



Leabhar-aistí nár móránach,  
Tabairtá cum an  
**TEANGA GAEILGE**  
a cörnad ašur a raoncušad  
ašur cum  
**Féin-mašla Cmid nah-Eineann.**

92h ad Rol. Uim. 5

JUL

1892

MY COUNTRY IT IS OF THEE,  
By T. D. NORRIS.

Mho tír, ir orera tá,  
Sforruite, m'adrián gac lá,  
So rson le cion;  
Tíre 'nna d'fuašir m'ajéire báir,  
Tíre 'nna d-fuyl glóir aš fár,  
Sfor ó'ó gac rliad so brát,  
bšteaó raonpre linn.

Mho tíre, so beacé ir tú,  
Saon tíre na n-uaral g-cú,  
Ir tú mo žean;  
'S áil liom gac rrué a'r cuair,  
'S coill žlar aš ejriše ruar.  
Am érošde lán le tear a'r luar,  
Mhar rprešé ó Neamh.

bšteaó ceol aš at 'ran rpešir,  
'Sžéte' tršo ár o tíre so léir,

So raon žan rtaó;  
Ártušteaó gac teangša žlón,  
Cuštušteaó gac n-aon 'ran nžleoir,  
bšteaó chošc aš rešre le róir,  
Cur ruama a d-fao.

Duire ója ár n-ajéneacá; —  
Úždar na raonpreacá,  
A táim aš rešre;  
Žur buan dešó ár o-tíre 'ržur žlé,  
Laró le raonpreacó Dé;  
Ošon rrih feacó ošéce a'r lae,  
A Áro Ršž Žrih.

A žaožajšb, breacéhužšó so žrih  
áir žrišonárcašb oream éžim a dešir  
so d-fuylšó i d-fadar cúir na teangžan  
ašur a mjarlužšear gac céc atá vli-  
rjonac áirer. Feuc "Mjac-an-Ulca" i  
n-dulcaob ejle do' n žaočal. "Tairbea-  
nan žiolcac všrihužšad na žaošte." Seo  
jad na "Pac Žrih" a mjarbažš D. C.



## FÓNH BARRAID LÓC LÉJH.

Այ տրեւո՞ւնք եւս րօ այր Լեռնայի տօ  
ձեար մէ 30 ընթացակէ աջ Եսիմի ար  
Լաւոյն մ'ոյ՜նք Բարդ Եւ յայնձն տօ Երեւան  
Այ տայ Բարդ.

### ԵՐԵՎԱՆ ԵՎ ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ.

Այն բարեկեցիկ չար չեւոյրք աջ Երեւան  
Այնքա՛ն Բարեկեցիկ,  
Երեւանի այ Երեւան Երեւան  
Այ Լոյս-Եւ Երեւան 30 Երեւան;  
Երեւանի այ Երեւան Երեւան 30 Երեւան.  
Ա Երեւանի յօրհայնք [Երեւան]  
Օհ Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
30 Երեւան 30 Երեւան.

Ա Երեւանի Երեւանի չար Երեւան  
Օ Երեւան մէ Լա  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Օ Երեւանի այ Երեւան Երեւան  
'Տա Երեւանի չար Երեւան,  
Երեւանի այ Երեւան Երեւան  
Ա Երեւան 30 Երեւան.

Այն Երեւանի այ Երեւան Երեւան  
Օ Երեւանի այ Երեւան,  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան "Երեւան"  
Այ Երեւան Երեւան.  
Օ Երեւանի, Երեւան Երեւան, Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան  
Ա Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
30 Երեւան 30 Երեւան.

Ա Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւանի Երեւան Երեւան,  
Երեւանի Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւանի Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Ա Երեւան Երեւան,  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Այն Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան.

Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
30 Երեւան 30 Երեւան,  
'Տա Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան,  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան, Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան,  
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Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան.

Այն Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան,  
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Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
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Ա Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան.

Այն Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Այն Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան,  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
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Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան.

### Այ Երեւան.

Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Օ Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան  
Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան Երեւան.

### Երեւան Երեւան.

The above is a picture of the scenes of my boyhood as they vividly parade before my imagination thousands of times after the lapse of forty-two years. If Capt. Thomas D. Norris and yourself, Mr. Logan, think that the above song is worthy a place in the Gael, I respectfully dedicate it to Capt Thomas D. Norris, the Irish David who killed the anti-Irish Goliath. The song is original, just composed. Nora, mentioned above was a beautiful young woman.

[Though forty years from the "Old Sod," Mr. Griffin retains a vivid recollection of his youthful surroundings. —Ed.]

## The Original 14 Club

had its outing at College Point on June 30, when a very pleasant time was enjoyed. This is the bon-ton club of the city, numbering some 600 members. The prominent members of the Club known to us are, Judge Walsh, the president; Anthony Walsh, treasurer; J. Kyne, W. Grady, P. J. Cody, and R T Brown, all good Gaelic friends.

The *Irish Pennsylvanian*, Pittsburgh, Pa. is one of the brightest and newsiest weeklies that come to our exchange table.



LESSONS IN GAELIC.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

XX. LESSON.—Continued

Translation of Exercise 1.

1. Rājḁ aḡ aḡmḡrḡr zārḁ aḡ ḡae ḡuāḡr bḡ rḡḁ aḡr aḡ ḡuḡr? 2. ḡḡ rājḁ; bḡ aḡ aḡmḡrḡr bḡeāḡ. 3. zḡḁ zḡr rājḁ aḡ zāoḡ āḡḡ 7 aḡ ḡuḡr zārḁ. 4. rājḁ rājḁ aḡr ḁārḡr aḡ ḡḡoḡc? 5. ḡḡ rāḁaḁaḡr aḡr ḁārḡr aḡ ḡḡoḡc, āḡḡ ḁḡḁaḡr āḡḡ ḁ ḁuḡ. 6. rājḁ ḡḡeoḡr āḡāḡḁ? 7. ḡḡ rājḁ ḡḡeoḡr āḡ-āḡḡḡ, ḡāḡ ḡāḡ rāḁaḡaḡr aḡr ḁārḡr aḡ ḡḡoḡc. 8. ḡḡ rājḁ rē fuaḡ, zḡḁ zḡr rājḁ ceo aḡr ḡāoḁ aḡ ḡḡoḡc. 9. ḡḡ ḡāḡḡ ḡḡoḡc. 10. aḡ ḡ-āḡḡaḡc ḁ ḁārḡr, ḡaḡ aḡ ḡḡr, 7 ḡaḡ aḡ ḡuḡr ḡḡoḡr bḡeāḁ ē 11. ḁḡḁaḡr ḁāḡḁ aḡr aḡ ḡuḡr, āḡur ḁāoḡḡe aḡr aḡ ḡḡāḡḡ, ḁ bḡ aḡ-ḁāḡ, 7 loḡḡ āḡḡr aḡ z-ḡuāḡ. 12. bḡ aḡ zḡḡāḡ ḁeāḡḡ ḁ ḡuḡ fāoḡ. 13. bḡ aḡ zḡeāḡc lāḡ āḡur ḡḡoḡr, 7 loḡḡaḡ; āḡur bḡ aḡ ḡḡeoḡr zḡoḡḡ zāḡ ḡeul. 14. ḡā aḡ ḡḡḡ ḁ ḡā āḡḡ aḡ ḡḡr ḡo aḡ-ḡḡoḡr. 15. aḡ ḡ-bḡḡeāḡḡ ḡḡ ḡoḡc āḡḡ aḡ ḡuḡr 7 āḡḡ aḡ ḡḡāḡḡ? 16. ḡḡ ḁḡḡḡḡ; ḡḡ ḁ-fuḡḡḡ ḡlāḡ, āḡur ḡḡ ḡāḡḡ ḡḡoḡ ḁeḡḡ āḡḡ aḡ ḁ-fāḡḡḡḡe zḡ ḁeḡḡe aḡ ḡ-ḡāḡḡaḡḡ. 17. ḡā aḡ ḡāḡ ḡoḡ ḁ ḁeḡḡ āḡḡ ḡo aḡr ḡāoḁ aḡ zḡeḡḡḡ āḡḡḡe ḡo. 18. ḡā āḡ ḡoḡḡ; āḡḡ ḡāḡ ḁeḡḡ aḡ ḡeāḡ ḡḡeul, “bḡḡeāḡḡ āḡ aḡr āḡḡāḡḡ.” 19. ḡḡ ḡḡāḡ ḡḡoḡ ḁ ḁeḡḡ āḡḡr aḡ ḡḡr āḡḡḡ ḡo. 20. ḁeāḡḡāḡḡ ḁe ḡoḡ. 21. ḡlāḡ leāḡ.

