeaŋzajn 5 и চ é but cul bàne as rluaj rıje סear－


 зо o－zejojoír $з 0$ lejn 7 Rlojbeal ón lejci－
 fléıbe 7 ィŋŋce 7 reabrato acu＇raŋm－ bruす álujn oo bi fa buy an leara．

 o＇fósrar an mo ćujo rear an lyor rin

 a丂 romar jо raóiraci 7 aj cartat

 rin oo breaṫnuljear féjn rean－bean cipon 30 ofallajnj sears upmpe as




 áro；
 Njј beamfar an fo弓minar le fujŋクеain our rpeal．＂
Oo rojob rí té＇anjrancium riubal 7 oo linj ar ratapc ŋa ronñe 50 тapajó．
 m＇户ेеapajo oá rat，＂$\quad$ тиŋab é ap mear－

 majlle $\mu \mathrm{m} \Delta, 7$ a taojne $\eta$ д pájnce $1 r \mathfrak{j}$ mo comajnle oaojb－re an obajn ro oo



 bljatŋa．＂，＂ejre oo beul a amaoáj jaŋ ćéjll，＇$\Delta \mu \eta A$ fin lemr， 7 má ataoj
 rin $\Delta \tau \bar{a}$ cácí．＂

Oo 户ेay re $\eta$－a ciore $1 \eta$－01alc rin 7

whether I or any of mv race were ev－ er stingy of our food，because it was customary that every poor person com－ ing under the shelter of that house of ours should get the fill of his bag be－ fore he departed．But we are none the better now of the possessions of long ago nor of all we distributed among the poor，for devila and demons and their evil doing servers，viz．，the wi－ thered pishoghue－practising hags have battled a－ gainst us．

There was a large rath at home in the Liss feld and the story went among the people of that neigh bourhood that for a long time it was the goal of the fairy hosts of Desmond where they hurled ev－ ery moonlight night and took the ball with them from the fairy hosts of Ormond，and at the end of the game accompanied by Aoibheal of Carrig－Leith they went to feast with dance merry revel in a beau tiful place beneath the Liss．As for myself I ne－ ver had care or concern for that manner of story and ordered my men to level that Liss until it was eren and flat with the ground．I accompanied them and they commenced to dig la boriously and shovel out clay until a great hole was made in the side of the bank．About that time I saw a with－ ered old woman with a red cloak about her gather a bressney or bundle of fire－wood，that is，rotten branches that had fallen to the ground from the trees on the hedgesrow．On seeing the men she shouted and bawled and exclaimed in a loud voice
＂Oh shame and sorrow ！workers of your doom， You＇ll never live to see the harvest bloom．＂
She then betook herself away and quietly passed out of sight of the company．She had no sooner gone than one of my men startled said，＂If my mind be not deceived yonder goes Mam of the gap－ ped mouth and fang－teeth with her urchin；and my friends I would advise you to give up this work and have nothing farther to do with this unnatural unlucky old ＇Liss＇；for if you do not do so not one of us will be alive either man or wan－ derer in a year＇s time．＂＂Cease thy prate senseless fool，＂said the men to bim＂and if thou thyself art a nervous ＇softy＇do not think that every body else is in like manner．＂

He remained silent after that and my workmen continued digging away



 feap acu ay lajn pabac oo خ̇abapre


 arać 7 oo ónujo ar ap meabajn joпnur


 aj filleat a ar ár $\eta$-obajn. Ir aŋŋranco ċoŋŋarcamar ćujain! ar an raon aŋ lájr riabać 7 ir amila co dj 7 an ojat-
 $\eta$-a repacat lé fa $\eta$ a corajo. Oo rus



 50 ๆ-a ċeanク faol 7 é mand.


 aoan aon buajn oo bejci acu lejr an c-





> [סo dejć leanza.

Masterguihy N. S., Cahirciveen, Co• Kerry, Ireland, 27th. Jan., '92.
Dear Sir :
I beg to acknowledge receipt of copies of the Gael for November and December, for which I understand you bave subscribed.
I beg also to thank you sincerely for your kindness.
My pupils take great interest in reading its pages, and commit most of its postical pieces to memory.

