

ԱՆ ՏԵԱՆ-ՔԵԱՐ ԸՅՐ.

By P. A. DOUGHER.

Ե՛կ աղ զաշտեալս յ տաճոցս
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 յայտնի զի աղ զաշտեալս
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ;
 Քեղ-Քաշտի զի աղ զաշտեալս
 Տեաղ զի աղ զաշտեալս
 'Յար լեյճիմ զի աղ զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ.

Ե՛կ աղ զաշտեալս զաշտեալս
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 լեյճի աղ զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ;
 Արդ զի լե զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Օրհնա Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 Արդ զի զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ.

Աղոյ՛ր զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 Յար զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 Տեաղ զաշտեալս զաշտեալս
 'Տա Տեաղ-Քեար զաշտեալս;
 Քիչո՛ւմ զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ.

Շար զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 'Յար զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ;
 Ե՛կ զի զաշտեալս զաշտեալս
 'Քիչո՛ւմ զաշտեալս զաշտեալս
 'Յար զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ.

Ե՛կ զի զաշտեալս զաշտեալս
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 Ե՛կ զի զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ.
 Ե՛կ զի զաշտեալս զաշտեալս
 'Յար զաշտեալս զաշտեալս
 'Յար զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ.

Ե՛կ աղ զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 'Յար աղ զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,

Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 Յար զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 'Յար զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Օրհնա զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ.

Ե՛կ աղ զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 'Յար զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 Յար զաշտեալս զաշտեալս
 'Յար զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 լեյճի զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ.

Աղոյ՛ր զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 Արդ զի զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ,
 Ե՛կ զաշտեալս զաշտեալս
 Օրհնա զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Ե՛կ զաշտեալս զաշտեալս,
 Արդ աղ Տեաղ-Քեար ԸՅՐ.

Mr. Dougher says,—I have tried to embody the essential points of the new Home Rule Bill summary in as few verses as possible, as proposed by the premier, Mr Gladstone, in the British House of Commons, in the presence of the largest assemblage ever witnessed there, on Feb. 13, 1893.

Some of our Gaelic friends think we should "use more sugar" with monied Irishmen to enlist their services in the Gaelic cause. No; money corrupts them. We have a proof of this at our very door.—Wm R Grace would never warm his seat in the mayoral chair of New York City were it not by the exertions of Tammany Hall. But, like the snake in the fable, the political prestige which Tammany's actions enabled him to wield he uses in his effort to destroy it. It was this prestige that led to the nomination, and his subsequent election, of Mr. Cleveland (the Republicans taking care that Harrison could not force himself on them), thus placing Tammany's mortal enemy, the know-nothing mugwump, in the saddle. A poor man would not act such an ingrate. Woe to the patriotic cause which depends on monied men; or any cause.

We have not seen a single Irish-American news paper that has not lauded Mr. Blaine in their mortuary notices of him.—Friends, is it not in order for you to explain to your readers why you sought to defame and degrade your great, brilliant, countryman during his life? Will not your intelligent readers look on you as a pack of lying, unscrupulous, selfseeking defamers who would sacrifice the interests of their native land on the altar of personal gain and, therefore, undeserving the support of patriotic, selfrespecting men.

Let all make an effort to circulate the Gael.

LESSONS IN GAELIC.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish.	Roman.	Sound.	Irish.	Roman.	Sound.
a	a	aw	m	m	emm
b	b	bay	n	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			

XXI. LESSON.—Continued

Translation Irish of last exercise.