Conjugation of the verb “to be.” *ḁo* *ḁeḡḡ*,—continued, Indicative Mood, Perfect Tense.

This tense, like the first perfect in French, the historic perfect in Latin, the aorist in Greek, conveys the idea of time past generally, whether some time ago, or just now passed—and is translated in

to English either by the remote perfect, *was*; or by the present perfect, *have been*.

Singular.

1. *ḁḡḡ-eāḡ*, *veeyes*, I was.
2. *ḁḡḡ ḡḡ*, *veeyish*, thou wast.
3. *ḁḡ ḡé*, he (or it) was; *ḁḡ ḡḡ*, she (or it) was.

Plural.

1. *ḁḡ-ḡāḡ*, *veemar*, we were.
2. *ḁḡ-ḁāḡ*, *veewar*, you were.
3. *ḁḡ-ḁāḡ*, *veedar*, they were.

The Analytic form of this tense is very simple. (See Lesson XIX.)

1. *ḁḡ ḡé*, I was; or have been.
2. *ḁḡ ḡḡ*, thou wast.
3. *ḁḡ ḡé*, he (or it) was; *ḁḡ ḡḡ* she (or it) was.

Plural.

1. *ḁḡ ḡḡḡ*, we were.
2. *ḁḡ ḡḡḁ*, you were.
3. *ḁḡ ḡḡḁ*, they were.

Sometimes the particle *ḁo*—and in the ancient language *ḡo*—is placed before this tense. Its use in this respect in Irish, is not unlike that of the particle “to” before the infinitive mood in English verbs. *Rāḁaḡ* [and not *ḁḡḡ-eāḡ*, the direct perfect of the verb *ḁo* *ḁeḡḡ* “to be”], follows those particles into which *ḡo* enters, forming the latter part of a compound; as, *zḡḡ*, that [compounded of *zḡo*, that, would that; and *ḡo*, sign of the perfect tense], e.g., *zḡḡ rāḁaḡ*, that I was; *ḡāḡ*, that not [negative interrogative], as, *ḡāḡ rāḁaḡ*, was I not; *ḡāḡ ḡḡoḡaḡ*, did I not praise; *ḡāḡ*, may not, [compounded of the particle *ḡā*, not, and *ḡo*]; a negative used when a wish is expressed; as, *ḡāḡ rājḁ ḡé*, may he be not; *ḡāḡ ḡḡoḡaḡḡ ḡé*, may he not praise; *ḡḡoḡ*, not; from *ḡḡ*, not, and *ḡo*; *ḡāḡāḡ*, which not. [See preceding Lessons.]

Interrogative and Negative Perfect.

1. *āḡ rāḁaḡ*, *rowas*, was I?
2. *āḡ rāḁ-āḡḡ*, *rowish*, wast thou.
3. *āḡ rāḁ*, *rowv shay*, was he.

Plural.

1. *āḡ rāḁ-ḡāḡ*, *rowmar*, were we?
2. *āḡ rāḁ-ḁāḡ*, *rowwar*, were we?
3. *āḡ rāḁ-ḁāḡ*, *rowdhar*, were they?



Analytic —  $\mu\alpha\delta$  (was),  $\mu\acute{e}$ ,  $\tau\acute{u}$ ,  $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ ,  $\acute{r}\eta\eta$ ,  $\acute{r}\eta\delta$ ,  $\acute{r}\eta\delta\tau$ ?  $\mu\alpha\delta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\tau$  is compounded of  $\mu\alpha$ , and the perfect  $\delta\acute{\tau}\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , which we have conjugated above.

The learner cannot fail to observe that the verbal endings,  $\acute{\alpha}\tau$   $\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , for the first and second persons singular; and  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau$ ,  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau$ ,  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , for the persons of the plural, are the same in both forms [ $\delta\acute{\tau}\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , and  $\mu\alpha\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau$ ], of the perfect indicative. The same are the endings of the persons of the perfect tense in every regular and irregular verb in the Irish language.

In some grammars there is a vowel [ $\acute{\alpha}$ ] placed before the plural terminations,  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau$ ,  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau$ ,  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , to lend fulness of sound to the word. We have omitted it in the conjugation of the substantive verb, as we intend to omit it in every other, for the sake of having in all the verbs the endings of the several persons in each tense uniform. Besides, the insertion of a vowel is rarely necessary to lend euphony to the sound of two consonants in two distinct syllables.

The perfect of  $\acute{\eta}\tau$ , it is, the assertive form of the verb "to be."

1.  $\mu\alpha$  or  $\mu\alpha\delta$   $\mu\acute{e}$ , it was I.
2.  $\mu\alpha$  "  $\tau\acute{u}$ , it was you.
3.  $\mu\alpha$  "  $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ , it was he.

Plural.

1.  $\mu\alpha$  or  $\mu\alpha\delta$   $\acute{r}\eta\eta$ , it was we.
2.  $\mu\alpha$  "  $\acute{r}\eta\delta$ , it was you.
3.  $\mu\alpha$  "  $\acute{r}\eta\delta\tau$ , it was they.

$\mu\alpha$  becomes  $\mu'$  when a vowel follows, as,  $\mu'\acute{\alpha}\mu\tau\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$   $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$   $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$   $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , the tree was high. The  $\mu'$  or  $\mu$ , becomes united with  $\acute{\alpha}$ , a particle which is placed for emphasis before  $\mu\alpha$  or  $\mu\alpha\delta$ , and thus forms one word— $\mu\alpha$ , was. The forms  $\mu\alpha$ ;  $\mu\alpha\delta$  [from  $\mu\alpha$  and  $\mu\alpha$ ];  $\mu\alpha\eta$  [from  $\mu\alpha$  and  $\mu\acute{e}$ ];  $\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\delta$  [from  $\mu\alpha$ , that, and  $\mu\alpha$ ]; and  $\mu\alpha\mu\alpha\eta$  [from  $\mu\alpha$ , that,;  $\mu\alpha$ , sign of the perfect tense, and  $\mu\alpha$ ], so frequently met with in the ancient language, are not found in lately-printed Irish works, and indeed ought not at all to be henceforth employed.