This is my first year instructing an Irish class, though I have the Board's certificate since 1888. Circumstances over which I had not control prevented me until now. But now I have a class of 50 boys and girls who are assidionsly studying their little books. A fair number of these had a good knowledge of the mother tongua before I commenced, so that $I$ hope the greater number will be able to pass the requirements of the Programme in Irish.
Again thanking you, I beg to subscribe myself Yours faithfully,

Capt. T. D. Norris,
79 Pearl St. N. Y.
and knocking down the ramparts of the old fort until the housewife called on us at dinner-time. On going away I directed one of them to take the grey mare to the forge and get a shoe on her as a preparation for ploughing on the day following. He struck off in a hurry and passed out of our memories so that not one amongst us thought of him until our dinner having being eaten we were returning by the road slow and easy to our work. It was then we saw (coming) towards us on the way the grey mare in this state: the saddle under her belly and the 'winkors'rein being draggled by her under her feet. A boy took her by the head to lead her to the field and we went on our way until we found the poor man lying crippled on the road-side, having his head (bent) under him, dead.

His wife and children raised a dismal cry after him and the men were so frightened that they refused to bave any more to do with the old fort. Thus the matter rested for a week and we had almost forgotten all that had happened to us until on a certain morning we remarked
(To be continued)
The Phila. Philo Celtic Society-Election of Offcers.

Editor of the Gael.-At a meeting of the Philo Celtic Society of this city held in Philopatrian Hall, 211 S. 12th St., on Sunday evening, February 7th., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year. - James Collins, prest. ; John Mogan, vice-prest.; Wm. Devine, rec. sec. ; Jas. J. Hughes, cor. sec. ; Chas. E. Cranney, fin. sec.'; Miss Lizzie McSorley, treasurer ; Miss Mary Mahoney, librarian, and Mr. Thomas McEniry, ser-geant-at-arms.

The following members were elected to compose the Council which, with the other officers, transact the business of the Society,
M Fahey, J J Lyons, M Muvelly, M J Walsh, P McFadden, and the Misses B Lynch, Mary Mc Gee, Ellen O'Connor, and Mary McLoughlin.

The Society is in a flourishing condition.
J J Haghes, Cor. Sec.

The most offensive, dangerous avd malignant cessepool which any nation could have within its limits was buried out of view by an overwhelming Hill-slide in this State the other day.
＂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．＂－Archbishop Irench，

Read what the truths of history have compel led the bigotted Spaulding（protr．of lgoic，Kugby university，England）to write．－
＂The Green Isle contained，for more centuries than one，more learning than could have been col－ lected from the rest of Europe．＊＊＊It is not thus rash to say that the Iresh possess contempo－ rary histories of their country，written in the lang－ uage of the people，from the fifth century．No oth－ er nation of modern Europe is able to make a sim－ ilar boast＂－Spadlding＇s English Literature， Appletox \＆Co．，N Y．

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## Kntered at the Brooklyn P．O．as 2nd－class matter

Eleventh Year of Publication．

## VOL 9，No．2．FEBRUARY， 1892.

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

Subscribers will please remember that subscrip－ tions are due in advance．

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand for 5 cents in the following places．－

J F Conroy， 167 Main St．Hartford，Conn．
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J Kichardson， 506 Bush nt．San Fraucisco，Cal．
H Conuelly，Cohoes，N Y．
Wm MeNab，do．
We hope Gaels will send us the names and addresses of newsdealers from all the large towns and cities，

The Gael reports good news all round this time． There is Gaelic activity through the States，superin－ duced by the agitation in relation to a Gaelic exhib it at the World＇s Fair ；the Dublin National Prees
is bavdling the matter，and in doing fo extends a mer－ rited tribute of praise to An Gaodhal；the news in Mr．Sugrue＇s letter to Capt．Norris cannot be bet－ ter．But what is a few copies of the Gael among Mr Sugrue＇s clars of 50\＆Let us send at least half a dozeu to each of these scbools．

No． 40 of the Gaelic Journal has just come to hand It is full of life．It is now anuer the edito－ rial control of Father O＇Growney，to whom all com－ munications in relation to it should be addressed，－ Rev．Eugene O＇Growney，Prof．of Cellic，Maynooth Coilege，co．Kildare，Ireland．
If this be done and addresses written plainly，there is no doubt that the complaints of subscrsibers will cease．The price of the Journal is 60 cents a year．

