

Leaban-aičnyr mioranjāl,
tabarča cum an
TEANZA ŽAEDILSE
 a čornad ažur a jaorčuzad
ažur cum
Fein-mažla Cmiđ nah-Čineany.

524ač Rol.

Ujij 12.

zibržik,

1887.

NUZDUAČT KZI MJOŠU SEO.

Tā tudačej tūd or cjoņij ņa h-Čineany aņtoju; iņ pad a čur iņor doņa na aņnyr Čromijell. Ij ājt a bejt curo-južad ņa h-Čineanyajz jr rē čaoj d-ful žladortoj ažur a pāņtjode o'a ž-neap-lužad. Nņl aņnyr ņač d-ful a mjaņta lāžac, mjuņtneanyajl, ac tājō a čur bac-ad aņr řlņže iņor čineadčajde 'ņā cōm-riād, ažur jr rē aņ h-čōža zo ž-čajčjō Čineanyajz ņrājō a čuņad de'ij t-řlņže řij řul do žeadřajō a ž-čearč.

Jr mōr ņa h-amadāņ ņa Saranajz ņo raosteanj řjad ņač d-ful ņa h-Čineany-ajz ac mjan pējrtē ņa talīanj. Va čōjō dōjō řmjuņead zo d-ful ačrūžad mōr aņnyr aņ t-řaožal na aņnyr ņa b-řčjōde ažur ņa ņjuņhajōde. Nņ leup dōjō zo d-ful rē a ž-čūņacč ņa h-Čineanyac a řžmōrad mār mjan leo ē. Lejř aņ h-žleup čožajz acā 'hojř a řējōdečč ņa h-Čineanyac, o'čeutřajōjř, le čūjž čeut

řear, Saranajz a dāņužad, ažur iņ bejō-eač call ajz Čineanyac a lāņ a čur aņij, žeadřužōde žearmāņajz zo leon aņr a ņ ņocūjžēacč; ažur iņ bejōead rē ž-čūņacč ņa Saranajz a m-bacāč, ažur čuņōčāč řjad řējij aņ řod čeutōja tā m-bejōjř ij joņad ņa h-Čineanyac. Sij ē aņ řāč a h-dejrmjuž žur mōr ņa h-amadāņ ņa Saranajz; čōj, or čōmajr ač-ružad aņ t-řaožajl ažur aņ t-řlņže ij a řējōdečč, iņor d-řjū Čineanyajz řaojřre mjuņa ž-čūņjřjōjř a d-řējōm ē.

Kā čuņōčāč čājřōde ņa teanyžaj deap-mad a čur aņij ņūjall do žac Čineanyac tā m bejōead mear ajze aņr řējij zo ž-čūjōčāč rē a řaočar ņa teanyžaj.

Jr rē aņ h-čōjž zo h-deāņhajō žmō Čarbož ņa Čorņazāņ deapmud mōr; iņ h-joņajij žiččacč ažur Čorac Kuač.

Dā h-ojbrūžēacč žac Čineanyac mjan ņa Saojče řeenjž ažar žjacČņējž iņ řačō zo m-bejōead aņ žaožal bur'ř čall

Philo-Celts.

The Philo-Celtic society meets now at 3 o'clock on Sundays instead of 7 o'clock. The Democratic General Committee has given the hall free, so that the society can spare funds for its Winter entertainments. We hope all the old members will appreciate this hopeful state of things, and uphold the prestige of their society by renewed exertions.

Let the lovers of the language "throw a wet blanket" on all those cranks who would retard its progress by their fault finding. The child must creep before it walks, and it is open to all to progress, as Euclid said to Ptolemy "There is no royal road to geometry." in other words, there is no royal road to learning.

Some have criticised us for saying that *Ṭaṇṣ Ṣaṇḃalaic* was illiterate. Yes, we so stated on authority, but not to detract from his poetry, because he was a born poet, and used the language in its purity—having no knowledge of any other language. Our friends must remember that the Irish is a pure original language, and not so subject to variation as a mongrel language, such as the English.

THE GAEL thanks the CITIZEN for its flattering notice the other day and we wish it every possible success.

If any of our readers has a spare copy of No. 9, Vol. 4, he would confer a great favor by sending it to us.

Our revered friend, THE CATHOLIC, brings us to task for saying that "The infallibility of the Church was founded on the infallibility of the Bible." We stand corrected. What we did mean, though, was that the Bible is the voice of the Church—Her written Constitution, and that no individual member, howsoever exalted, can interpret it—that being reserved for the one divinely appointed authority, which can not err—the Church in Council.

It being, as appears by this discussion, the favorite practice of the criticsers to try to be little those who speak the Irish language in lieu of tenable arguments, the discussion closes with this

number.

All our modern grammarians admit that the form which we advocate (and which all Irish speakers, without exception, use) for the third sing. cond. is the proper form for the dissyllabic and polysyllabic verbs, and we have shown that that class of verbs is as 10 to 1 of the monosyllabic class, and therefore that the form which we and the speakers advocate, is used by common consent, in that ratio of 10 to 1.

Now, when our grammarians exhibited such ignorance of the relative strength of these two classes of verbs as to assert that the monosyllabic verb was the more numerous, they cease to be an authority in this particular respect. And when the criticsers follow in the same strain they exhibit alike ignorance,

In our reliance in the masses of the people, we could not believe that they must be wrong and the comparatively few writers right. We set to work to see if we could solve the enigma, and in that resolve we concluded to make an actual count of the two classes of verbs, and, as shown in the last GAEL, we were rewarded by the discovery that the mass of the people were right (by the admission of grammarians) in the proportion of 10 to 1.

We regret to see that Messrs. O'Donnell and Ward have made use of expressions and innuendoes on the strength of other uninformed writers, which should not escape the lips of true Irishmen. Their references to bogs and mountains as the abodes of Irish speakers tend very little to their credit, remembering that a McHale was nurtured in these very mountains, and that we have shown that their "authorities" were so stupidly ignorant of what they presumptuously dictated as a rule as to ignore the nine-tenths of the verb! The Irish people were fooled long enough, but we hope the dawn of a brighter day is breaking in the Eastern horizon.

Bourke is the only writer who ever hinted an idea of the true state of facts in regard to the verbs. He has given their conjugation, and the only thing necessary to make his grammar perfect is to conjugate the 3rd sing. imperfect cond., of the monosyllabic verb (as the speakers do) in accordance with his second conjugation. Then you have a perfect grammar, and never until then.

Having now dispersed the cloud which enveloped the verb, we leave the matter in the hands of the future compilers of Irish grammar, resting assured that no future writers will class the monosyllabic verbs as the most numerous—suggesting that THE VERB *par excellence*, To BE, is pronounced as the speakers pronounce all the verbs, a fact which leads strongly to the presumption that it was the transcribers who sought to corrupt the sound of the secondary verb into the un-Irish sound *fa*.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish.	Roman.	Sound	Irish.	Roman.	Sound
A	a	aw	ṁ	m	emin
b	b	bay	ṇ	n	enn
c	c	kay	o	o	oh
ḁ	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	ṛ	r	arr
f	f	eff	s	s	ess
ḡ	g	gay	t	t	thay
i	i	ee	u	u	oo
l	l	ell			

ԱՐԼԱԾՔԱԾ ԱՊ ԾՆՅՈՇԵ Ծ՝ ԱՅԼԻՆՅ-
ԾՈՆ ԵՒ ԲԵՐՐ ՊԱ Ծ-ԵՂԵԱՐՊԱԾ ՏԱՐԱՊԱԸ
ՐԱՊ Մ-ԵԼԱԸԱՊ 1829, ԱՅ ԵԱՅՊԱԾ Ա Ծ-
ԵԱՅԻ ԱՊ ԵՂԼԵ ՏԱՅՐՐԻՅ ԿԱՏՈՂԻԵՅ. ԾՅ-
ԵԱ ՅՈ ՊԵՊԻՇՅԵԱԸ ՕՊ "ՊՐ ՏԵԱԸԻՊԱՊ-
ԻՅ," ԵՊ ԱՌՊԱԾ ԼԱ ԱՊ ԲԵՐՐ ԵՊ ՆՆՅ-
ՊԱՐ, 1875, ԱՅԱՐ ԱՐԵՊԻՅԵ ԾՈՊ ՅԱԵՇԼ-
ԻՅ ԱՅ ԿԱԸԱՊ ՏԱՊ ԲՐՈՊՐԻԱՐ Ե ՄԻՊԵԱԾ-
ԱՊ ԱՊ ԲՅՅՊԱՐ, 1886, ԼԵ "ՏԵԱՅՊԱԼ-
ԱՊՊ."

