

For whose use did the "First Gentleman" in England carry the Counters? Cumming & Eh!

The New York Philo-Celtic Society held their annual musical festival on May 28, and was, in all respects, the best they ever had; there was not standing room in the large hall. We congratulate President O'Donnell and his brother officers on the marked success of their efforts. It is evident that the Gaelic sentiment has rooted deeply in N Y.

All Gaels are committed to the Gaelic movement and its success or failure will be laid at their door. Up to this they can point to better results than any other movement ever undertaken. Let them push it and before twenty years every child in Ireland will know the native language.

~~Due~~ Owing to an accident we are late this month

LESSONS IN GAELIC.

XIII. LESSON.—Continued

Translation of Exercise 1.

1. cja an njs bāo? 2. b-fuyl bāo mājē a5ao? 3. jr mājē ljom rñāñ. 4. an mājē leat rñāñ? 5. b-fuyl teac boct a5ao? 6. njl teac boct a5am? 7. oc, jr trua5 ē do teac, acē tā ro5 anñ. 8. 5o pad ro5 a5ur reuñ a5ao 5o brāt. 9. cja lejr an leañb boct? 10. le feap an tjs. 11. cao fāt b-fuyl tū anñ ro co moct? 12. map acā an cāt a5r an te tā moct. 13. 5ad mo lām anñ do lāmñ. 14. jr trua5 a5ur 5eāñ beacā an tuñe a5ur lām de anro5. 15. jr caē beacā an tuñe co fada a'r tā rē a5r calāmñ. 16. ar uct Oē cajt beacā naonēta. 17. cja fē oja? 18. b-fuyl oja anñ 5ac ājt? 19. tā oja anñ 5ac ājt. 20. tā oja mājē do 5ac tuñe; āro-mj5 neññe a tā, a b5, a5ur a bejōeap 5o brāt.

LESSON XIV.

VOCABULARY.

ājē, a kiln,
āt, a ford,
balb, dumb,
beac, a bee,
buñe, yellow,
caoñb, crying, wailing,
cljaē, a hurdle of wattles, har-
row, a shield.
cajē, colour,
cāmñ, an ox; cāmñ-āllca, a buffalo (āll-
ca means living among cliffs,
wild); cāmñ-fjaō, a stag. dhawv
ceoc, a drink,
jē, eat,

aw-ih.
aw.
balluv.
bauch.
bwee.
ko-ee.
klee-eh.
dhaih.
dheo-uch
ich.

lao5, a calf; lao5-lj5eac, a cow after
calving, a milch cow, from lao5,
a calf, and lj5eac, licking, lhay

ljac, gray, lhee-eh.
loc, a lake, lhuch.
maj, a plain, a field, maw.
majb, dead, mawruv.
ruac, red, roo-eh.
ceap, a bright red, dhear-ug.
rāmñ, pleasant, agreeable; saw-uv.
rleac, a spear, shlah.
rleac5an, a turf-spade, shlawun.
rljad, mountain, shlee-uv.
rpuē, a stream, sruh.
capb, a bull, thoruv.
cuajē, the country, as opposed to the
word 'city' or 'town', thoo-ay.

From āt, ford, and cljaē, a hurdle,
of wattles, is formed the compound
word, ātcljaē, the ford of hurdles, Dub-
lin; from āt, and buñe, yellow, āt-
buñe, Athboy, the yellow ford; āt and
cññ, the plural of ceanñ, head, ātccññ,
Headford; āt, and capca, the possess-
ive case of cap, oak—Adare; from āt
and na mj5, possessive plural, of kings,
āt-na-mj5—Athenry; from āt, and coj-
te, of a wood,—Woodford; from āt,
and tuañ, of warriors,—Athlone; from
beut, mouth, and, āt, and leacāñ, wide,
Ballylahon; from āt, and lja5, a rock,
Ballyleague, on the Shannon

Exercise 1.

Translate—

1. Is the cow red and is the calf black? 2. The
cow is not red, but she is yellow; and the calf is
not black, but gray and white. 3. Is the child
dumb? 4. The child is not dumb. 5. Is there a
ford at the mouth of the lake? 6. There is not
a ford in it. 7. Is that a plain or a lake? 8. It
is neither a plain nor a lake; it is a mountain. 9.
What color do you like (is pleasing with you),
yellow, bright, grey, or red? 10. I like the yel-
low. 11. What use (*feidhm*) have we of (with)
the spear, or of the turf-spade? 12. We have
great use (of) with it. 13. Are you cold (is cold
on you)? 14. I am not cold (cold is not on me).
15. Do you like a drink (is drink good with thee),
(*an maith leat deoch?*) 16. Is the grass wet with
dew? 17. The grass is wet with dew. 18. Have
you an ox and a bull? 19. I have not an ox and
a bull, nor a buffalo; but I have only a cow and a
grey calf. 20. What color is the cow (is on the
cow)? 21. Yellow. 22. Yellow is a good color.
23. What is a mountain? 24. A mountain is a
high hill. 25. You are lucky and happy.

[The conjugation of the verb, To be, will be
commenced in next lesson.]

In addressing the following poem to his friend, Mr. J Deasy, San Francisco, Mr. Sullivan has followed an ancient custom of the Munster bards.

Ա Օյարայո Այ Օյրբաճ Ե Երկէսն մո իրօքե,
Շա Երայլ Եո լէյքեան Եսր Ե'յդեաճէ իրօքե;
Կա շաԵրբա-րա Եայդե Եոն Եստար յան յճ,
Այն դա Բյն Եո իրօյո Եր րօն Երբեան դաճ.

Կաճ Եսննն լեաճ Եոն Երբեյն Ե Ե-Եսր Եաճ Բյոնդ-
'Կսայն Եոնդայր րէ դաճայո Ես նոննոն Ե Երկո;
Լե Երբեաճէ Ե յէյք Եսր Եաճա Ե'յ Ե-Երկոյ.
Յո յսր Երբ րէ դաճ 'դայն Ես Ե-Երկոյ Ե' դա Եոյո.

Կաճ Եսննն լեաճ Երբեաճայն Ե Եայճ իր Լոճ,
Այն Եոնայն Եսրբէյն Եո դ-Երբ րէ Եոճ;
Երբայն 'րա նաճ Երբոյ լե Բյն Եո Եսայո լեճ,
Եո Ե'յն դա մէրբեյն Եր Երբնն Եո Եոճ.