1. baíl ó Dáa ari ó' obaí. 2. Cíah-
hor b-fuyl do éur? 3. Tá mo éur rár-
híat. 4. B-fuyl an fíelm raor a3ad?
5. Tá an fíelm raor a3am; b' rí (ref-
erring to fíelm, which is feminine),
raor a3 m' a3aí; a3ur b' rí raor a3
m' a3aí mór, 7 hár raib rí raor 3o
teo. 6. B-fuyl an éne raibí? 7. Tá rí
raibí; óir tá rí fíuáta le uir3e an
loic, hoé a3a a3 an teoraí, ho ari
bruaé an léah. 8. B-fuyl a3ad 3ahne
ó' h' ríat3 le cur ari an talah ríar3aé?
9. Ní b-fuyl, óir a tá a3am clair 3ahne
an m' fíelm, 7 ir mór an fíelm éam
f ari an áóbar ríh. 10. Aí fuaí (per-
fect tense of the verb fá3, get) an ceac-
ta buaib ari cloaib a3ur capraí3íh na
rceípe, a tá ari teoraí ó' fíelmé?
11. Fuaí 7 fór an clíat-fuirta: Ní
b-fuyl capraí ho cloé hár éur m' an
aoí éarí aháí; a3ur do éuríar tih-
éoll an iomláíh clíat áro 7 fál doíh-
íh. 12. Cao é an t-aolac éuríaríh tó
ari an talah aní ariíh an éaríat3?
13. Cuiríh luatíre aháí. 14. Nac b-
fuyl luatíre-aháí tihíh 7 3ah ru3 do' h'
talah? 15. Ní b-fuyl; tá b'í3 arií3e
aní a téahahíh an éré, ho an íir, raib-
bí. 16. Nac b-fuyl crahíh mór a3íre
aní ó' fíelm? 17. Ní b-fuyl, ho fór
r3eac: do 3eáir m' 3ac uile r3eac ó
b'íh. 18. Feuc an ma3 ríh nac 3íar
é? 19. Nac raib r' a 3-comíhí3e 3íar?
20. Ir maíe a beíe aní ro. 21. B-fuyl
a3ad ó' arbar uile a 3-cíuac 7 ahíh an
mahíac? 22. Ní b-fuyl, b' an ríat3e ro

an-fíuac. 23. Deir raóíte 3o m-b'í-
eahíh ariíhíh teíe le neultah íarballac:
a3t 3o rííhíhíeac buó tuar íatíahíhíe
7 ariíhíh fíuáíe an neultah loíhíac b'
a3ahíh 3o beí3íohíac. 24. Cíah an t-ahí
beíe r' a3í a3í éu3ahíh ariíh? 25. Ní
íoríur a íáó.

LESSON XXII

Adjectives have their first letter, if
aspirable, affected by aspiration, in the
same manner as the nouns with which
they agree, and arising from the same
causes; Ex. Aí Róir 3eal, óub, my
fair black (haired) Rose; a íeíhí óíe m'ó
éleíe, fond ohild of my bosom; Aí é-
íah buah, éóir, a3íhíeah, oííe tó, my
constant, true firm, fond friend thou
[art]; a íeíhí óub, óíííe, O dear head
of dark (hair)

The initial in each adjective in these
sentences is aspirated on account of the
possessive pronoun m'ó, which, as has
been shown, aspirates the initial aspir-
able of nouns.

The same letters, ó, t, r, which in
nouns are exempted from aspiration,
when they come immediately after the
dentals, ó, l, h, r, t, are exempted also
in adjectives.

Every adjective in Irish becomes an
adverb by placing the particle 3o before
it. To this rule there is no exception.

Adjective.

beac, trim, neat, perfect, complete.
bíhí, melodious.
caoé, blind.
cíom, crooked, bent.
oíah, vehement.
íuaó, new.

Adverb.

3o beac, perfectly, completely.
3o bíhí, melodiously.
3o cíom, in a bent manner.
3o oíah, vehemently.
3o íuaó, newly.

OBS.—Adjectives beginning with a
take, on becoming adverbs, h before
them, not only after 3o, but also after
ir, it is; ba, or buó, it was; íf, not; as
ba h' áro do íaháíh r'í, it was loudly

he spoke.

b' áiré é aη fuaḡraḡ o'η t-raor-raḡ
to ḡáir.

Grand was the warning when liberty
spoke.

Irish Melodies, by John Archbishop of Tuam.

The adverb whose initial is a vowel on coming after *ir*, it is; *ba*, it was; *h*, not; is distinguished from the adjective whence it is derived by the aspirate, *h*, which it assumes; as, *ir olc aη fear é*, he is a bad man; *h olc aη fear é*, he is not a bad man; *ir h-olc to éaηt ré*, it is badly he spoke; *h olc to éaηt ré*, it is not badly he spoke; *ba h-olc to éaηt ré*, it was badly he spoke—in which sentences to, *olc*, as adverb, *h* is prefixed, as well for euphony as to distinguish it from the adjective from which it is derived.