The initial letter of every adjective,

if one of the four labials  $\mu$ ,  $\acute{r}$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\mu$ , coming after  $\mu\alpha\delta$ , is aspirated; as,  $\mu\alpha\delta$   $\mu\acute{\alpha}\mu\tau\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$   $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$   $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$   $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$  (Shawn), the man John was good; i.e., John was a good man.

The personal pronouns coming after  $\mu\alpha$ , or  $\mu\alpha\delta$ , take the Objective form—which, in this shape, are, properly speaking, only aspirated nominatives; as,  $\mu\alpha\delta$   $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , and not  $\mu\alpha\delta$   $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$ ;  $\mu\alpha\delta$   $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ , and not  $\mu\alpha\delta$   $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ ;  $\mu\alpha$   $\acute{r}\eta\delta\tau$ , or  $\mu\alpha\delta$  and not  $\mu\alpha\delta$   $\acute{r}\eta\delta\tau$ . It appears to us, therefore, that after  $\mu\alpha\delta$ , the aspirated nominative,  $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ ,  $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ ,  $\acute{r}\eta\eta$ ,  $\acute{r}\eta\delta\tau$ , ought to be employed, and not  $\acute{e}$ ,  $\acute{r}$ ,  $\eta\eta$ ,  $\mu\alpha\delta$ , the objective forms, in which  $\acute{r}$  [aspirated] is omitted. The latter spelling, however, is entirely in use in all printed books and manuscripts.

## LESSON XXI

### VOCABULARY.

$\acute{\alpha}\mu\tau\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}$ , height, from  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\tau$ , high.

$\mu\alpha\delta\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}$ , vain, silly;  $\mu\alpha\delta\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , we will be.

$\mu\alpha\delta\mu\alpha$ , sheep;  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}$ , two; as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}$   $\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{\alpha}\tau$

$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , teen—the decimal ending; from

$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , ten;  $\acute{o}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\tau}$ - $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , eighteen;  $\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\tau}$

$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , seventeen.

$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , do; make;  $\mu\alpha\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , custom.

$\mu\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}$ , to-morrow

$\eta\acute{\alpha}\eta\mu\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ , hostile, inimical, from  $\eta\acute{\alpha}\eta$ - $\acute{\alpha}\tau$ , an enemy;  $\mu\alpha\delta$ , marry,  $\mu\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ , married.

$\mu\alpha\delta\mu\alpha$ , before me; compound pronoun from  $\mu\alpha\delta$ , before, and  $\mu\acute{e}$ , me;  $\mu\alpha\delta\mu\alpha$ , before thee [you];  $\mu\alpha\delta\mu\alpha$ , before him;  $\mu\alpha\delta\mu\mu\mu$ , before her;  $\mu\mu\mu\acute{e}$ , dowry given with females;  $\mu\mu\mu$ , sit.

Translate into Irish.—

1. He who was (in your opinion) good to you yesterday, will be bad to you to-morrow; and he who was friendly with you one time, will be hostile to you at another time, for that is the custom and manner of the world. 2. We will be of one story (united on the same subject) every day, when we be at the shore, or on board taking a sail, listening to the angry ocean spouting its foam on high (to the clouds). 3. A ship under sail on the sea is a beautiful thing to be seen. 4. Is not a swan, swimming on a lake, a pleasant sight? 5. A swan, swimming on a lake, is a pleasing sight. 6. A young child in its mother's bosom is pleasing. 7. Was not the vale that lay stretched out before me delightful? 8. The vale that lay stretched out before me was delightful. 9. The proud are usually



nder beauty, i. e., arrayed in beautiful dress. 10 Is not God good (from day) to-day? 11. God is good from day to day. 12. The street will be beautiful and the house large. 18. Every person has two eyes, and two feet, and two hands, and a head. 14. Is it not fit for every person along the strand to have a boat, and a ship, and means by which to catch fish? 15. It is fit for every person (living) near the shore to have a boat. 16. What is the price of fish now? 17. Fish is cheap. 18. Have you a beef? 19. I have a beef, and an ox, and a sheep, and a lamb. 20. What price is for an ox, and a sheep, and a lamb? 21. An ox is dear, but the price of a lamb is cheap. 22. I like your conversation (talk). 23. Talk is cheap. 24. Is not self-love blind (literally, vain love)? 25. Self-love is blind. 26. Is not wine sweet; is not paying for it sour? 27. Wine is sweet; but paying for it is sour. 28. If you like to live old, use hot and cold. 29. It is true for you, but is there not reason for everything? 30. There is reason for everything. 31. Just sit by my side here, and converse (awhile) with me. 32. Do you like to be talking with me? 33. I do like it, indeed. 34. Is your young daughter married? 35. She is not, because she has no dower. 36. What age is she—seventeen, is it? 37. Yes, she is eighteen since March. 38. What is her name? 39. Jane. 40. May she be safe.

ကံသီရိဇေ ကုတံ ကံသီရိဇေ

(By P. A. Dougher.)

Dear Friend, Mr. Logan.—I send you a poem herein which I composed (in English) 24 years ago in Ireland. The cause of my translating it now and sending it to you for publication is this.—It is wide spread—it took well, and is sung to-day all over the two counties as common as when it first came out; and when "Condae Dheas Mhaigheo" went there parties in certain locations felt a little jealous for not taking in their places. Hence the request for the translation of the

"RACES OF FORT FIELD."

21) րաճեցած լա՛ մի Յիօրծար աղ ճլած  
 այն Երկ-րօյրն 'ր օճե,  
 Ե՛ն ընդ աղ ծաճա ճայր մե՛ լոճմայն աղ Ե-  
 ճարան րօճ ա ճծայրե ;  
 Երաճե՛ այր ճրայրդիւշած րօյրե՛ ինյլ ընդ  
 յ-Եայլե լա՛ մե՛ Բր,  
 'Տ լա՛ թլեյրյն ծաօրդե՛ օՅ՛ աՅ Բա՛րայժե  
 Բաճ ղա 21) 21.

'S ձր իմայտի իոժ տյա հ-աօյի, լա՛ր աղ  
 ջեյքը բար,  
 Եօրատար ա քալիդիս՝ զ իւծո՛ր ջլեանդ-  
 տայժ յօր՛,  
 Եօրատար ա քալիդիսձաժ աղի յղիդ յար  
 ա ծեյժ դա յ-բեճ՛;  
 Եյ աղ բեղ բղ Ե-ժ ջան քաղա երօղ  
 ձ Քաղալժե Բաժ դա Ձիձ.

Սի դա ի-ԴրՅԱԴԻՅԵ ԸՐ ԼԱՇԱԿԻ ԱԿԿ, ԸՐ

Ելեալ չիւր Երայէ. Ելլ,  
 Ուստի յայտնէ զձա ար Երեմիայի ծառայէ  
 զայն յայտնէ Զարթոն. զձա յայտնէ;  
 'Տ Բաժն ան տօրար իւր ի յայտն զայն զայն  
 Զ Բաժն ան տօրար իւր ի յայտն զայն զայն  
 Զ Բաժն ան տօրար իւր ի յայտն զայն զայն

Ե՛յ յայդէր Եսլե-սար-ո՛յն 'ջուր արայլից  
Լեւ-ձր-ժայն,  
Լե Ժայլ Յօ րիօ՛րժօ րիւծ ամա՛ծ արալ-  
այծ դա Շրօ-հ-Եայն;  
Օ՛հ յար աղ տայլիւր ճայլ ա յիւրիօ-հ  
տրւէդո՛հա բլլեւծ ար ալր,  
Լան րարտա Լիւր դա քայրիցէ Ե՛յ աՅ Իւր-  
այծէ Իւծ դա Ձիւճ.