Կաճ Եսննն լեաճ Երբ-Եոճայն Ե Եայրբայն ԵոնԵոյ
'Տա Լաճայո 'դա Երբոյն Եո Երբննայն 'դա Եսր;
Ե' Եոյն Եանն դա Եաճա Եաճ, Եա-Երբեաճ Եոն 'ր Եա,
Եո յսր Եսր Լեո դա Եստա դաճաճաճա յաճ Լա.

Եոճայն Եսրբեյն Երբ Երբոյն Ե Ե-Եոն 'րա Ե-Երբայն,
Յո յսր Երբոյն րէ Լեո յաճ Երբաճ Ե' դա Եալայն;
Աճէ Եսրբեաճայն Ե Ե-Եոնդեաճէ իր դ-Երբեաճ դէն-Եո,
'Յսր Ե-Երբայն Ե Ե.Եսննն 'ճայն Եոյոճէ մար Երբ.

Եո Եոնայն Եսր Տայրբաճ Եաճայն Եսրբեյն,
'Յսր յարԵայն միաճ Եո լեոն Ե յեաճայն;
Եո ԵոնԵոն յոնԵո դա Ե-Երբ իր յեճ,
'Յսր Եա Եստար Երբնն Եր Ե յոնԵոնԵայն Ե Ե-Եոճ.

Կաճ Եսննն լեաճ Աա Եոնդայն Եո լեաճ Ես Եայն,
Տոյն իրան Եայն իր րէ Եո Եսայո լե դա մայն;
Եսճ Երբնն Երբե Երբննեաճ Եո Երբոնայն Ե յո,
Եա Ես Տաճաճ Եաճոճէ դ'լ Ե'Եան Եո դոյն մո.

Կաճ Եսննն լեաճ Եո ԵոնԵո Եո Եաճայն մար Երբ,
Իր րէ իր Ե Երբայն Ե Ե-Եոնայն Եո մար;
Այն ԵրբոնԵայն Եայն Եայն Եար Եայն,
Այն յոնդե Երբեյն Եր յաճոյն Եսր Եայն.

Այն ԵանԵայն.

Եսրբեյն Եր Ե-ԵոնԵայն Ե Ե'յն նոն դա Ե-Երբ,
'Յսր Եաճոճեար յաճ մէրբեաճ դա Եաճայն լե Եար;
Այն Եո Եոն Եայն Եայն իր Ես Ե-Եայն Եար,
Տաճաճ Տէ Երբ 'րա Եաճայնեաճէ յան Եար.

Լեաճ Ես-Երբննեյն,

ԱյնԼաճ Ե'ՏայնԵայն.

Translation.

Dear Jeremiah O'Deasay, my brother at heart,
Where is thy learning, great intellect and art;
Relate such acts of daring, of valor and deed
Of the brave men who fought for Eirin in her need

Think of Shaker Strong at the battle of Fionn's
Strand, [stand;
When he saw the foreign host he made a bold
With his powerful arm he fell upon the foe,
Though he broke his spear nine times he laid hun-
dreds low.

Think of king Malachi who in that lake did sink,
The cruel Dane, Turgesius, to let him take a drink,
Brian and his son Morough with their warrior band,
Banished the thieving horde henceforth from Ire-
land.

Think of Mageoghan at Dunboy with his men,
His warriors stood on guard to fight the tyrants then
With his command one hundred and forty-three in
all,
He slew six hundred Saxons in that old castle hall.

He fought them thirty-five to one though hand to
hand,
And defended inch by inch his own dear land;
But he fell alas! in that deadly strife and gore,
And left his memory a guide for ever more.

Sarsfield's defence of Limerick was brave and grand
And the James who guarded her gates were fair
and bland;
They filled the place of men as their mothers of old
And their action is written in letters of gold.

Think of O'Donnell who slew the traitor with vim,
Down into the grave he bore his secret with him;
'Twas active and truly he finished his mission,
The Saxon is weak with no screen from perdition.

And think of De Norris who stood up like a man,
'Twas he who conquered alone in the van,
That braying ass who came across the ocean foam,
To falsify the language of our native home.

Summing Up.

Put your trust in the great King and his sway,
And thieving injustice will pass away;
He who swallowed Pharaoh in the Red Sea,
He will set Eirin and her people free.

Yours very truly,

Holliston, Mass.
May 25, '91.

Humphrey Sullivan.

Ծոմաշալ Քաճարացի Օ'Լաիայի 'ն "Ձիւն-
եաժ Երեմիա, Երեմիայի օ Վերալա Լե
Ծոմար Օ'Պաօտայի.

Mr. Meehan's translation has been delayed some
time; he is new in the Gaelic field, and his app-
earance in it now is an additional evidence of the
forward stride which the movement has made.

Լեյք Երեմիայի Երեմիայի Քա-
նայի Օ'Լաիայի, Երեմիայի 'ն "Ձիւնեաժ
Երեմիա." Ձիւն Երեմիայի Քաճարացի Երեմիայի
Երեմիայի օ Վերալա Լե Ծոմար Օ'Պաօտայի

Երեմիայի Քաճարացի Երեմիայի Քա-
նայի Օ'Լաիայի, Երեմիայի օ Վերալա Լե
Ծոմար Օ'Պաօտայի Երեմիայի Երեմիայի
Երեմիայի օ Վերալա Լե Ծոմար Օ'Պաօտայի

Երեմիայի Քաճարացի Երեմիայի Քա-
նայի Օ'Լաիայի, Երեմիայի օ Վերալա Լե
Ծոմար Օ'Պաօտայի Երեմիայի Երեմիայի
Երեմիայի օ Վերալա Լե Ծոմար Օ'Պաօտայի

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նայի Օ'Լաիայի, Երեմիայի օ Վերալա Լե
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Ծոմար Օ'Պաօտայի Երեմիայի Երեմիայի
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Ծոմար Օ'Պաօտայի Երեմիայի Երեմիայի
Երեմիայի օ Վերալա Լե Ծոմար Օ'Պաօտայի

The Gael.

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

—“The Green Isle contained, for more centuries than one, more learning than could have been collected from the rest of Europe. * * * It is not thus rash to say that the Irish possess contemporary histories of their country, written in the language of the people, from the fifth century. No other nation of modern Europe is able to make a similar boast”—SPAULDING'S ENGLISH LITERATURE, [Anti Irish], APPLETON & Co., N Y.