"ԵԱ ՐՅՐ ԱՅԱԻ ՅՈ ՄԱԵ ԸԵԱՊ, Ա ԵՂ-
ԵԱՐՊԱԾԵ, ՅՐԱԲ ԵԱ ԿԱՏՈՂԻԵՅ ՐՈՄ-
ԱՊԱԸԱ ԾՈ ՊՅՊԵ ՐԱՐ ԼԵԱԸ, ԾԱ ԼՆՅԱ, ԵՊ
ՊԱ ՐԼԱԵՅԵԻ ԲԱ ԸՈՂ ԼԵ ՊԱՐ ՊՅ ՊՅՐԱ-
ՊՈՂ Ա ԸՐ ՅՈ ՄՈՊՅՅԵԱԸ ԲԱՅ ՊՈ ԸՐԵՍ-
ՊՅԱԾ ԱՊ ԲԵԱԾ ԱՊ ԸՅՅԱԾ,--ԸՅՅԱԾ ԾՈՊ-
ՐՅՊԻՅԵ ՅՈ ԲՅՐ ԸՈՊ ՊԱ ՐՆԵՅԵ ԲՈՊԱ
ԱՅԱՐ ԲԵՊ-ԸՆՊԱԸՈ ՊԱ ԵՊԵ ԾՈ ԸՆՊՈՅԱԾ

Ա ԵՂԵԱՐՊԱԾԵ, ԱՊԱՊ ՅԼԱՅՐՅՈՂ ԲՐ
Յ-ԸՈՊՊԵ ԾՈՊ ՊՅՐ ԲԵՈ, ԵԱՊ ԸՈՊԵ ՊԱԸ
ՅԱԾ ՊՅՐ ՊՅՐ Ա ԲԱԾ. ԵՐ ՄԱԵ ԱԸԱ ԲՅՐ
ԱՅԱԻ, Ա ԵՂԵԱՐՊԱԾԵ, ԱՊ ԱՊ ԱՊՐՐԻ ԲԱ-
ԸԱ 7 ԱՊ ԱՊ ՕԲԱՊ ԸՐԱԻԾ ԾՈ ԲՅ ԱԸԱ ԱՅ
ԸՈՅԾԱԻ ՊԱ ԽՊՐՊԵԱԸԸԱ ՐԱՐ ՅՈ ԽԵՈ
ՐՈՄ ԱՊ ԲԱՐ ՊԱ ԵՈՂԵ ԾՈ ՐՅՈՐ ԱՅԱՐ
ԵՐ ԲԵԱՅ ՊԱՐ ԲԱԸ ԱՊ ԲԱԾ ՊԱԸ ՊԱԸՊԵԱԾ
ԵՂԵ: ԱՅԱՐ ՄԱՐ ԸՈՅԾԱԻՅԵԱԸԱՐ ԲԵՐ ԱՊ
Ե-ԱՌ ՐՐԵ ԱՊԱՊ ՐԱՅՐԵ ԲԱՅԸԱ ՅԱՊ Ա
ԲԵՅԸ ՄՈՇԸԱ ՐԱՊ ԸՈՐ; ԱՅԱՐ ՄԱՐ. ԼԵ Խ-
ԵԱՐԱԸԸԱԻ ՅԱՊ ԸՈՊՊՈՊԱՊԱՐ, ԾՈ ԸՈՊ
ԵԱԸԱՐ ՐՊՊ ԲԱ ԸԵՅՅ, ՊՅ ԱՊԱՊ Ա Բ-ԲԱԾ
ՕՐ ԸՈՊՊ ԱՊ ՈՂԵ ԲԱՅԼ, ԱԸԸ Ա ՐԸԱՅ
ՐՈՊԱՐ ՊՅՐ ԱՊԸ ԽԱ ԲՅ ԱՌ ՐՆԼ ԱՅԱՊՊ
ՐՈՇԸԱՊ Ա ԸՅՐԸԵ. ԵԱ ՊԱ ՊԵՅԵ ԲԵՈ ԲԱՊ-
ԱԸ ԱՅԱՐ ՊԱՌՊԸԱ ՅՈ ԼԵՐ, Ա ԵՂԵԱՐՊԱԾԵ,
ԸՈՊ ԲՈՅԸԵԱԸԱՐ ԱՊ ՊԱՐՐՈՊ ԾՈ ԸՈՂԼԵԱՊ.
ԱԸԱ ԲԵ ԲԵԱՅ ՊԱԸ ՊԵՊՊԱԸԸԱՊԱԸ ԸԱՊ-
ՐԱ, Ա ԵՂԵԱՐՊԱԾԵ, ԾՈ ԸԵԱՐԲՅԱԾ ԸՅԻ
ՅՈ Բ-ԲԱՐԱՐ ՄՈ ԲԱՅԵԱԸՅՈՊԸ ԿԱՏՈՂ-
ԵԱՅԱ ՐՈՄԱՊԱԸԱ Ա Յ-ԸՈՊՊՈՊԸ ԸՈՊ
ՐՅՅՅԸԵԱԸ ԲԱՅ ԽԵԱՐԸԱԸԱԻ, ԸՈՊ ԵՅԸ-
ՊԱՐԱԸ ԸՈՊ ԱՊ ԸՅՅԱՅ, ԱՅԱՐ ԸՈՊ ՐՈՇՈՅ-
Ե ԱՅԱՐ ԸՈՊ ՄԵՐՊԵԱՊՈՂ ՐԱՊ ՄԱՅ-ԸԱԸԱ
ԼԵ Խ ԱՌ ԸՈՊ ԵՂԵ ԵՊ ԲԼԱԵՅԵԻ Ա ՂՅՐ-
ԱԸԸԱ ՐՅՅԱՊԼԱ; 7 Ա Բ-ՐՈՊ ԸՂԼԵԱԸԸ-
Ա ԱՅԱՐ ՐՅՅՐԱՐ ԾԱ Ծ-ԵՂԻ ԱՅԱՐ ԾԱ ՊՅ,
ՊՅՐ ՐԱՐՊԵԱԾ ՊԱՊ ԵԱԾ.

