





## THE PATH TO FREEDOM.

BY O'CINEHAELAIDH.

Youth of Erin, on your shoulders  
Rests your country's future fame ;  
In your bosoms rest the embers  
That can blaze to Freedom's flame—  
Rest the embers that, if nurtured  
By your strong and steady hand,  
Rest the embers that, if cultured,  
Must redeem your motherland.

Not in speeches highfalutin  
Can the work you need be done,  
Not in pleading to the Briton  
Can the vict'ry e'er be won.  
Not in "moral agitation"  
For the people's rights to land  
Robbed of them by despot nation,  
With the tyrant's ruthless hand.

Not by "Irish Confed'rations,"  
Not by "Clansmen's" secret aid  
Not by "County Org'nizations"  
Can your sufferings be allayed ;  
Not by so-called "dynamiters,"  
Not by "Ancient Orders" strong,  
Not by foolish "Blatherskiters,"  
With their brayings loud and long ;

Not your money, poured like dew drops ;  
Not addresses great and grand,  
Not your "Leaguers," be they legion,  
E'er will free your native land ;  
Not your "Five Cent-Spread Light tactics"  
Not your "Scares" will ever gain  
One iota of that freedom  
Which you labor to attain ;

Not with sword-blade, musket, bay'net,  
Can the Saxon be assailed—  
These were tried and tried too often,  
And as of en have they failed ;  
Not your "bombs of nitrate's" thunder,  
Not your cannon's mighty roar  
Will restore the foeman's plunder,  
Snatched from you in days of yore ;

Not in war's fierce din and slaughter,  
Not in streams of crimson blood,  
Not in feats of Trojan valor,  
Not of those will come the good ;  
Not assassin's keenest dagger,  
Laying cruel tyrants low ;  
Not your death on martyr's scaffold  
E'er will gain your freedom. No !

No ! never will such means avail you  
While, like cravens, soulless, low,  
You permit that tongue to perish  
Which your forefathers cherished so,  
While you let your native music  
Lie forgotten, lie unsung ;  
While you leave your harp neglected  
With its every chord unstrung.

While you leave your proud traditions  
Lie untaught, unread, unknown,  
Never can that spirit kindle,

That will make your land your own.  
While you lisp in foreign accents,  
While your lips are taught to frame  
Words and notes of Saxon foemen,  
You are Irish but in name.

Then cease that alien speech for ever ;  
Long enough its notes have rung  
In your ears, while naught but falsehoods  
Have its owners at you flung.  
Cast their speech and cast their music  
Back to those from whom it came ;  
Show at once, and show it plainly,  
That you are Gaels in more than name ;

That the spirit of your fathers,  
Still undaunted, lives in you ;  
That you're true to their example—  
As they did so will you do :  
That the tongue which Miledh brought you,  
That the tongue which Bryan spoke  
To his men on Clontarf's meadows  
When he burst the Danish yoke ;

That the tongue of saints and sages,  
Ollamb, Brehon, warrior, king,  
Which in long departed ages  
Made your isle with glory ring ;  
That the music, sweet but mighty,  
Which their bards were wont to play  
When they roused men's warlike passions,  
Live among their sons to-day.

Lives as lives the tender seedling,  
Buried deep the Winter long,  
Yet in Spring it buds to freshness,  
And the Summer makes it strong.  
It blooms, it blossoms, it increases,  
Day by day it stronger grows,  
And at last, with roots extended,  
Offshoots many from it throws.

So in you remains the seedling  
Of your language, old and grand ;  
See 'tis nurtured in your bosoms,  
See 'tis cultured by your hand.  
See it buds, it grows, it blossoms ;  
See it flourish day by day,  
See it strengthen, see it ripen :  
Yours the fault if it decay.

Be it spoken, be it written,  
Let its music sweet be known  
Wheresoever Ireland's children  
In their exile may be thrown.  
Then shall all dissensions perish,  
All your factions low and mean :  
Then shall blend the flag of orange  
With your native flag of green.

Then, with Ireland thus united—  
One in language, one in all,  
One in spirit, each determined  
To obey his country's call—  
Then unroll your glorious Sunburst,  
Draw your sword in FREEDOM's name,  
And no power of earth or heaven  
Can withstand your righteous claim.

—Sunday Democrat.

Gael, read Father O'Growney's letter carefully



LESSONS IN GÆLIC.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish.	Roman.	Sound.	Irish.	Roman.	Sound.
a	a	aw	η	m	em
b	b	bay	η	n	enn
c	c	kay	o	c	oh
d	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	r	r	arr
f	f	eff	r	s	ess
g	g	gay	t	t	thay
h	h	ee	u	u	oo
i	i	ell			

LESSON XV.

## VOCABULARY.

ἄρῆη, bread,	rawn.
βάη, white, pale,	bawn.
βοῦβ, naughty,	burb.
βλάτ, blossom, flower,	blaw.
δοῖς, opinion, expectation,	dho-y.
φεοί, meat.	feo-il,
φλαῖτ, a prince,	flaih.
φός, yet,	fo-iss.
σελας, the moon.	gealugh.
λέῖς, read thou,	lhey-ih.
ῥαῖς, physician,	lhee-ah.
λúc, λúς, a mouse,	lhu-ugh.
λοῦρας, bright, shining,	lhunrugh.
λúαῖτ, ashes,	lhoo-ih.
λúα, swiftness,	lhoo-ass.
λúατ, swift,	lhoo-ah,
λur, an herb; ῥάη-λur, all-heal; λur- μóη, fox-glove; ῥαῦ-λur, clivers.	
μαοτ, soft, mild, tender,	mu-ee.
μοτ, manner, form, respect, moh.	
νέαιη, heaven,	inauv.
ροτá, a wheel,	rowhah.
ρηαιη, ever, up to this time, ree-uy.	
ράῖτ, plenty; τά μο ῥάῖτ áδaη, I have my plenty—I have plenty. sawih	
ῥῥααιη, beauty,	sgceuv.
ρυῖς, sit (v).	sih.
τεῖτ, hot; also flee (v).	theh.
τιυῖς, thick, plenty,	thiuv.
τῥαῖς, the shore at low water, thraih.	
τῥάῖς, ebb; to recede,	thrawih.
τῥεαδ, a tribe,	threyuv.
τῥεῖτ, feeble, ignorant,	threh.
τῥηατ a Lord, a high wave, a hill, tir-eh	
τῥοῖτ, a foot; the sole of the foot; 12	

inches.

thro-ih.

uac̣t, a will or testament, oo-aucht.

hour, as,  $\Delta\eta$   $\omega\alpha\eta\eta$ , and contracted  
ly,  $\eta$   $\omega\alpha\eta\eta$ , the hour; that is, when;  
hence it is always translated 'when';  
but whenever a question is asked,  
the words,  $\Delta\eta$   $\omega\alpha\eta\eta$ , are not contrac-  
ted into  $\eta\omega\alpha\eta\eta$ ; as  $\epsilon\gamma\alpha$   $\Delta\eta$   $\omega\alpha\eta\eta$ , when?  
i.e., what hour? oo-ir.

urze, water,

uiske.

### Exercice 1

Translate—

1. The day is fine. 2. This month is wont to be fine. 3. My son is young. 4. Is my son young? 5. He is not young. 6. He is usually good. 7. He is not wont to be up early. 8. Is every man good? 9. Every cat is not grey or black. 10. God is good. 11. Who is God? 12. What is heaven? 13. There is happiness in heaven. 14. Are you lucky (is the luck on you)? 15. No, I am not lucky. 16. Do you love me? 17. I do not love you. 18. I love God, and God loves me. 19. God loves every person. 20. God is king in heaven and on earth. 21. The field is yellow and white. 22. The virgin is young and mild. 23. Luck attends those that are good; (idiomatic form is—luck is usually on the good. 24. Are you good when you are lucky? 25. I was never lucky, yet I am of opinion (*is doigh léim*) that I am good. 26. Is the sun bright (*lunnrach*)? 27. The sun is bright. 28. Have you got (*bh fuil agad*) white (*geal*) bread? 29. I have plenty, and milk. 30. Have you enough of everything? 31. I have. 32. You are as generous (*fiail*) as (*le*) a prince.

