

21] ac R15 Capplean bujde Samnujt 7 Βαιπρίοταη Τοβαρ Οείρε 'η Ορήαιη.

(Leanta o 'n 8mat ujbjn)

21ηη γηη ουδαμα γή le 21ης, "Τερό γιας 30 δάηη αη δηέμημε γηη."

Cojris And a out ruar ac ni deacajo ré dead no sun duje ré, asur buje ead a cor.

"Μή παθ τιγα αιζ Τούαη Οειπεαό αη Οοίηαιη," αης αη θαιηηίοξαη.

Ann rin o' flathujo ri de 'n Rit a had aon mac elle alte. Oudaint an Rit to had.

"Ταθαρη απας συσαπ é 50 m-bj ainαπο ασαπ αρη," απ τητο.

Ταίηις Νεαπτ απας, 7 ο' έιατημιο τί το πά δί το αίζ Τοδακ Θεικεατό αη Ορήμιη.

"Djoear," an regrean.

"bejo for asam air san moill," arr

αη θαιηπίοξαη: "σέισ γιαν 30 δάπη αη σπέιμητε γιη."

Cojriż Neart a oul ruar an orejmine ac cujt anuar rul oo cuajo re leat an dealajż, azur brijread caol a drom-

"Μ΄ μαδ τηγα αιζ Τουαμ Οειμεαό αη Οοιηαιη," αμγ αη Βαιμηίοξαη.

Unn rin o'flarpujo rí, "A d-rujt aon mac este azao?"

"Mj'l ac leac amadan," any an Ris, "na'n ras anjam an bajle."

"Cuja amać αηηγο όμζαμ έ," αμγ αη δαμηρίοξαη.

Νιαμη α ταμης Сеант απας σ'ήμε-

"An nad tura ast Toban Desnead'n Domaso?"

"Saojlim Jun cura an rean, ac bejo

τρος αξαι αικ τα τροιίι; τέιξ γιας το δάκη αι τρέμημε γιη," ακτ αι δάμηκίο. 3αη.

Čυλρό Cολης γυλη λουη λημαγ ηλη čλε.

"θειό το βάποιη αξατ πά βόγαηη τι πέ," απτ αη θαιηηίοξαη.

"Ρόγγαο, αξυγ γάριτε," απτα Νεαπτ. 21ηη γηη ο'ηηηγ Νεαπτ το'η Κηξ αη clear το ημηπε η το τεαποπάρτη αμπ.

υριό τηο κίοξα το αξαυ, αξυγ αιξ το τίατη το όιαιξ, αξυγ υριό είπο 7 Νεαπο 'τητα γεαπυγόξαποιο αξαυ," απγ απ Κιξ.

"Όσιο ηίοξας ηίος γεάμη 10ηά 10η-1άη ηα η Είπεαηη αίζε," από απο θαίηηίοξαη, "ημαίη α παέτας τέ 30 Τοβαη Θείπεαο απο Οσημίη."

21ηη γηη της γη αγτεατ γαη 5. σόμγο έ, αξηγο ήμε βεασαμ το Τουαμ Θεηνεατό αη Οοίηαιη. Θη κάμιτε ήμομ αις ηα ημάμο σόμησε ποιή Θεαμτ. Ο γαη γε αηη γηη υμασαμ ανα θαμημιστική της τος το δεγμαμ αη θαμημιστική υπα γε σιαμη ηα ημα σόμησεατ αθαμε το σοησαε ηα δαμιμής, αξηγο γάς γαμοθηεαγ ηρί αις τα το ταμη τη ματά το ταμης Θά σμευντική το το ταμης Θά σπολε η το ταμης Θά σπολε η το το ταμης Θά σπολε η το το ταμης Θά σπολε η το το ταμης Θά σπολε η δαμιμής.

e. L. blácac

### THE BOURKE MONUMENT.

The Mayo Examiner states that the people of Claremorris are about to erect a monument over the grave of the lamented Canon Ulick J. Bourke, their late saintly, learned P. P. This is a movement that should not be confined to Claremorris. It is a movement which should extend to wherever an Irishman has secured a foothold, for the V. Rev. Canon has left a monument behind him which far transcends any that can be built of stone or bronze—the living Language of the Irish Nation!

# αυκάν τκάοα. (Legr αη η-3αθαρ Οσηη).

21τά πο ἐποιόε παι ἐποιόε πο ττόικ, Νί'ι αξαιηή αὐτ αση τημασίητε 'η-οιώ Ιτ άιι ιε π' απατη τιαιη α ξιόικ 21 ἐμάδιας έμτεαςτ ἐσικ το ιμέ Οο ἐιματαίδ σμίηε δόσαικ.