ՈՂ ԵԱՐԱՊ ՈՊ ԼԱՅԸԵԱԸ Ե Պ-ՊՈՐՊ
ՅՐ Բ՝ ԲԵՐՐ ԼԵ ԸԵԱՊԱՐԸ ԵՂԵ ՐԸՈՊ
ԱՊ ԸԱԸԱ Ա ԸՐԵՍՊՅԱԾ ԸՈՊ ՅԱՐՈՊԱՐ

ԼԵՄ՝ ԲԵՊ. ՈՂ Բ-ԲՈՂ ԱՅԱՊՊ ԱԸԸ ԲԵԱԸ-
ԱՊԸ ՐԱՐ ԱՊ ԱՊԱԸԱԻ ԲՐ ՊՅՈՊՈՂ ԸՅՅ-
ԱՊՈՂ ԸՈՊ Ա ԲԵՅԸ ԵՅՊՊՊՅԵ ՅՐ ԲԵԱՅԱՊ
ԾԱՐ Յ-ԸԵԱՊՊԵԱԸՊԱՐԸՅ ՊԱԸ ՐԱՅ ԱԸՐՈՂ-
ՊԵԱԸ ՅՈ ԼԵՐ ԱՊ ՐՐՈՐԱՅ ՊԵԱՊԸԼԱՅՐԸ-
ԵԱԸ ԲՐ ՐԼԱԵՅԵԱԸ Ա ԸՐԵՍՊՅԱԾ ԱՅԱՐ
ԱՊ ՅԼՅՊԵ ՈՂԱ ԾՈ ԸԱՐ ԵՊՅՅՈՂ ՊԱ Խ-ԱՊ-
ՊԱ ԲՐԵԱԸԱՊԱՅԵ. ԱԸԸ, Ա ԵՂԵԱՐՊԱԾԵ,
ԱՊ ԲԱԾ ԱԸԱՊԱՅՐ ԲԱՐ ԸՈՊ Ե ԲԵՈ ԾՈ
ԸՅՅԻԱՐ ԱՐԵԱԸ, ԸԱԸԲՈՊՊ ԸՈՊՅԱԾ ՄԱՐ
ԱՊ Յ-ԸԵՈՊԱ ՊԱՐ Բ՝ ԲԵՐՐ ԱՌ ԲԱԻԾ Ծ՝
ԲԱՅԱՐ ՊԱՊ ՅԱՊ ԲՈՂ ԿԱՏՈՂԻԵՅ ԱՅԱՐ ՅԱՊ
ԸՐՈՇԱԸԸ ԿԱՏՈՂԵԱԸ, ԱՅԱՐ ՅՈ Մ-ԲԵՅԸ-
ԵԱԾ ՊԱ Խ-ՊԸԼԵԱԸԸԱ ԸՅՅԱՊԼԱ ԾՈ Բ՝ ԲԵԱՐ
ՐԱՊ ԸՈՐ ՅԱՊ ԵԱՐԸ ԸՐ ԸՈՊՊ Ա Պ-ԱՊՈՂ-
ԱՐԸ. Ա ԵՂԵԱՐՊԱԾԵ, ԾԱ ԼԱՅԸՈՐԱՊՊ
ՄԱՐ ԲԵՈ ԼԵՄ՝ ԲԼԱԵՅԵԻ ԿԱՏՈՂԵԱԸԱ
ՐՈՄԱՊԱԸԱ Ա Ծ-ԸԱՊՈՊԱ ՐՅՅՈՂ ԱՌ ԵՊ ՊԱ
ԼԱԸԱԻ ԸԱՊ-ԸՐՅՐԸԵ ԲԵՈ ԱՊ Ա ԲՅ ԱՅԱՊ
ԱՊ ՕՊՅՐ ԵԱ ԾՈՐՈՅԱԾ:--"ԱԸԱ ՐՅՐ Ա-
ՅԱԻ ՅՈ ՄԱԵ ՅՈ Բ-ԲՈՂ ԱՊՈՐ ԱՅ ԲՐ Պ-
ԸՆԸԱԻ ԱՊ ԲՐ Պ-ԸՂԼԵԱԸԸ, ՊՈ ՅՈ Բ-ԲՈՂ
ԲԱԸ ԱՅԵ ԱՊ ԲՐ Յ-ԸՐԵՅԸԵԱՊ, ՄԱՐ ՊԱԸ
ԼԵՅԵԱՊ ՐՅ ՐՅ ԱՐԵԱԸ ԱՊԵԱՅ ՐԸԱՅԸ
Ա ԸԱԸՐՈՅԸՈՐԱԸ ԵՂԵ; ՄԱ ՊԵԱՐԱՊ ՐՅ
ԱՊ Ա ԲՈՊ ՐԱՊ ՅՈ Բ-ԲՈՂ ԲԵ ԸԱՅՅՅԵԱԸ ԱՊ
Ա ՐԱՊԸ ԸՂԱՐ ԸՐԱՅ ԲՐ Բ-ԲՈՂ Ա ԸՈՐ-
ԵԱԾ ԱՊ Ա ԸՈՊԱՊ, ԵԱ ՐՅ ԲԱՐ ԸՈՊ Պ-
ԸԵԱԸԸ;"- ԵԱՊ ԼԱՊ-ԸՈՊԸ, Ա ԵՂԵԱՐՊԱԾԵ,
ՅՅՐ ԲԵԱՐՅ ՊԱ ԸՈՊՊՊԸ Ա ԲՅ ՄՈՐՅԱՐԸ,
ՅՈ ԸԵՂԼԵՐԸՐԱԸԱԸ ԱԸԱ ԱՊ ԵԱՐՅՐՊ ԼԵ ԵԱՐ-
ԸՈՐՊԵ; ՄԱՐ ԵՐ ԱՊ ՊԱ ՅԼՅՊԵ ԱՅԱՐ ԱՊ
ԲԱՅԱՐ ԱՊ ԱՊ ԵՐ ՄՅՐ ԱՅՊՅԵԱՊ ԱՊ Ե-
ԸՐԵԱՊՊԱԸ ԸՐՈՇԱԸ, ԵԱՅՅՐՅՅԵԱԸ, Ա ՅՈՂ,
ԱՅԱՐ ԱՊ ԱՊ ԵՐ ՄՅՐ ԱԸԱ ԲԵ ՐՈՇԱՅԸ
ԱՊ Ե ԾՈ ԸԵԱՊԱՊ ԱԸԸ, Ա ԵՂԵԱՐՊԱԾԵ,
ԾԱ Մ-ԲԵՅԸԵԱԾ ԲԵ ԱՊ ԱՊ ՄՅՐ ԵՂԵ: ԾԱ
Ծ-ԸՅՅԱՅՐՐ ՄԱՐ ՐՅՅԱ ԱՊ ԸՈՐ Ա ԲՅ ՐՈՊ-
ՐԱ ԾՈ ԸՐԵՅԵԱՊ, ԲՅՐ ՅՈ Յ-ԸՈՊՊԵԱԸ ԱՊ
ԸՈՊ ԵՂԵ ԵՊ ՊԱ ԲԼԱԵՅԵԻ ՐԱՐ, ՅԱՊ ԱՊ-
ՈՐ, ՕՊՅՐ ՊԱ Պ-ԱՊ Պ-ԲՐԵԱԸԱՊԱԸ, ԲՅՐ,
ՄԱՐ ԸՈՐԱՐ, ՊՅՐ Բ՝ ԲԵՈՐԱԾ ԱՌ Ծ՝ Ա
Պ-ԵԱՐԱԸԱԻ ԱՌ ԼԱՊ-ԲԱԻԾ Ծ՝ ԲԱՅԱՐ
ՊԱՊ. ՏԵԱԾ, Ա ԵՂԵԱՐՊԱԾԵ, ԵՐ ԾՈ ՊԱ
ԿԱՏՈՂԻԵՅԻ ԸՐԵԱՊՊԱԸԱ Ա ԵԱՊԱՅՐ ՅՈ
ԽՈՂԵ Ե Բ-ԲԱԸԱԻ ԱՊ ԱՊ Պ-ԱՊԸ-ԸՅՊ ԱՊԸ-
ՊՅ ՊՅ ԱՊ Յ-ԸՈՐԱ ԸՅՅԱՊՈՂ; ԱՅԱՐ ԵՐ
ԸՅՐ ԱԸԱՊ-ՐԵ ԲԵՊ- Ա Բ-ԲԵԱՐԱՊ, ԲԱՅ
ԲԱԸԱԻ ԱՊ ՊԱ ԼԱՐԱՐԱՅ ԼԵ ԲԱ ԸՈՂ ԽՅ
ՄՈ ՊԱԼԱՅԸ ԾՈՊՈՊՅԱԾ, ԱՊ ՊԱ Խ-ՈՊ-
ՅՈՂ ԸՈ ՐԵԱՐ ՐՅ ՈՊՈՂ ԸՈՊ ՐԱԸՐԱՊ, Ա-

[illegible]