Friends，let us make J he Gael circulate by the hundreds of thousands；let us show our friends at home what we can do in this free，Greater Ireland of the West now that we have emerged from the com－ atose state in which the stunuing blows of the op－ pressor kept us in in the Ireland of our bitth．Read the following indisputable parallel between the ＂Celt and the Saxon＂for your Jrish neighbor ；sug－ gest to him that the cost of the Gael for a year is a dollar or sixty cents－dont duu him－for the man， whether be know the lav guage or not，who would not contribute so much in defence of his social rep－ utation willingly is not worth having．

## THE CELT AND SAXON．－ A Farallel．

In our last issue appeared a letter from the Rev． Father Carroll suggesting the exhibition of Gaelic writings，manuscripts，etc．at the Columbian World＇s Fair next year，and in commenting thereon we sug－ gested to the Gaelic wurkers in a large number of towns and cities to organize societies ior the purpose of carrying it into effect．bince then－on givil $g$ the matter more serious thought－we consider it of such moment to the Irish race and nation that a national movement to carry it out should be inaugurated at once．

It is known only to a comparatively few of the leading scholars of contivental Europe that up to the close of the Dark Ages（the 11th century）all the learned men and all the learned literature in Europe were contined to Ireland．By exhibiting this literature at the World＇s Fair（no other nation in the world being able to make a similar exhibit－ see Spaulding），the fame of the Green Isle would be wafted on the wings of the press all over the known world and the Irish people placed in their proper light before the nations，and particularly，the American people，of whum they form so in portant a part and to whom their interests are so closely al－ lied．

Through fatuous blindness they have heretofore permitted themselves to be reviled，aspersed and maligned by the abettors of the greatest fraud that has ever been imposed on a gullable public，name－ ly，＂The Gireat AnglusDaxun kace．＂Who and what are what goes by the name of Anglosaxun？ Let history tell．－

In the closing years of the fifth century two pira－ tical saxon brothers，Hengist and Horsa，who with their fullowers，had infested the shores of Britain， were employed by one of the petty kiugs to re－ pel the incursions of the Picts and Dcots．In the course of a few years these pirates resolved on con－ quering the country for themselves and，to compuss
which, they invited their tormer piratical companiuns of the ocean, the consars of the North Deta, to aid them. These, embracing Goths, Huns, Jute, and Angles (vide Spaulding, their friend and apologist) responded in large numbers, and with their cosuperation Hengist aud Horsa conquered the (soscalled) kingdiom of Kent and, ultimately, all England (tue country being in a chaos atter the fall of tue Koman empire). All of these tribes were barbarous and un civilized, having no language save a monosyllabic gibberish in which they conveyed their thoughts to une another. From the year A.d. 498 until J066a space or 577 years, they held sway in the country aud yet they were so stollidly ignorant, intractadle, atd so devoid of intelligence that not one individual amougst them was, during that large number of years, endowed with suftcient mental inauctive talent to formulate their gibberish intu a language and found a literature, notwithstanding that the scholars of the then known world (the Irish monks) built monasteries in their midss and taught other langauges in them.

The Celto=Normans having their own language, it was three hundred years alter their couquest, of the country (14th century) that they deigued to formulate the English language, grounaing it on the monosyllabic gibberish of the Gotho-Hun-Saxon tribes but composing it chiefly from the Latin, French, and Certic languages, as we see it tosday.
Hence, from the above facts, are we not justified in the inference that had the Gotho-Saxon-Hun been lett to himself he would nave neither language nor literature tosday \&
Millions of Irish-Americans are to-day ignorant of tue transcendent social superiurity of therr forefathers, and it a casual reterence be made concerning it they look upon is as an old fable. But by exmibiting the copious literature produced by them during the Dark Ages, when " 1 he Great AngloSaxon myth" had been in the condition noted, a new life would be infused into them, and they would no longer ape English fashion or fawn on English "society."
It is a wonder to us that our millionaire Irishmen do not take somesteps in the abuve direction. They possibly think that uneir milions screen them trom the effects of the odium sought to be cast on their element by the political combination strutting under the guise of the "Great Anglo saxon Kace." Not at all. The possession of their millions is luoked upon as a mere accident ; the term "Irishism" unaer the form, Lganism, as we have heard it lately, applies to them and affects them as much as it affects the lrish boot-black. 'Lhey have the opportunity of their lives now to piace themselvestar above the social reach of the mal-odorous Gothu-saxon combination, who are not to be put on an intellect ual par even with tue Indian, for the latter, in less thau two hundred ytars' neighborstip with cultivated beings, has lauguage and literature (a), a thing wuich tue Ge thorisaxou had not the intelligence tw ao during his 577 jears of uninterrupted sway in Englana.
the nume rical strength of the Irish element should not be suffered to go to nought through their own criminal ueglect to assert tuemselves.
(a) The Cherokee Indians, for instance.