OBS. —The sentences in the several exercises embrace only such words, for the greater part, as are given in the lists at each heading. Sometimes words in former lists or exercises are again brought into account. The learner should therefore make himself thoroughly familiar with the words, their sounds, and their idiomatic turns of expression, to prevent reference to former Lessons

To translate these English sentences into Irish, and to write them in the Celtic character, to speak them from time to time when alone or with others, must at once ensure a knowledge of the language as it is spoken and written. Begin forthwith to speak it

[The learner might find amusement and profit in picking out the words given through the Lessons and arranging them in alphabetical order, in the form of a dictionary. An Irish-English and an English-Irish lexicon could be easily compiled, and would be very valuable as it would contain the words in common use.—Ed.]



The Philo-Celtic Society of New York meets at 263 Bowery every Thursday evening at 8, and every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock p. m., and impart instruction gratuitously to all who desire to cultivate a knowledge of the Irish Language. New York Gaels should urge their neighbors to attend the sessions of the society.

New York, August 20, 1891,

Dear Sir.—I hereby inclose to you a continuation of those little extracts from the *Seanchus Mor*, or Brehon Laws. I am sorry that I had no time to send you any for the last number, but be sure that you will always hear from me when I can have a minute of time to myself. I hope that those who take any interest in these little expoundings will connect the following with the last given.

Original, as in *Seanchus Mor*.

TUCAIT A DEHTU HA LAITJ MORTHO: .1.  
LAETHAINE DA UNAI AN CAE FEN DO MUJH-  
DEHT PATHAIC DO MATHAD; OCUR A BRESE  
FEHT O LAETHAINE DOHT TJ HO MUJHFEH, CO  
FHTCUTHTJH JH DILAD DO BEHAD DO. OC-  
UR DO CUALAID NUADU DEHT, MAC KEJL,  
DEHTBATHAHT DO LAETHAINE EHTDEIC, OC-  
UR E A HTJALLUJDEHT AC LAETHAINE, OCUR  
A DUBAJHTHT DO FUAHTAJCTEA DE, OCUR  
JO TUCTA CHTHA ELHO, HO MUJHFEH HEC  
DO MUJHHTHT PATHAIC. OCUR TUCAD  
TAJHTDEHT MATHCTHAJ LAETHAINE DO, OC-  
UR HO FUAHTAJCTEA DJA HTJALLUJDEHT, OC-  
UR HO ZABHTAJHT FLAHTU UM A COMULLAT  
HTJ HTJ; OCUR HO ZABHTAJHT A FLEJ A  
CEDHT, OCUR DO CUAHT D'HTDRAJHT HA  
CLEHTEC, OCUR TAPHTJH AJ FLEJ FHTCTH OC-  
UR HO MATHHTAJHT DHTAH, AHU PAT-  
HAJH.

HO ZHTA HTJ CAPHT HO BEH JH CLEHT-  
ECH AHU, OCUR DHTAH OC COMUAD AH  
CAPHT, OCUR ZHTA CHTJH BHTHT HO BE-  
HT JH THTHT. OCUR HO FHTZAJCTH JH  
CLEHTEC, OCUR HO TOZAJH A LAMU FUAHT  
DOCTU A HTJHTHA, OCUR HO HT CHT FHT-  
JH; OCUR TAJHTJH CHTHTUAD OCUR TALUM-  
CUHTZAD HTJ HTJ HTJ HTJ, OCUR DHTCTH-  
TU AH JH HTJHT, OCUR TAPHTHTHT; OCUR  
HTFEH A DEHTCTHT CO HTHTAJCTEA DO-  
HT HTHT AHU JH UAJHT HTJ, OCUR JO PA-  
BHT AJ HTHT HA TEMHAD; OCUR CHTJ  
AHU HTJ HO CLAHCTA TEMHT. OCUR HO  
AJCTCTEA A HTJHTHA HTJ HA LAMU DO  
TOHTHT HTJ HTJ DO ZADAJ HTJ FHT  
MUJHDEHT DO MATHAD, OCUR A HOZAJ  
HTCTHT HTJ HTJ HTJ DO, OCUR HO AHT-  
HTAJHT HTJ HTJ O HO HTCTH DJA HTJ.

The Gaelic Journal should be in the library of every Irishman. Send to the Editor, John Fleming, 33 South Frederick street, Dublin, 60 cents.

Irishmen, never forget this—if you do you shall get left—that the Irish Nation did not bring ONE pound of earth to Ireland—that, therefore, *the language is the Nation!*

English Translation.

But the cause of the poem having been composed was as follows:—Laeghaire ordered his people to kill a man of Patrick's people; and Laeghaire agreed to give his own award to the person who should kill 'the man', that he might discover whether he would grant forgiveness for it. And Nuada Derg, the son of Niall, brother of Laeghaire, who was in captivity in the hands of Laeghaire, heard this, and he said that if he were released, and got other rewards, he would kill one of Patrick's people. And the command of Laeghaire's cavalry was given him, and he was released from captivity, and he gave guarantees that he would fulfil his promise; and he took his lance at once, and went towards the clerics, and hurled the lance at them and slew Odhran, Patrick's charioteer.

Or, 'according to others', the cleric (Patrick) was in his chariot at the time, and Odhran was adjusting the chariot, and it was at 'Patrick' himself the shot was aimed. And the cleric was angered, and raised up his hands towards his Lord, and remained in the attitude of prayer with his hands crossed; and there came a great shaking and an earthquake at the place, and darkness came upon the sun, and there was an eclipse; and they say that the gate of hell was then opened, and that Temhair was being overturned; and then it was that Temhair was inclined. And the Lord ordered him to lower his hands to obtain judgment for his servant who had been killed, and 'told him that he would get his choice of the Brehons in Erin, and he consented to this as his God had ordered him.

Modern Irish as I understand it.—It will be noticed that I write the following as much like the



original as the modern construction will permit. I think it is better, for it brings the ancient and modern nearer and shows their similitude.