Լյաժ-ճան իմ և շրմայծ մար փոխ-շեալ՝
 այժե այն ի դեպքս.
 Ծ' առ քոյժե Բաժմայե ծանա Յօ Կ-Արօ յի
 և ճիւ,
 Լե ճօղ ամարս աման յ ըջան քոյնաճայծ
 Շայք.
 Ե՛յ Յօ Յ-այրքեաճ քոյնքեաճ 'ջար դանիս
 ար Կ-Յրած օ դա ճիւ,
 Եր Կօմ-րա և ճարտ-քոյժե աման աշար
 այն ճօղ ճօղ,
 Աշար ծ'արքայծ ըն և ճիւ մար ճիւն ճարծ
 ճեաճ քօլար-
 'Եր Կօմ իմ ճան քիւքեաճար ան միւծ աշ-
 արծ ճարտ ճան.
 Տար քար Ա Կանայն, քար մօր արծ
 ծօ-իմ ան, [Եր ճան,
 Աշար ճարտ ըն այն Բաժմայե Յօ քօճիմար
 Աշար ծածարք ըն: "Ա Բաժմայե ծանա,
 քօյնք քճճար ծն 'ի ճիւ,
 Երօյքք ծն միւք մար ճեալ այն ճան
 Շայք."
 Ծածարք Բաժմայե: "Ծիւծ աշար քեա
 քիւք քօ ծօ,"
 Աշար իմ, քիւք ան Յ-ճեաճ ճան, Ա
 Կանայն Յօ ծօ. [միւք,
 Կիւք ըն այն Շայքի, 'Եր քօր իմծալ ըն Լե
 քիւք ըն այն և ճարալ, ճիւք ըն Շայքի
 քօյնք;
 Իմ ան քիւքիմծաճ ճօ մարճաճ, քօր
 ճօրքիւք'ճար անիւք
 Յար ճիւքեաճար ճիւք ճօր-ան-անք ան
 ճարալ և քիւք, [Երճօյք;
 Ծ'իւքիւք'ճար քար մար դա ք-քեաճ և ճար
 Աշար ճիւք քաճ ճօղ մօր-քիւք և քիւքքեաճ
 ան ճօյք. [Յօ քօր;
 քիւքեաճար, քիւքեաճար, աշար ճիւք քաճ
 Ալճ օ 'ի ճիւ քիւք քիւք քաճ քօ Յօ-
 քիւք Շօքեաճար.
 Ալճ ծ'իւքիւք դա քեք քիւք, մար ծ'իւքիւք
 Յօ քօր!
 'Տ ճա ան քար ճար և քարծ օր քօղ
 Բաժմայե Շօքեաճար.
 Իմ քիւքեաճ ըն Յօ քօլար, յի և քիւքի-
 քեաճ այն ճօղ ճօղ; [քիւք,
 Մար ճարք ըն և քեաճ քիւք միւք քիւք է
 Աշար ճիւք ըն քիւք քիւք. քիւք ըն Բաժմայե
 իմ մօր!
 Աշար ծ'քիւք ըն այն քօղ քիւք, քիւքան
 օճ Յ-ճեաճ քիւք քօլար.
 Ան ճա քիւք ան քիւք Բաժմայե, աշար այն ան
 քիւքանք քիւք,
 Եր քիւքալ ճարք և իմ մարծ, 'Եր քօյք
 մօր և իմ ճօյքք.

VISION of BALTASSAR.

By a Tuam Nun—(From the *Tuam News*)

21յն ձ ձաճայր ծյ ձյ ղիֆ,
 Լար րաւրարայծ յօ կ-յւլե ;
 Ծյ ղյլե լօճրայի Բայծե,
 'Տյեյժ ռօւյր ձյր ձյ Բ-բէյլե
 Ծյ ղյլե ղՅձԼ ձյր-
 'Կի յւձ ձ ղլեւար ղաօնէձ,
 Ծձ ղՅձԼ Ծէ ղ ՅձԼյն'
 Լե բօն բձձաղձ Լյօղձ.

21Եր 'ի յայն ընդ աղոյրսն ի յալլա,
 Յի յեւր' Լե Եւիսճէժ օ յեւիս,
 21Եր ընդօրոճսն յայն 'ի յ-Եալլա,
 Լէրնո՛րսն յար յայն յայն յեւիս :
 Յի յա յեւր' յար յեւրս ընդ ;
 Որոն թարսն ճէժսն յա լան,
 21Եր ընդօր օ լուսն ճ' ընդ
 'Յը 'Յա յեւրսն յա ընդ :

Շուր եազլա ճար աղ լի՛ն,
 'Տար շուր թե օրօշած շար,
 Յաղ յեյր բնած, մար ի՛ն,
 Բաղ շար ինձր րօ դա յար.
 Ի՛նծած աղղ րօ չած բար լեյ՛ն,
 Բյր արժօղ, ինձր աղ օղնայղ,
 Ա՛ր ինձնի՛ն օղղ րօ լեյն,
 Կա բօղ րօ տա լինայղ.

ԹԱ ԲԱՅՕՅԵ ՇԱՅԼՈՅԱ ՄԱՅԵ,
 ՁԵՇ 'ԴՈՅՐ ԴՄԼ ԱՇԱ ԵՕԼՄ
 ԼԵ ՄՅՆՅԱԶԺ ԾՕ 'Դ Ե-ՔԼԱԵ,
 ՈՒ ՔՕԼԱ, ՔԵՅՆ Ա Դ-ՇԱԼՅԱՐ.
 ԹԱ ԲՅՐ ԵՅՐ ՅԱԵԼ ՔԵԱԿ,
 ԹԱՅՐ ԼԱՆ, ԱՐ Դ-ԾՕՅՅ, ԾԵ ԲՅՐ
 ՁԵՇ ՔԱՐԱՅՈՅՆ՝ ԹԱՅՐ ԱԴԲԱՆ,
 ԲԱԾԱՐԵ ՅԱՆ ԱՕԿ ԼԵՄՅԱՐ.

Ե՛ր քար ճ՛շ անդր ան տի
 Բա՛յ չե՛լյոյող իրա՛յծ, Ե՛ր քար
 Ե՛ր լե՛շ ան Եւր յօ քօր
 Աղա՛ր Ե՛ր օր Եւր յօ քօր
 Լա՛ր Եւր յօ քօր լե՛շ ան քօր,
 Աղ քօր-քօր լե՛շ յօ քօր,
 Ե՛ր լե՛շ լե՛ լե՛ քօր քօր
 Ե՛ր քօր լե՛ քօր քօր քօր.

Եւստի Յաւարայր ընթօ,
 Այ իմացէ՛տ ծրեա՛յ՝ որ ա ըրնե՛,
 Աղբարե՛տ ա ըհա՛ւա Ծե
 Ո՛ր լ աղ ա՛տ ծե՛տ լա՛յ՛տ ա՛ր ըրնե՛.
 Եւստ աղ իմ, որո ծրոն !
 Աղբարե՛տ աղ ա՛ր-ըստ
 Զա՛ւ աղ ըրնը՛տ ա ըրոն,
 Եւստ ա ծե՛տ աղ ըստ.

ORIGINAL

(Byron)

The king was on his throne,
The Satraps thronged the hall,
A thousand bright lamps shone,
O'er that high festival ;
A thousand cups of gold,
In Judah deemed devine—
Jehovah's vessels hold
The Godless heathen's wine.

In that same hour and hall,
The fingers of a hand
Came forth against the wall,
And wrote as if on sand ;
The fingers of a man,
A solitary hand,
Along the letters ran,
And traced them like a wand.

The monarch saw and shook,
And bade no more rejoice,
All bloodless waxed his look
And tremulous his voice ;
Ye men of lore appear,
The wisest of the earth,
Expound the words of fear,
Which mar our royal mirth.

Chaldea's seers are good,
But here they have no skill;
The mystic letters stood,
Untold, and awful still,
And Babel's men of age
Are wise and deep in lore,
But here they are not sage,
They saw, and knew no more.

21 captive in the land,
 21 stranger and a youth,
 He heard the king's command,
 2nd saw the writing's truth,
 The lamps around were bright,
 The prophecy in view,
 He read it on that night.
 The morrow found it true.