Μαρ ἡαίσιη δρεάς ταρ έχη συδοίτς; Μαρ ζάιρε σείνη ταρ έχη πορδροίη; Ψαρ γυαίμηθας γυαίρε ταρ έχη σαρδιτίζε;

2η Δη ceol η Δη - euη τ'η έργ αll Δ σόρη 21 τ δίρη, Δη τ τ όρη, lem' choj τ e.

### sejnnéjo

(Dom' mac, ceithe mjora o'aojr)
(Lejr an n-Jadan Donn.)

21 το 10 ή Δη το Θέ 'η ο γ Δη το επορός, 21 το 11 γο 11 το Ερμά το 12 το 11 το Ερμά.

2110 mac-ra! 'noir a m' ucc-ra fairste oluc,

21! atar mon! mo mac! bejo tu mo

Rjatlóčajó τύ mo beata-ra a čοjó, 21'γ σειηγασ γόξημή όιις-γε, 310 mo ήμα-γα τύ.

Νά συισελό οπο λη οίδ', δί δελί το ίλ, δί δελημάς Θέ, παη ίδομαηη πόη λη ίλε,

213 75 Apar ajn to ceann a roluje ste.

υί αιμ το θεατά υίτεας υπαη, α'τ υίας, Ω'τ υί α ομίος ηίος τίλε τός το πόμ 'Μά τά α τώς; ταη υμόη, ταη ομάτ, ταη τεομ.

For whose use did the "First Gentleman" in England carry the Counters? Ounming ? 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 a-Let them ny other movement ever undertaken. push it and before twenty years every child in Ireland will know the native language.

Owing to an accident we are late this month

# LESSONS IN GÆLIC. XIII. LESSON. - Continued

Translation of Exercise 1.

1. cja an njo báo? 2. d. fujl báo ηΔίτ Δ5Δο? 3. 17 ηΔίτ ίροη γηδή. 4. an majt leat rnam? 5. b-Fuil ceac bocc asao? 6. 11'1 ceac bocc asam? 7. oc, ir chuat é do teac, act tá rot апп. 8. 30 пав гоз азиг тенп азато 30 bhát. 9. cja lejr an leand bocc? 10 le rean an cit. 11. cao rat b-ruil cu Δηη το co moc? 12. ημαρ Δτά Δη τ-άο All an ce cá mọc. 13. 3ab mọ tám ann οο ίδιή. 14. 17 τρικό ασιγ δεάρη beata an συιμε αξυγ lán σε απτος. 15 IT CAT beata an oujne co fada a'r ca ré app calam. 16. ar uce de caje beaτα ημοήτα. 17. οια τέ Οια? 18. δ. γιηί Όια απη 3αc άις? 19. Τά Όια απη 3ac ájt. 20. Tá Oja majt oo 3ac oujηε; Δητο-ηιό ηείτηε Δ ζά, Δ δί, Δουγ Δ bejoear 30 brat.

## LESSON XIV. VOCABULARY.

aw-ih. Ait, a kiln, at, a ford, aw. bath, dumb, balluv. bauch. beac, a bee, buite, yellow, bwee. caoro, crying, wailing, ko-ee. cliat, a hurdle of wattles, harrow, a shield, klee-eh. DAjt, colour, dhaih. pám, an ox; pám-allea, a buffalo (all-TA means living among cliffs, wild); vám-rjat, a stag dhawv veoć, a drink, dheo-uch 1t, eat,

405, a calf; 1205-113eac, a cow after calfing, a milch cow, from 1405, a calf, and titesc, licking, lhay

lhee-eh. liat, gray, toć, a lake, lhuch. maz, a plain, a field, maw. mano, dead, mawruv. nuad, red, roo-eh. Deans, a bright red, dhear-ug. rám, pleasant, agreeable: saw-uv. rleat, a spear, shlah. rleazan, a turf-spade, shlawun. rljad, mountain, shlee-uv. rnut, a stream, sruh. cant, a bull thoruv. cuajt. the country, as opposed to the word 'city' or 'town'. thoo av

From at, ford, and cliat, a hurdle. of wattles, is formed the compound word, acclat, the ford of hurdles, Dublin: from at, and bujte, yellow, atbuice, Athboy, the yellow ford; at and cinn, the plural of ceann, head, accinn, Headford; at, and Dana, the possessive case of DAJR, oak-Adare; from at and na 115, possessive plural, of kings, At-na-n15 - Athenry; from At, and cojte, of a wood, -Woodford; from at. and tuan, of warriors,-Athlone; from beut, mouth, and, at, and teatan, wide, Ballylahon; from at, and 1145, a rock, Ballyleague, on the Shannon

#### Exercice 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 \( \varepsilon 10. \) I like the yellow. 11. What use (\( feidhm \)) have we of (with) the spear, or of the turf-spade \( \varepsilon 12. \) We have great use (of) with it. 13. Are you cold (is cold on you) \( \varepsilon 14. \) I am not cold (cold is not on me). 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.