bob' j tucaro 1 ηα λαορόχο, ιομορρο:  
1. τ'υραλ 2 λαεζαινε αιν ελε, φερν δε  
ημυητηρ πατοραιο το ηαριδαο; αζυρ 3ο  
ο-ταδαρφαο α βρετ 3 φέην το 'η τε το  
ημυηφεαο αη φερν, ιοηηαρ 3ο δ-φολλ-  
ρεοαο φέ (λαεζαινε) α ο-ταδαρφαο  
φέφρεαη (1. πατοραιο) ηατρεαηηαρ αιν.  
(1. αιν αη τυηηαριδαο). αζυρ το εual-  
αο Νυααοαο Δεαρ3, ηαο Νέλλ, Δεαρδ-  
πάταιν το λαζαινε ρην, αζυρ ε α η-  
32αλλυτρεαο 4 α3 λαεζαινε; αζυρ ούδ-  
αητε φέ οά δ-φυαηρ3εολεαο ε φέην, αζ-  
υρ 3ο ο-ταδαρφαο εμηα 5 εyle το, 3ο  
ημυηφεαο φέ ηεαο δε ημυητηρ πατοραιο.  
αζυρ το τυ3αο ταοηρ3εαο 6 ηαηρ-  
φιαζ 7 λαεζαινε το, αζυρ το φυαρ-  
3λυτρεαο ε ο'η η-32αλλυτρεαο, αζυρ το  
εμ3 φέ ηηρδάρ 8 ηαο 3ο 3-ο3ηη3οη-  
φαο φέ α 3εαλλαηηηη. αζυρ το 3α3δ α  
φλεα3 α 3-εαοο3η 9, αζυρ το εμαο 3ο  
ιοηηρ3α33ο ηα 3-ελεηρεαο, αζυρ το εη3  
αη φλεα3 ορεα, αζυρ το ηαηρδ 3ορδαν,  
αηα 10 πατοραιο. Νό Δεηρτεαρ, 3ο η-  
βυο 'ηηα εαριβαο το δ3 αη ελεηρεαο (1.  
πατοραιο), αζυρ 3ορδαν α3 εαηρτ3αο 11  
αη εαριβαο, αζυρ 3ο η-βυο εμ33 'βυο-  
τέην', old MSS.) φέην (1. εμ ηατοραιο3]  
το εμηεαο αη τ-ηρδ. αζυρ το φερν-  
3υτρεαο αη ελεηρεαο (πατοραιο), αζυρ το  
εό3 φέ φυαρ α λάνηα οοεμ α ε33-  
εαηηα, αζυρ το δ3οταρ (1. α λάνηα)  
εηορμ3τε 12 α δ-φ33 13; αζυρ το ελν-  
ηε εηοεηη3αο αζυρ εαληεμηρ3αο 14  
ηόρ αηηρ αη η-βα3ε, αζυρ οορεαοταρ  
αηη αη η-3ρεην, αζυρ αηερα 15. αζυρ α  
Δεηρτεαρ 3υρ φορ3αφτεαο οορμ 3εφ-  
ρην αη εαν ρην, αζυρ 3ο ηαδαρ α3 ιοη-  
πό3αο ηα Δεαηηα3: αφυρ βαο αηηραν  
αη ρην το εαοηαο Δεαηαη. αζυρ ο'  
αεεμην3 16 α ε33εαηηα αηη α λάνηα ο'φ-  
λν3αο εμ ηερε το 3αδ3λ αηη α φερ  
ημυητηρ, το ηαριδαο, αζυρ 3ο δ-φαι3-  
εαο α ρο3α βρετρεαη α η-ε3ηηηη [εμ  
αη βρετρεαηηαρ το εαδαηηε], αζυρ το  
εαομ3 17 φέ ρην το εεαηαο, ηαη α  
ούδαηηε ο3α λερ.

NOTES.

1 tucaro, n. f. cause, reason, occasion.  
2 ο υραλ, v. desired, ordered, etc.

- 3 brejt, n. f. award, gift, etc.
- 4 32αλλυτρεαο, n. f. captivity.
- 5 εμηα, n. m. a bribe, a reward, etc.
- 6 ταοηρ3εαο, n. f. command, chief-  
tainry. [cade.
- 7 ηαηρφιαζ, n. m. cavalry, a caval-
- 8 ηηρδάρ, n. m. security, guarantee.
- 9 α 3-εαοο3η, adv. immediately, inst-  
antly. [vant, etc.
- 10 αηα, n. m. charioteer, lackey, ser-
- 11 εαηρτ3αο, act. par. adjusting, etc.
- 12 εηορμ3τε, v. p. t. crossed.
- 13 φ33, n. f. a prayer, vigil.
- 14 εαληεμηρ3αο, n. m. an earth-  
quake.
- 15 αηερα, n. m. an eclipse.
- 16 αεεμην3, v. to desire, request, com-  
mand.
- 17 εαομ3, v. to consent, etc.

το εαηα φ3ορ δυαη,

τομάρ ο. δε κλοηαο.

THE FATE OF SKIBBEREEN,

Translated for THE GAEL

By P. A. DOUGHER.

εερτε αη ηηο- φρεα3ηα 'η αεαη.

"Ο, αεαηηε ε3λ, το εμαλαρ 3ο ηηηε εμ α  
ηαο ηαο ηαο  
αλοη ε3η ηαη ε3ηε 3λαρ αηηηα τομην  
αηοηρ λε φά3αλ-  
ηαο ηαο αοη αηε 'ρα 3-εμυηηηη η3ορ φο-  
λάνηη ηά η3ορ φεαηρ-  
ο3α 'η εαεμ3αο δ3 ορε α φά3αλ? 'ηοηρ  
ιηηηρ τομ ε3α 'η φάε?"

"Sa ηηο α ρεο3η λε ε3οη 'ρ βρό3ο 3 εαηε  
ηε εμ ηο φαο33λ,  
ορε ηα ούην 'ρ ηα 3λεαηηεα φλέρμ3η ηα  
λο3ε αη εμυε 'ρ ηα ρλ3αδ';  
3-εομηνηε 'μεαρ3 ηο οαοηηεαο φέην  
'ρ εομηνρραηα 3ηάδαο,  
λεηρ αη τ-ρεαηηό3 αηη ηο ηαεα 'ρ ηο  
ε3οη3εαη ηη ηο λάνηη.

αεε αηεμ3 αη ραο3αλ ο φοηη, ηο βρόη,  
φυαηη ηο δα 'ρ ηο εαοηηε βάρ,  
εαηηε αηε3ο αηη ηα ηηάεμ3ε α'ρ η3ορ  
φέ3οηρ λεοα φάρ;







տեսայրեալս րօ. Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-  
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յապի մեծ րօ Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-  
յապի մեծ րօ Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-  
յապի մեծ րօ Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-  
յապի մեծ րօ Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-  
յապի մեծ րօ Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-  
յապի մեծ րօ Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

(The Prayer—The Lord's Prayer.)

Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-  
յապի մեծ րօ Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-  
յապի մեծ րօ Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-  
յապի մեծ րօ Ընդ մեղեմս քիչ ա-

\* The Gaelic literal translation of this clause is,  
permit us not into temptation, and not lead etc.,  
and the Gaelic would seem to the truer rendition  
for our Savior would not lead us into temptation.



## ԱՅ ՇԱՌՈՂՆԵՐԻ ԶԱՌ ԶԻՊԱՇ-ԱԼԼԱ ՇԱՌԾԱԼԱԾ.

ԲԱՃԻ ԱՊ ԱՊԱԸ ԱԼԼԱ ԵՆԻ ԼԵ ՇՐԱԾ ԾՈ՛Ղ ԻՊԵՐԼԵԱԾ,  
 ԱՊԱԼԼԱԸՇ ԱՊ ԲԱՐԱ ԱՊԻ 'ՇԱՐ ԵՂԻՆ ՊԱ Պ-ՇԱՌԾԱԼԱԾ,  
 ՌԱՐ ԲԱՅ ԱՊ ԼԵԱՊԾ ԵՂ ԵԱՐԾՈՅԵՇԵ Ա Պ-ԵԱՐԼԱ,  
 ԱՊՅԵ ԱՊ ԴԱՐ-ԲԵԱՐ ԼՅՈՊԵՇԱ ԾՈ ՂՅՐՅՈԾ Ա ԵԱՐԴԱ.

ԱՊ ԱՃԻ Ա ՊԱՅԱԾ ԱՊ ԼԵԱՊԾ ԾՈ ԼԱԾԱՊԻ ՅՈ ԾԱՊԱ,  
 ԵԱՐԲԵԱՊ Ա ԵԱՐԵԱՊԻՊԵ ԾՈ 'Ղ Ե-ՏԱԿՐԱՊԱԾ ՇՐԱՊԻՊԱ,  
 ԾՈ ԵԱՊԾ ԲԱՃԻ Ա ՅԱԵԱ 'ՊՈՊԻ ԵԱՐԴԱ ԵԱՐ ԴԱՅԼԵ,  
 ԱՅ իՊԻՊԵՇ ԱՊ ԵՊԻՊԵԱՐ ՊԱ ԵԵԱՊՅԱՊ ԵԱԾ ԱՅԼԼԵ.