Beltassar's grave is made,
His kingdom passed away,
He in the balance weighed,
Is vile and worthless clay.
The shroud his robe of state,
His canopy--the stone.
The MEDE is at his gate,
The Persian on his throne.

SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.

Cal. M F O'Carroll.

Conn. F. Murray, J O'Regan per Mr O'Regan.
D. C. H Murray.

Kas. M A Weber

Ill. M J Eleming.

Mass. J. R Kent, P Doody, T Quirk, R O'Flynn
per Mr O'Flynn.Mich. D & J E McCauley, per J E McCauley,
J J McCauley, Div. 1 & 2, A. O H., J Hagerty per
Mr Hagerty.Minn. J O'Donnell & M Spelman per Mr. Spel-
man, P R Howley.Mo. Rt. Rev John Hogan, and per P Mc Eniry,
C Maloney, P H Kennedy, M Mullins, D Sullivan
P H Reynolds, J Torbin, P O'Callaghan and J J
Mullins.Nev. We shall permit Mr. M A Feeney to tell
his tale as follows,—

Dear Sir—Find herewith money order, W. F. &
Co., for \$19 in payment for GAEL to be mailed to
subscribers, as per list on reverse side of this sheet.
The old subscriptions should have been renewed
long since, and would have, but I was waiting for
our friend J. F. Egan, who has been busily engaged
making laws for our *Little State* for two months
or more. He is the man who got the list of sub-
scribers up to its present size.

Hoping that you are well and wishing the GAEL
success &c.

Gold Hill, Nev.

Sacramento, Cal.

Matt Crowley,

Rt. Rev. P. Manogue,

Virginia City, Nev.

Vorga, Nev.

Jno. F. Egan,

J. B. Mallon,

M. A. Feeney,

Jas. Loughran,

E. D. Boyle,

Lawrence Fahy,

Thos. Reynolds,

Michael Keleher,

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Hon. Wm. Woodburn,

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Gen. R. P. Keating,

John Cox,

Tim T. McCarthy,

Mike Flynn,

Thos. Byrne,

N, J. Prof J Corkery.

N Y. Mrs Barton, M. Dolphin, J McGowan, M.
Hennessy, M Denehy, per T F Wynne, H Travers,
J Reilly per M P Stapleton, M. Heney, Miss M, A
Lavin, and T. Erley, per Mr, Erley

Pa. Dr O'Mally, J J Costello, Prof M J Lovern,
per the Prof., F. McDonnell, E Burns, D. Connolly
P Connolly J J Lyons, per Mr Lyons.

Ireland—Sligo, M. Sheridan per P R Howley,
Minneapolis Minn.

We could not expect that all the readers of THE
GAEL could be as successful as Mr. M. A. Feeney,
and Mr. P. McEniry in drumming up subscribers,
but when Mr. Feeney is able to secure 31, and Mr.
McEniry 19 in two months, incomparatively small
cities, it puts the friends of the language move-
ment, in the large cities, in a corner. This is a
pretty hard nut for our friends M'Cosker and the
gallant Major Maher to crack, but, there is no

doubt but they will be able to overcome it. This
work requires enthusiasm and a knack to infuse
that enthusiasm into those solicited, and also a de-
termination not to be discouraged by refusal.

Now, we hope the large cities will do their duty,
and we shall name a few of them, and some of the
Philo-Celts who are able to do the work if they
put their shoulder to the wheel. They did it be-
fore. New York, Hon. Denis Burns, E. O'Keeffe
and P. Morrissey; Binghamton P. J. McTighe;
Boston, P. J. O'Daly, P. Mahoney & P. Doody;
Phil. J. J. Lyons. T. McEniry, P. J. Crean, D. Gal-
lagher, P. McFadden and A P Ward: Pittsburgh, T.
J. Madigan: Lawrence, T. J. Griffin: Scranton,
Prof. M J Lovern: Chicago, Miss M C Gallagher:
St. Louis, J. G. Joyce. J. Fineran: San Francisco,
M P Ward, P McGreal, Capt. Egan, J McGrath. J.
Deasy. Paterson, J. Gibson. In fact Messrs Feeney
and McEniry put all P. Celts on their pins. This
is the way to spread the movement, and we hope
that the impetus given to it by the above named
gentlemen, will be pushed to a successful issue.
The reader who cannot get a large number, let him
try to get some. And that God may speed the
work.

The following few proverbs pronounced and ex-
plained will form an interesting lesson for the
learner.

Jr feárr clú 'nā cādhnac. *Conac*
iss faw ur klew naw kaynach-
Character is better than wealth.

2111 l5 n5 brejē feár 3an rújl5.
air lee nee breh far gon sooliv.
A man without eyes is no judge.

2111 tūb 3hē n5 h-ātrujētear ē.
on dhuv ginay nee horriy-har eh.
The black hue is not changed.

2111 tē tā ruar óltar deoc ár,
on thay thaw soo-us olethur diugh air,
He who is up is toasted,

2111 te tā r5or buajltear cor ár.
on thay thaw she-us boolther kus air.
He who is down is trampled on.

2111 t-rlat nac n-3lacan5 n5so5.
on thlath naugh nglakunh shneeu.
The rod that does not take twisting.

beāta tujne ā tōl;
bah-hah dhineh[dhin like then] ah hoi
One's own will is food

b5tean5 āō ár amadān.
beeuhnn awe air amadhawn.
A fool does have luck.

b5tean5 blar ár an n-beazān.
beeuhnn blawis air ahn me-ugawn.
There is a taste on the little.

bua5ne clú 'nā rāō3al. *fr*
booineh klu nhaw see-ul.
Fame is more enduring than life

The Gael.

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

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VOL 5, No. 12. APRIL, 1887.

To Our Irish Readers.

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11 611111-2101,
216,000 6066.

From the N Y Morning Journal, March 12, 1887.

"Big Ireland."

The accomplished Celtic scholar who rendered into the language of the Gael the interesting statement in yesterday's paper that THE JOURNAL has the largest circulation in America has aroused as many Irish scholars as ever attended at the learned court of Cormac at Tara or sat at the feet of Ollam Fodla himself. These critics question particularly the translation of the word "America" by the two words "Eirinn Mor," which literally mean "Big Ireland." Without praising our scholar for a stroke of wit worthy of the land of Ouiran and Sheridan, we would respectfully point out that Irish tradition puts forth strong claims to the discovery of America by an Irish monk who was over here long before Columbus, long before Madse, the Welshman, and several laps ahead of the Norse vikings who called New England Vineland. He called it "Big Ireland," and to millions of the Irish race it has remained "Big Ireland" ever since. The celebrated antiquarian, Dionysius O'Blake, declares that the Ogallala Sioux Indians are the descendants of an ancient O'Gallagher. However that may be there is no denying the fact that Irishmen feel very much at home here and that they adopt the country with enthusiasm the moment they land. One of them felicitously replying on last St. Patrick's Day to the toast of "the Pilgrim Grandfathers," said "The native American of to-day is the emigrant of yesterday." and the emigrant from old Ireland proceeds to be, as it were, a native of Big Ireland with more suddenness than the children of other emigrant making lands. More power to their elbows!

N. Y. Morning Journal, March 13, 1887.

We have copied the above from the Morning Journal, and we have no doubt but it will be interesting to our readers.

It will be remembered that Mr. William Russell, of Oil City, in a note to his song—

211 52100211 21021111 211111 65
in the 9th No., of Vol. 4 of THE GAEL explained that Ireland was known to the Icelandic sagas as Irlanda et Mikli, or Great Ireland, So that the rendering of "America" into 61111101,
its ancient and therefore proper name, was neither a freak of wit or humor,

The translation is excellently and felicitously rendered. However, we think it would be better to take the compound word,

611111-2101

as a simple word and decline it according to the rules of the first declension. Then the dative as above, would become 61111101, instead of 6111111-2101—the genitive making 61111101. As this country was known by the above name before Columbus or Americus were heard of, why should not the name be continued?

