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Patrick's

Saint

The Irish

Literary Re-

vival and the Study

Rochester, N.Y. Saturday, March 12-1904

S CO DECY

many treasure of European art, it which termine abounded with the rarest productions. If a by so of the East. Carpets from Persis our gift to des Babylon, and gold embroidery from mying that Fabour China, India and Phrysis covered the twenty, was not on iu miture: malle carious works in important and an motale, southered about, wate in consideration of allocing and for the interview of allocing and an arts for the interview of allocing and a set of a beyond the Lindian Commin of monethous contraint in her In form and fabrices descel

(Published by Special Request.) CHAPTER III. THE DEDICATION. "Thou hast inherited from thy father," spoke the mother, with still deeper solemnity of tone, "a moble name, a high station, ample riobes, every worldly advantage. But there is one treasure which I have reserved for these from his inheritance, till there low, material, and weight: elegant supper, not later than our dia toutring into it. And the

"This, too, is thy father's blood, so long as every thing was comfortabe shield over her virtue; the handsome, and well-served about him, wichedness of heather toolar to be let things go on quietly, under the despised the rivolois version

The state of the set of the state of the sta

speaking people, and thus was begun a time antedating the advent of St. Aroon," have been heard in Ireland for Patrick, who preached in the Gaelic. a Gaelic revival, which is spreading i

tongue.

with wonderful rapidity throughout The literary merit of these ancient the land. Never has the dying tongue productions has been dwelt on by many of a people been resuscitated so quickcritics, both favorably and otherwise, ly. Until a few years ago the landed and their art, pathos, dignity, purity gentry and nobility of Ireland almost and humor abundantly shown. No one without exception took pride in not who has delved into Gaelic literature knowing the language of their country, even cursorily will deny the high deand its use was confined to the peasgree of technical finish and the race antry and a few scholars of the angift of narrative displayed. It is a cient literature. Now everybody from the duke to the laborer has taken up Gaelic, and it is popular alike in castle and cottage. Branches of the parent league are being established everywhere throughout the island, and the study of the ancient language and its literature is taken up with such enonce honored place in history and let-Not only is the Gaelic revival spreading throughout Ireland, but among the of friendship and loyalty. If there is sons of Erin who have crossed the sea one trait which distinguishes this early

world of barbaric grandeur, of unending strife. to which the earliest tales. transport us, but also a world of noble though rugged ideals of chivalry, honor, loyalty and love, of picturesque figures and scenes and a world withal' over which fancy has spread its wings. Nor is there any lack of themes of the Gaelic tongue may yet resume its perennial interest to humanity-the struggles of the individual with his passions or against the trammels of the law, social conventions or against fate itself; conflicts of fove and duty,

> literature from that of other nations in a similar stage of development, it is



of historians, folklorists and archieol. China, "many coloured' stuffs from we will, therefore, or ogists, it is their literary and human popular favor. They a wait the hand of the artist, the poet and painter, whom the present Gaelic revival may de

thousand years.

is not unlikely that the world's literature may once again be influenced by Celtic genius, as it was in the twelfth,

While the specimens of Gaelic liter,

FABIOLA. Or The Church of the Calacomba

for thee from his inheritance, till thous into the Forum to hear tome orator long feationable in shouldst prove thyself worthy of it. I speaking, or some advocate pleading, lightly the knew not have concealed it from thes till now; or into one of the many public gardens; the understood is be so though I valued it more than gold and whither the fashionable world of Rome low material and values jewels. It is now time that I make it repaired. He returned home to an ed it in most to much to over to thee."

With trembling hands she drew ner; where he had daily guests alther, with He rode, in vione in from her neck the golden chain which previously invited, or picked upduring idolatry she merely soorned hung around it; and for the first time the day, among the many parasites on outwardly she followed it. her son saw that it supported a small the look-out for good fare metality is believed in nothing bag or purse richly embroidered, and At home he was a kind and indul- present life, and inought of set with gems. She opened it, and gent master. His house was well kep; beyond the present tire, and set with gems. She opened it, and point in by an abundance of alavast of nothing except its refined, drew from it a sponge, dry indeed, but for him by an abundance of alavast of nothing except its refined.

it myself from his death-wound, as, disguised, I stood by his side, and saw him die from the wounds he had re-ceived for Christ." She gazed upon it fondly, and kissed

An Frankisking A. 1. 1. 1.

of Gaelic By MICHAEL O'LEARY [Copyright, 1904, by Hamilton Music.] **FILL** the language of St. Patrick again become the common tongue of the Irish people? So we may fondly

Language

hope, as to this end points the remarkable literary revival now in progress in the Green Isle and among its descendants in this country. And may ters. we not also hope that with the restoration of the ancient Gaelic language Ireland may be restored to its pristine glory and again take its proud place among the nations of the earth?