'S Clann-Mejll na bFéim nar éir 'riam  
 3an na capuillib b'feárr éadé ar,  
 Saoil ríad 3o m-beit an buaid leo mar  
 b' 3Cill-Ruac 'r Ror;  
 Šjudal ríad ruar 3o capuill t're na bó-  
 éaraid coillte 3lar,  
 Oé le rtoirrim inór 'r clannar éaill ríad  
 43 Raé na 2h43.

Շանդու լիւրդիւն Օգոստէ Տիշէ աղի աճ  
 ծի թէ ծ-բաժ թա լա,  
 Օ Շնլ դա Տիաճ ա'ր Ձիւ դա Բիճ ա'ր 'ղօր  
 ծ'ի Օրոյճեաժ ծան;  
 "Ձիւն ծալի ծանդար ծնիղղ աղ եալաճ," ա  
 թաժ, "Շալէթիւղղ թլլե ալի ալ  
 Խո եթո թէ ծ-բաժ թա դ-ոյճե դալի թեյ-  
 շալիւղ Բաճ դա Ձիաճ"

Յի դա յարեալս ճիւղ ընդ 30 ընթացիս  
 ճիւղ յարեալս ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ,  
 Երեւոյնս ընդ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ,  
 ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ;  
 Յի ընդ ընթացիս ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ,  
 ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ,  
 'Տ 30 ընթացիս ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ  
 ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ ճիւղ:

Ձիօ ձյոյն ալ մօ իւնյոյն 'ոյր յետ տնի  
 զձայն զ ծ'էձայնէ,  
 Կա իյոյն Բ., Ձ. 'չար Ծ. շարժոյն իօր իյոյն  
 զ ձայն;  
 Լե ի 'չար Ը, զ 'չար Լ, 'չար ի Լե զ ձայն,  
 Եւրբայն իյոյն ձայն ձայն ձայն ձայն ձայն  
 ձայն տնի "Կարձոյն Կար ձայն ձայն."







The *Tuam News* and the *Clonmel Nationalist* should be supported by Irishmen, both having Gaelic departments.



ԲԱՅ ՇԱՅՈՂ, ԿՈՒ ՇԵՒՆ Է.  
(Անիման ԾՈՒՍՇԱԼԼԱՅԸ)

Dear Mr. Logan, here is a little song for the boys, showing one of the qualities indispensable to them for obtaining success in life. Lest they should not understand it in Gaelic, it is given in English also.

Respectfully, Ա. Ա. Շ.

1

Ա՛՛՛՛՛ ինչիդ և ինչ, ԾՈՒՍՇԱԼ ԵՒՈՒ,  
ՇՈՒՅԲԱԾ ՅՈՒ ՔԻԱՐ ԾԵՂՑ-ԵՕՇԵՒՆ Է;  
Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԲԱՅՈՂ ԲԵՅՈՂ, Ա՛՛՛՛՛ ԴՈՒՆ ԵՒՆ ԵՒՆ,  
ՇՈՒՆ և ինչ, ԲԱՅ ՇԱՅՈՂ, ԿՈՒ ՇԵՒՆ Է.

2

ԲՅԱԾ ԲԱՅԾԻՆ ԵՒՄ ԻՐ ՄԻԱՆ ԼԵԱՏ ԲԱՅԱՆ,  
ԻՐ ԵՐԱԾ Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԲԼԱՅԻՑ—ԾՈՒՅՐԻՆ Է;  
ԾՈՒՅԲԱՅԵԱՐ ԾՈՒՍՇԱԼ և ԵՒՄՈՒՄ ԵՒՐ  
ՈՒ ՅՈՒ ԾՈՒՍՇԱՆ, ԿՈՒ ԵՐԱԾԱՆ Է.

3

ԻՐ ԴԵԱՆ-ԾԱՅԼԵ Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԴՈՒՆ ԾՈՒՅԻՑ ԵՒ,  
Բ՛ԲԵՅՈՂԻ ԲԵՅՈՂ ԵՒՍՇԱԼ ԴԵԱՆ ԵՒՍՇԱՆ Է;  
ԲԱՅՈՂ Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԲԱՅԱԾ, ԾՈՒՍՇԱՆԵՐ ԲԵԱԾ,  
՛՛՛՛՛ Բ՛ԲԵՅՈՂԻ ԾՈՒ ՅՈՒ ԲԵԱԾԻՑ Է.

4

ԻՐ ՈՒ Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԴՈՒՆ ԲԵԱԾ ԼԵ ԲԵԱԾ ԲԱՅ,  
Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԲԵԱԾ ԾՈՒ և ինչ, ԿԱ ՅՈՒՄ Է;  
Բ՛ԲԵՅՈՂԻ ՅՈՒ ԾՈՒՅՐ ԼԵԱՏ ԾԱ ԵՒՄՈՒՄ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ,  
ՈՒ, ՅՈՒ ԲՈՅՈՂՈՒՄ ԾԱ ԲՈՒՄԱՆ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ.

5

ԻՐ Է ԲԱԼ, և ԾԵՒՐԻՆ, Ա՛՛՛՛՛ ԴՈՒՆ ԾՈՒՄԱՐ,  
ԾԱՈ ԻՐ ԲԵՅՈՂԻ ԼԵԱՏ? ԻՐ ԵՒՄՈՒՄ Է;  
ՇՈՒՄԱՐ Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԲԱԼ, և ինչ ԵՒՄԱՆ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ,  
՛՛՛՛՛ ԴԵԱՆ և Բ՛ԲԵՅՈՂԻ ԼԵԱՏ, ԲԱՅՈՂ ԲԱՅՈՂ Է.

6

Ծ-ԲԱՅ ԲԱԼԱԾ ԾՈՒ ԴՈՒՆ? ԲԵՅՈՂ Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԲԱԼ,  
ՏՈՒՍՇԱԾ ՅԱՅՈՂԵ ԻՐ ԲՈՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՄՈՒՄ Է;  
ԲՈՒՐ, ԿԻ ԲԱՅ Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԲԵԱԾԱՆԵՐ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ,  
ՈՒ ԼԵ ԲԵՅՈՂԻ ԾՈՒ ԵՒՄԱՆ և ԵՒՄՈՒՄ Է.

7

ԻՐ ԾՈՒՄՈՒՄ և ինչ, ԿԻ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԲԱՅՈՂ?  
ԿԻ՛՛՛՛՛ ԲԱՅ և ինչ; Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԵՒՄՈՒՄ Է;  
Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԲԵԱԾ և ինչ և ԲԱՅՈՂ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ  
ԲՈՒՍՇԱԾ ԾՈՒ ԵՒՄԱՆ, Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԲԱՅՈՂ և ինչ.

8

ԾԱ ԲՈՒՐ և ինչ, ԻՐ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԾՈՒ ԴՈՒՆ,  
՛՛՛՛՛ ԴՈՒՍՇԱԾ ԿԻ՛՛՛՛՛ ԲԱՅ ԼԵ ԼԵԱՅՈՂԱԾ Է;  
՛՛՛՛՛ ԾՈՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՄԱՆ և ԲԱԼԱԾ ԲԱՅՈՂ,  
Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԿԻ՛՛՛՛՛ ԲԱՅ ԼԵ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ Է.