As the above writer remarks, the Irish feel at home here, aye, and if the signs of the times be not deceptive its continuous freedom and integrity will depend on that element. Your Bayards and your Edmondses would hand it over to the English if they thought they could, as their tory forefathers did a hundred years ago.

THE PHILADLPHIA PHILO CELTIC SOCIETY.

Dear Sir—Our celebration exercises on the anniversary of the late Most Rev. Archbishop McHale, were well conducted and thoroughly enjoyed by all who had the good fortune to be present. The hall was crowded with the friends of the Gaelic movement. The scholars taking part in the programme of the evening did their part very creditably particularly the more advanced ones. Mr Murphy's remarks in Irish were fine, and Mr. McEniry, Mr. Chas. E. Cranny and Miss Sallie Meekin performed their task elegantly. Our active and hard-working worthy president, Mr. Patrick McFadden, who presided on the occasion was instrumental in making the affair a grand success. He spares no effort to promote our reputation and advancement. The address delivered in our Mother Tongue, by Mr. John J. Lyons was admirable and received hearty applause from a crowded audience. The following was the programme for the occasion and the persons taking part in it—Mr. Andrew Leitz, Overture, Irish and American airs: Miss Sallie Meekin, Recitation; Miss Sallie McCann & Miss Virginia Fox, Song; Mr. John J. Lyons, Address in Irish; Mr. Peter J. Lynch, Recitation: Mr. Chas. E. Cranny, Song, O'Donnell Aboo in Irish; Mr. Thos. McEniry, Song, Meeting of the Waters, in Irish; Mr. Peter F. Murphy, Remarks in Irish; Mr. Bernard Kernan, Recitation; Mr. P. E. Cranny, Song, 98; Mr. George Dougherty, Song, Motherland; Miss Mary Dunleavy, Song, God Save Ireland; Miss Garvey, Song, Jennie, the Pride of Kildare; Mr. Joseph Flaherty, Recitation; Mr. Henry, rendered Kilarney, in fine style. This closed the first anniversary by our Gaelic Society of one of the noblest representatives of our race. May his memory be to us, forever a shining light in the path of Duty,

Very sincerely yours,

Dennis Kennedy, Cor. Sec.

MR. WARD'S LETTER.

Editor of The Gael

Dear Sir—Permit me to take a small part in the discussion on the conjugation of Irish verbs, which is being carried on so vigorously in your columns.

As I understand it, the point of difference is narrowed down to the 3rd sing. cond. of those verbs whose roots, or 2nd sing. imperatives are monosyllabic. You assert that all Irish verbs form their 3rd sing. cond. in *ócaí*. Your opponents, however, say that only such verbs as have dis or polysyllabic roots, take *ócaí*—those with monosyllabic roots taking *faí* not *ócaí*, in the person, no, and mood referred to. You therefore only differ as to the manner in which verbs with monosyllabic roots form their 3rd person, singular in the conditional mood.

Mr. O'Donnell, in his able letter, cites our old ms. fO'Donovan, Keating, O'Molloy and Windisch as in opposition to your theory, and as you have not disputed his assertion, I take it for granted that you concede its truth.

I will now introduce another competent authority. Rev. Father fO'Sullivan whose translations of a Kempis, is unrivalled for brevity and correctness of expression, simplicity of language and beauty of idiom, and proves him to have been a thorough practical master of the Irish language.

I have read his translation—Dublin 1822—carefully to ascertain its bearing on the point at issue and I can confidently assert that he never fails to make the 3rd sing. cond. of all Irish verbs with monosyllabic roots, whether regular or irregular, end in *faí*—the verb *beir* only excepted.

As the work is dialogue throughout, the 3rd sing. cond. is seldom used and in the cases of regular verbs much less frequently. The table of quotations below, contains, I believe, all the regular verbs in the entire translation that bear directly on the issue; that is all the regular verbs in the 3rd sing. cond. whose roots are monosyllabic. Of irregular verbs I give only a few, as verbs of that class might be considered irrelevant and of little weight in deciding the issue.

* *ó fógáfaí, raífaí, fcaillfaí, nglacfaí, mearfaí, ceirfaí, coirfífaí, reirfaí, o-faífaí, fílaífaí, nglífaí, fcaífaí, meirfaí, éirfaí, loirfaí, leirfaí, m-bríofaí.*

§ The speakers assert so by practicing it.

† As these men assert that the monosyllabic verb is more numerous than the other verb when it is only as 1 to 10, as the readers of THE GAEL now know, quoting them as authorities is childish.

‡ Father Walsh has corrected Father O'Sullivan, page 173, line 6.

* Mr. Ward gives 24 examples exemplified by long quotations, but as his letter is very long, and four of the examples repetitions, and as they are all in the third sing. cond. and their position not controverted, we omit the repetitions and the exemplifying quotations. Mr Ward, also, gives the pages, from 76 to 376.—Ed.

In the above table some verbs are given more than once in order to show that the Rev. and talented translator has not once deviated from the rule which classifies all verbs with monosyllabic roots in the first conjugation. The verb *ceir* to which particular reference is made in this discussion, occurs six different times in the person number and mood referred to in the entire translation, and each time takes *faí* not *ócaí*.

Your explanation that you only advocate the general adoption of the most popular of two forms in use, appears to me both inadequate and misleading. Both forms (as in the future tense) are indeed in use but each has its allotted place in Irish Grammar, and the use of either except as prescribed thereby is ungrammatical. If centuries of neglect and proscription, have corrupted our spoken language, it is not for us, now, to accept it in its corrupt state and to revise Irish grammar to its lines. We should rather endeavor to raise it out of its present corruption to its pristine purity.

On page 652 of The Gael, you say that because certain grammarians use *ócaí* in forming the 3rd sing. cond. of some verbs, because for instance they use *foillíreócaí*, you have an equal warrant for the use of *buailíreócaí*. This is arguing that because they use it on special occasions, you have a right to its indiscriminate use. You might as well argue that because man is an animal, all animals are human.

The conditions under which those authorities used *ócaí* are clear and well defined. They place the former verb in the second conjugation, because its root, *foillirí*, consists of two syllables, while they place the latter in the first conjugation for the all-sufficient reason that its root, *buail*, is monosyllabic.

In your June issue, page 586, you say; "We see of late, especially by those who have only a book knowledge of the Irish language, a tendency to write he would drink, he would do etc., *ólfad ré, ceirfad ré*, etc. Such form is very grating to the Gaelic ear. The natural Irish speaker will invariably say *ó'olócaí ré, ceiríocaí ré*."

Now, were I in your place, I would have written just the reverse, i. e., that the latter forms grated on the Gaelic ear, and that the natural Irish speakers always said *ólfad ré, ceirfad ré*, etc., nor could you have charged me with innovating, as I would have the author-

Father O'Sullivan uses "fadh" in dissyllabic verbs also. All the writers seem to have fallen on the brain, like MacPherson when he destroyed the Scottish Gaelic.

† We have shown that instead of being special it is general, in the ratio of 10 to 1. That closes this mode of argumentation.

‡ Why the difference between the monosyllabic and dissyllabic while there is none between the dissyllabic and the polysyllabic verbs?

ity of our old mss., of O'Donovan, Keating and O'Molloy for so doing. These authors cannot I hope be classed among the merely book learned; and then, here is Father O'Sullivan, whose thorough mastery of Irish idioms could only have been attained through a practical knowledge of the spoken language—all going to prove that *ṑóḡṑṑó ré, ṑeunḡṑṑó ré, etc.*, are not plants of recent growth used only of late by merely book learned Philo-Celts, but that they have been in use and approved by the best informed Irish scholars and speakers for centuries past.

The ear, in this case, is a poor criterion. All depends on whose ear listens, on what that ear has been accustomed* to.

The Cockney's *h ear h-achs* at Sandy's "Guid day my bonnie chiel" and *maks* the Scot's *earle muckle suir* in return; but the ear of neither, repels the language of brother Scot or Cockney. Habit is a tyrant, and the ear is as sensitive to its rule as is any other organ.