“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 TRENCH.

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The Lessons in THE GAEL being now too far advanced for beginners, we shall in future send the First Irish Book, free of charge, to every new subscriber. Hence, Gaels should try to get every Irish person to become subscribers, and especially those who speak Irish and read English. This is a good move and, as Mr. Lyons, Phila. Pa. remarked, “It is a wonder we did not think of it before now.”

With all the fighting and scolding the Irish language movement has made that progress which well repays the time and labor of Gaels in its behalf, and is an incentive to renewed energy on their part.

Ten years ago twelve (12) children from the National and other Schools passed in Irish; last year 805 passed, and, by the N. schools' average, 1,385 were presented for examination. Since the first examination in '81, 3,801 have passed; and taking the same average, the total number presented for examination was 7,000. The examination is so difficult that it takes a scholar to pass it, and hence it is presumed that all who were presented (7,000) are Gaelic scholars. Again, allowing that one-third of the Gaelic students were presented for examination, we have 21,000 of the Irish youth students of the language. Add to these the number of children and adults, gentle and simple, at home and in America, who are studying the language, and are we not justified in saying that the Gaelic movement is a success?

It is, a big success; calculate the same progress for the next ten years, and see what it shall be!

You, Gaels, have been the instruments by which this grand result has been attained and you should be proud of it. Keep circulating your little GAEL for its “Sentiments” column is closely scrutinized by the workers at home, and every new name added thereto is an additional encouragement to them.

Notwithstanding all the scolding we give our brethren of the Irish-American press, we hope they will publish the foregoing encouraging exhibit. We intend shortly (when we get small type) to issue a series of easy lessons, get them stereotyped, and send a cut, at first cost (about 50 cents a Gael column), to all the Irish-American papers. This was suggested to us some time ago by the *Catholic Tribune*, St Joseph, Mo. This will serve the papers and the Gaelic movement alike.

For the last seven hundred years, at home or abroad, the Irish people have not attained the standing in international society which they command today, brought about by the resurrection and dissemination of their National language and literature.

Previous to the organization of the Gaelic movement, nineteen years ago, the English had so blackened the Irish character before the eyes of the world that all attempts at throwing off the British yoke or of ameliorating its cruelties were looked upon by surrounding nations as the visionary dreams of a discontented, semi-barbarous provincial tribe whose social antecedents unfitted them for self-government. But no sooner had the Gaelic movement made itself felt than the most eminent scholars of Continental Europe joined in it, with the result that their remonstrances against the barbarism of destroying an ancient and a learned language for political purposes forced the English government to permit its teaching in the National Schools. Then Irishmen began to stand to their full height, and the genuine national spirit generated in them by that sense of social superiority which the Gaelic movement demonstrated to the world was theirs, found expression in the Land and National Leagues.

The leaders of previous insurrections and agitations were not, by any means, the inferiors, in any respect, of the

present leaders, but they were handicapped with the calumny, circulated by their enemies, that they were a lowly, inferior race.

The Gaelic movement, then, being the cause of this hopeful state of the Irish race at home and abroad (and the fact can no more be controverted than that the discovery of America by Columbus was of benefit to mankind), Gaels should not rest on their oars until their literature finds its way into every nook and corner in the land.

It is a fact that the paths of the promoters of all important movements are beset with many discouraging obstacles before public appreciation of them assumes such proportions as overshadow prejudice, piques, and individual jealousies; and that the promoters of the Gaelic movement were no exception to the general rule has been made manifest to all intelligent observers. The Gaelic movement **is** a success, and the re-issue of Bourke's Easy Lessons, and the College Irish Grammar by an enterprising New York publisher crowns the climax of that success.

We believe all Irishmen would like to be able to read and write their own native language, and that they would try to do so were it not for the dread that they could not accomplish it. We shall remove that dread. If any Irishman able to speak Irish and read English who does what we herein-after suggest be not able to read and write Irish in six months, we shall make him a forfeit of

One Hundred Dollars!

This is the suggestion,—Take Bourke's Easy Lessons; go over the first simple exercise, devoting, at least, one-half hour each day or evening to it; and do not pass it until you master the sounds of the letters in all the simple words which it contains. Continue the same process with the succeeding exercises and if you are not able to send us a Gaelic letter at the end of six

months, we shall give you the forfeit.

The greatest difficulty to be encountered in learning the language is, the mastering of its idioms and the meanings of its words: these the Irish speaker already commands, and his whole trouble is that he cannot emit the proper sounds of the letters so as to produce the proper sound of the word.

But by commencing at the simple words, Δ3ur, and; Δm, time; 1á, day; bá, white; bá, death; m, butter; 6r, gold; m, honey; ú, fresh; 3op, the fist, etc. of the Easy Lessons, and not attempt to try longer words until these should be mastered, which would not take two weeks, he would thereafter have no trouble in producing the proper sounds of all words and, of course, in knowing their meanings.

It is of paramount importance that all those who speak Irish and read English be induced to learn to read Irish also.—First, because it would be so easy for them to do so; second, Gaelic literature would overspread the land; third, because their ignorance of it is a slur on Irishism and retards the obtaining of Ireland's self-government. You hear persons say, What good is it? Such men prevaricate, for there is not an Irishman living that would not like to have a literary knowledge of his mother tongue; it's "sour grapes" with them for you never hear any one able to read the language say it.

There are thousands of Irishmen in America who speak Irish and read English, and it should be the aim of Gaels to cause every one of these to read and write their own language. And by inducing them to get the Easy Lessons and to pursue the course of study indicated above, in less than two months they would become so absorbed in it that nothing could prevent them from attaining the end.

Bourke's Easy Lessons is the best elementary work ever issued from the Gaelic press, for it brings the student along from the a b c of the language until it lands him beyond its classical construction.

ԵՐՏՆԱՌՈՒՄ.

(Լեյր Գր Դ-Տաճար Ծոցի).