21 Όμαριμο Uj Öejreac a δράταιρ πο έρογος. Ca δ-γιμί το ιέμτεαη ατις τ'ησιεαστ τροίτε; Νά σαδαργά-γα τύμησε ατις τίμτας τα τό, 21 μη πα για το τρούτο ατι γου Εμεαπη γατό.

Ναό σιμήμη leat Conn Cητόμ α τοτιμ όατ βροητο 'Μιαμη σοημαμικ το μάτραρο οι τρομήση α σπάτρος [πάτος το τρομήση το τρομή

Mać cujinji leat Ajaolreačlaji to čajť jir loć, An Danajn Gujnžerjur 30 n-olrač ré teoć; Opjan 'ra inac Ajonóż le rjn to čuajt leó, Do tíbjn na méjnlejt ar Éjnjin 30 teó.

Ναό συμήμη ίεας Ωήας-εοόαξαμη η το Τριθέλη Ούηβαση 'Sa laochajo 'ηα τημόροι το τρευμήμαμ 'ηα τυμός; δί γασι όεαη ηα γεατηα σέατο, τά-γισεατο αση 'Υ τά, Οιό τυμ τυμτ ίεο ηα σευττά ηεαμηγαστάτα τα lá.

υροσαρ σύρσους αρη τρόρο le η-αοη 'γα σ-σρεαλαή, 5ρό της τρορο γε leo τας ορολας σε'η σαλαή; είς της σασαρια η-αορητεας της η-έρρλεας ηθρή-δεό, 'Της σ-τάτασαρια τος τρος.

Οο corajη an Sájnéalac catajn Lujmníte, 'δυν ξάνταίι mná ότα το leon a τεαταίτε; Οο ίσηαταν 10ηατ ηα δ-γεαν jny tleó, 'δυν τά cunταν τρυμη αίν α ητηίσηανταίδη τοιδό.

Ναό συμήτη leat Ua Domnajll το leas αη Capún, Sίογ ιηγαη μαιό τη γέ το σμαιό le ηα μύη; υπό σμιηη σίγτο γίμιη η ραό το σμίο στι μία α όπο, Τά αη Sacranac claojose η το τό ε απο το πίος πό.

Νας συμήμη leas De Νομμαό σο γεαγαμή παμ γεαμ, μ γε γιη α τρεαγγαμ α η-αοηαμ το πεαμ; 21η υμέμοιος άη αγαμε ταμης ταμ γάμι, 215 μηγγης έμτεις αμ ταεύιτε μηγ κάμι.

21 п Селизал.

Cujnrimir απ η-σότους α Ríz ήση πα δ-γεαπτ,
'ζυς ειαοιόγεας τας πέιπιεας πα γεαγαπη ιε εεαπτ;
21η Τέ το γίνις Ράμο ίης απ δ-γαίπτε τέαπτ,
Sαοηγατ Sé Éine 'γα ηαοταίπεας τα γεαπτ.

Leatra an-tíninnec, Limiaoid O'Súilleadáin.

#### Translation.

Dear Jeremiah O'Deasy, 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 Ireland.

Think of Mageoghan at Dunboy with his men, His warriors stood on guard to fight the tyrants then With his command one hundred and fortysthree in

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 dames 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 Op.

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

Yours very truly,

Holliston, Mass. May 25, '91.

Humphrey Sullivan.

Cómazal Páthuje O Lamail 'n '21/4/17ead Tipeamla, apronite o Déanla le

### Comár O'Ellaotain.

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

Leis an rean-eiroeacc, Maircin Paonuje O'lamail, a paspeun 'n "21suspeat Tineamla." था। τόσδάι γιας απ άδbajn dó, oudajne ré 30 nad fjor maje Δ130 Δ1μ ήγομταγ Δη εμίμη Δ δί Δη Δ-

sur no faiceac nac nat re ollmuite le ηΔ τηίη μξατ όμη Δ τίξε πέροτιο 'ηΔ Alheadar. Mi'l aon bhaid azam, oub-AINT ré, an c-rlize a muineat cá in Eininn faoi látain cun faoi bheiteamhar, man raoilim 30 b-ruil rí ceant 30 leon do FAO AT teiteann Tí.

Ir re fát mo dajtearc reucajno cla ταιο τά ηια το απα cup lejte le aor 65 na h-Cineann a ceasars in-seusain ain-15e eolair a ciudantad fior ofod ain earbaide a o-cin rein. "Tarcuizeann иліпп," онварь Тотат Олівіт, "Єрве snotan agur a constail." 21c le j consδάιι, σησόμησε σεμηλό όι ασμή ί έεληηruzad, cajerio rin na heineann eolar TO bejt acu cja caoj tá rí, cja man bí rí, azur cao é 'n nío ir réjoin a deun-40 01.