The literary revival which gives this promise took definite form in 1893, when was organized in Dublin the Gaelic league, whose purposes were defined to be:

First.-The preservation of Irish as the national language of Ireland and its extension as a spoken tongue. Second.-The publication of existing

Gaelic literature and the cultivation of modern literature in Irish.

In the pursuance of its first named the University of Dublin began a vig- master spirit of the Gaelic revival. orous campaign for the preservation of the ancient tongue among those by in no sense political, though it is likely whom it was still used, urging them to to have a marked effect on the political keep alive the yet remaining spark of status and sentiment of the country. the literary light which once burned In the education of the Irish people so brightly. The work, therefore, of and the revival of their language and the Gaelic league was at first mainly, literature the national spirit is t confined to the so called "Irish speak- strengthened, unified and intensified | ing districts," which, roughly, embrace and the people inspired with keener the portions of the island lying along ambition for the ultimate freedom of the coasts north, west nd south from Ireland.

Donegal to Waterford. They contain Aside from any sentiment of patriot-



affiliated with the Gaelic league of Ireland, to which they render substantial aid and have been greatly stimulated and encouraged by the presence in this

country of William Butler Yeats, the purpose the few scholars of the Gaelic distinguished Irish poet, orator and language and literature gathered about dramatist, who is now regarded as the

The Gaelic movement in Ireland is

the finest scenery in Ireland, and their ism which the study of the Gaelic laninhabitants are as pure Gaels as are guage and literature may awaken in extant, being in some places, like the the breast of the loyal son of Erin, it Arran islands, wholly unmixed. It is is a fascinating theme. Though largeestimated that one-fifth of the'ly fragmentary and disconnected, the

ature yet extant have, been and , will velop, and when thus interpreted if

and thirteenth centuries.

By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman

form and fabrices descent. Fablue himself, the owner of all this treasure - and of 18/ge encoded was a true spectmen of an easy roughly to enjoy this life. In fact, he never dreamt of any other. Believing in agains, yet worshipping, as a malter of course, on all proper occasions, whatever daily happened to have lis turn, he passed for a man as good as his asignbours; and no one had a risk to course parts.

THE BRIGHTEST FEAST OF ST PATRICK

OME. bind as before. dearest Erin. thy tresses With wreaths of the shamfock eternally green. And pray, as of yore to St. Patrick to biess us Who hall and revere thee as mother and queen ! Then joyfully simile upon us the while We sing a glad anthem to Freedom's pright ray That brilliantly gleams in the dawn's early beams On this teast of the patron whose glory we cherish Too dearly to let our affection decay For thee, or our faith in thy future ten perist While yearly recurs of St. Patrick's day!

II

OW long has the shamrock. bedewed by the weeping Of pitying angels, told misery's tail How long has the harp in thy sanctified keeping Forgotten all notes but saptivity's wall ! But now let it sound thy fair island around The tones of thy triumph in tuneful array. While scraphs sing praise in jubilant lays o Patrick, thy patron, who, loyal forever. Did never forget for thy freedom to pray Nor cease till he saw thy true children dissever Thy bonds on a joyous St. Patrick's day!

IGH rises the sun of the forder is fall meridin Dispetting the merkness of devery's night Dispetiling the fortness of devery's night. The green na the sole of the benner secondag. And crowning thy mountains with liberty's light. The land robber flown, thy sons rave their even Restored as their night and forever to stay. And, sroud of the stize, they bid they arise. Content with no the stize, they bid they arise. Content with no the stize, they bid they arise. Content with no the stize, they bid they arise. Content with no the stize, they bid they arise. Content with no the stize, they bid they arise. Content with no the stize, they bid they arise. Content with no the stize, they bid they arise. Content with no the stize, they bid they arise. Content with no the stize, they bid they arise. Some to the and make thee a world leading nation Some loyful and marry. St. Patrick's day.

"ROM the ends of the earth come thy children, returning To joby in the joy of the lights thou hest gained. With oride of thee flushing, with love for the burning. with justant hearts for thy freedom attained. From over all scar on the wings of the breeze Comes the chant of their chorus in melody say. While nations acclaim thy laurely and name. ill even Great Britain, from over the mater Classs hands with thee. yows to be elster alway. And begs thee torgive her for familie and slaughter This glorious, greatest St Patrick's day! PATRICK J. TAN

core of Gaeldom-sections which have libraries elsewhere throughout the most tenaciously clung to the tradi- world. They were a labor of love on of western Europe, the love tales of pendence and most stoutly resisted mination and chirography of some of Grainne." British innovations—the efforts of the ¹ them are verifable works of art.



WILLIAM BUTLEB YEATS, THE IRISH POET.

Gaelic league met with a quick and enthusiastic response from the Irish

Dividing early Irish literature rough ly into two main groups, the prose tale

la une lyrical poetry, Gaelic students anntain that there still exist in manuscripts of various ages about 500 tales, of which only about 150 have been translated and printed, while a manuscript catalogue in the library of the Royal Irish academy enumerates the initial lines of nearly 7,500 poems still preserved. It is true that many of these tales and poems are known to the modern student only in late copies, but these often reach back in an unbroken chain to very early originals, so that it sometimes happens that a poem originally composed in the eighth century had been preserved only in a seventeenth century manuscripts. Others are clearly the productions of recent times, being merely modern settings of stories told and retold in Ireland for centuries.