ԵԱՐԱՌՈՒՄ! ԵԱՐԱՌՈՒՄ! Գր ԲՅՈՐ Ե? Ե ԾՅԱ!
 ԿՏ ԵՅՐ ԼԻԾ Գր ԴՅՈՐ ԵՅՐ; ԵՅՈՐ ԵՅՐ Գր ԶԼԻԾ
 ԵՅՈՐԾԱԼ ԵՅՐ ԶԱՐ ԴՅԱՐ ԼԵՐ Գր ԴԱՄԱՅՐ ԴՐ ԴՅՐ,
 ԶՈ Ե-ԲԱՐ ԴԱՅՐԵ ԴՅ ԵՐԻՅՐ ԴԱՐ ԵՐ ԴՐ ԲԱՐ Ե.
 ԶԻ Ե-ԲԱՐ ԴԻԾ ԴՐ ԴՐԵ? Գր Ե-ԲԱՐ ԴԻԾ ԶԱՐ ԵՅԼԼ?
 ԵԱ ԵՅՐ ԴՅԱՐ ԴԱՅՐԵ ԵՐ Ե-ԵՐԵ Դ Դ-ԲԱՅԱԼ;
 ԶԻ ԵԱՅ ԼԻԾ Գր ԴՅՈՐ ԵՅՐ? Գր Դ ԵՅՐ Գր Ե-ԴԼԻՅԵ,
 ԵՐԻ ԴԱՅՐԵ ԵՅ ԵԱԴԱՐԵ ԵՅ ԵՐ Ե-ԴՐ ԵՅ Դ ԵՅՐ?
 'Տ Դ Գր ԴԱՐԵ ԴՐ ԴՅՐ 'ԵՅԵ ԼԵ ԵՅԼԵ ԶՈ ԵՐԱԵ
 ԶԻ ԵՐՅՐ; ԵԱԼ ԵԱ ԴԱՐԻԵ ԵՐ Ե-ԵՐԵ ԶԱԵ ԼԱ
 ԶԻ ԴԵԱՐԵԾԱԵ Դ ԼԱՐԻԵ, 'Դ ԴՅ ԴԵԱՐԵԾԱԵ Դ ԴՐԵ,
 ԵՐԻ 'Դ ԴԱՐ ԼԵՐ ԵՅՈՐԾԱԼ ԴԱՐ ԶՈ ԴՐՈՐԱՐԵ ԵՐ ԶԵՐԵ.
 ԿԱ ԵՐԻԾ ԴԱՐԻՅՐ ԴՐԻ Գր ԴՐ ԴԱԴԱԾ ԵԱՐ,
 ԶԼԵ ԵՐԻԾ ԴԱՐԻՅՐ ԴԱՐ ԴՐ ԴԱՐԻՅԵՐ 'Դ ԴՐ ԴՐԵԱՐ
 Ե Դ ԵԱՐԻԾ ԴԻ ԴԼԵ ԴԱՐ ԴԵԱՐԻԾ ԵՐ Դ Դ-ԴՐԵԱՐ
 ԶՐ ԴԵԱՐԻԾ ԴԱՐ ԴՐ ԴԵԱՐ ԶՈ ԵՐԱԵ ԵԱՐ ԼԵ ԵԱՐ.
 ԿՐԻ ԵՐՅՐԻԾ ԶՈ ԶՐՅՐԵ ԴՐ ԴՐ ԴՐԵԱՐ ԵՐ Ե-ԴՐԵ,
 Զ Զ-ԵՐԻՅ ԴՐԻ Գր ԴՐԻՅԱԵ ԵԱՐԻԾ ԶՈ ԴՐՈՐԱՐԵ,
 ԶՐ ԴՐԻ, ԵԱՐԻԾ, ԵՐԻ ԴՅԱՐ ԴԼԵ ԶՈ ԵՐԱԵ
 ԿՈ ԶՈ Ե-ԴԵՐԻԾ ԴԻԾ ԴՐԵ ԶԱՐ ԴԱՅՐԵ ԶԱՐ ԵՐԱԵ.

ԶԻՅԱԼԻՅ ԶՈ ԵՐԱՐԵԱՐ.

This song is written from the recitation of Mrs. Alice Gallagher, a native of Glenties, Co. Donegal.

Զ ԶԻՅԱԼԻՅ ԶՈ ԵՐԱՐԵԱՐ, ԴԱ ԴՐԻՅ ԵՐԱ ԴՐԵ ԶՈ ԵՐԱԵ,
 'Տ ԶՈ Ե-ԲԱՐ ԴՐ ԵՅՐ ԴԵ Գր ԼԱ Դ ԴԱԼԻՅ ԴԱ Դ-ԴՐԵ;
 Զ ԵՐԵԱԵԵԱ ԵԱՐ ԴՐԵԱՐ, ԴՐ ԵՐ ԴՐ ԴՐԻԵ ԴԱ ԴՐԼԱԴԱՐԵ ԵՅ
 ՏԻՐ ԵՐԻՅ ԶԱԵ ԵՅ ԵՅԼ, 'Դ ԴՐ ԴՐԵԱՐ Դ Ե-ԲԱՐԻՅ Դ ԴԱԵ. [ԼԱՐ,
 ԴՐ ԴԱԵ ԼՅՐ ԴԱՐ ԴՐ ԴԱՐԵԱՐ ԴՐ ԴԱՐԵ Դ Դ-ԴՐԵԱՐ ԴՐ,
 'Տ ԴՐ ԴԱԵ ԴՐԻԾ ԴԱՐԻՅԵ Դ ԴԱՐԵԱՐ Դ Դ-ԴՐԵ ԴԱ ԴՐԻ;
 ԴԱ Ե-ԴՐԻԵԱ-ԴԱ 'ԴԱՐ ԴԱ ԴԱՐԻՅ ԴՐ ԴԱՐԵ ԴՐ Դ-ԴՐԻՅ,
 ԼԵ ԵՐԼԵԱՐԻ ԴԱ Զ-ԵԱԵ ԶՈ ԴՐԼԱՐԻՅԻՅ ԼԵԱՐԱ ԴԱՐ ԴՐԵԱՐ.
 ԶԻՅԱԼԻՅ ԴԱ Դ-ԴՐԵԱԵ Դ-Դ ԼԱՐԵ ԴՐ ԼԵԱԵ ԶՈ ԴԱՐԻ,
 ԶԻՐ ԴՐԵԱԵԵԱ ԴՐ ԴՐ ԵՐԱՐ ԴԱ ԴՐԵ 'Դ ԴԱՐ ԼԼԵ Դ ԴԱՐԻ;
 ԴԱ ԴԱ ԴՐԵ ԴՐԱ ԴՐԻԵԱԼ 'Դ ԴՐ ԴԵԱՐ ԴՐԻ ԼԵԱՐ ԴՐԵԱ ԼԱՐ,
 ԶԻՐ ԴՐ ԵԱԼ ԴԱ ԴՐ ԴՐԱԵ ԴՐԵԱՐ ԴՐ 'ԴԱԵ ԴՐ ԴՐ Դ-ԴԱՐ.
 ԶԻՅ ԶԻՅԱԼԻՅ ԶՈ ԵՐԱՐԵԱՐ ԴԱ ԴՐ Դ-ԴՐԻԵ ԴՐԻԵ ԶԼԱՐ, ԴՐԵ,
 Զ ԵՐ ԵԱՐԵ ԶԱՐ ԴՐԵ ԴՐԻԵԱԵ ԴՐԼԱՐ ԴՐԵԱՐԻԾ ԴՐԱՐԻՅԻ;
 ԴՐԻՅ ԴԵԱԼ ԴԱ Դ-ԴՐԻՅ, ԴՐԵԱ ԴՐԻՅ ԶՐԻՅԱ ԶԱՐ ԴՐԵԱՐ,
 'Տ ԴՐ ԴԱՐԻՅ ԴՐ ԴՐ ԴՐ ԴՐԵԱՐ ԶԻՅԱԼԻՅ 'Դ ԴՐ.