Ա Պ-ՅՅԵԱԸՇ ԱՊ ԼԵՊԾ ԵԱԾ ԻՊՈՐՊՈՐԱԸ Ա ԵՂԱԼ,  
 ԱՅԱՐ Ծ՛ ԲՅՅԼԱՊ ՅՈ ՊԵԱՐ ՂԵԱԸՇ ԼՅԵԱԸԱ ԾԵԱՅ,  
 ԱԸՇ ԵՂ ՅՐԵՊ ԱՊ ԴՐԱՊԵ ՅՈ ԾԼԱԸ, ԾԱՊՅՅՈՊ 'ՊԱ ՅՂԱԼ,  
 ԱՊԱՐ ԾՈ ՅԵԱԼ ԴԵ ԾՈ՛Ղ Ե-ՏԱԿՐԱՊԱԾ "ԵԱՐԲԵԱԾ Ե Պ-ԵԱՅ."

ԾՈ ԲԱՃԻԼԵԱԾԱՐ ԵՈՊԱՊԼԵ Օ ԲԱՅ Ա ՌԱՌՊ ԼՈՊԻ,  
 "Ե ԾՈ ԵԱՐ Ա Յ-ԵԼՅՈ Ե ԼՅԵԱԸԱՅԾ ԵՐԵԱՅ ԾԱԾ,"  
 ԵՂ ԱՊ ԴՐԱՊԵ ԱՅ ԲԱՊԵ Ե ԵԱԸԾԱԾ Օ ԵԱՊԻ,  
 ՅՅԾ ՅՈ Ե-ԲԵՅԵԱՊՊ ՅԱԸ Պ-ԵԱՊԵ ՅԱՐ ՌՅ-ԵԱՅ Ա ԵԱՊԻ.

Ծ՛ԲԱՐ ԱՊ ԼԵԱՊԾ 'ՊԱ ԵԱԸԱՅԼԼ ԻՊՐ, ԼԱՅՈՊԻ ՅՐՈՊԵ,  
 ԵԱՊ ՅԱՐ ԲԱՅԵ ԱՊ ԴՐԱՊԵ Ա ԴՅԱՊ ԵՐԵ 'ՊԱ ԵՐՈՅԵ ;  
 ԼԵ ԲԱԸՇ Ծ՛Ա ԱՊՊ ԱՅԱՐ ՊՐ-ՅՐԱՊ Ծ՛Ա ՅՊԱՅ,  
 Ծ՛ԲԱՅ ՊԱ ՅԱՅԵՅԼ ԾԱԾԱԸ ԲԱԸ-ԵԱՐԲԵԱԸ Ա ԵԱՅՊ.

## ԱՊ ԵԵԱՊՅԱԼ.

ԻՐ ԴԵ ԲԱԸ ԱՐ Յ-ԵԱՅՊԵԱԸ 'ՇԱՐ ԱՐ Յ-ԵՐԱԾ ՊԱՐ ԲԱՊ  
 ԼԵ ԴԵԱՊ ՊԱ Ի-ԵՐԵԱՊՊ ԾՈ ԵՐՅՈԸ 'ՇԱՐ ԲԵՊ ՊԱ Պ-ԵԱՊ;  
 "ԵՈՊԱԼ ԵՈԼԵԱՊ" 'ՇԱՐ " ԵԱԸ ՐՈՂԱ ԻՊՐ" ԾՈ ԼԵԱՊ,  
 Ծ՛ԲԱՅԱԾԱՐ ԼԵԱԸ-ԴՅՐՅԵՇԵ ՅԱՊ ԱՅՊ ԵՐՅԸ ՊԱ ՅԵԱՊ.

ԱՊԼԱՅԾ ԱԱ ՏՅԼԼԵԱԾԱՊ.

Holliston, March 9, 1891

We have the above poem in our possession quite a while, but thinking that the Echo was only "sick" we did not wish to publish it.—Ed. G.]

In sending \$2. to the Gael (about \$6. during the last year), Mr. P. A. Dougher, Greenfield, N. Y., says,—

This is a small sum but I mean to repeat it often. I feel heartily in the cause, but circumstances hinder large contributions. But the day you make THE GAEL a weekly visitor I shall manage to send you \$25., or ten years' subscription to The Gael. Any way, I shall try and get you 25 new subscribers this winter.

In a recent letter from my parents and friends in the old country, they state that the cause of the language has taken such a hold around there that if a man of any respectability is met on the road and not salute him in the mother tongue, he would pass you by with an unsignified notice.—*Tha an baire leat, a Ghael!*

Now every Irish parent in this country that would feel desirous of having his children to learn the language of their forefathers, let him say to his son, "My boy, I would wish you would learn to read Irish, and when you learn a certain amount of it I shall make you a present of a nice watch." And to his girl say, "My girl, when you learn to read the Irish language and sing its melodies to a certain extent, I shall make you a present of a nice organ," a silk dress or any such as the girl would feel anxious to have, and in two years the Celtic glee would ring all over this broad land from Maine to California. Give the youth a chance and they will gain the ground their parents lost.

P. A. DOUGHER.

Johny Bull has "Pat" Egan on the spit; Who turns him?

The language is steadily creeping into the national schools at home, thanks to such patriotic Irishmen as Father O'Growney.



"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.

— "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 [Anti Irish] ENGLISH LITERATURE, APPLETON & Co., N Y.

## The Gael.

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

Published at 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
M. J. LOGAN, - - - Editor and Proprietor

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Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as 2nd-class matter  
Eleventh Year of Publication.

VOL 8, No. 11. OCTOBER, 1891.

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

Subscribers will please remember that subscriptions are due in advance.

As we go to press we learn that Rev. Father O'Growney has been appointed to the Irish Chair in Maynooth college—the most effective step yet taken to rehabilitate the language. Our old friend and co-worker, John Fleming, is overjoyed at the good news. May he live long to see and enjoy the fruits of his labor.

With this issue THE GAEL enters on its eleventh year, so that it is now a fixed quantity in the world of letters.

For this hopeful and satisfactory position which THE GAEL occupies to-day we might claim a small share of credit. But no; the real credit belongs to those patriotic men and women whose names stand as a memorial of their deeds in the "Sentiments" columns of its pages. It is they who nursed it in its infancy; clothed and supported it in its boyhood, and who now usher it into the world in the full bloom of manhood.

The lines of the poet on another subject might be applied with force to the Irish language, aye, and to the people,

"Oft had it been chased with horns and hounds  
And Scythian shafts and many winged wounds  
Aimed at its heart, was often forced to fly,  
And doomed to death tho' fated not to die."

Ballynacargy, Westmeath, Sept. 24th 1891.

Editor Gaodhal.

Enclosed find order for one dollar, my subscription to your courageous little paper.

The letter you publish from my friend Mr. O'Brien in your last issue, page 120, ought to open the eyes of our friends in America. See the good done by one copy of the little *Gaodhal*: it reminded a man of his duty towards the language of his forefathers, and having manfully done what he saw was his duty, Mr. O'Leary has his conscience clear, he has a man's share in the work of preserving this greatest sign of our nationality.

But, my dear Editor, how proud will you be to know that, thanks to that copy of the *Gael*, and to his own courage and perseverance, Mr. Patrick O'Leary is now, beyond doubt, one of the best scholars of Munster. He is a real treasure house of knowledge with regard to the beautiful dialect of the south, and has made, and is yet making, valuable collections of works on Gaelic as spoken in the west of Cork, and especially in his own Beara.