What is the matter with Galway and Mayo men ? There are sixteen schools in Mayo, and twelve in Galway with certificated Gaelio reachers, and only two men this side the water has sent a Gael to any
of them, Martin J Heneban, Providence, R I., sends to the Rev. Bruthers, Mu. Paitry, ald Juhn Howley, Cairo, lil. senus to the two schoors of Bonncoonlan, all in co. Mayo. If patriotism prevailed halt a dozen copies would reach every one of these schools to be given as premiums to diligent Gaelic students. Now, we know a number of cialway men whose patriotio talk is very loud; who have lots of money, and spend some or it freely on excursions, pienics etc, and will not send a Gael as ail encouragement to these children to preserve the language. Now, friend,-, we mean yuu, and you, ana the whole of you; and you need not amile when you meet us, for we are in earnest. You wul say, "Cume in, and have something." We will not go in ; the price of that something would cover the cost of sending a lot of Gaels to the said schools.
A list of the scbouls may be seen on p. 33. vol. 8.
The New York Philo- Celtic Society had their anuual Musical Festival and Reception at Clarendon Hall ou the evening of lebruary 12th, when the following Programme was excellently render-ed,-
Overture, Prof. Manahan's Orehestra.
Song, The Minstrel Boy (English), Mr. M Hart. Duet, (English) Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Recitation (Irish), Capt. '1. D, Norris. Song, The Flower Girl, (English) Miss M O'Neil Song, Anchored, (English) Mr I McCabe. Recitation, (Irish) Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa Nong, Killanney, (English) Mrs. D O'Brien. Song, (Selected-Enghsh) Mrs. Cnas. E Berry. Song, The Harp of Tara (Irish) Miss Mary Comer. song, Come Back to Erin (Eng.) Miss M Liagra. song, The Last Rose of Summer (E) Miss O'Neill Recitation, (Irish) Hon. Denis Burns. Song, Kathleen Movourneen (E.) Miss A Sharkgy Recitation, Let Eirin Remember (Irish), Master Wm. Hastings.
Song, (Selected-English) Mrs. Chas. E. Berry. National Anthem, God Save Irelaud, T. McOabe.

Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa's rendition of

## báŋ-C̈́qujc $20 \jmath 0 \jmath \eta \eta$ éjreaŋŋ

took the house. - She stood, as it were, in the position of the composer-thousands of miles away from her dear uative land, so that every word of it seemed the unstrained emanation of her soul, as it truly was ; adding to this her incomparable elocutionary puwere, and it is no wonder that those who understood the language had frequent recourse to their pocket handkerchiefs during the recttation. Here is the first verse. -
 ejreann,




 5aéóeal;
'Sé mo cár a bejci mfle mjle 1 万-cérn

The poem recited by Captain Norris is his own composition, and an excellent piece it is.-Here it follows, -
éjre, cjr ayo outćajs
C்ajėe



















 'S mar ċaicioír an raojal le râjme,
 'S jur fada dejó rj buat a rlānce.
2lcio ir ooċar lyom an rseul $\tau$ á rcajpitèe jo ojaŋ,









 -S 3 an fior ca fajo oo dejo rí raojalea;
 2ir tajat rio le font le céejle;
 50 m -bejo 万nadam ojo arfr 'ran E -raojal ro.
 the Bowery School from its inception, and who never spared time or money to help the propagation of her native language.
2
3
3
3 Rê, n. f., existence.
4 Rabajbll, n. f., raving, confusion [Genesis, c. 11. v. 7].