J. J. LYONS.

O'Curry's Lectures.

ON THE
MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY.

LECTURE V.

[Delivered June 19, 1856.]

(Continued. from p. 72.)

(Colum Cille) to tell him that that man had been killed. Scarcely had this conversation ended when they heard a shout at the port of that island (that is, the landing place on the main land opposite to it), and Colum Cille said that it was with an account of the killing of the poet the man came who raised that shout. All was verified that Colum Cille had said; and the names of God and Colum Cille were magnified on that account."

From this notice, as well as from several other references that might be adduced, it is certain that Saint Columba founded a monastery on the island in Loch Ce, which is now called the Island of the Saints.

The Annals of the Four Masters, in the Testimonium, and again at the year 1005, mention and quote the Annals of the Island of Saints in Loch Ribh (Loch Ree is an expansion of the river Shan non between Athlone and Lanesborough). And the second continuation after the year 1405 of the chronicle now called the Annals of Tighernach, states in that work, that Augustin Mac Grady (the continuator probably, from 1088 to 1405.), was a canon of the Island of Saints, but he does not say where this island was situated. There can be no doubt, however, that this Island of the Saints was the one situated in Loch Ribh [Ree], to the north of Inis Clothrann, and belonging to the County of Longford,—an island which still contains venerable though ruined monuments of ancient Catholic piety and taste.

It is stated by Colgan, Ware, and Doctor Lanigan, that Inis Ainghin, an island situated in the Upper Shannon, above Athlone, and belonging to Westmeath, was this Island of the Saints. This, however, is not correct, as that island continued to bear its regular name down to a recent period,—as it does still with the Irish-speaking neighbors, though it is called Hare Island by English speakers.

Archdall, in his *Monasticon*, says that the Island of saint in Loch Gambna in Longford, on which Saint Colum Cille founded his church, was anciently called Inis Ainghin; but I have shown in a former lecture, from indisputable authority, that the church of Inis Ainghin, the ruins of which remain still, was founded by the great Saint Ciaran, before the founding of his celebrated ecclesiastical city of Clonmacnois.

To return to the Annals of Connacht. These Annals, or rather the existing fragment of them, extend from the year 1224 to the year 1562.

It is unfortunate that neither the transcriber, nor the person for whom they were transcribed, has left us any notice of the extent or history of the old vellum MS. from which they were copied. There is reason, however, to believe that they are a fragment of the book of Annals of the O'Duigenann, of Kilcennan, in the County Roscommon, mentioned, as we have already said, by the Four

Masters as having been used by them in their great compilation, and which extended from the year 900 to the year 1563.

The original of this fragment, however, was in the late Stowe collection, and passed, by purchase into the hands of Lord Ashburnham, an English nobleman, in whose custody they are as safe from the rude gaze of historical investigators as they were when in the hands of His Grace of Buckingham, who got possession of them by accident, and sold them as part of the ducal furniture, to the prejudice of the late Mathew O'Connor, Esq., of Dublin, the true hereditary owner.

The following observations on this ancient vellum fragment will be found in the Rev. Dr. O'Connor's catalogue of the Stowe manuscripts, vol. I., no 9, p. 73.

"Annals of Connacht, folio, parchment.—The written pages are 174, beginning with the year 1223, and ending with 1562. Ireland produces no chronicle of the affairs of Connacht to be compared with this. The narrative is in many instances circumstantial; the occurrences of the different years in every part of the province are noticed; as are the foundation of castles and churches, and the chronology is every where minutely detailed.

"There is no history of the province of Connacht; neither is there of any town or district of that most populous part of Ireland, except this unpublished chronicle.

"This chronicle is, therefore, invaluable. Many are the inducements which it holds out to dwell upon some of its events; many the notices which would inform and instruct the people to whose country they refer. But in the vast variety of matter hitherto unpublished, the difficulty of making a selection, and the danger of exceeding the limits of a catalogue, forbid the attempt.

"Those who have been misled by elaborate discussions on the antiquity of Irish castles and churches, will find the errors of ponderous volumes corrected in the MS. with a brevity which leaves no room for doubt, and an accuracy which leaves none for conjecture. The pride and dogmatism of learning must bow before the 'barbarous' narrative which gives the following information."

[Here follow the dates of the creation and destruction of castles and monasteries from the year 1232 to 1507, with some particulars respecting them, after which the article concludes in the following words:]

"It is to be lamented that the first part of the Annals of Connacht are missing in this collection; they are quoted by Ussher in his *Primordia*, and confounded with the Annals of Boyle by Nicholson."

The same learned writer gives also the following extract, original and translation, in illustration of his observations on these annals, at page 76 of the above mentioned volume:

"A.D. 1464, Tadhg O'Connor died, and was buried in Roscommon; the nobility of Connacht all witnessing the interment; so that not one of the Connacht kings, down from the reign of Cathal of the red hand, was more honorably interred; and no wonder, since he was one of the best kings of Connacht, considering the gentleness of his reign. There was no king of Connacht after him—they afterwards obtained the title of O'Connor, and because they were not themselves steady to each other, they were crushed by lawless power and the

usurpations of foreigners. May God forgive them their sins. Domine ne status nobis hoc peccatum. This extract is taken from the book of Kilronan, which has the approbation of the Four Masters annexed to it, by me Cathal O'Connor (of Belanagare), 2 August, 1728."