Seeing this striking result of a cause so small in itself, no wonder the *Cork Herald* in a recent article, pointed out how very easily indeed, the old tongue could be restored in West Cork, and the corresponding disgrace attaching to those who have charge of the education of the country, and who either shut their eyes to their duty towards the national language, or what is worse still, with their eyes open, do their share to make us more and more English every day.

With regard to the translation of "Remember Thee, Yes," on page 114, there must be some mistake\*; as you may see by looking back to *Gael*, p. 770.

Respectfully,

E. O'G.

[\* Yes, the mistake was ours; we mixed matters up a little—the English translation is what was meant.—Ed.]

[Whisper, you who sought to injure THE GAEL when you could not control it, were not your efforts the disfigurement of the nose to spite the face? If, by your conduct, you circumscribed its circulation to the amount of one copy, should you not atone for it to the Gaelic cause in sackcloth and ashes?]

### THE ELECTROTYPES.

The reader has seen our proposition in last issue to supply all Irish American papers willing to contribute to the cost of production, an electrotype cut of the matter contained in the First, Second, and Third Irish books weekly. The following papers have responded to that proposition.—

The Irish Pennsylvanian, Pittsburg, Pa.  
The Critic, New Orleans, La.  
The Western Cross, Kansas City, Mo.



The Freeman's Journal, New York City.  
 The Connecticut Catholic, Hartford, Conn.  
 Chicago Catholic Home, Chicago, Ill.  
 The Catholic Sentinel, Chippewa Falls, Wis.  
 The Colorado Catholic, Denver, Colo.  
 New Jersey Catholic Journal, Trenton, N. J.  
 The Catholic Columbian, Columbus, O.  
 The Catholic Sentinel, Portland, Ore.  
 Kansas Catholic, Kansas City, Kan.  
 The Catholic Tribune, St. Joseph, Mo.

The cost of the cuts delivered free by mail to the different papers will be 80 cents, which is less than half of what it would cost them to set up and prepare ordinary English for the same space. The cuts will be six by three-and-one-half inches,—the ordinary size of a school book page; so that it will cost the editors afterwards only the price of paper and press-work to publish the Lessons in book form, should they desire to do so.

If Gaels encourage these journal by increasing their circulation other Irish-American papers will be sure to follow suit. This is the most practical move ever made to place Gaelic primary instruction in the hands of every Irish man, woman, and child in the country, and if Gaels do not push it to the fullest extent they may shut up and cease talking of their Irish patriotism.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars flowed into the Land League treasury because the movement secured an abatement in rent to the farmer. But, as Mr. Blaine said in relation to the tariff, did that hasten Irish autonomy by a single pace? The Language movement, the life of the nation, requires no money, it requires intelligent, patriotic action. If the Irish press at home and abroad take an interest in the preservation of the language it will be preserved; and it will not cost them a cent to do so, nor the intelligent Irishman a cent to induce them.

As many of our readers may not know what stereotyping is, we shall briefly explain it.—When a page of The Gael, say, or any other matter, is set up in type for stereotyping, it is firmly secured in an iron frame. The surface, or face, of the type is then oiled over (to prevent the plaster from adhering to it) and the stereotyper pours fine plaster of paris, wetted to the consistency of cream, over it. When the plaster settles and dries it is raised off the type, and it is a perfect mold of it. This mold is then placed in a heated oven and when sufficiently hardened it is laid, face downward, on a smooth iron plate and immersed in melted type-metal. The metal runs into the mold and a perfect plate of the page is obtained; as many plates as may be needed can be taken thereafter, and the work is done in less time than we take to describe it.

The plates thus produced are about the eighth of an inch thick and are screwed to blocks of wood of such thickness as raise both to the height of ordinary type, and are then called 'cuts' or 'blocks', and are ready for the printer.

The reader will now readily see how easy it is to have Gaelic instruction and all other Gaelic matter printed in all the Irish-American papers by this means, the editors needing neither Gaelic type nor a knowledge of the language in the operation.

Stereotyping and electrotyping are similar only that the electro is more durable and a little more costly.

L'Epiphaúie, Can, Oct. 5th, 1891.

Editor of THE GAEL.

I inclose a Dollar for next year's Gael.

I would wish to express a few thoughts on the Language movement. In my opinion the best way to preserve and revive the language would be to organize a society for to establish primary schools in those parts of Ireland in which the language is spoken, and especially wherever the priest instructs his people in Irish. The society would publish a Primer, a Spelling-book, a Catechism, and a Prayerbook all in Irish, and cheap as possible. Whoever learns his catechism and reads his prayers in Irish may be let learn all the "Bearla" he likes after. I think it of the greatest importance that females should be taught as well as boys, and they would make the best and cheapest teachers for infant schools. Three hundred zealous men of moderate means could do the work, and I would be happy to assist them.

Next, though less important, I think the modern S ought to be substituted for the character now made use of. I often make mistakes and I think other dim-sighted people sometimes find it hard to distinguish between 's' and 'f'. The old (English) books my father brought to this country had the 's' something like 'f,' and think the new way much better. The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

ED. LYNCH.

## PARNELL DEAD.

Parnell was the most successful Irish leader of modern times, and he attained it by the iron firmness of his will and purpose. Parnell fell, but he was no libertine. And not a few allege his fall to a deep laid conspiracy, the principals of which are the British government, Capt. O'Shea and his wife.

—Born at Avondale, Co. Wicklow, June, 1846.

—Died at Brighton, England, Oct. 6, 1891.

As we cannot directly pray, we shall religiously breathe,—

*Sit Tibi Terra Levis,*

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL!

How little we hear from the mugwump press in relation to the seizure of an American fishing craft by Russia in the Russian portion of the Behring Sea? It is no "Freedom of the press" to permit English papers published in this country to disseminate sedition whenever American rights are in the path of English interests; their editors should be sent to where they belong—behind prison bars. American Tory-mugwumps of to-day are as great enemies to American autonomy as they were when they organized a regiment 1,300 strong in N. Y. City, went to Md. and fell into the British ranks.

Some 205 years' ago John Bull, whose hold on Ireland seemed then very slim, said to 'Pa',—

"If you teach your native language to your children I will hang you as high as a kite."

John knew what he was about.—He has 'Pa' by the throat firmer to-day than ever and will hold him there if he continue to obey the order.

\* Gaels never forget to point out to your neighbors the extracts from bigotted Spaulding nor the lesson which they convey.



РЮЖЕ НА 5-КЛЕАША.

[illegible]

Ո՛հ մաճ աղ ԾԱՅՆ՝ ԱՐԱՅԻ 1 ՂԾԱԹ ԼԵՐ  
 Աղ յՊԱՅՈՒ ՅԵՅ, 7 ՇԱԾԱՅԻՐ ԴԵ ԼԵ Ղ՝ ԱՇԱՅԻ  
 “ՇԱԵՐՅՈՒ ՊԵ ՇԵՐՈ ՇՈ ԲՕՅԼԱՅԻ, 7 ԲԱԴ-  
 ԲԱԵԹ ԱՂ ԾԵԱՂ ՅԵ ԼՅՈՅ՝”

[illegible]

“Τὰ μέ τὸ ρυῖθε ἀτ ρυῖθε ἃ ἡμῖν ρεαὶ  
 ρεῖν το μο ἡας.” ἀρ ραν ρυῖθ ὑαραι.

‘Ձի՛ն լեյճքո՛ւ շն յոռ-բա՛ն է՝’ ար-բաղ  
Քյոյրե (Կո՛ծ է րի՛ն ձի՛ղմ ձի՛ մձի՛րնեւ-  
ձի՛), “մի՛ղքի՛ծ մի՛րե շէր՛ո շճ, 7 Եճ-  
բա՛ծ շնք՛ Դր՛ք է Բա՛յ շճղի՛ լճ ձշւր  
Ելճճձի՛ն.”