9

ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԲՈՒՐ, ԻՐ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՄԱՆ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ,  
ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԲԱՅ, ԻՐ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԾՈՒՍՇԱԾ և ինչ;

Ա՛՛՛՛՛ ԲԱՅԱԾ ԾՈՒ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ, ԻՐ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ  
և ԵՒՍՇԱԾ և ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԾՈՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ.

10

ԾԱ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ  
և ինչ,

Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԲՈՒՍՇԱԾ ԻՐ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԾՈՒՍՇԱԾ Է;  
ԲԱՅ Ա՜՜՜՜՜ ԲԱԼ, ՅՈՒ և ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԾՈՒՍՇԱԾ,  
ԾՈՒ ԲՈՒՍՇԱԾ և ինչ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԻՐ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ.

11

ԾՈՒՍՇԱԾ և ինչ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ,  
Ա՛՛՛՛՛ ԾՈՒ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ Է;  
ԵՒՍՇԱԾ, և ինչ, ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ  
ԲԱՅ ՇԱՅՈՂ և ինչ, ԿՈՒ ՇԵՒՆ Է.

ԾՈՒՍՇԱԾ.

ՈՒ ԾՈՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ  
ԿԻ՛՛՛՛՛ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ և ինչ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ Է;  
ԵՒՍՇԱԾ և ինչ և ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ  
և ինչ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ և ինչ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ ԵՒՍՇԱԾ.

(Translation.)

FIND A WAY OR MAKE IT.

(A Song for Boys.)

- 1 In your brain my boy, ambition sleeps,  
Fair hope may quickly wake it;  
The goal you see, but there's no way,  
Then find a way, or make it.
- 2 The nut's rich meat you wish to get,  
The shell is hard—you break it.  
The leaf preserves its fragrance fresh  
Until you bruise or shake it.
- 3 The road you've chosen is untrod,  
Perhaps 'twas wise to take it;  
But look ahead, all danger guard,  
Perhaps you'll then escape it.
- 4 The hill's too high to travel up,  
Well then my son, don't climb it;  
Perhaps you may it circle round,  
Or patiently dig through it.
- 5 It's a fence, you say, but there's no door,  
What can you do? you wonder:  
Climb the fence, or scale the wall,  
If you can't do that, creep under.
- 6 Your road is muddy? wait a while,  
Let winds and sunshine dry it;  
Still, don't wait for rain to come,  
Nor to see your friend to try it.
- 7 The river is deep, you cannot swim!  
There is no boat, you know it;  
Well if there is no other way,  
Just build your boat, and row it.
- 8 I know my son, your road is rough,  
And oft no way to mend it;  
You often drink from muddy stream,  
And there's no way to clear it.
- 9 Go down, and you'll get many a kick,  
Go up, and they will push you;  
But win your way, and praise will come  
From those who tried to crush you.
- 10 False praise is but a transient flash,  
For fame it's oft mistaken;  
But wait until your way's discussed,

(Continued on page 200.)



"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 IRONCH.

"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."—SPALDING'S 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.  
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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.

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand for 5 cents in the following places.—

J F Conroy, 167 Main St. Hartford, Conn.  
D P Dunne, Main St. Willamantic, do.  
G F Connors, 404 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.  
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H Connelly, Cohoes, N Y.  
Wm McNab. do.  
Frank Simmons, Springfield, Ill.  
Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do.  
Mr Gorman, Joliet, do.

We have received No. 41 of the Dublin Gaelic Journal, which is, as usual full of interesting Gaelic matter. In a Gaelic letter Mr Fenton Lynch of Killmakerrin, Co. Kerry, states that in his neighborhood, in eight schools, there are over 250 Irish pupils. Rev. Professor O'Growney has now full charge of the Journal, and those subscribing for it in future will not be disappointed. Let them send 60 cents a year to Rev. Eugene O'Growney, Prof.

essor of Celtic, Maynooth, Co. Kildare, Ireland.

The Dublin Freeman is publishing Gaelic Songs and Stories of Connacht collated by Dr. Hyde.

Patrick O'Brien, 46 Cuff St., THE Dublin Gaelic Printer, is about re-issuing Father Furlong's Irish Prayer book. Mr. O'Brien is now well equipped having bought type, press, etc.

### THE HIBERNIANS AND THE GAEL.

We never entertained a doubt that the Gaelic movement would be a success notwithstanding the many incredulous head-shakes which have accompanied the labors of those engaged in it. We believed that though the race should suffer persecution and alienation in the land which it had so long inhabited, it would never permit the destruction of its racial characteristics, and that such belief was not visionary the actions of the Hibernian Conventions held lately through the states bear ample testimony.

At the biennial convention of the Order in Missouri, held at Moberly last month, the following was one of the resolutions unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we commend to the members of the Order in this State, THE GAEL, a monthly paper published in Brooklyn, N. Y., and devoted to the revival of the Irish language, the only paper in the United States devoted exclusively to this splendid object."

And Mr. James Hagerty of Burlington, offered the following resolutions at the convention of the Hibernians of the State of Iowa, assembled at Des Moines:

Whereas, History demonstrates that the life of a nation is in its language—Latin, being one-sixteenth of all Italy, Greece but two-thirds the size of Ireland, yet each of these three was the mistress or the teacher of the world while it preserved its own tongue, Greece, after 2,000 years of bondage awaking to freedom at the songs of Byron in her ancient tongue; and

Whereas, In a representative assemblage of any other nationality than ours the national language is used whereas we use a stranger's tongue; and

Whereas, This state of affairs reveals our ignorance to all the world and leaves us without any effective bond of union, as a race;

Whereas, The language of the conqueror in the mouth of the conquered is the language of slaves; and

Whereas, The most reliable statistics prove that the English element in the United States is outnumbered by the Irish in the ratio 5 to 1; and

Whereas, The Saxon Chronicle says of the defeat at Hastings, in 1066, "The whole duguth of them were there destroyed," even Britain herself



must have a Celtic rather than a Saxon population; and

Whereas, The accident of the American Republic having adopted the language of the enemy, instead of choosing the language of either of the nations that assisted her in the Revolution, has caused this nation to be regarded as Anglo Saxon; therefore

Resolved, That we recognize the supreme importance of the preservation and cultivation of our own ancient, refined and most poetic and musical tongue, whose intrinsic excellence caused the scholars of other lands to devote their lives to the study of Irish and the translation of its wonderful historic, poetic, and literary treasures:

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every Hibernian to encourage the efforts of those newspapers that publish Gaelic matter and prove to the world that there is an Irish language, and that it lives and thrives in spite of the power of our enemies and the criminal neglect of our own people;

Resolved, That as Gaelic is taught in the universities of London, Edinburgh, and other cities of Europe, it is reasonable that a chair should be established for the purpose of teaching it in The Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C.

The Iowa Hibernians have paid in their pro rata of the cost of establishing a Celtic chair in the Catholic University. One thing yet remains to be done: It would not cost over a cent a member to have THE GAEL sent to every Division of the Order. This should be done, and the Gael preserved along with the other records.

Mr. James O'Shaughnessy, St Joseph, was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at Moberly.—A good Gael.