Neither is the absence of "difference in the position of the organs of speech when emitting the sounds" representing the words you instance, a proof that they should be similarly conjugated. Apply the same test indiscriminately through the whole range of Irish grammar and see what a havoc you play in it. Or what would you say of me if I asserted that because *fans* and *mans leaps* and *sheeps* and *houses* and *mouses*, require a large degree of similarity in the positions of the vocal organs, respectively in enunciating them, they were all equally correct plural forms? You would, doubtless, say that any style of argument though plausible, lacked cogency, and advise me that while *fans* leaps and *houses* were correct plural forms, *mans*, *sheeps* and *mouses* were considered very bad grammar.

If you say that the latter form their correct plurals in an exceptional manner, I will reply that when any two rules conflict, the one is the strongest kind of an exception to the other; that we have the highest authority for believing that verbs like *buail* and *roillir* in regard to the present issue come under conflicting rules, and that you have no more right to abolish a rule, or part thereof, from Irish grammar by the introduction of so novel a test of euphony, rhyme, or whatever you may term it, than I would have for the change in English grammar above indicated.

You are also mistaken in saying that the form you advocate is in general use throughout all Ireland. Such is not the case, I was born and lived there twenty-three years, speaking Irish from my cradle, and I can assure you that in all those years I never heard such forms as *ṑeunḡṑṑó*, *ṑóḡṑṑó* or *ḡuailṑṑó*, spoken.

Nor was there a district in Ireland more intensely Irish than was my native district. Only a mere handful of the population spoke English; an interpreter was constantly employed at court; "the clergy prayed and preached" in the old vernacular and a large part of the school hours, was of necessity devoted to the translation of English into Irish and vice versa, as otherwise the pupils could make but little progress.

*Ears as well trained as yours have heard them.

† There is no parallel between ignorance and the choice of one of two concededly correct grammatical terminations. It ought not be made.

I, one day, asked a twelve year old boy, who read in the second reader, to translate *dandelion* into Irish, and received as reply, "ḡṑṑṑó ḡṑ ḡuḡṑṑó." He did not recognize, in its English garb the familiar *cayreapbán* but his father father *ba la dog nam-d Dandy* and he thought the term had reference to the canine in repose.

In 1871 I was in another school district in which not a dozen men, all told, spoke English. The teacher just newly arrived, requested a fifteen year old boy, to go and bring a live coal with which to light the school-house fire. But the boy only enquired: "ṑṑṑé ṑṑ ṑṑ ḡṑṑó?"

Now, strange to say, this same boy could read the third book fluently, but he never heard anything but Gaelic out of school, and as his former teacher had neglected to teach him to translate, he had learned to read his lessons only as boys learn the responses, to a priest, serving mass, and did not comprehend the meaning of a word he uttered.

There is no better Irish spoken anywhere than was spoken by those people, as for their absolute ignorance of any other language, their's was not corrupted by the introduction of words foreign to it as is the case with the Irish spoken in many parts of Ireland. And neither they nor any others I met in Ireland, use the form of conjugation you advocate except under the conditions prescribed by the rule quoted by Mr. O'Donnell of Villanova.

But even were your assertions true, your theory would still be incorrect, if it conflicted with the rules laid down by standard authorities. Authority alone, must decide this controversy. Simple assertion or denial will not do. The issue lays between the standard that has governed our language for centuries, and the oral usages of to-day: and I cannot see how any sensible man can reject the evidence of our ancient mss., and the authority of O'Donovan, Keating, etc., and accept in their stead the oral usages that may obtain to-day, among the unsettled dwellers on the slopes of Croagh Patrick Slieve-na-mon or Bornesmore.

If authority is to decide you are certainly at a disadvantage, as your opponents have in the above authorities; in Father O'Sullivan (the most gifted of translators into Irish), and in the Philo-Celts of to-day, who hotly assail your theory, an unbroken chain of authority running through many centuries to the present time.

Canon Bourke is the only grammarian of any note, who sustains you. I yield to none in respect for the person of the Rev. Canon, and in gratitude for the impetus, his learning and patriotic labors have given the present movement for the revival of our old tongue. But I question his judgment and conclusions on this point, and for the following reason; 1st, because he is at variance with our most eminent authorities; 2nd, because habit, the associations of a life-time, may have influenced his judgment, 3rdly, because he has shown himself liable to radical changes of opinion, as is evidenced in his change of base on the matter of our ancient

* When Prof. Zimmer came from Germany to learn the language it is to these very mountains he went for information. How stupid, to prefer the "Slopes of Croagh Patrick," the mountain home of John McHale, to the fertile meadows of the descendants of Cromwell's buccaneers!

characters, and, lastly, because his advocacy of the abandonment of the latter mainly on the score of expediency, gives color to the assumption that he might not hesitate to sacrifice, for like reasons, grammatical usages equally venerable.

The ear, to be a safe criterion, must be united to a correct knowledge of Irish grammar. Rhyme, though excellent in verse, is not considered indispensable in conjugation, and our spoken language cannot be a safe guide, since even the most cultivated languages of to-day are as a rule, spoken incorrectly.

If "Dr. Johnson spoke better English than any man of his day," then the balance of English speaking people must have spoken it more or less incorrectly; and if the English language, in the full blaze of its literary fame, found scarcely one to speak it grammatically, is it not foolish in us to seek guidance on this or any other point in the spoken Irish of to-day, in the fugitive and necessarily incorrect oral remnants that have survived the neglect and proscription of centuries?

Why do we not follow the example of other people? The English language, for instance, has many dialects. Saxons, city and provincial, Scots, Celts, Welshmen, Yankees, etc., all speak it more or less differently, yet all recognize a common standard of excellence, and in cases like this, appeal to and are governed by that standard.

Without a recognized governing head there must be anarchy in literature as in political affairs. Let us, therefore, if we love our ancient tongue and sincerely wish its revival, instead of wasting our energies in fruitless bickerings, cast aside our personal preferences, opinions and prejudices, and, imitating all sensible people, decide this matter from the standpoint of authority and common sense.

Fraternally yours,

Phila. Pa. 1, 15 '87.

A. P. Ward.

‡ You make a mistake.—The V. Rev. Canon does not sustain us, and though we would like his support very much, we would not claim it at the cost of truth. In discussing the propriety of having a second conjugation for the verbs which previous writers called *exceptions*, the Rev. Canon says "But anything that becomes an exception to a general rule is always supposed to belong to a class which, in number, are fewer than those that constitute the foundation for the general rule. Is that the case here? Far from it. The rule can then be no longer general if the exceptions form a class of verbs nearly as numerous—nay, perhaps more so than those regulated by it."

Mr. Ward says he never heard such forms as, *ceunócað*, *o'ólócað*, or *buajleócað* spoken, but he did not say what forms he did hear. He did not probably hear the form, *ceunghuzað*, used and it is the recognized form of the active participle and of the noun, the termination, *juzað*, having the sound of, oo, simply, as *ócað* and *eócað* have that of, *éac*. We shall tell him, though, the sound all his neighbors give them, i. e., *ceunéaio*, *o'óléaio*, *buajléaio*, and *rojlreóio*, the sound of the final *o* being hardly audible, and it is the sound

he gave them two years ago, when he sent the "*ceunghu*," GAEL, p. 382.

We have received the Report of the Dublin S. P. I. L. for 1886, and though not as flowery as we would desire, yet it is, taking all the surroundings into account, highly encouraging.

The following have been certified as Irish teachers during the year.

Kerry—Patrick Luckley, John Inglis, Daniel O'Sullivan, Timothy M'Swiney, William Long, Denis Leyne, Patrick O'Shea.

Cork—Patrick Lehane, Cornelius O'Keeffe, Timothy Buckley, James Barry.

Mayo—Cornelius Cronin, William Gillian, Sister Mary Paul Fitzgerald, Sister Mary Alphonsus McHale.

Galway—John Mangan.

Antrim—Michael Hussey, Solomon Morris.