"Τὰ μέ γάρ τ' αὖ," ἀπ' ἑσθ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἔτι.

Ծօ իւշ աղ Բժօրն Ըօրմաճ (b' է ըյն  
Աղղղ իյլ Ե աղ Եւղ' սարալ) Այն Ծօր  
Լալիշ Լեյր, իճիշ Ա իրալղղ ըօլ Աշւր իւյն  
Այաճ Յօ Բալիշ Ե. Ծօր Բար Ծրաօյշեաճ-  
Եա աղ Բժօրն; Աշւր ըսալն Ծօ իւալօ ը  
Եալլ Եաշ Այաճ Ծօ Եւալ ը Եւլլե  
Ե Ե յ Ե-րալլ Երաօյշեաճ Եա Որմ-  
աճ, 7 ըղղ րօճղ յաԶալն իճ, Աշւր ըւշ  
Լեյր է Յօ Ծ-ԵալլաԾալն Յօ օլեաղ աղղղ  
Ե-Բալիշ Ե. Ել Եալլեաղ Երաճ իշ աղ Բ-  
ժօրն Այն աղ օլեաղ, 7 Ել իճ Եւաճալլ  
Եւշ Ելե Այն Եւրմա Ալշ Եաղ

Ծօ ճւայծ Եօրմաճ Բր Դճայծ Յօ յայծ  
 Յօ թաճ Բր ԵլաճԲր Երօճիյաճե, ԴՅԲ  
 Եր Ելաճ յայծ Երաճեաճե ԲճԵլաճե  
 ԴԵ. Եւճ Բր ԲԵրմ Եօրմաճ Եր Բր  
 Բր Ելաճ Յօ ԵԵրմաճԵր Յօ ԵԵր Բր

Translation.

THE DRUIDICAL KNIGHT.

In the olden times there lived a gentleman and he had but an only son. When the youngster grew up the father went in search of a wife for him. In pursuance of this purpose, he came to a farmer's house in which was a fine, beautiful, young girl, and he asked her father to give her in marriage to his son. The farmer said to him that he would not give his daughter in marriage to any one but a mechanic.

The gentleman's son was in love with the young woman, and he said to his father, "I must learn a trade, and the young woman will wait for me."

On the morrow the gentleman and his son went in quest of a man who would teach the son a trade, and they travelled until they came to the edge of the sea, where there was a ship and a man aboard mending her sails. The sailor asked what were they wanting.

"I am looking for a man who would teach my son a trade," said the gentleman.

"If you let him with me," said the Knight (that was the sailor's name), I shall teach him a trade, and I shall give him to you again in a day and a year."

"I am satisfied," said the gentleman

The Knight brought Cormac (that was the gentleman's son's name) aboard a ship with him, raised his sails and put out to sea. The Knight was a sorcerer; and when he proceeded a short way out to sea, he stuck Cormac with the sorcerer's wand and turned him into a puck goat, and brought him to an island in the sea. The Knight had a beautiful castle on the island, and he had twelve other boys serving their apprenticeship there.

Cormac got along well until the end of the year, and had learned a good deal of sorcery. The Knight brought Cormac with him on the ship to where he got him from his father. The gen-







յարրաժար ան յիշեան.

"Շարեան Ծամ 30 Բ-բլի Երրո Ըյ Ծո իմաց," Ըր րան քելմեարայիչե.

Շարժար արե Ըմաճ 7 իշիեաժ ան իմաց Եաճ Բրեճ Ը րաժ Երիչե րոժա Բաժ. Շարժար ԸրԵաճ Ըիի 7 Ծ'յմեճ ան Եաճ Ըիի իա րոժաժաժ իար ԸժիլԾե իժժ.

'Շա իմե րարԵաժ 30 Բ-բլի Երրո Ըյ Ծո իմաց," Ըր րան քելմեարայիչե ; "Եյ Երր ի" իշեան Ը Երիճ Ըյժե."

Րժրաժ ան Լանիիիի, Ըյար Ըյ իի Ըյ-ար իշեան 30 Եօր Ըիի ան Եաճ-Ըիի-րոժաժաժ. Բարի րյաժ-րան ան Եաճ 7 րիիի ան Ըլոճան ; Ըիճեաժ յաժ-րան Ըյար Եիիի Իիիիի րլան.

Parnell's successful leadership should be a lesson for Irishmen. He was no orator nor the inventor of new ideas (the Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society having raised the LAND and LANGUAGE banner in the *Irish World* which Davitt and he bore to success), but he had a firm, inflexible will, and kept every Tom, Dick, and Harry who would be leaders in their places. This is the secret of the Land League's success. Are there not indications that it is the success of the Language movement also?

J O'N. We cannot print your translations because they are too long and of no interest to the general reader. You write good Irish, but twelve pages would not hold it, and our readers would want us to throw it into the waste basket before we would be half through with it. Write short pieces, not over two pages, and you will have full scope. We hope all others will also bear this in mind.

The English landlord in Ireland is decried for exacting rent, but the English manufacturer receives freely what the landlord leaves behind?

The Irish-American Nationalist gives the Irish cause a \$1. to fight England ; he buys a suit of English broad-cloth and thereby gives John Bull \$30, to fight Ireland!

The Catholic ratio to Protestant has reduced 10 per cent. in the last decade ; if the Gaelic revival does not change this state of things in a 100 years Ireland will be as Protestant and as anti-Irish as the Lowlands of Scotland.—Hibernians how do you like the picture? But, "What good is the language"! Ah!

"General Francach a d'fhag amhgar air Eire"!

In view of the success of the Gaelic movement an ardent worker in the cause suggests that it is probable that those who supported the Gael and fell in arrears may have met with business reverses, and that it would be patriotic and judicious to wipe off their arrearages and invite them to commence anew. We have never stopt the Gael for non payment and we shall gladly conform to the suggestion of our friend in all cases except in those where we know the debtors to be in a position to pay, namely, those of the learned professions—priests, doctors, and lawyers ; and they form two-thirds of the debtors.

Gaels, bear in mind that the Gael will be just as you make it,

The couple were married, and there were plenty of sons and daughters in the house on wheels. They took the ford, and we took the stepping-stones ; they were drowned and we came safely.

[ NOTE—A large number of subscribers having, from time time, expressed a desire for Gaelic matter closely translated by which they could the better learn the idiomatic construction of the language, we thought we could not adopt any matter more suitable for the purpose than the old legends common among the people. We follow the original closely regardless of verbal polish—Ed. G.]

The following song was written in Philadelphia from the dictation of Mr John Connolly, a native of Rosscarbery, Co. Cork. —J. J. LYONS.

# O'SULLIVAN'S FROLICS.

As Bacchus frequented his frolics

Ձ Ծ-Եյ ան Եաժարի Լա Ըիի Ը' Շիճյ,  
I espied a most beautiful damsel

Ծո Ըեալ իմե յ Լան իժ Ըլեժ ;

Bereft of all reason and senses

Ծո ԸիիԾեար-րա 30 Ծաի Լեճ,

I wish she was truly contented

Տ յաժալ իիի-րա Եար իիիաժ Ը' Ե-րաժալ.

She answered and swore by all goodness

Իճ ԸիիԾի վո իաժԾե Ելլ,

Dont tease me with reasons insipid

Ձեճ իիճ յար Բաճ իժ րաժար ;

For it is now I am going to Cork City

Ձ Եիճիի Ը' Ը Բոճիի լեճիի,

For a year I wont return to this country

Ո Բ' Բեճիի ան Ըարի րի Բեճի.