As the Hibernians have taken the Gaelic movement under their wings we would suggest to them to have, at least, one copy of the GAEL sent to every Division of the Order in America to be preserved with their other records. That would not amount to a cent a year to each member, and yet it would enable the GAEL to appear as a weekly in the near future. We hope Gaels who are members of the Order through the states will bring this suggestion before their respective divisions

(Concluded from page 198)

Then truth will show unshaken.

- 11 Thy gift hide not through foolish fear,  
But bravely go and use it;  
Do work, rust not, thy goal to win,  
Find a way, my boy, or make it.

Chorus.—

Oh the plucky boy deserves applause,  
The slothful won't obtain it;  
The working boy will have good luck,  
If he labors right to gain it.

The *Catholic Sentinel*, Kansas City, Mo., a new venture in Catholic journalism, promises a useful, prosperous career.—THE GAEL wishes it to it.

## THE "VIPER."

We received the following choice morsel, which bears the Chicago post mark of the 5th, on the 6th of the month. It is written in pencil on single sheets of thin, white paper such as are used in newspaper offices by copy writers. It seems to us that we have seen the hand-writing before; it is jerky, as if done by an aged, nervous person; not easily read; the small d's have, invariably, the shape of the Gaelic *o*. That it was written by a person in the habit of writing for newspapers, there is not the shadow of a doubt; for the peculiar formation of the period point, and the large space left on the left-hand margin of the paper for corrections, betray the professional hand. Because of the asinine slurs aimed at "Mick" he possibly thought that it would not appear in print and that he could still continue to strut about in the garb of Irish Nationalism. He was much mistaken. "Mick" is too well used to British abuse to be prevented from exposing the inwardness of frauds by such consideration. Here is the production.—

July 2

Mick

Having read your verbose contribution in to-day's "Citizen" let me give you a word of advice. It is this—don't let envy and jealousy eat you up. Don't give the people the impression that you belong to that class of cranks whose overflow of bile has ruined their digestion and who are pacing the world for no other apparent purpose than to snarl at men they cannot hope to emulate. Every one who read your lucubration between the lines feels that your malicious letter was aimed at T' O'Neill Russell—a gentleman who has done more for the cause of Ireland and its patriotism and language than a whole ship-load of craw thumpers like you and your dirty little sheet. Go and count your beads you old fool, or wring up *pater* and *aves* or help the mitered viper of the See of Dublin to betray Ireland and the Irish cause. *Faugh a Ballagh!* Get to that limbo where unappreciated cranks are spitting in each other's faces while St Peter and the Archangel are singing masses in vain for their degraded souls

The world is too busy to pay any attention to your grievances Mick, and the Irish people have something to do besides losing their time studying a dead language only spoken by a few miserable spalpeens on the coast of Connaught.

I lost a good deal of my time with you Mick and learned the Gaelic taught in your paper to my cost.

Thaddeus McNulty

[This is not the first time that forgery has been sorted to by these moral defenders.—Ed. G.]



ԼԵ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԿԱՅԻՍ ԾՆԱՆԱԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ

(Continued from page 181)

Եվ Deehan Dooling's Voster և  
Algebra Bhonnycastle և  
Ա՛ր ԿԱՅԻՍ ԾՆԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՏԱՐԻՍՈՒՄՆԵ  
Այն ԴՈՐՆ ԴԱ ԴԱԵ.

ՕՂՈՐԱՅՈՑ ԼԵՃԱՆ Ե ԿԱՄԱ,  
ԾՈ ՐՅՈՐԾԱԾ ԴՐՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԴԱ ԲԱՐՆԵ,  
ԾՆԱԾ ԿՈՒՄԱՐ ԾՈՐ ԿԱ ԴԱԵԱԾՈՒ ԿԱՅ-  
ԱՅՈՑ

Այն ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԴՐՆ Ե ԲՅԵՅԵ.  
Եվ Euclid և ՅԱՆ ԵԱՐՄԱԾ,  
Օ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԱՅԻ Ե (ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԱՅԻ)  
ԾՈ ԿՈՒՄԱՐ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ Ե ԶԱՐԵԱ, ՅԻԵ

Այն ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԴՐՆ Ե ԲՅԵՅԵ.  
Երևանի ԵՐԱՅՈՑ և  
ԾՈ ԿՈՒՄԱՐ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ Ե ԶԱՐԵԱ  
ԾՈՒ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ Ե ԶԱՐԵԱ  
ԾՈՒ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ Ե ԶԱՐԵԱ

Եվ Cummerford և ՅՈՐ ՕՒՀԱԼԼԱՆ  
Այն Keating և ՅԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
Այն Pralce և ՅԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

Այն Ե ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
Եվ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
Այն ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

Այն Ե ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
Եվ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
Այն ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
Այն ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

a synonymous with ԼԵՃ.

b from ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԱՅԻ, perhaps, he got the Euclid.

c introduction (i.e., to mensuration)

d branch of education.

e ԿԱՅԻՍ-ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ, daughter of Garadh, king of Greece. See Trans. Ossianic Society, Vol. IV.

f this line refers to ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ-ԱՅԻ.

g battle of Garristown, Dublin, A. D. 283. See Trans. Ossianic Soc. Vol 1.

\* Some persons would use Ե ԵՐԱՅՈՑ.

Եվ ԲՈՒ ՕՒՀԱԼԼԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

ՕՒՀԱԼԼԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ՕՒՀԱԼԼԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ  
ԾՈ ԵՐԱՅՈՑ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ

a lit. who clearly put Irish in good shape.

b Berehaven. c, in Berehaven.

d See O'Daly's Irish Miscellany.

e in Waterford.

f ԲՈՒ, a boor—a Gaelicized word.

g the splendid elegy of ԱՅԻ.

h Ե ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ ԵՐԱՅՈՑԱՆ—a pagan lady whom St. Brigid converted.



bf Epiricle opēa pēatān aḡḡ,  
 215ur pōjll aḡḡ mār ē  
 Do r3nrjōb j 3-cōjnr 3āc pārablē  
 Dōrēb ōl tōjē ē.

Ṭajrbeaḡṭa ajr ṭajrpaḡḡjḡḡeācā  
 Nāojm̄ Eojn̄ tō 3pācūj3 aḡ ēapṭaḡācṭ  
 Nār' ēu3 3ējll n̄ajm̄ fōr tō Rācāḡḡeācṭ  
 'Nā Rājṭṭe bējl.

bf-ljaj3 aḡ ēujrē 'r aḡ aḡam̄a  
 21ḡ Scḡḡḡṭājnr ṭjācā, beaḡḡuj3ṭe,  
 21ḡ Ṭōbār Deācṭa ea3ḡajṭe

jḡ a ḡ-ṭeapḡācō ē  
 bf ṭlj3e ēeapṭ 21ḡajr bucō beaḡḡuj3ṭe,  
 3ur ēlāojṭeācō Phāraoh m̄alluj3ṭe,  
 3ur ēpāj3 m̄ojm̄ ē\* aḡ fājḡḡe b

21ḡar bāḡṭajb nēj3,  
 bf pēaḡ-pājṭṭe Šollām̄ 3arṭa, 3ljc',  
 21ḡac Ōajb3, aḡ ṭē  
 Čujr Deam̄aḡ aḡ ājnr 3o rōjṭj3 3lajḡḡe  
 j lār aḡ lae.