Cajtrio riao a rzeul o' rożlum zo ceant, eolar do beit acu ain a reald παη τά τί, σοηβαρόα αξυγ πόράζοα ασυν 100 γέρη ζευμυζού γυογ, ηητίεα coa. rilideact, ceoltact, oucujreact, agur JAC nío bainear le cozao azur le ríocċān.

50 d-ruil liceanda nairiúnca na comnao ujle cumactac jnra m-bealac reo, τά γλοι η-σεληλ λιζ λη ζ-ςημιηηε, λζυγ Δη τ τίιξε le ηΔ cuin Δηη Δζαιό Δζυγ Δ Δητό ο μη Δό, τά be Δ Σ Δη le η Δό Δ Σ Δη FA látain. Ir é rát jandumalact liceanda na h-Eineann ceal zan comnad beit le κάξαη αις γχουλαιτο η τίπο τιοηληη Δημό 100 Δημ τόρη καιτ elle, ηο Δ b. roclast este, but estin toot rapiot to ήμαρισαρό Βαγαηαίζ, ασμη ηί ι αση ηιό leir an catban ro zabail co majt le loce léizteonace oo chutuzato jn éin-

Seobiation an Delhe Lin le Lionnigad ofly agur fininnec cabains oon liceanda man cá rí, noim reucainc le cuille cun na ceann agur nuajn a beoc blar αη ηάργημη καοδραό, βίαςκαό ηα σαοίηe ouil ain cuio eile (éirc, éirc). reudrad an compuadan man é ro azur Eine Oz conznam majt a tabajut ran οδαίη το. Ιτ αξαίδ σά сеан σ παίαιης bealac tairbeaint beoc nior mine agur níor rídialca ná cuio ainize o'an aitchucusao.

Nac chuajs an rzeul 30 b-ruil an τόιη αξυγ αη γρέιγ τά αιζ ημιητικ ηΔ h. Elpeann alp deol o clancatoe, carrethe agur applies so h-joral le ruaim Deizionac na tallante ceoil. cornad agur γίομάζα τη σεαητα ξαεolise beit na clan 1 n-unlan muineat na cine; lejr an c-rlize cjubantao coin All an liceation it amlato o'fairead 3hao agur rpéir na rean ceangan. Cá Trapad eolast an tent cine na acana Maccanac le rejonato na cine constail υπό τέιση λε μπίηενο τίμε μνά TIN comnad tabajne le mear jonmolea Annra cin leir an luce ca nan mear a-Jur bnejteamnar tabajnt ajn ceirt ajn bic bainear le an nairiun. Mi'l mo 'n bit njor reapp leir an cip agur a car a corajne agur i constail rocain ain διη σοσποη, ηλ σρικιζαό τιμαις Ιλίοιη rożlujmce, a rmuajneocat 7 a bneatnocat Jac cept Jan Fajccjor. Ir ain eardajocuille 301 opons rożlujmce úo bejt in Cining Fat car na tine agur na n-oaojnead bejt faoi reannad. nio an bic raoi lacain zoncusad car Espeans co mon le earbaso an breitemnajr nejmicjoolamujoe ro 7 brajt umlain na n-vaoineat imteact le veat-DA DANA lajine ajn cejrceannajo oluc An 3110.

cá ceact man oual con náiriún. taithizeann lib an reaso tabaine tant cajtrio rib sat uile nio deunad le rior Azur eolar a reaptat faoi 'n cin. 21in ηιαόταησης ηα τριομαίσε τταισέαμαις ro constail ra cin, ca rompla raoi 'n n-amanc le cupla mí act amain 50 bruil 30 leon aithionad an, tá fór luac Ajtjr 50 b. fujl ra típ rluaž nad n. éjrt. read le Deacoad o Aon Ajt η α DAOjne caob muje o'an o-cin fein ann a b-fuil τριοπαίο τιά δίσεαπη πύηας 'ησιτ αξυτ απίτ δύιτεοζαδ τματ ημαιπ δειδίτ α σελγεάιι. Ιτ ληητά η-λη τά σελός το beaucar rib le aicear rian ain am leacnomac ceannfulne ha h-Cineann nuain rear an onong of rininnead o'an o-cin ruar zuala le zualajn le n-a corajno.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

Up Exchange St. Dublin.

प्रवर्ध यम ठ०थायाम.