My parents do rarely insist on

30 Բ-բլի իժ-ժ 30 Լեճ,

I am the one-eighth of a century

Յար Եիի լեճ Եիաժա ըար իճի ;

If they dont consent as we wish them

Տ իժ Ըեաի լե Ծո Ըան-Ըիի Բեժ,

Through sweetscented meadows and valleys,

Բոճարժի Ը' իժ լիի Բեճի.

Her tresses and robes were enameled

Ձ Եիճի յո Բաիիեաճ Լեճ.

Her eyes more beautiful and curious

Ոա ան Ոլանաճ Ը' Ըլլե յիաժ ;

Her cheeks and her beautiful features

Ձ իալաճե, Ը րոի Ը' Ը Եուլ,

She neatly completes all images,

Ձ Եիիճի լե րիաճաժ Ըալ.

Her speeches so enlivened my spirits

Ձ' Ը յար Եիա Ծա յեժարիի րիճ,

Like the phenix, the lark and the linnet

Ձ' Ե-լալ Ը' Ըաճ Ը' Ը' իաժ ;

In sweet scented meadows and valleys

Ծո Ըիճեաժ իի յալ րաժալ,

Conversing and loving each other

Ձի իաժի լե Բաիիե ան Լա.



ԵՏ ԲԱԾ ՏՅԻ Օ 'ՈՒ Յ-ՇՐԻՇ.

Երբ ԲԱԾ ՏՅԻ Օ 'ՈՒ Յ-ՇՐԻՇ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ Ե Կ-ՕՅ-ԼԱՕՇ 'ՊՊ Ե ԼԱՅԵ  
 'Տ ՅԱՊ ԵՊԾ ԵՊՈ Ե ԲԱՅԻՅԻԾ 'Յ Ե ԵՐԵՅԱԾ ;  
 ՁԵՇ ԵՊՊԵՅԵԱՊՊ ՅՕ ԲԱՅԻ Օ ԲԱՅԻԾ ՅԱՇ ԲԱՅԻ,  
 ՕՊՈ ԵԱ Ե ԵՐՅԵ ԼԵ Պ-Ե ՇԵԼԵ Յ Ե ԵՅԱԾ.  
 ԵՐԾ ԲԱԾ ԵԲԼԱՊ ՇԱՇՇԱՅԻ Ե ԵՊՈՐ ԲԵՊՊ ԵՕ ԲԵՊՊ,  
 ԲԵՊՊ ՅԱՇ ԲԵԱՅԻ ԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՊ ԼԵՅԻ ԵՕ ՊԵԱՊԵԱՊ.  
 Օ! 'Բ ԵԱՅ ՊՊՊԵ ԼՕՇ ՇԼԱՊԵ Ե ՇԵՐԵ Ե ԵՐԼԵ ԵՊՊ,  
 Ե ԵՐՅԵ ԵԵՇ 'Յ Ե ԵՊՊԵԱԾ ՅԱՊ ԵԱԵԱՊ.  
 ԵՕ ԵԱՊ ԲԵ ԵՐ Ե ԲԱՊ; ԵՅԻ ԵՐ ԵՅ ԲԵ ԵՐ Ե ՇՐԻՇ:  
 ՏՕ ԵՊ ՊԵՐԾ ԵՊ 'Յ Ե ՇԵԱՅԱԼ ԵՊՈ ԵԱԼԱՊ:  
 ՊՅ ԼԱՇ 'ՅԱԲԲԱՅ ԵՊՈՊ-ՅԱԼ Ե ԵՊԵ ԵՐՊ ԲՅՅԵ,  
 'Տ ՊՅ ԵԵՇ ԲԱԾ ՅԱՊ Ե ՇԵԼԵ ԵՊ ՈՅՊՊ ԲԱԼԱՊ.

Translation—She is far from the Land.

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,  
 And lovers are round her sighing;  
 But coldly she turns from their gaze, and weeps,  
 For her heart in his grave is lying.

She sings the wild songs of her dear native plains,  
 Every note which he lov'd awaking;—  
 Ah! little they think who delight in her strains,  
 That the heart of the Minstrel is breaking.

He liv'd for his love, for his country he died:  
 They were all that to life had entwin'd him:  
 Nor soon shall the tears of his country be dried,  
 Nor long will his love stay behind him.

ՈՒՇ ԵՐՅԵՊՊ ՈՒՅՈՐ ԵՅ ԵՐԵՊ ՅԵՊՊ.

ՈՒՇ ԵՐՅԵՊՊ ՈՒՅՈՐ ԵՅ ԵՐԵՊ ՅԵՊՊ ԵՊՊՐ ԵՐ Ե-ԲԲԱՅԻ.  
 'Տ Ե ԲՕԼԱՅ ԲՅԵ ԵՊՈ Ե Յ-ԵՊՊ-ԵՐՊՊ ՅՕ ԵՐԱՅԻ!  
 ԵՅ Օ ԵՊՊՊ ԵՐԱ, ԵՊՊՊ ԵՊՅ ԼԵՅԻ ԵՊ Պ-ՅԵՇԵ,  
 ԵՅ ՇԱՅԵԱՇ ԵՊՊԱ ԵՐ Յ-ԵԱՅԵ, ՊՐ ԵՊՊ ԵՐ Յ-ԵՐՅԵ.  
 ԵՐԱ ԵԵԱՅԱՊ ԼՕՐԱՊՊ ԼԱՅ ԵՊ ԼԱԵ ԵՅ ԵԱԼ ԲԱՅԻ,  
 'Տ ԵՊ ԵՐԵՅԻ ԵԱՅԵ ԼԵՅԻ ԵՊ ՕՐ-ԲՅԱՅԻ ԵՊՅԵ;  
 ԵՐՅԵ ԵՐՊԱ ԼՕՊՊԱՇ ԵՊՅԱՊ ԵՊԱԼ ԲԱՅ ԵՕ ԵԱՊ  
 ՈՒ ԿՊՊՊ ԵՊԼԵ, Ե ԵՐԱՅԵԱԾ ԵՊՊ ԲԵՊ 'ՅՐ ԲԱՊ.

Translation—How Dear to Me the Hour.

How dear to me the hour when twilight dies,  
 And sunbeams melt along the silent sea;  
 For then sweet dreams of other days arise,  
 And memory breathes her every sigh to thee.

And as I watch the line of light that plays  
 Along the smooth wave tow'rd the burning West,  
 I long to tread that path of golden rays,  
 And think 't will lead to some bright isle of rest.



## THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.

'Tis too bad that we persist in publishing these "Sentiments." Were it not for them every talker could claim that he was a worker in the Gaelic cause?

Cal—Santa Cruz, Mrs. Caroline E. Bliss—Fresno, J J O'Brien, C C Connolly, per Mr O'Brien.

Conn—Hartford, Con. O'Brien, M. Finn, J O'Connor, per Mr O'Brien—Bridgeport, P Corr, per Martin J Henahan, Providence, R I.

Del—Henry Clay, Rev. P Donaghy, per P R Mulrooney, Wilmington—Wilmington, James P Conway, Thos. Mulrooney, Jas. Mulrooney, P R Mulrooney, per P R Mulrooney.

Ill—Chicago, D Driscoll; T V Meehan, James Ryan, per Mr. Meehan.

Mass—Boston, Wm King, John A Hickey, and Messrs. Mulroy and Bozbej, per Mr King—Cambridgeport, P O'Casey—Worcester, J Hearn.

Mich—Detroit, D Tindall—Montague, Mrs. A Flagstaf, per M Downey; J Sweeney, per Mr. W Harte—Muskegon, Miss Katie McInerney, per W Harte—Green Creek, Richard Anderson (a Scandinavian gentleman who desires to study the beauties of the old tongue of the Gael), per Wm Harte Muskegon.

Minn—Merriam Park, P H Barrett.