The Article.

In Irish there is but one article, *aη*, the. In the singular number it is *aη*, the; all cases and genders, except the possessive case feminine, in which it becomes *na*, of the. In the plural it is *na*, the, in cases and genders; as,

Singular.

	Mas	Fem.
Nominative and Obj.	<i>aη</i> , the;	...
Possessive	<i>na</i> , of the	<i>na</i> .
Prepositional	(<i>to</i>)'η, to the	...

Plural.

	mas. & fem.
nom. and obj.	<i>na</i> , the.
poss.	<i>na</i> , ...
obj.	<i>na</i> , ...

An *h* is prefixed to the initial vowel of the noun or word immediately following the form *na* of the Article *aη*, the possessive feminine feminine, and the cases of the plural. Ex,—

ḡair bair na h-aílle or cioraη aη éaηh.

Where the cliff hangs high and steep,

Literally,

On the cliff's top, above the beach.

SONG—“By that lake whose gloomy shore,”

Na h-oiḡe, the virgin's, poss. of *oiḡ*, a virgin; derived from *óḡ*, young; *na h-*

éaηh, the fathers; plural of *éaη*; *na h-óḡaηaḡ*, the young men; plural of *óḡaηaḡ*, young man; derived from *óḡaη*, a youngster, and that from *óḡ*, young.

The possessive plueal, however, which takes *h* and not *h*, excepted; as *toḡeηh na h-óḡaηaḡ*, the contention of the youths.

Masculine nouns take after the article in the nominative and objective singular *t*, before the initial vowel; as, *aη t-éaηh*, the father; *aη t-óḡláḡ*, the young servant man; *aη t-áir-taḡ*, the sovereign king; *aη t-uāh*, the lamb.

Triphthongs.

All the triphthongs—*aoj*, *eoj*, *jaḡ*, *juj*, *uaḡ*, are pronounced long, and differ very little in their sounds from those of the long diphthongs, *ao*, *eo*, *ja*, *ju*, *ua*, from which they are formed. The sound of each triphthong differs from that of the diphthong from which it is derived in two points; first, in a slight prolongation of the diphthongal sound; secondly, in imparting to the consonant immediately following, on account of its proximity to the slender vowel *j*, a liquid or slender sound, which otherwise it would not receive.

ju, though ranked amongst the diphthongs naturally short, is found long in most words into the spelling of which it enters.

ḡoj is sounded like ‘uee’ in queen, as *raoj* [fuee] under; *caoj*, ‘kuee’, crying; a way. *jaḡ*, is sounded like the diphthong *ja* [ee] except that the final *j* influences the succeeding consonant, so as to have a slender or liquid sound.

juj, ‘eeyu’, as *cjuj* [pr. keeyuin, in one syllable], calm.

As the Triphthongs are naturally long, placing the accent over them is unnecessary.

VOCABULARY.

baojr, wontonness, foolish mirth, from

baot, soft effeminate, buyish.

baḡrreáto, a cap or hat, any covering for the head; derived from *bairr*, top, and *éato*, for *éatáḡ*, clothing; top or headdress, bawreyudh.

beaηηαῖτ, blessing, from beaηηηυῖ, bless thou, bhanny
 buyṭeaḥar, thanks, thankfulness, from buyṭe, or buyṭeaḥ, thankful, buychas
 Ḥaoy, and Ḥaoyη, weeping, wailing; Ḥaoy is in the ancient language properly written cy,—O'Brien, kuee.

Cya, also written Ḥaoy, a way, a road, manner; as cya aη Ḥaoy, what way? How? kay.

Ḥaoyη, gentle, kueen.

Cyayηor, how? in what way; an adverb, compounded of cya, what; aη, the; ηor, way, manner, kunnus.

Ḥyaoy, consumption, phthisic, kune.