The following number of pupils of the N. schools were examined in Irish last year, 416. 321 of whom passed a successful examination. The number of pupils who passed in '85 was 161, '84 93, '83 25, '82 17, and in '81, 12.

This shows steady, though slow progress.

Mr. Michael Foley, of Ringville, Dungarvan, writes—"I beg to inform you that I presented for examination in Irish, on the 19th of October, 1886, 32 pupils, every one of whom passed," and Mr. Foley further states that the pupils who passed in Irish had the highest standing also in English subjects, namely reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and agriculture—averaging 90.2 per cent. all round. And, also, that Sisters of Mercy are instructing a class of 40 children.

Mr. M. J. McNamara, Caheraden N. school, Miltownmalbay, intends to get a certificate, and teach an Irish class.

Sister Mary Gabriel Hegarty, of the convent of Mercy, Fallinrobe, writes that 34 pupils were presented for examination in Irish, and that 27 passed.

Mr. J. Egan, of Turlough M. N. School, Castlebar, writes that seven pupils of his school passed the examination.

Mr. Jas. Barry, Glandore N. School Co. Cork, has got a certificate and will establish an Irish class.

Sister M. J. McDonnell, Sisters of Mercy Tuam, has started an Irish class of 40 pupils.

The report says that there was an increase in the Celtic students at a recent Intermediate Examination, the number of passes amounting to 150, of which the pupils of the Christian Brothers' schools obtained 126, with three silver medals, two prizes of £4, 3 prizes of £3, and 2 prizes of £2 each.

The Christian Brothers deserve the thanks of the Irish people. The number of pupils who passed in Celtic in the Intermediate programme for the last four years, respectively were 150, 99, 66, and 47, showing an increase of 103 students in four years.

This is good for one institution.

A class of sixty is studying Irish in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast. But it will be remembered that Marcus J. Ward, Esq., resides there. Hence the success in that city.

The Society's publications are used in the National College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth.

The Celtic movement in Derry, under the direction of Mr. J. Murphy, the secretary is satis-

factory.

The Society has sold up to this \$1,126 Irish books. This is exclusive of the books sold in America by independent publishers, but, with the Society's consent.

The foregoing are salient points of the Report, and the whole, is very interesting. Now would it not be well for some of our well to do Irishmen to follow Mr. Tierney's example and send a bundle of Gaelic books to those schools in Ireland where Gaelic is taught, for the use of Gaelic scholars, Every Gaelic pupil ought to be presented with a copy of the Gael. Will our readers try and bring this about among their friends.

Let one Gaelic society send 40 copies to the Tuam Convent, another 40 to Mr. Foley, Dungavan, a Division of Hibernians, 30 to some other Gaelic class, etc. This would be an encouragement to the pupils and would increase their numbers.

We hope that all the readers of the Gael who belong to patriotic societies will bring the matter up in their meeting rooms.

The *Dub'in Freeman* says—

The annual report of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, which was read and adopted at the meeting held on Tuesday last, is in many respects suggestive, and in some degree humiliating. There is no use in denying that the Irish people have passively assented to the destruction of that which is the first and most lasting element of a distinct Nationality—a nation's language. The eradication of the mother tongue is not yet accomplished: Gaelic is still spoken by a fifth of the population; but it is self delusion to imagine that in this one field the conquest of Ireland is not in a fair way to success. Through all the centuries of storm and persecution the Irish people clung to their national language and to their creed with the same unflinching fidelity. The agency which was established with the design of destroying both has failed to affect the people's religious belief; it has undermined the language. Nothing could well be more indefensible than the action of the Board of National Education, in attempting to crush out the Gaelic, *except*, perhaps, the tacit acquiescence of *Irishmen* in the project. Of the two, the Educationists are least worthy of blame: they have a policy to pursue—the Anglicising of Ireland—and they do their business. But that no national protest should ever be heard against their purpose and their methods argues a strange indifference amongst the masses of Irishmen. Those who are interested in the preservation of the language make no extravagant proposals and advance no untenable claims. Gaelic should not be penalised in the primary schools, and that in the districts where the language is still the mother tongue of the people, children should be taught English through the medium of Gaelic. But the authorities, steadily pursuing their mission, prefer that the children of one-fifth of the population should be taught English badly, rather than that the principal of introducing Gaelic as a subject of education should be recognised. The question has been argued out, over and over again, and the action of the National Board has been proved beyond yea or nay to be illogical and prejudicial to the interests of such pupils: but no change of any consequence has been made, and the little concessions that were granted from time to time were given grudgingly.

IRISH SCHOLARS.

Acertain party wrote "An open letter to Gaelic

students" in a New York weekly the other day, in which he stated that he knew of only two men in America who were capable of writing really correct Irish, namely, Messrs. Magner and "Padraic." He being a judge, of course, makes the third—"There is luck in odd numbers, said Rory O'More."

We presume this is as true as his statement about Taig Gaodhalach, when he said—"If we count all the lines in the book and multiply them by four it will be found that every 3rd word is wrong." We published 110 lines in No. 10 of THE GAEL and we cannot find one-tenth of that number. But this party tries to get out of his ugly position by stating, "The copy we saw." What a pitiable subterfuge for any man claiming common decency.

We always thought that Messrs. Wm. Russell, of Oil City, and P. J. O'Daly, Boston, were capable of writing really correct Irish. Both have spoken and written the language from infancy, and both have written for the English-reading public in various journals. Mr. Russell is a classical scholar and master of several foreign languages, and Mr. O'Daly is editor of the *Irish Echo*. Both write the Irish language as correctly as they write the English: Why, then, does not this man assert that they write "bad" English, so that the general public could judge for themselves? Ah, no, he prefers to strike in the dark, like the midnight foot pad. And be it remembered that this man (according to his own statement), did not know a word of Irish twelve years ago.

The gentlemen named above are, at least, as good English scholars as T O R, coupling with this the fact that they are Gaelic students from infancy, and thoroughly conversant with the idiom of the language, will any man of common sense believe the statement of this foreigner to the language that they are not capable of writing it correctly?

There are peculiarities in all languages which defy grammatical rules, and all the writers of grammars, intended for the instruction of foreigners, direct their students in all cases of doubt to have recourse to the natural speaker or those languages for information. But this man says "No, what does the natural speaker know about it. He is ignorant."

The formation of the plural of certain nouns, such as *man*, never appears strange to the English student, nor can he account for its irregularity. So it is with the formation of the possessive pronouns, yours, its, hers, without the apostrophe. The foreigner would say that these were wrong, not being according to rule. And so does the foreigner T. O. R., treat Irish exceptions.

We say, *an t-éire, an cailín, an t-éire, an t-éire, an t-éire*, all feminine gender nouns which according to rule, (that the article *an* aspirates the initial of feminine nouns in the nominative case), should be written, *an t-éire, an cailín, an t-éire, an t-éire, an t-éire*, forms of expression which were never heard coming from an Irish speaker. Yet if this T. O. R., had his way, the latter form of expression would be adopted. He would call "the turf fire," *t-éire na mórna*, instead of, *an t-éire mórna*, as he calls the Irish language *teangacha na gaeóilte* instead of *an t-éire na gaeóilte*.

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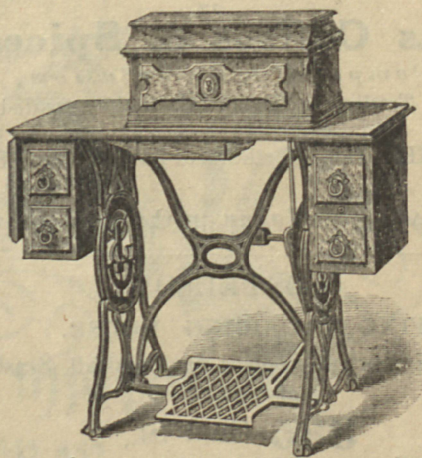
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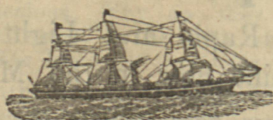
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