(By P. A. Dougher)

Člαηη τη επευηήρη η Α η-Εηπεληη ταδαμη αρα

Οο ηα ίηησιο γεο γτηίοδτα γαη ηξαεί, 'Τη δέαμγαο πέ αδηδη γα γηίο ή Οο δί ηα τείμο ή αιό γα γεαη σ-γαοξαί; Cujo δί γηίο ή οία η η 'γ δαμμαίς, Cujo είε ίη αξυγ γηδό, 'S le σελξήργ α σαμοα παμ τυίξη η, Cαρί μις ηα μοτά γαη σμά, —

> Seo 100 ποτα αη σοήμαηη 21 ςαποα τε της 1ηη α πάτ, Οίθηπε ηα ησασηθατά ατ Είμηηη, Cujo ejle σίοδ πατιμέατ τα ςπάτ.

Cajt Ιμάταρ α δίματαητα η η-ατραηη, Το παιτ le Rit ήσηρι αη σ-Οές; [παιτο, Sean Τραιημέρ le σοητιαμό τρος τριο-Το lean τέ η σύρια αιρ αη σοιρε; Seázan Caldin, dí dúil int a b-plétiún, To mian té zo mandajo té na boico; dí Pliúco na cumpánac céile Le itrionn é teola 'na not,— Seo 120 nota, 7c.

Σηροεδίη, δί τέ 'ηρ δελξ τη οπόδη κ, Σημ δομο κη ιοης-ζοζαιό Κης, Ε τέιη τα ζοησηκή μο δάηα, Μίος τεάμη ηι μαδ μιαή κημ α σοιηη; δ'ιασταη ηα ταιξοιμικίς σμευμα, γα Νείτοη σο όμοιο γιαο 30 σεκηη, Οζ, ηα γμαηςαίς τζαοίι τέ κοη βίθευμ, "Συς τίμο αίς Ομαγαίζεμ α σιλοίδεκή. Seo 140 ποτά, 7ς.

Cuajo Prionr Albert rhiom rian 30 6-

Seo jao nota, 7c.

Tá na májzirchide muillion az rníom conide clirce,

'S αποιτ τά loėς ταισθηιτ απ σοήμαιπ, Cυιο ποέα α σαιπζεαπα πίοτ πιό, Το υπίοξήματ α ευισεαήμιητ le céile Να υσέταπαιξ α έπεαριας το σεό; Ος, πιά'τ πιαπ leat cοις σει τι τος από υί ειπητε τυτ ταθαίτ το είοισεμή leat,

υίδεαδ γαοίμτε η α δ-κοςία 'γ ο η είη είη το διας. 5ο η-άπο γημίοδεα γιαγ αίμ το διας. Seo 100 μοτά, 7c.

## ชหาราอุท ชอนรณาร

We have received this popular song from Mrs. H. Cloonan, St. Louis, Mo.

Οο βόγαιηη υμιζισίη υθαγαιζ Σαη σόσα υμός ηο ιδιηθ, 21 γσόμ τηο όμοισε σά υγευσγαίηη ε Το υ-σμαίγεγιηη ιθας ημοί σμάδα, 21 μι οιιθάιηίη ιος Είμθαηη Σαη υμάδ, ταη υθος, ταη θασας 21 τ τά δεις η-δίηγεαςς Το μέισεος τηη αη σάγ.

Οο γειηηγίηη ceol Δην τευσαίδ 30 διηη Δην δάκν τηο τιευκαίδ, Οο τνέισγιηη τη τα η Α. Η. Είνεαλη, 21 συν τεαηγαίη η το διάδ; Οά τι δείσιητε κις τα διέισε Νο το φιίοηγα η Ρεηγίδεητα, 50 σο σιάδιγαίη η γιαγ αη τιέισ γίη συίς 21 φευρία η διοιίαις δάιη.

Oo zeje mo chojde le buajdheat Ljur lonna ré naoj nuajne, Nuajn a fuajn mé cuajnjrz Nac dam a dí cú j n-dán; Ljur ljace lá faoj fuajneear Oo čaje mé azur cú j n-uajznear, Zan éjnneac ann an n-zaodan Lic ceolca bjnn' na n-eun

Ολ σ-σέροσελ 30 υμη σημαρός
Οο σμητημη-τε σο σμαμητης,
Οο ημότελο ή τσεμί μο σημαρό ομη Νο σο ιεληταμη ή, πο ξηλό;
υ τελητιμοπ τιμότελο τίστ ιελο
Σιμι σησελη τηλομό πο ιμλότιλ
Νλ σεμιελολη σλομή ηλ σμαμότε υμότελη λιλολητο πομή λη ίλ.