Ḥaoy, a dunce, a low fellow a wicked man, opposed to yaoy, sage, a gentleman; Ḥaoy, adj., wicked; cyηe Ḥaoy, a wicked person, dhe.

Duayr, a reward, dhooish.

Dūyl, desire, wish, dhooil.

Ṗōyl, a while; zo Ṗōyl, for a while, yet

Ṗuayr, found, past tense of Ṗāṭ, get.

Zo, that; a conj; zo, for, to, towards, a prep. Every adjective before which it is placed becomes an adverb.

Zayreaḥ, well then, musha.

Zayre, grace, beauty, mawshe.

Nao, nine; aη ηao, nine in the abstract, nhuye.

Noct, to night, nhucht.

Oηōraḥ, honorable, from oηōr, honor.

Poll, a hole, a pit; poll-Ṗrōηa, a nostril, poll-mōηe, or mōηa, a bog-hole.

Suayre, pleasant, facetious, soo-irk.

Tamall, a while, thomull.

Uayη, opprtune time, respite, leisure; turn, change, ooin.

Exercise

Translate—

1. In what manner (how) are you, O dear friend of my heart? it is seldom you be here, and for that reason (therefore) I like well that you have come. 2. I am well, indeed, I am obliged to you (literally, may good be to you). I give thanks to God, I was never so well (in such health). 3. How is your son, James, who is married? 4. He is well in health, but, indeed, the folly of youth is still in his mind. 5. I do not like that, for youthful folly is the cause of grief and pining, and it makes a very wretch of any individual at all that is under its control. 6. Has he obtained any place at all in your estate? 7. He has not; I did not give him a place, because he did not perform the thing which was pleasing with (to) me. 8. Oh, it was right for you to give him a gift, because he had ever been upright and agreea-

ble. 9. Well, I have a wish to give him a gift yet. 10. How is Thomas—is he a good boy? 11. He is very well; he is better nine times than his brother. 12. I like that; is he long (*le fudha*) so? 13. He is with (during) a good while. 14. How are your grandfather and your grandmother? 15. My grandfather is dead, but my grandmother is yet in health. 16. When (what is the hour) did your grandfather die (get death). 17. He died a month since yesterday. 18. May the blessing of God be with his soul; he was a gentle, good, honourable man. 19. When will you be here again? 20. I will not have leisure again. I well know, till a year from this day. 21. You will be at the home (village) to night. 22. Give me your cap. 23. Do not be in such a hurry, you have enough of time; for it is early in the day yet. 24. The sun is now going down, and you know that an evening in harvest (time) falls (as quickly) as falls a stone in a bog-hole. 25. It is true for you. 26. God speed you (a blessing with you).

2η Sjoηηaḥ aṭur aη Ṗadap.

Ṭuyt Sjoηηaḥ Ṗfor j o-tobap 7 to by Ṗe beaḥηuṭaḥ ḥapc aη Ṗeaḥ teamuyll Ṗada aṭ Ṗmuaηeaḥ aη aη Ṗ-Ḥaoy tob' ṖeāṖr a ηṖeobṖaḥ Ṗe aṭ aṖṖr; aηuaη Ṗaoy ḥeṖeaḥ ḥaηηc Ṗadap ḥuṭ aη aṖc, 7 teoc a teapṖāyl uaṭo, o'ṖapṖaṭo Ṗe o' η tSjoηηaḥ aη Ṗad aη t-uyṖe blar-ḥa 7 ηeapc o' aηη. O'ṖeapṖaṭ aη Sjoηηaḥ, aṭ ceṖc a ṖuaṖe, "Ṭap aηuaṖ, ηo ḥap; ḥā aη t-uyṖe ḥo Ṗaṭ 7 ηaḥ o-ḥuṭ Ṗom ηo Ṗāṭ o' o' ḥuṭ ḥo Ṗap-Ṗaṭ a' ηaḥ ṖeṖor e ḥṖaocṭaḥ." Ṗaη ηfor Ṗo Ṗmuaηe to ḥeuaḥ, lēṖ aη Ṗadap Ṗfor; 7 aη Sjoηηaḥ, aṭ ḥeuaḥ aḥapṖa o' aḥapṖaṭ a ḥapṖo, lēṖ aηfor ḥo tapṖo; 7 ladaṖ zo ḥ-aṭeapṖaḥ lēṖ aη ṖaṖṖe boḥc Ṗadap,—"Oā Ṗ-beṖe-ḥaḥ leaḥ-oṖṖo ηḥcηηe aṭaḥ a' ḥā o' ṖeapṖōṭ, to beaḥηōḥā Ṗul to lēṖṖāḥ."