## DR．CAHILL＇S SERMON ON



Translated by P．J．Orean， （Continued from page 5．vol．8．）
 30 rlaṫear le meuo cumacio mo ójac்－ ca．Ni réjojn，mar rın，ar rabájl Dejóeat re $\Delta \eta \Delta j \Delta j \tau ~ \eta a ~ F j ŋ j n \eta e ~ a p ~ o-~$
 Fajŋク 1Fljoŋn 7 flajċear oo＇ク ajoéfr

 aŋ b peacajもe aŋajajó Oé＂？

Cpıore一＂Cá fıor ajaio nać féjoln


 రठ்́̇ amać．
 Аŋŋ mar riŋ＂？

Criore－＂Wj＇l，ir nj féjojn．＂
Na ओ aŋamŋa－＂ठá，mar rin，aŋ jF－


 Cao a rijne mujoŋe tinjo 50 o－gjolla．








 ejle，ŋa míle fear a bejc a cujoeacian

 man rin aŋ тé a ठеиŋfar peacat maŋ．


 a cंиן fola；сиן cंo mó ar ๆać féjolr


Wa ఛ－$\Delta \eta \eta \Delta \eta \Delta, \cdots " W \Delta \dot{c}$ ס－Full $\Delta O \eta \Delta \dot{c}-$

 co ouaŋ－rearmaci le mjeaće ŋa o－Flajti．



 ce 7 áá mé a चabajnz rärat oo＇$\eta$ ъ．




 cúr $5 \Delta \dot{c}$ beacia．Nj’l ré $\eta$－oáŋ oúpŋ


 ré rocpolje joma majlı a ciojóce．Oot． FAló ré 50 brát mar belć loć co ruj
 てá，map aŋ јсеиoŋa，a rubájlce $ј 0$ buaŋ－rearìaci a jlójr ríon－

 eaŋף rıo mujo， 7 meapoujlleaŋŋ rio rıo féjף．Ir é reo an césto là oo＇ף c－rjon－

 reo amać．Uá aŋ є－rjoprujjeać c ciom FAOA 7 am an 飞－raOjajl cंom jeárn＇r


 ce $1 \Delta \sigma \Delta$ दà beajnać buaplce all a ciélje Cujヶfio ua亡́ठár buヶ b－peacajo anolr

Oé ajolr uaċoár ompajo；Fejcfjó ro






 ejonuacia， 7 ljon rio prionn le creaci
 mear ann ineloeami， 7 o＇jompuj亏 rio an



 ojmear ajur сapcujrŋe aln flajċear．





 ain buぇ roŋ；fuajr mé bär ajn buŋ roŋ．

 зeatajce jFrinn rjo le bur m－bealaci $a$




 mar forjajlee ar bun $\zeta$ comajn anoir $?$
 lūク JManca a fंejceann rib larea $1 \eta \eta$


 Companalj oun п óş пí felcFló çolċce





 eat ejolr riore ajur $2 \eta$ lıe，éfreocialo roojnm ar cjonn locajo 7 Fapjob reln


 majn rolair a colocie an oonciaour o． cojmrijcie a bejdear ejom ribre 7 mir．
 єпоblójoe $\Delta 15$ an oream－beannui亏兀 e，
 flaṗ்ear raoncia ó our marlá：ní féf－ oin le bun rcanŋallacajo aOn buajt． neá a cंujn пíor fuloe air an Splon． $\Delta \supset$ Kaomica；गi Féloin leir an 5 Chojr
 クí oóntear nior mó fola ar थुo cпea． tialr－ra mar jeall alr our j－cul－rleam．











ट்e 5 Aク crioc．

 Ojabal 7 a annjlio．＇ $21 n$ tia1．rjn beur－ Faló 21 ajaló lán le mplreacic 7 aoto．



 O17＇＂


 a beljear थlir 7 an brejє a beurfar




> Cıjoci.

## O＇Currv＇s Lecitures．

ON THE
Mandsoript Material of Ancient Irish Hia TOBY．

## LECTURE VI．

［Delivered June 26，1856．］
（Co1tinued．from p．156．）

To return to the Cbronicum．Cuntinuing his tbs ract，the compiler passes rapidly c，vtr the bis． ory of the early e lonization of Ireland to the year of our Lord 375，that was the year in which St． ＇atrick was horb．This date is written in the back uargin in the han 1 of Charles O＇Conor of Belana－ sar，sud from that to the year 432 there is no date given．
The date 432 is written in numersls（in Gaedhlic obaracter，of course）in the origioal haud，and un－ ter it the arrival of St．Patrick in Ireland from zome，on his apostolic mission，by the direction of Pope Celestine．The arrival of the great apostle is givan precisely in the same words as in the annals $\mathrm{u}^{\mathrm{f}}$ Ulster．