'S έ άξολη η' μγηλ 'γ η' ευζάλομη ζαό παιοιη όιμιη ο'λ η-έιριζη,

ει ότι ηλ ιάν 'γηλ ν-ρευμίλ,

γιλό όλη λ ν΄ τά η-ολη;
'S την ν΄ έ η-ιληνκλιηη κέιη το κέικις

ει τά δεις τά δεις λη λοιηκελόο

ει η λίς έιζιη κλοι 'η γλοζλί γεο

το ιελτκλιηη ους πο ιλίη.

Ir vejre, 'r zile, 'r bneatoa f

1893.
Sove

Νά γεηίδηηη θημοί μάιδες, 21 τά είς ξεαία βάηα Μίαη αη εαία αιμ αη σοίηη; Τά α παίαιδε εαοί, ταμμιησός, Μοτι α γύιι δο εμιηη ιε άιμης, Οο δίδεαγ α 5-εοίηπιιδε, τά'γ ασμίδ, 21 γάγ αιμ δάμμ ηα τοτιπ.

Ιτ πηίτε blar a ρόησε
Να πηί ηα πι-beac 'τ ή πόησε,
Ιτ σεατ α τεατασ η πι-bπόησε,
21 σιτ α είη ίη τάη η η ελέ, τροηη;
Οὰ πι-beρσηπιτε 'σιτ blát ηα η οίρε
21 πι-balla ηο α 21 η ιδοηλας
Νή τάσταπιητ σο τόξ παρ έ
21 ας οί 'τ ας σειηασ σημηη.

Μί'ι σησο ηο σιεληπτώη γιέιδε Νο δαιε-σμαίη τη Είπηη Ναό γιάδαικαιό πέ πά'γ κέισια ίτοπ είπη για ηλό η-εοιοόλοιό πέ πο ήτιλη; είπαι δ-κάξιό πέ δημέιο γαν πέιπ γιη, Νίι αξαπ ιε πάο ιειόε ειό δεληλός αξυγ σέλο α όμη τε ρέληια 'η δηροιιαίς δάιη.

'Sé vudajno Aljencuniz zun voiz leir Jun b'é Plucó rojob an c-reov leir.

Ir 10moa zándajde móna
21 dul ejojn mé azur 1;
'Sé hencular le 'na no meant
Cujn Cenbonur zo'n bócan,
21 zur a mearann rið nán cóin dam
21 o rcón do leanamuint ruar?

Ιτ 10 πόα ριαη ἐπάιότε

Ιη τιάο, αξατ cοησαθαιπο bάιόσε,

Τη τιάο, αξατ σόα ξιαπηα

Εξατ το λοιστατ αιπ ξαό σαοδ;

Εξατ τη μετικοί το το λοισταικοί το διαπος

Εξατ τη μετικοί το πάιξιτοικ,

Εξατ τη μετικοί το πάια το διαπος

Κο το ι ειξτιό πέ πο το τέ.

Ναό έ Ρίμσο 'η ρηιοητα είμαιηθαδ Τ΄ το μαιη τη τρόρ 'συν τη' αηγαός, Θεή ασυν Κοσατηαησυν, Νίορ ἐάιροθ ὁλτη αη σίν; Βυίεαη, δρυμόσε, σαιέσε, 21 δ-γυίι α ίθαδ-ἐοιν δριγσε, δρεοισε, 21 συν 21 απανα πάὸ δί σρός αιρεαό, Νά σρυνσαιόθ αη σασαιόθ ἐοιόδ.

Νί πόη όλη καηλ ίλιοιη, Νί'ι πό όο πόη ιο Καημα, Υίτη δ'τόροιη πό δοις δάις το Ναλίη α δόλητας τό ομη τίου; Κά δάο ης παιοισο πάτηλ Υίτο λη τίνο 50 τίοη μισο λίη δάηνα Υίτη ταις τίση το το ποιιτο και τάρα ιοις ης ηί ξαις ηίτος το δι η-οιιτο κάτη.

Γιαησα Γιοη ηίοη ήιόη ταμη, Ογουμ αξυγ Τοιι Μας Μόιηπε, Ούσυλαιηη αξυγ Οσηπλαίτ ξοηξαησα Νά'η όλιγ α 5-οατ αμιαή; Ολαηη Οιγίη, α τοιμ το λου λημη, Το δαιηγεατ αγ ολομέται λούμαη, η εσοπ αξυγ Νιγησγε πιόη όποιτο, Γυαιη γόξινη ταπ α Τηαοιξ.

Clujnsea a v-csp na h O13e Fuaim na v-seap mona, (Concluded on page 108.)



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], Appletion & 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."—Archeishop Trench.

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JUNE,

1891.

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 fightirg 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 exam; nation 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 suc-

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 blackend 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. 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. 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 withmany 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-atter suggest be not able to read and write Irish in six months, we shall make him a forteit 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, AJUT, and; AM, time; Lá, day; bán, white; bár, death; 1m, butter; on gold; m1, honey; ún, fresh; vonn, 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.