In the prose tales there is embaimed a vast mass of legendary lore of a character mythological, heroic, semihistorical and romantic. These tales were learned by heart and recited by generations of professional story tellers and were later written down and preserved by the scribes of the monasteries. The oldest of them carry the student back to a pre-Christian period

people of Ireland still speak the old Gaelic tongue with greater or less flu-ency, but it is most frequently heard in Donegal and Galway, in Sligo, Mayo, Cork, Kerry, Clare and, most sections, which may be termed the college, Dublin, and in museums and in definition of the west," are stored in Trinity sections, which may be termed the college, Dublin, and in museums and in definition of the material and they were emputy sections which may be termed the college, Dublin, and in museums and in definition of the state of material and set the torget of the state of material and college, Dublin, and in museums and in definition of the state of material and set the torget of the state of material and college, Dublin, and in museums and in definition of the state of material and set the non-torget of the state of material and college, Dublin, and in museums and the torget of correst torget to related to college, Dublin, and in museums and the torget of correst torget to related to the state of material and college, Dublin, and in museums and the state of the sta create some of the earliest love tales

tions of the old days of Ireland's inde- the part of the old monks, and the illu- Deirdre and Emer. of Etaine and The love tales of Ireland are not only among the most ancient of Europe,

> but they have also a purity, a tenderness and a charm hardly to be found elsewhere. They are indeed a special production of the Gael. The heroines of these tales are sprightly, winsome, very human maidens, belonging to an order of beings as unlike the Titanic women of the northern saga as they are unlike the morbid, luxurious ladies of southern romance. If one wishes to learn how Irish youths and maidens of those early centuries loved, let him turn to the "Wooing of Emer," to the "Children of Usnech," to "Der-

mot and Grainne," or to "Liadain and **Ourithir.**"

The Irish have always been a poetic people, and the ancient Gaelic is particularly rich in poetry, much of it of a high literary order. It is related that in the days of Oisin "about 40,000 persons were able to compose verse." One-third) of the men of Erin were poets in the time of Colum-kille, and soon after every learned man was compelled to prove himself a poet. Much of this poetry is still preserved. It represents the cheerful, buoyant, hopeful spirit of the Irish race which has survived the persecution and repression and give a picture of life in Ireland at of centuries. Some of the old Gaelic apartments; and besides possessing trinkets in their precious caskets from Paratte songs, such, for instance, as "Aileen.

mingled with his mother's terrs.

CHAPTER IV.

(Pty) henian workmanship, inlaid with all ver

THE HEATHEN HOUSEHOLD, and in & room of Cyricene form; that at, the question and were While the scenes described in the having glass windows to the ground was a diplomet - New Tor three last chapters were taking place, a and so opening on to the flowery very different one presented itself in another house, situated in the valley between the Quirinal and Exquiline ver, sufficient to reflect a whole standhills. It was that of Fabius, a man of ing figure on a porphyry table beside down pretty low because the equestrian order, whose family, by it is a collection of the imumerable with the pretty low because the farming the revenues of Asiatic pro- rare cosmetice and perfumes of which vinces, had amassed immense wealth. the Roman ladies had become so fond His house was larger and more splen- and on which they lavish immense

and the set is the set

quivering lips, and they were empur-pled with its sanctifying touch. He case leads to it from the second court, think that we describe thinks to venerated the sacred relic with the over the sides of which extends a suite splendid and refined for an are a deepest emotions of a Christian and a of rooms, opening upon a terrace, re. cline in arts and good taste, we be son; and felt as if his father's spirit freshed and adorned by a graceful remind him that the year we are had descended into him, and stirred to its depths the full vessel of his heart, that its waters might be ready freely to flow. The whole family thus seemed most exquisite and curious in native our age is from that of Callier Heart to now. The whole family thus seemed to him once more united. Lucina replaced her treasure in its shrine, and hung it round the neck of her son, saying: "When next it is moistened, may it be from a nobler stream than that which gushes from a weak wo: man's eyes!" But heaven thought not so; and the future, combatant was so; and the future , combatant was this dainty abode engaged in prepart anointed, and the future martyr was ing herself, to appear with becoming consecrated, by the blood of his father splendour, M.M. and And And Anter allering

She is reclining on a couch of At TITE CENTRAL CONTRACTOR

At the size of the w

"At what alse do you could

MORE WALLER OF THE DOT OF THE OWNER ()), A1 54

Repta Constraint States ris nouse was larger and more splen- and on which they lavish miners and a did. It contained a third large peristyle sums. "On another, of Indian saddal second or court, surrounded by inimense wood, was a rich display of jewels and a more set