From this to the year of our Lord 1022，no date appears in the original hand，nor even after that， except occasionally the year of the world．The lat－ thar is set down at the eud of the year of our Lord 1c48，as 5,000 years，according to the Hebrew com－ patation．
The next dates that appear are $453,454,455$ ， 456,458 ，all in the margiu；and all these are，I believe，as well as the remsining dates，all through t）the end，in the haudwriting of Roderick O＇Fla－ herty，the author of the Ogygia．
No date，however，is inserted from the year 458 to the year 605 ；but from this year forward the dates appear regularly in the margin．
A large deficiency occurs at the year 722，where the cospiler has written the following memoran－

## dum -

"The breasta 'or frontal nf two leavas of the old bonk, nut of which I write this, are wanting here, and I lasve what is hafnra ma of this page for them. I am Dabhaltach Firbisioh."

Unfortunataly. this Nefact nenonrs. bv soma nnknown chance, nutionlv to the extent of tha liea here nnticed, but as far as from the year 722 to the year 805.
It is remarksbia that the dafact in the annals of Tighernanh shonld hagin nagrlv with the same vear (718); but it extends much further, to the year
1068.

The orfier and arrangamant of the evants racord ed, and the eventa themsolv -s , nftan. thnmeh not alwave, agree with the annals if Tigharnach. The detaila are brief and condanseत $\mathrm{hn}^{+}$thav so oftan ennvey scrape of rare additional information. as to leqve us reason to regrat the nnknnwn nirenmatances which crayed the writar to legava ont. as ha aqid he did, the "tedionsuess" of the old historical bonk.

The Chronimum enmas. in ita prasant form. onlv to the vaar 1135; and. whathar it was evar carvion down with more amnle datails to the waar 1443, when the onmpilar's tranalations for Ware eom mance. is a quastion will never nrobahlv be eleared no. Such as it is. hnwever. and as far as it gnea there can be no donht of its being one of the most anthentic axisting copies of, or compilations from, more ancient annals.

I hava alreade statad that this mannarint is in the well-knnwn hand of its eombilar. Drald Mac Firbis. and that it wes writtan, nrohably abont, tho vasr 1650 : vet wa hase what tha Rev Charlas $O$ ' Conor has to save of it, in the Stowe catalogue :
"Some have confnnmiter this chrnnicle with Tighernach's, becanian it is frearentlv callad Chronimn Cinanense. and was written in Tighernach's Moussterv of Clusinmaenois." He then continnes.
 transeribed from the Drblin ennv, bv the enmniler of this ertalnene, from tha Drhlin MS. which is qnite a mnत, ${ }^{\text {arn }}$ transcript, being the only copy he corld find."
How nlearly thase words shnw that the revarand writer, thonoh ntharwisa a snfficiantly good scholar. Was totallv inmompatant to nronomnee a eorrect opinion on the age of any Gaadhlic MS.. from the character of the writing, or from an acquaintance with the naenliar hande of tha differant writars who preceden him axcenting. indeed, that of his "wn grandfathar. Charlea $n$ Connr. of Belanagar. Yet thera is no man more dogmatic in his dicisions on the dates of mannaerintas and enmpasitions."the thirtaanth or farritapntl' nantri-ias," and "tha reign of Tamas the First." Indeed I am obliged to sav that his readings and renderings of text. as wall sa his tranalations of Irish, are as inacenrate as his historical deनnctiona, and even nosaitive gtatemants are often unfonndad. however arrngantly advanced.
In enunection with this fragment of the Lecain collection of anaals I mav mention that thera is a short tract of annals vreserved in the great Book of Leecain, now in the library of the Roval Irish Aesdemy, tha compilation of whioh was finished in the vear 1416. Theseannals are withont date, and apme of the itams are nut of ohronologioal order. Thar bogin with tha hattle of Dobbadh, whioh was fonght is the yaar 798, ak a blace of that negue in