### easaonta.

(Lejr an n. Jaban Donn).

Βαγασητα! εαγασητα! αη κίση έ? α Όια!
Νί τόιη τη αη ηίο γεο; υπο τόιη τη αη τίμας
Κοησθάιι δεό τα γτιμη τειγ αη ηλήμαιο γι πό,
Το δ-κιίι γασίμε ατ Είκιηη πακ δί τί καο ό.

21 n d-ruil rid ain mine? an d-ruil rid 3an céill?
Tá cúir agur raoinre dun v-cíne a m-baogal;
21 n deaz lid an nío reo? an í reo an c-rlíze,
Cum raoinre vo cadainc vo dun v-cín dil a coid?

'S f an name it mo 'beit le céile 30 bhat 215 thojo; real tá namoe dun o-the 3ac la 215 neantuzad a laime, 'r az menouzad a nint, Ojn 'r nun leir conzdail naid 30 rionnuide dun zcint.

Νά συμή το πυμηίξη απη τ απ δασταπας σαπ, 21 ο συμή το πυμηίξη το παπ α'τ ταμηξελή 'τ απ τρελίη δ α τάμης της υμε παπ ξευξαίς ο 'η δ-τρευίη 21'τ τεαταίς παπ απν τεαπ 30 κπάς τασς le τασς.

Mojr chojojo 30 znojve ajn ron Ejneann dun o-cine, 21 3-cuinz moin an cintrada ceannea 30 rionnulve, 21 on cin, ceanza, cuir azajd uile 30 dnát No 30 d-reicrio rid Eine zan vaojnre zan cháo.

## भाषागुरं भार देंधाठ-डहमाट.

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

Ιτ κασα ισο τιατ αιπ μαστρεατ α' baile i m-bidean τί, 'S α' ισός όσάπας τμητίτε α τιματεατ i π-αίςε πα τίτς το δά το σίτες τα 'πματ κα τιματιπ α' baile μο α m-bidim, Le ceileaman πα το τιας το πτιματιπ ματιπ πατιπ πατιπ.

Als Alailit mo cend-reape to an t-opole fitte zlan, neit, al cum cailee zan dnod toizfeat dolar d'éeanaid a' craoitil; béilín meala na b-pozán, norca notlan zonma zan claon, 'S ní mainfid mé beo man b-portan Alailit 'r mé.

J. J. LYONS.

# O'Curry's Lectures.

MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT IRISH HIS TORY.

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 Testimo nium, 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 for mer 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, hovever, to believe that they are a fragment of the book of Annals of the O'Duigenanns, of Kilrenan, 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'Conor's catalogue of the Stowe manuscripts, vol. I., no 9, p. 73.

"Annals of Conacht, 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 cor rected in the MS. with a brevity which leaves no room for doubt, and an accuracy which leaves none for conjecture. The pride and degmatism 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 Nichelson."

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'Conor 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'Conor, and because they were not themselves ateady 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'Conor (of Belanagare), 2 August, 1728."

It is very plain from the style of this article, in the Gaedhlie of Mr. O'Conor 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'Conor, 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 I, 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 Muiredhaidh 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'Conor, 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 sure ly 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'Conor 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'Conor 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'Conor, 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'Conor'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'Conor, 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 hun dred 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'Flan

On the fly-leaf of the first volume (there are two volumes), we find this entry—"The Annals of Con nacht, transcribed from the original in the possess ion of Charles O'Oonor of Belanagar, Esq., of the house of O'Conor Dan, at the expense of the Cnevalier 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 haud—"N.B. The remainder of this Annal, together with the years 1379, to 1384, are want ing to the Annals of Connacht, all to the following fragment of the year 1834, 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 En glish 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 peen inserted by a different hand.

The first of these notices is sufficient to show that this was the same book from which Charles O'Conor 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 aunals, 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)

Νιαρη α τοργήσου α α ττρόσαδ Υίσης α συαρμαδ πόπρα γίος; Sé Ιμριτέρ ηδη ήδη δαπ, Čιηρ Υίθητορ Ιροπ ηδη τορίτης, Νίορ ίθης τέ απάξα αρα α m-δόταρ πέ, 50 τοτις πέ αδαμε θηίξητο.

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

## 21η Ομοης Νεαμβοιτεαμμίι, 7 Ομοης αη Οιατάίη.

[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.]

### Fοηη- υλου η 3-Chaob

21η ἡμιηητερ ηλ γτρίοταη σλ η δεαμτα παρ ἡεαγαίη η τάι τού δ έ,

δί ότα η τα 1η η τη 1οιρ όλοι η θ ε οιγ δαίτε 1οηλ τέλη το το παθαίλο γλ 'η κατά 1ς μπο μο δίλητο δ.