It is very plain from the style of this article, in the Gaedhlic of Mr. O'Connor of Belanagare, that it was an abstract of the original record of this event, made by himself, and this will appear more decidedly from the following translation of the entire article, made by me from the copy of the book which he had then before him, which he calls the Annals of Kilronan, and which we have now, under the name of the Annals of Connacht.

"A.D. 1464. Tadhg O'Connor, half-king of Connacht, mortuus est on Saturday after first Lady Day in Autumn, et sepultus in Roscommon, so honorably and nobly by the Sil Muiredhaigh, such as no king before him, of the race of Cathal of the Red Han, for a long time before had been. Where their cavalry and gallowglasses were in full armor around the corpse of the high king in the same state as if they were going to battle; where their green levies were in battle array, and the men of learning and poetry, and the women of the Sil Muiredhaigh were in countless flocks following him. And countless were the alms of the church on that day for the [good of the] corpse [soul] of of the high king, of cows, and horses, and money. And he had seen in a vision Michael [the Archangel] leading him to judgment."

The Annals of Loch Ce, which have been erroneously called the Annals of Kilronan, dispose of this article in three lines, recording merely the death, at this year, of "Tadhg the son of Torlogh Roe O'Connor, half-king of Connacht, a man the most intelligent and talented in Connacht, in his own time."

It was from this man's mausoleum that the stones with sculptured gallowglasses were procured for the Antiquarian Department of the late Great Irish Exhibition (1853). They have been again very properly restored to their original place; but surely some individual or society ought to procure casts of them for our public museums.

And here, before we pass from this remarkable extract, can we fail to be struck by the feeling terms in which the venerable Charles O'Connor sighs for the fallen fortunes of his house and family, and sighs the more, as their truthfulness to each other was the cause of their decay and of their subjection, and that of their country, to a comparatively contemptible foreign foe? This is a singular admission on the part of the best Irish historian of his time,—but it is a fact capable of positive of positive historical demonstration, even from these very annals,—that the downfall of the Irish monarchy and of Irish independence was owing more to the barbarous selfishness of the house of O'Connor of Connacht, and their treachery towards each other, with all the disastrous consequences of that treachery to the country at large, than to any other cause either within or without the kingdom of England.

It must be very clear, from the extract we have quoted from Mr. O'Connor, that the Annals of Kilronan, from which he made it,—the very book mentioned by the Four Masters,—was in existence in some condition, and in his possession, so late as the year 1728. And as Mr. O'Connor's books were not scattered during his own long life, nor until the chief part of them were carried to Stowe by his

grand son, the late Rev. Charles O'Connor, it can scarcely admit of doubt that the vellum book, which the latter writer describes as part of this collection in the Stowe catalogue, must be the book of Kilronan from which the former made the extract.

Those Annals, according to the Testimonium to the Annals of the Four Masters, extended from the year 900 to the year 1563. How the first three hundred years of these annals could have disappeared, we have now no means of ascertaining; but it is clear that they were missing at the time that O'Gorman made his transcript, else he would have copied them with the remainder of the book.

The following notices, in English, appear in the copy of these annals in the Royal Irish Academy, in the handwriting, I think, of Theophilus O'Flanagan.

On the fly-leaf of the first volume (there are two volumes), we find this entry—"The Annals of Connacht, transcribed from the original in the possession of Charles O'Connor of Belanagar, Esq., of the house of O'Connor Dan, at the expense of the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, Anno Domini 1783."

Of the year 1378 there remains but the date and one line, with the following notice, in the same English hand—"N.B. The remainder of this Annal, together with the years 1379, to 1384, are wanting to the Annals of Connacht, all to the following fragment of the year 1384, but may be filled from the Four Masters, who have transcribed the above Annals."

Again, at what appears to be the end of the year 1393, the following notice is found in the same English hand,—“N.B. The years 1394 to 1397, are wanting in the original, but may be filled from the Four Masters.”

And, again, at the end of the year 1544, we find this notice in the same English hand,—“N.B. Here end the Annals of Connacht, the following annal (1562) has been inserted by a different hand.”

The first of these notices is sufficient to show that this was the same book from which Charles O'Connor made the extract at the year 1464, and says that that was the Book of Kilronan, with the approbation of the Four Masters appended to it; and it appears from the third or last notice, that not only had the first three hundred years disappeared from the book, but also the years from 1544 to 1563, the last year in it, according to the Four Masters.

It may, however, be doubted whether the Four Masters did not count the years in this book, from the first to the last, without pausing to notice any defect, or number of defects, in it, and that the last year of it in their time was the year 1563. We believe the Annals of Senait McManus, now known as the Annals of Ulster, had, when in their hands, two deficiencies, one of them greater than the defect here between 1544 and 1562, and that they took no notice whatever of it.

At what period local annals came to receive provincial names—such as the Annals of Ulster, the Annal of Connacht, etc.—I cannot discover. Such names, as far as I can recollect, are only found in the works of Ussher, Ware, and their followers; the Four Masters do not distinguish by provincial names any of the old chronicles from which they compiled, and indeed it would be absurd if they had done so, as it might happen that any or each of the provinces might have several books of annals, none of which would be exclusively devoted

to the records of provincial transactions. Finding this book, therefore, known as the *Annals of Connacht*, is no evidence whatever of its not being the *Book of Kilronan*, or any other of the old chronicles mentioned by the *Four Masters*, with which it may be found to agree in extent.

(To be continued)

(Continued from p. 102)

ՌԱՅՐ Ե ԵՐԿՅԵԱՐ Ե ԴԵՐՈՇԱԾ
ԱՅՐ Ե ՀԵԱՐԻԱԾ ՐՈՄՔԱ ՐԺՐ ;
ՏԵ ԵՍԻՏԵՐ ՆԱՐ ՆՈՐ ԵԱՄ,
ՇԱՐ ԱՅԵՏՈՐ ԼՅՈՄ ՆԱՐ ԲՈՒՐՅ,
ՆՅՈՐ ԼԵՅ ՐԵ ԱՄԱՀԱ ԱՐ Ե Մ-ԵՇԱՐ ՄԵ,
ՅՕ Ե-ԵՅ ՄԵ ԱԶԱԼԵ ԵՐԿՅՐ.