Leābapṭa ēḡṭe pāpṭajr  
 215ur Dōcṭājnr ālujḡḡ Gallagher c  
 215ur Eōcājnr-S3jāc aḡ ajḡḡḡḡḡ  
 bucō bḡeā3 le lēj3eācō.

bf mōrāḡ ējḡeapḡ leābapṭa (books)  
 'Nār ajṭḡeapṭ ṭjōb aḡ' laḡapṭa (words)  
 Leābapṭa ḡa lujḡeapṭa a ḡ-beaḡḡuj3ṭe d  
 bucō bḡeā3ṭa fāoj 'ḡ ḡpējnr

21ḡ pējnr mōjnr b ālujḡḡ 3arṭa, 3ljc,  
 Do ēujḡeācō a f3ol 3o blarṭa, ēeapṭ e  
 Ču3 nuaṭ-ēḡojc fḡaj3e a'r ajṭḡḡ  
 3o 3eal bāḡṭa fējnr.  
 Scujḡḡḡ ar m̄o laḡapṭa

3jō 3ur ēpācār mē,  
 21'r ḡāc 3-cujḡḡeācō aḡḡ-ḡjō ajr fājḡḡe  
 3o bḡāc lem' pē.  
 21ḡolācō le n̄j3 ḡa b-fajṭejor ḡ3eal  
 21ḡo fḡajḡṭe 'n̄jḡ tō ēarācō oḡḡ  
 'San fujḡeapḡ f ūcō ō'ḡ aḡfājō  
 3aḡ bāc, ṭeācṭ fāojr.

a the Apocalypse of St. John.  
 b the Red Sea. c, Bishop Gallagher,  
 author of the Irish Sermons.  
 c a work of Keating's now in the Royal  
 Irish Academy.

\* we would say m̄ojm̄jḡ.  
 d simples. b pējnr mōjnr.  
 e some work on agriculture.  
 f here a boat's crew. They were not  
 drowned but the ship was broken.

As the Saxon and the "Scotch-Irish elements  
 tenaciously persist in trying to slight the Irishman  
 they challenge, Who and What are They? We  
 shall satisfy them out of the mouths of their own  
 historians,—

Q Who are the Anglo-Saxons?

Ans. They are the descendants of Hengist and  
 Horsa, two Saxon pirates who infested the North  
 Sea, in the Fifth Century; were hired by the petty  
 king of Kent to repel the Caledonian Picts; which  
 kingdom, by the aid of their piratical companions,  
 they conquered for themselves, and, ultimately, all  
 England.

Q. What was the social condition of this people?

Ans. Brutish and savage, and so devoid of intel-  
 lect that during their 700 years' sway in England  
 they were unable to formulate a language or liter-  
 ature, \*  
 —Spalding.

Q. Who are the Scotch (properly, Scots)?

Ans. A Tribe of Irish Scots who passed over in  
 the 6th Century,  
 —Cornwall.

We cannot accuse our degenerate Scottish breth-  
 ren of low extraction, but we ask them When did  
 the river rise higher than its source?

Q. Who are the Irish?

Ans. They are the leading branch of the great  
 Celtic Race, which inhabited Scythia, the cradleland  
 of the human race; emigrated thence and, after  
 journeying in Egypt and Spain for some time, land-  
 ed in Ireland 1600 years B. C., and in honor of  
 their mother, Scotia, daughter of king Pharaoh, call-  
 ed the island Scotia, a name which it continued to  
 bear up to the 12th Century, when it was transfer-  
 red to Scotland, Scotland being called since its  
 conquest by them in the 6th Century, Scotia Mi-  
 nor (Little or lesser Scotland).

Q. What was their social condition?

Ans. The Irish were the most learned and civil-  
 ized people in Europe, having continued in the  
 footsteps of their immediate ancestor, Gael, whose  
 eminence as a scholar gained him Pharaoh's friend-  
 ship and daughter in marriage. The Irish were so  
 learned that their bitter enemy, Spalding, was  
 forced to record, "Ireland contained more learn-  
 ing than could have been collected from the rest  
 of Europe."

We call on the Irish-American press to publish  
 the above historical facts as standing matter, and  
 thus show the world who and what their enemies  
 are. We have no personal enemy to any man or  
 party, but the parties to which we refer are not so  
 with us, a fact which their antics through the Uni-  
 ted States for the last two months make plain to  
 the most casual observer.

We call on our Hibernian friends to make an or-  
 ganized effort to keep this evidence of the social  
 superiority of their race before the public.

\* It was the Normans who formulated the En-  
 glish language 200 years' after their conquest of  
 the country.

Professor O'Growney is doing his part well in  
 Maynooth College, having all the classes studying  
 the language.

A Gaelic class has been established in St. John's  
 College, Waterford.

Send 60 cents for the Gael.



# THE CELTIC TONGUE.

Ah, build ye up the Celtic tongue  
 Above O'Curry's grave;  
 Speed the good work, ye patriot souls  
 Who long your land to save,  
 Who long to light the flame again  
 On freedom's altar dead,  
 Who long to call the glories back  
 From hapless Erin fled,  
 Who long to gem her sadden'd brow  
 With queenly wreath again,  
 And raise a warrior people up,  
 A NATION in her train.  
 Speed then the good work; be scorn our lot,  
 Our ancient pride is flown,  
 If midst the nations on the earth  
 We stand in shame alone.  
 Throughout the lovely land of vines,  
 Where dwells the lively Gaul,  
 They speak the tongue of Charlemagne  
 In cot, and bower, and hall.  
 Where Spain extends her sun-loved realms,  
 From prince to muleteer,  
 The language of the mighty Cid  
 Still strikes the listening ear.  
 Their olden tongue still speak the tribes  
 The Danube's banks along;  
 The German loves the rushing speech  
 That swells in Schiller's song;  
 By Tiber's stream are uttered yet,  
 As in the golden days,  
 The music-tones of Dante's lyre,  
 Of Petrarch's loving lays.  
 And we who own that tongue of tongues  
 That saints and sages spoke.  
 Have bowed our very minds beneath  
 The Saxon's galling yoke,  
 And clothe the thoughts that make our hearts  
 With Celtic ardour glow  
 In words that chill the lips they touch,  
 Like flakes of winter snow.  
 The Saxon tongue! why, we should hate  
 This speech we love so well!  
 The Saxon tongue of Saxon guile  
 Its craftful accents tell.  
 Oft to our trusting Irish ears  
 It syllabled foul lies—  
 Methinks such tongue the Serpent spoke  
 To Eve in Paradise.

Ah! cease that alien speech—too long  
 Its hollow sounds have rung,  
 And pour ye forth from Celtic lips  
 The rushing Celtic Tongue.

The Celtic tongue! the Celtic tongue!  
 Why should its voice be still.  
 When all its magic tones with old  
 And golden glories thrill—  
 When, like an aged bard, it sings  
 Departed warrior's might—  
 When it was heard in kingly halls  
 Where throng'd the brave and bright—  
 When oft its glowing tales of war  
 Made dauntless hearts beat high—  
 When oft its tales of hapless love  
 Drew tears from beauty's eye.

Grand tongue of heroes! how its tones  
 Upon the gale uprose,  
 When great Cathullin's Red Branch Knights  
 Rushed down upon their foes  
 And how its accents fired the brave  
 To struggle for their rights,

When from thy lips they burst in flames,  
 Con of the Hundred Fights!  
 Or when the breeze its war-cries bore  
 Across that gory plain,  
 Where royal Brian cheered his hosts  
 To battle with the Dane.  
 Oh, who may fire our sluggish hearts  
 Like him to dare and do?  
 When shall we see thy like again,  
 O hero soul'd Boru?