21 3 ας δί καη αρ η δρλοη καιο ἡλιρτίμη 1ς τα τέκαη πά'ς άι τι τι η θ.

21ημαρη όλαρο ό'η 5 οριόρη 30 ο-ες 'η γ3ριληη, δρόεαηη α ομηλιεαή αξ δάοδ ηα 5επαοδ,

Seolsan ό'η πρόπο μα le γυμελή 'τ ό'η τοιγομη δί αμη κάη απέις; Να γεπαηταμήτε γεπόταιμελέο αμη δυμlle γα ευμεμή αμη λάη α δ-ριέμτς, 213 υπκαμητ αμη απτίμητη γα προε, γα σ-τοιγήτο γα λάμδ η α η-τέμτ. We know of no editor who ever received the ovation being tendered Mr. John MacPhilpin, editor and proprietor of the *Tuam News*, by the N Y Press Club on his recent visit to town. The banquet gotten up in his honor eclipsed in tone and general makesup 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 subsribers 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 individual to accomplish it.

It was stated by Craoibhin Aoibhinn on his recent visit to New York that the success of the Irish language movement in Ireland is entirely due to the labors of Irish: Americans. As shown elsewhere, 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 Gealic 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 accomplish it! Is there an Irishman that would not rejoice at that uplifting of the race?

Our Great Anglo:Saxon Race—Gotho:Saxon Swine! Blacklegs and Cardsharpers!

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 subscribers 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 Montague, Mich.

Cal—St. Helena, Mrs. J Coutoleuc—Petaluma, Mrs. B M Costello—San Francisco, J May, S Kelly M Devine—Sacramento, P Duffy.

Col-Denver, P Reilly, M O'Dea, H Murphy.

Conn—New Haven, John M Dean—Meriden, M Slattery, J Fuller—Bridgeport, L Doran.

Del-Dover, M Breen, P Ruddy.

Fla—Key West, J McGuire—Lakeland, J Nolan. Ga—Augusta, L Dwyer, P Walsh.

Ill—Chicago, P Hart, E Murray, D. Dunne, P J Ryan, J Donovan, all per Mr Donovan—Elgin, P J Niland—Freeport, M Madden, J Hughes.

Ind—Hammond, P Daly, P Walsh—Indianapolis P O'Neill.

Ia-Burlington, J Hagerty-Clinton, Miss Nora McCarthy, M Young.

Kas-Holton, J McCue, P Fahey-Marion, P M Ward, M Dowd.

Ky-Louisville, H Grattan, M Hurley P M Fleming-Richmond, P O'Brien, J McManus.

La-New Orleans, Mrs. J Block, Chas. Mullen, P Croak.

Me-Augusta, M Murphy, R Cunniff, P Malon-Biddeford, D Moran.

Mass—Holliston, Fred C Keily—Holyoke C D Geran—Lawrence, Dr. McGuaran, M Hennessy, C O'Callaghan, T Griffin, per Mr Griffin—Boston, M Donovan, M Monahan, P Kelly, per Mr Kelly; M Noone, E Lally.

Mich-Montague, P O'Reilly-Hart, B Corcoran Muskegon, Wm Harte, all per M Downey, Montague-St. James, D McCauley.

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

21 SAOI DIL

Cujn cużam an Jaodal an bljadajn το cużajnn. Cujnjm cużat aon vollan amajn, an obajn majć a rójneacc. Jo τοյηθίζιο Όμα ο' οδαίη...-

Le mear mon,

TAO5 O'Unjajn.

St Paul, M Rourke, 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—Holden, P Mooney—St Joseph, Wm Loftus.

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

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

N J-Jersey City, P O'Connor, P MaGurk, M Fahey-Trenton, J Deasy.

N Y—Albany, M Powers, per M J Henehan, providence, 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 Henehan 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 Henehan, 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 erection of the grandest monument, "The perfection of a sweet mother tongne." Friends who have done nothing yet, you are behind in your duty and you should help along.

Pa-North East, J Field, per Mr Henehan, Providence, R I.

R I-Providence, Martin J Henehan

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, Oleveland, O.

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

Mayo-Mt. Partry Monastery, the Rev. Brothers per Martin J Heneban, Providence, R I.

Roscommon—Clooncagh, Miss Tessie Gormly, per Mr Henehan, 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 Preservation of the Irish Language to which we referred in last issue is very encouraging. At the first examination 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 examined 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 exclusive of what has been printed and sold of the Society'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 suggestion 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 net 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 salloons beyond their needs.

## PENSIONS

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dren While Cutting Teeth.

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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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