monarch of Traland, and the king and chiefs of Leinster, in which the latter were completely overthrnwn, and thair whole country devastated and nearly depopulated.
These chronicles come down to the treacherous Aasth of the relebrated Tiernan O'R Breifne [Brefny]. at the hands of the Anglo-Normana. in the year $11^{79}$. The avents recorded, hriefly of menrsa, are the reigns. hattles, ard नeaths of the mnarchs and nrovineial kings of Iraland: the ancegaions and feathe of the hishnps and ahbots of Armagh : and the more minsual atmospherie phennmena. snoh as ramarkable seasons and other extranrdinary occurrencies, ete.
Thare are sevaral little additions, among the itams of informatinn recorded in there smals, which are not to be found in the Annals of the Fonr Mas tars : ac. for inatance. in recording the deatb of tha monarnh Maelseanhlainn, or Malachy the Sanond (whn diod Anno Domini 1022), thev give a liat of five= nd $=$ tmante battles gained hy him, of which the Four Mastors mention bit fonr. In nonvection with there battles also, many topographical names are nreserved. not to be found in any of the other exiating books of annals. And I mav ramark in ennelnsion. that the annale enntainer in this short tract are. as recards date of transeription, the oldest annals that we have in Ireland.

I shall close this lecture with some acconnt of one nther honk of anuals, to which I have already shertly referred, and which, thongh only remaining to $\pi s$ in the English langnage, is not withont ita intereat and value. I allude to the bonk tolerahlv well known nuder the nama of the Annals of Clonmaennis, the only cope or version of which known to ba extant is an Encliah translation made from the Irish in the year 1627. by Onnula Mac Echagan of Lismovne, in the enunty of Weatmeath for his friand and kinsman, Torlogh Mac Cochlan, Lord of Devlin, in that county.
The translation is written in the quaint style of the Elizahathan nerind. hut bv a man who seems tn have wall underatood the value of the oripinal Gredhlic phrasenlogv. and rendered it every justich. as far 28 wa can detarmine in the absence of the nriginal. It wac heliever,-and, indeed. there is rasonn atill to halieve it,- that the original book was narsarved in the nossession of the family of the late Fir Richard Nagle. who was descended from the tranalator nn the mother's side; however, on the the death of the worthv barnuet, a few years ago, no trace of it could be found amnng the family papera thangh other ancient memorials of the houre of Mac Echasan ware preserved among them. It was rnmnured in the country, that this old book enntained, or might pessibly enntain, some records of evants that would he as well for the Mac Kchscan family not to have brought before the world, and that for this rasson the female represantatives of the familv had for anme generations kept the volume out of sight. I had the honor of a slight aquaintance with the late Sir Richard Nagle, which I improved on much as to mentinn this tradition to him. He did not deny the correctness of the rumor as far as kepping out of sizht of the book went; but he had no knowledge of any particular reason. more than a laudable care for what was looked npon as a remarkahle national record, and a witness to the respectability and identity of the family. Indoad, the jmpreasion left on my mind by my anvereations on this subjent.vith sir Richayd wag, that the boolt had beee fo the enstody of his molthi
er, but that that respected lady cherished so closely this relic of her aucient name as to be reluctant even to show it, much less to part with it for any consideration whatever.
(To be continued)
THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.
Ala-Mobile, F D McCann, per MeSweeney.
Cal-San Francisco, T J Gilmore, per J Richardson.

Conn-Poquonock, Thos. F Tracy, one of the old gnard.
D C-Washington, Henry Murray, \$5, to help the cause.
Ind-Whiting, M McHale, a true Gael.
Mass-Fall River. Miss A E Sullivan sends a snbstantial token of her interest in the success of the cause-Boston, James H. Busby, per W M King, a real worker.

Minn-Fulda, M Spelman. A Gallagher, M Griffin, M Cowley. D Downey, P J O'Connell, per M Spelman. Mr Spelman knows how, and has the will, to work-Minneapolis, P R Howley, a consistent supporter of the cause.
Mich-Montague, Thor. Gaynor-Mnskeqon, D Delanty, per M Downey, Montague. Mr Downey and his friends are working energetically to have a Gaelic exhibition at the World's Fair ; this is intellectual patriotism. Miss Maggie Harte.