Had Irishmen the same solicitude for the propagation of their literature that this love-sick swain had in gaining his *Bridhidin*, the Gael's circulation would be large, indeed.

ԱՆ ՕՐՈՆԾ ՔԵԱՆՐՈՅԵԱՆՍԻ, 7 ՕՐՈՆԾ
ԱՆ ՕԼԱՇԱՆ.

[This little song sent us by Mr. Thomas Griffin, Lawrence, Mass., was composed in or about the year 1840 by Patrick O'Brien. Mr Griffin states that he has never seen it in print.]

ԲՈՆՆ—ԵԱՇԵ ՆԱ Ե-ՇՐԱՅԾ

ԵԱ ՆԱ ԲԼԱՅԵՐՈ ՅԼԱՅՐԵԱՇԾ ՔԼԱԵՐՈՐ
ՄԱՐ ԵԵԾ ԱԲԵԱՐ ԵՐ ՅՐԱՇՈՂԱՐ ՐԵՅՆ,
ՈՐ ԵՐԵԱԾԱ ՈՐ ՆԱՅՈՂԱԾ ՆԱ Ե-ԲԼԱԵՐ ԱՅ
ԸԱՆԵԱՐԵԱՇԾ ՈՐ ՅՆԱԵԾ ՅԱՆ ԵՅՄ;
ԵՐԵԱՆՆ ԱՅԵՐՈ ԱՇՈ ԱՐ ԸՈՆԻՐՆԵԱՇ ՐԵԱ-
ՐՈԱ ԼԵ ԱԵՐ ԵԱՇ ԼԱ ԵՐ Ե-ԲԱՇՅԱԼ,
ԵՐ ԼԵ ԱԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՐԱՇ ԱԵԵԾ ԲՅԱՐԻԱԾ ԼԵ
ՄԵԱՐԾԱԼ ԵԱՇԵ ՆԱ Ե-ՇՐԱՅԾ.

ԱՆ ՆԱՅՈՂԱՆ ՆԱ ԴԵՐԺՈՇԱՆ ՈՐ Մ-ԵԱՐԵԱ
ՄԱՐ ՄԵԱՐԱՄ ՆՐ ԸԱՅԼ ԵՐԵ Ե,
ԵՐԵԱՆՆ ՈՐ ՆԱՅՈՂԱՆ ՈՐ ՅԱՅՈՂԱՆ ԸՈՐ
ԵԱԼԵ ՅՈՆԱ ԸԵԱՆՅԱԼ ՆՐ ՅՐԱՇՈՂԱՆ Ե;
ԼԱԲԼԱՆ ԱՆ ՆԱՅՈՂԱՆ ԼԵՐ ՈՐ ՄԵԱԼԱԾ ՐԱ
ՆՐ ԲԱԾԱ ԵՐ ՄԱՐ ՈՐ ԸԼԱՐՈԱ Ե,
ԱՅԱՐ ՕԼԲԱՄ ԱՐ Մ-ԵՐԱՇԱՆ ՐԱՅՈ ՆԱՅՈՂԱՆ
ԵՐ ԸԱՇԲԱՄ ՄԱՐ ԸԱՅԼ ԼՆՆ Ե.

ԱՆՈՒԱՐ ՕԼԱՅՈ ՕՆ ՅՈՐՈՅՆ ԵՐ Ե-ԵՐ ՆՐ
ԼՆՆ, ԵՐԵԱՆՆ Ե ԸԵԱՅԼԵԱՆ ԱՅ ԵԱՇԵ ՆԱ Ե-
ՇՐԱՅԾ,

ՏԵՐԱՆ ՕՆ ՄԵՐՈՐ ԵԱՐ ԼԵ ԲԱՅՆԵԱՆ ՆՐ
ՕՆ ՅԵՐՈՅՆ ԵՐ ԱՐ ԲԱՆ ԱՐԵԵ;

ՆԱ ԴԵԱՆՅԱՆՆԵ ԴԵՐՈՇԱՆԵԱՇ ԱՐ ԵԱՅ-
ԼԵ ՐԱ ԸԱՅԵՄ ԱՐ ԼԱՐ Ե Ե-ԲԼԵՐՅ,

ԱՅ ԱՆԲԱՆԵ ԱՐ ԱՆՅԼԱՆՆԵ ՐԱ ՆՐԵ, ՐԱ
Ե-ԵՐՅՐ ԵԱ ԼԱՅ ՆԱ Ն-ԵՐԵ.

We know of no editor who ever received the o-
vation being tendered Mr. John MacPhilpin, ed-
itor and proprietor of the *Tuam News*, by the N Y
Press Club on his recent visit to town. The ban-
quet gotten up in his honor eclipsed in tone and
general make-up any thing of the kind heretofore
attempted.

And not only was that the extent of the showers
of grateful acknowledgments bestowed on Mr. Mac-
Philpin during his stay in New York, but he was
royally entertained by such patriotic Irishmen as
Hanbury, Kyne, J J Cody, etc. So there is no
doubt that he will cherish kind sentiments for his
countrymen in *Eirinn Mhor* on his return.

The getting of **one** new subscriber
by each of the present subscribers would
seem a very insignificant matter, yet it
would just **double** the circulation
of their little journal; and we request
of every subscriber, new and old, to do
so — See what a result that would be,
and the slight exertion to the individ-
ual to accomplish it.

It was stated by *Craoibhin Aoibhinn* on his re-
cent visit to New York that the success of the Ir-
ish language movement in Ireland is entirely due
to the labors of Irish-Americans. As shown else-
where, 21,000 of the children are being instructed
in the national language, under the patronage of
their pastors, since the movement took root, and if
we do our part this side of the Atlantic 100,000
of them will be instructed in it by the next decade.
Agitation of any laudable movement will make it
a success. Hence clubs should be formed in every
city and town to furnish the children with Gaelic
reading matter; they can be reached through the
teachers named in No. 3, Vol. 8 of the Gael. What
a bright day for Ireland when all her children are
educated in the native language, and how slight
the cost and exertion to the individual to accom-
plish it! Is there an Irishman that would not re-
joice at that uplifting of the race?

Our Great Anglo-Saxon Race—Gotho-Saxon
Swine! Blacklegs and Cardsharps!

Our friend Thomas B. McGowan
has started in the building business on
his own account. Those who deal with
him will get what they bargain for.
His address is, 765 Gates Ave.