Mo—Kansas City, E Cunningham, J B Shannon, John Kilroy, per P McEniry—St. Joseph, J S Hynes, Philip Slattery, M J Sheridan, per James O'Shaughnessy, Jr—St. Louis, M Mangan, Henry Maher, per Mr Mangan; P H Clarke, J Finneran, per Mr Finneran, J Henaghan, Mrs. H Cloonan.

Mont—East Helena, T Strappe.

N Y—Brooklyn, Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, per *Diarmaid* O'Donovan Rossa, T Erley, P Carrick, J Greaney; Frank O'Leary, and Messrs. McGrath and McNulty, per Mr O'Leary—City, Miss Katie Collins; P Waters, P A Gennelly, Miss M A Lavin, per T Erley, Brooklyn—Greenfield P A Dougher—Youngstown, Wm O'Gorman, Jr.

O—Berea, T Donovan—Columbus, P M MacGroarty, per Martin J Henahan, Providence, R I.—Cincinnati, Rev. P Ward, S J. per Mrs Cloonan St. Louis, Mo.

Pa—Pittsburg, P P Connolly, per Thos. J Madigan—St. Vincent's Abbey, Rev. Bro. P Cassidy.

Wis—Oshkosh, Dr. P A Griffiths.

Canada—L'Piphanie, E Lynch (who is always on time so sure as the year comes round, never insisting on the pound of flesh!

Ireland—Waterford, J O'Callaghan, for St Stephen's School, per D Tindall, Detroit, Mich, who continues to send two copies to that school. We wish others would follow the example.

Westmeath—Ballynacargy, Rev. Eugene O'Growney.

Mr. Erley can name every subscriber of the Gael, and, if sent by another, the party sending it, a fact which shows his interest in the movement.

You, gentlemen in arrears (not one lady in arrears), please send the amount of your indebtedness with a notification to cease sending the paper if you do not appreciate it. This would be manly and honest (leaving patriotism aside), and we refer to those, only, who owe for three or more years.

We have received a Gaelic pamphlet of sixteen pages, entitled the

### DUANAJNE NA NUAG-FAETILGE,

from Dublin. It contains a choice collection of poems by Donchadh Ruadh, Padraic, etc. It was brought out at the expense of the Rev. E. D. Cleaver, and put in type by Mr. P. O'Brien, 46 Cuff St, to whom inquiries in connection with it should be sent.

It was stated in a recent cablegram that the trade of Bradford, England, suffered a loss of £323,546 in the month of September by reason of the McKinley tariff. More power to it—ten years of that and England won't have money enough to buy coal for her ships.

INFORMATION WANTED—of Lawrence Kirwan, a native of Braymore, Clarendon, King's County, Ireland; when last heard of he resided in or about Minneapolis, Minn. Please address Mr. L. Slaven, 771 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Minneapolis papers please copy.

WANTED. A permanent position as Horseshoer and Blacksmith, five years' experience in the old country and three years in this, by an excellent young man; reference from present employer: Address Patrick Donovan, 588 Shamut Av. Boston, Mass.

We hope if any of our readers has a spare copy of No. 2, Vol. 4 of the Gael that he will send it to us.—It contains "The Plains of Mayo."

244 pupils passed in Gaelic at the recent Intermediate Examination.

## SCOTCH GAELIC.

As some of our readers may not have seen Scotch Gaelic we hereunder give a specimen from Baxter in his Preface to Allen's Admonitions,—Glasgow, 1782—109 years ago.

Tha fios agam, a pheacaich thruaigh, nach gabh t an mianna suim do na nithe so; ach tha fios agam gu d' thug Dia dhuit tuigs' agus reusan, (is tha e tairgse grais dhuit) gu t an-mianna chur fu' chois; is mur bi thu 'n toiseach ad dhuine, cha bi thu gu brath ad naomh. Tha fios agam cuideachd gu bheil an saoghal mu 'n cuairt duit aingidh, is gu bheil ionus gach ni agus neach a th' ann, ullmh gu d' bhaca' agus gu d' bhuaireadh. Ach tha fios agam nach cuir so airsan tha faicinn le beochreidhe' neamh agus ifrinn air thoiseach air, ni's mo na chuireas fras no osag gaoithe air duine bhiodh a' teicheadh arson anama, Luc. xii. 4. O dhuine, smaoinich cia mor an dealacha eidir na bheil agad ri chall is na bheil agad ri bhuidhinn; eidir na bheir an t aibhisteir dhuit is na bheir Dia dhuit; is cho'n fhead e bhith nach gabh thu suim an' sin do t anam.

Mr. P. A. Dougher has composed a comic song. "The Pretty Girls of Brooklyn," which reflects great credit on his poetic genius. We shall find room for it in a future issue; also, a Gaelic poem complimentary to O'Donovan Rossa

The TUAM-NEWS continues an excellent serial story, *FAIRY-TEAC NA TUAM-TE* *SIORRA*, as told by J King and written by J. J. Lyons, PHILA. PA.



# THE ARYAN ORIGIN

Of The Irish Race  
By the late

V. Rev. U. J. CANON BOURKE, P. P.

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

This is the grandest work ever published on the Irish race and language, and Gaels should secure a copy of it, for \$20. may not be able to buy one in the near future.

## PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

JAMES TANNER

Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

MOTHERS! Don't Fail To Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP For Your Children While Cutting Teeth.

It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a BOTTLE.

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## MAGAZINES

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, Devoted to the Irish Race at Home and Abroad.—Address,

Patrick Donohue, Boston, Mass.



Miss Maggie Harte, North Muskegon, Mich., W O'Gorman, Youngstown, N Y., John P Hartnett, Bellows Falls Vermont, and T V Meehan, Chicago, Ill. send answers to the last problem. Miss Harte says.—

"Here is the answer I got  
Your two acres of grass.

Where you tethered your ass  
In a circle he surely must feed,—

Get a rope f0.092 rds. long  
And then he will get all he need,—

0-rujl ré 30 ceapc a3am? Slán leat"

The next problem is one which we have seen with one of the public school children of the graduating class of this district, and we want to see the formula fully worked out,—

x plus y equal 4 times x divided by y, and x minus y equal 2 times x divided by y, What are the numbers?

Nothing tends to expand the youthful mind so much as the study of such problems as these.

## REAL ESTATE

I negotiate sales in every State of the Union.

City and Suburban Property, Houses & Lots, Stores, etc. always on hand for Sale & Exchange. 200 lots in the 8th Ward suitable for builders, single or in plots; valuable Corner Lots, etc.

An excellent farm fully stocked, with dwelling and out-offices, 176 acres, in Sullivan, Co. N. Y.

A neat nine-room cottage, standing on an acre of ground, in New London, Conn.—price, \$4,000.

A twelve-roomed house, plot 79 x 179, in Hempstead, L. I. 21 miles from New York, price, \$3,500. Also a corner plot, 100 x 125, at Hempstead, 5 minutes from depot, \$400.—Cheap.

Persons write to me inquiring how are they to know whether the title to real estate in distant counties and states be good or bad. Just the same as if it were in your own town or county. Get a diagram of the property, properly located, from the seller. Send the diagram to the County Clerk of the county where the property is situated, with a stamped directed envelope for his reply as to his charge of making a search against the property so described. He will tell you what the search will cost; Send his fee and he will send you, under his official seal, the state of the property—name of owner, if free and clear, and if in debt, how much. You take the same steps if you buy property in your own city, and no one should buy property at home or abroad without taking them.

## RATES of COMMISSION.—

Letting & Collecting	per cent.
Sales—City Property.—When the Consideration exceeds \$2,500, .....	1
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No Sales negotiated at this office under \$25. In small sales where the consideration does not amount to two thousand (2,000) dollars the papers will be furnished gratis by the office.

M. J. Logan

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Loans Negotiated.