Mo-Kansas City, Rt. Rev. John J. Hogan. His Lordshin's aid to the canse is never stinted-S $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{t}}$ Lonis, T Gill, per Mrs. Cloonan, who never loses an opportunity to enlist a recruit. It is remarkable that the most energetic workers in the the Gaelic cause are those ladies who are Gaelic scholars. C. E Bradlev.
Neb-Fort Omaha, Edward J Hickey sends $\$$. wishing he could send "twenty times as much."
N J-Jersey City. T Lyons, who called and prid us a pleasnt visit last week. Mr Lyons and 1 i brother. J J., Phila. Pa., have done good work fo. the Grel.
N Y-Averill Park. M Cnsaek, per Martin J Henehan, Providence. R I. Mr Crisack is one of $\mathrm{V}_{\text {a }}$. niel O'Oonnell's 40 Shilling Freeholders of 1828 and notwithatanding his graat aga writes an ex'al Jant hand-Brasher Falls. C Hallahan, B Lyneh Mrs. E Farrell, ner Mr.Hallahan, who is an old gtudent of the language-Brooklon, Rov. John Sheridan, an excallent Gapelic sneaker: Jas. Gallagher. the Mvrtle Av. (No. 634) Merchant Tailor. a cenuine Irishman-Oohoes, J Moynihan-City. Mrs. R M Olaner, who writes the naatest Gaelic hand of any of our correspondents; F P McDer-mott-East Senaca, Jerry Sullivan. Mrs. Svensson Brooklyn.

0- It Mary's Seminary Cleveland, J B Egan. John P Brennan, par Mr Egan. This is the first from Mr Egan, and we honor his Gaelic letter with the title page. Lat the seminaries come along.

Pa-Phila., Miss Mary McLnughlin. par J J Lvons-Pittshurg. C Murphy, Miss Mary C Howloy, per P R Howley, Minnespolis. Minn-Wilkes Barre, P J Higgins, M D. In sending \$5. to help the csuse, Dr. Hikgins speaks so flatteringly of us that we blush to publish it, though editors are ore dited with having a hard cheoly. Thanke, howevPR, Dookor.

neers.
Vt-Gouldeville, Edmund Ryan.
Ireland, -
Armagh-Claruagb, P MeGniness-Oreggan P Murray, both per H Murray, Washington, D C.

Cork-Beara, P O'Leary, N School (2), per a Fall River, Mass. young lady who is too modest to permit her name to appear in print in connection with it.
Lond nderry-Kilrea, A McCann, per F D Mc Cann, Mobile, Ala.

Mayo-Flanghena, T Boyle, per M Spelman, Fulda, Minn, who sends $\$ 5$. for the cause.
Sligo-Culleens, M Sheridan-Corbally, M How ley, both per P R Howlev. Minneapolis, Minn.
We have received two enpies of Onat.
 E. D Cleaver, Dolgelly, N. Wales'. nrinted in a very neat manner bv Mr Patrick O'Brien, 46 Cuff st., Dublin. who has purchased Gaelic type, and a press, lately, for Gaelic purposes; so that we have a Gaelic printer now of our own in Dublin.

The Ouatinte is not for sale. Rev. Mr . Cleaver having distributed the edition of 1,000 , which he brought out at his personal expense among the children of the Gaelic classes of Munster and Connacht as premiums.

Ah, Gaelic friends of America, Mr. Cleaver's action should spur us to renewed, intelligent, exertions. Let us send some half dozen copies of the Grael to each of the schools where the Gaelic is being taught to be given as premiums to diligent students.

With regard to the stereotype plates. We set ${ }^{1} \mathrm{p}$ the first installment but when the plate was ta_ ken it was uneven hecansa onr Gaelic type is considerably worn. Hence wa cannet anpply them nntil wa get a naw font of type. At the same time it is well to let Gaels know the papers willing to nublish them when they get them-They are. The list to date. -
'The Trish Pannsylvanian, Pittsburg, Pa.
The Sritic, New Orleans, La.
The Western Cross, Kancas City. Mn.
The Freeman's Journal. New York City.
The Connecticut Catbolic, Hartford, Conn. Chicago Catholic Home. Chicago. Ill. Tbe Catholic Sentinal, Chippews Falls, Wis. The Colorado Catholic, Denver, Colo.
New Jeraev Catholic Journal, Trenton. N. J.
The Catholic Columbian, Columbus, O.
The Catholio Sentinel, Portland, Ore.
Kaneas Oathalic. Kansas City, Kan.
The Catholia Tulbuna, It, Joseph, Mo,
Catbolvo Enight. Olavelapd, O.


## THEARYAN ORIGIN

 of The Irish RaceBy the late

## v. Rev. U. J. Canon Bourke, P. P.

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