Sweet tongue of bards! how swelled its tones  
 In lofty flights of song.  
 When white-robed minstrels deftly swept  
 The sounding chords along!  
 When Oisín touch'd the trembling strings  
 To hymn the Fenian name,  
 When thrill'd thy lyre, fond Fionbell,  
 With gallant Osgar's fame.  
 Alike 'twould tell of lady-love  
 And chief of princely line—  
 Fair Aileen now the poets sung,  
 And now the Geraldine.  
 'Twas music self—that barded tongue,  
 Till iron days began,  
 Then Swell'd its swan like strains,  
 And died with thee, O'Carolan!

In dulcet tones the wide world o'er  
 Though gifted bards have sung,  
 Yet sweeter sounds thy minstrelsy,  
 Soul-soothing CELTIC TONGUE.

The Celtic tongue! the Celtic tongue!  
 No more in bower and hall  
 Where rank holds sway and Beauty reigns,  
 Its liquid accents fall  
 Far from the courts of Pride and Power,  
 Within the lowly cot  
 It finds a home—that outlaw'd tongue—  
 The poor despise it not.  
 But still upon the mountain heath,  
 Or in the moonlit vale,  
 In that sweet speech the shepherd sings,  
 The lover breathes his tale,  
 And oft times in the rustic church  
 The *Soggyarth* knows its might  
 To lead the wretch from shades of vice  
 To virtue's path of light.  
 Oh, on the sinner's harden'd heart  
 It falls as dew from Heaven,  
 The softened soul dissolves in tears—  
 He weeps, and is forgiven.

Thus lurks amid the simple poor,  
 Forgotten and unknown,  
 That ancient tongue, that royal tongue,  
 So prized in ages flown,  
 Which came to make our isle its home  
 From lands 'neath orient skies,  
 Which saw the wondrous pillar-shrines,  
 In graceful grandeur rise—  
 Which echoed in its days of pride  
 Within Emathia's walls,  
 Through high Kincora's princely courts,  
 Through Tara's regal halls,  
 Which swell in holy song to Heaven  
 Upon the morning air—  
 When from the Sacred Groves went up  
 The Druid's voice of prayer.  
 And oft, in brighter Christian days,  
 It rose in holier strain  
 From Glendalough's calm Eden shades,  
 From Innisfallen's fane,  
 It breathed in vesper orison,







## THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS

Ala—Mobile, John J Sullivan, J Cammings, per F S M'Cosker.

Cal—Brooklyn, Rev. W Gleeson—Santa Cruz, Mrs. Caroline E Bliss.

Conn—Naugatuck, Rev John J Fitzgerald.

Ill—Apple River, E Sweeney—Englewood, J D Hagarty.

Ia—Burlington, James Hagerty. [Mr Hagerty has sent the names and addresses of a large number of patriotic Hibernians and commends us to send them the GAEL, intimating that they may become subscribers; we do so, and we hereby appeal to them, collectively and individually, to assist the cause of that one lonely remnant of the evidence of the historic Gael, the founder of their line.]

La—New Orleans, P W Mulqueeny.

Md—Mountain Lake Park, John O'Donnell.

Mass—Lawrence, D O'Connell, per T Griffin.

Mich—Montagne, M Downey, Bert. Jagu, per M Downey—Muskegon, J Hughes, by M Downey

Minn—Stillwater, Rev. T O'Brien.

Mont—Missoula Bart. Downey, per M Downey

N J—Jersey City, Rev Father Hennessy—Trenton, John Deasy.

N Y—Brooklyn, Rev Thomas J Fitzgerald \$5. to help the cause; Alex Dalmanno, C McGibney, James O'Donnell—City, D Leahy, P Morrissey, per T Erlev, Brooklyn—Fabins, John L Hartnett, per Rev Father Hennessy, Jersey City—Greenfield, P A Dougher.

Tex—Dallas, P Curran.

Wis—Eau Claire, M McLaughlin.

Ireland—Clare—Tingree, Nanno Grogan, per M J Darcy, Bement. Ill.

Limerick—Rathkeale National School, R Hayes, per John P Hartnett, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Wales, Pantasaph, Rev. W Hanly, O. S. F. C.

We were obliged to hold over the Yellow Thresher, the *Tomár Ruat Seanúr*, and the installment of O'Curry's Lectures for want of space.

Many persons when solicited to become subscribers to the Gael say, "Send it to me." without paying further attention to it. Now, it is repugnant to our conception of what the duty of Irishmen in respect to their language is to be continually dunning them in its regard, especially when we are the supposed immediate beneficiary. We would ask those who receive the paper and make no return for it. Whence comes the cost of its production? No one, of course, is obliged to contribute towards the movement to preserve the language, but THE IRISHMAN considers it not an obligation but a duty.

We would advise John Finerty to deny the "Pat Grants" access to his columns; 'tis not pleasant to have to apologize for lying!

How bigotry warps reason: When Salisbury harangued the Orangemen to bloodshed he did not pause to think that the Irish could hire Hessian socialists to do in England what he would do in Ireland. So that, in view of present scientific destructive appliances, his Lordship must be an idiot or take the Irish to be crawling worms.

What a flurry the people have been in in regard to the prospect of home rule; our flurry is great, too, but it is because of the belief that, in the event the language would be cared for.

What a pity that THE GAEL does not permit shady lacksters to pervert history? And what historians? The lying, nameless, blasphemous cowards.

## CUIRIMÍS LE CÉILE.

Cuirimís le céile rui a t-éireadán an bái

Cum luét írte ár rzeultad do éiread-  
zairt ar lár;

Na rtaomáoir d'ár raotár fadó ir  
léir dúngh an lá,

Oir oíde an léirzuir zo deirgh dúngh  
ir zeáir.

Alét cuirimís le céile

Cum na rzeulta ríor-dreá'

Ár ríghrín in éirígh

Do baslužad roirh bái.

Cuirimís le céile ar basluimís zác d'án  
Ar adrágh caoigh caoim-ín' l'ir ar n-zairze  
'ráir n'zrád;

Ir cian d'óid faoi neultaid 'rír fada é  
a d-fán.

Alét cuirimís le céile ar ceol-cuir t'á f'ór  
d'óid le f'ázal.

O! cuirimís le céile

Cum zác adrágh ar d'án

Ár ríghrín in éirígh

Do baslužad roirh bái.



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## PROBLEMS.

Messrs. M'Cosker, Mobile, Ala., Hanrahan, Portland, Me., Moynihan, Cohoes, N. Y., send correct answer to last problem. thus,—x suppose, then 2x equal 3x divided 2, plus 5; clear of fractions—4x equal 3x plus 10, equate, x equal 10.

Mr Wm O'Gorman, Youngstown, N. Y., has also sent the answer; and Mr Moynihan has sent the answer, by the regular algebraic operation, to Mr Hanrahan's 'mean and extreme proportion'. thus, x the greater, 12 minus x the less; then as 12 : x :: x : 12 minus x etc.

Mr Hanrahan again,—Multiply 2s 6l by 2s 6d, one pound sterling being the integer.

Our own—Divide 28 into two such parts that one shall be four times as much less than 17 as the other is greater than it.

Michael Davitt is about swearing allegiance to the queen of England!

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