We have received a book catalogue
from Gill, Dublin, and it says that O'
Curry's Lectures is now very scarce.
Hence, our readers should be careful
to preserve their Gaels for a copy of
the Lectures alone will cost more than
the Gael with the Lectures complete.

Gaels will be glad to learn that their
little journal has had more new sub-
scribers during the past month than it
had in any month since its foundation.

THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.

Arizona Ter—Clifton, E Whelan, per M Downey
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Muskegon, Wm Harte, all per M Downey, Monta-
gue—St. James, D McCauley.

Minn—Stillwater, Rev. T O'Brien, who says.—

21 *Šaol 0j1*

*Cuip cušam aš 3aobal aš 3iaobaj
ro cušajij. Cuipij cušat aš 3ollaj
ašajij, aš obajij iajit a 3ójneact. 3o
rojibj3j3 3ia 3' obajij.---*

Le meay mój,

3a33 0'3ijajij.

St Paul, M Bourke, N Heally—Pine City, J Flynn.

Mo—De Soto, Dr. W M Keaney—St Louis, M
Brennan, J Moloney, P McNally, P McCarthy, E
Lynch, per Mr Lynch—Columbia, P Fallon—Hol-
den, P Mooney—St Joseph, Wm Loftus.

Mont—Helena, P Smith—Deerlodge, C Gill.

Neb—Omaha, E Carey, per M Conroy (who ex-
pects to organize a large Gaelic class)—Beatrice, J
Cullen, P Smith.

N J—Jersey City, P O'Connor, P MaGurk, M Fa-
hey—Trenton, J Deasy.

N Y—Albany, M Powers, per M J Henahan, pro-
vidence, R I—Brooklyn, Thomas B McGowan, T F
Wynne, J Kyne, T Erley, Miss E Moore—City, M
Hughes, M Murphy, J Sullivan, Miss M A Lavin,
per Mr Erley—Greenfield, P A Dougher—Rondout,
P Fleming—Troy, P J Hynes, per Martin J Hene-
han Providence, R I—Whiteport, J Burke.

N C—Progress, T H Cummings.

O—Bureau, J Kinnane—Cleveland, Miss Mary
A Lydon, Miss B Lydon, Miss Gertie E Carr, per

Martin J Henahan, Providence, R I; P Dever, who
says.—I hope every one into whose hands the Gael
may fall will make a little effort towards the erect-
ion of the grandest monument, "The perfection of a
sweet mother tongue." Friends who have done no-
thing yet, you are behind in your duty and you
should help along.

Pa—North East, J Field, per Mr Henahan, Prov-
idence, R I.

R I—Providence, Martin J Henahan.

Vt—Bellows Falls, Revd. Fathers Hoolahan and
Reynolds, E Lawlor, J P Hartnett, per Mr Hartnet

Wyo—Fort McKenney, James M Delaney.

Ireland—Clare, Tingaree, Nanno Grogan, per M J
Darcy, Joliet, Ill.

Donegal—Ballykerrigan, J Carlin, per P Dever,
Cleveland, O.

Limerick—Abbeyfeale, Rev. Wm Casey, per J P
Hartnett, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Mayo—Mt. Partry Monastery, the Rev. Brothers
per Martin J Henahan, Providence, R I.

Roscommon—Clooncagh, Miss Tessie Gormly,
per Mr Henahan, as above.

Tyrone—Kings Island, T A J Hamill, per James
J Hughes, Phila. Pa.

Wales.—

The Rev. E D Cleaver, Dolgelly, North Wales,
sends £1 10s to pay for the following N Schools and
self.—Co. Galway, P Garvey, Kilroe, D Duggan,
Spiddal, Mrs. Killeen, Cong; Kerry, M Manning,
Ferriter, F Lynch, Kilmakerrin, and T Hurley,
Portmagee, Valentia I.

Mr Cleaver would like to know E L Blake's address

Gaels are the workers in the Land and Literary
Irish movements, literature made the better progress

REPORT of the DUBLIN SOCIETY P I L.

The report of the Dublin Society for the Preser-
vation of the Irish Language to which we referred
in last issue is very encouraging. At the first exa-
mination under the Result System in '81, twelve
children only passed; last year 805 passed—in all
since 1881, 3,801 have passed, 7,000 being examin-
ed—comparing the number who passed to those ex-
amined last year.

The Society is in good financial condition, having
\$485. to its credit. The number of Gaelic books
sold by the Society to date is 100,495; this is ex-
clusive of what has been printed and sold of the So-
ciety's books by private firms, but with the Society's
consent.

In this Report the efficient Secretary, J J Mac
Sweeney, has referred to the recommendation of the
GAEL to form clubs in the States for the purpose of
awarding prizes for the encouragement of the Gaelic
pupils in the National Schools. We hope that sug-
gestion will be acted on. See what the Rev. Mr.
Cleaver is doing. A good deal of the children who
are learning Irish are too poor to buy books, and
all know how easy it is to forget a thing if it be not
practised. Hence, we hope that those of our readers
who have a dollar to spare will send copies of the
Gael to the Teachers to be given to such children.
Also, to try to get their well-to-do neighbors, who
are not readers, to do it. All, whether they be able
to read the language or not, can help; and none can
say that the efforts so far are not successful. See all
the dollars some of our countrymen spend in the sal-
oons beyond their needs.

PENSIONS

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Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

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Our idea is to circulate the Gael, and the procurer of the subscribers will be well rewarded.

Gaelic students should commit to memory as well as they can the sounds of the letters, vowels, diphthongs, etc. Mr. T V Meehan of Chicago, wrote us a while ago on this head, and suggested problems in geometry as a parallel. When we were going to school we were obliged to learn the Rules off by heart, and, as a pastime, learned the verbiage of some problems, too. We have not seen Gough for the last twenty years yet we think we can repeat one of the problems in it. Here is one.—

"A castle wall there was whose height was found To be one hundred feet from the top to the ground Against the castle wall a ladder stood upright, Of the same length the castle was in height; A waggish youth did the ladder slide, (The bottom of it) ten feet from the side: I would know how much did the ladder fall By pulling it out from the wall?"

So the advantage of committing such things to memory is obvious,

The problem is solved by 47 of First Euclid, and it would do our young folks no harm to send us the solution along with their Gaelic translations

The problem, of course, anticipates a knowledge of the Square Root. We shall give some others now and again.

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