THE FOX and the GOAT.

A Fox had fallen into a well, and been casting about for a long time how he should get out again; when at length a Goat came to the place, and wanting to drink, asked Reynard whether the water was good, and if there was plenty of it. The Fox, dissembling the real danger of his case, replied, "Come down, my friend; the water is so good that I cannot drink enough of it, and so abundant that it can not be exhausted." Upon this the Goat without more ado leaped in; when the Fox, taking advantage of his friend's horns, as nimbly leaped out; and coolly remarked to the poor deluded Goat—"If you had half as much brains as you have beard, you would have looked before you leaped."

MORAL—Notwithstanding the supposed antipathy of the Irish to the Knownothing Fox, He has leaped into the political saddle on their horns—Had they as much brains as they have talk, they would have fared better.

- 7 $\alpha\eta\epsilon\acute{o}\iota\tau$, adj. wrong, evil.
- 8 $\eta\eta\sigma\epsilon\iota\tau\eta\mu\epsilon$, adj. without design, without necessity.
- 9 $\tau\omicron\mu\beta\alpha$, n. m., business, profit, etc.; also hindrance, trouble.
- 10 $\rho\omicron\zeta\eta\delta\acute{\alpha}\eta$, n. f. servitude, slavery, 7c
- 11 $\sigma\omicron\mu$, n. m. that which is used to obtain an object.
- 12 $\sigma\omicron\eta\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau$, n. m. agreement, covenant
- 13 $\rho\omicron\mu\sigma\omicron\eta\zeta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau$, v. commanded, desired.
- 14 $\rho\omicron\mu$, prep, on, upon. [semble
- 15 $\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau$, v. to come, to gather, to assemble.
- 16 $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\zeta\eta$, n. f. a place, plain, paddock, etc.
- 17 $\mu\eta\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau$, v. to preach, preaching.
- 18 $\rho\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\alpha$, n. m. the gospel.
- 19 $\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\gamma$, v. told. $\alpha\eta\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\gamma$, being told.
- 20 $\mu\eta\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\iota\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\eta$, n. m., dat. pl., miracles. [ing.
- 21 $\tau\alpha\mu\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau$, adj. wonderful, astounding.
- 22 $\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha\mu$, v., they. bowed, humbled.
- 23 $\zeta\alpha\epsilon\ \mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$, each and every law; $\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau$, n. m. law.
- 24 $\epsilon\iota\tau$, adv. whatever, even, at all.
- 25 $\sigma\epsilon\eta\mu\eta\sigma\tau\epsilon\alpha$, prep. besides, except.
- 26 $\sigma\iota$, v. said.
- 27 $\tau\alpha\mu\sigma\omicron\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau$, v. was drawn; marched, etc.
- 28 $\tau\alpha\mu\mu\epsilon\eta$ [i. $\tau\alpha\mu\mu\epsilon\alpha\eta$], v. to show or exhibit.
- 29 $\epsilon\iota\tau$, prep, before, in presence of.
- 30 $\alpha\eta\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\alpha\tau$, comp. prep., in presence of.

English translation as found in Sençur 2106.

What is understood from the above decision, which God revealed to Dubhthach, is that it was a middle course between forgiveness and retaliation: for retaliation prevailed in Erin before Patrick, and Patrick brought forgiveness with him, i.e., Nuada was put to death for his crime, and Patrick obtained heaven for him. But there is forgiveness in that sentence, and there is also retaliation. At this day we keep between forgiveness and retaliation, for as at present no one has the power of bestowing heaven, as Patrick had that day, so no one is put to death for his intentional crimes, as long as 'eric

fine is obtained; and whenever 'eric-fine is not obtained, he is put to death for his intentional crimes, and placed on the sea for his intentional crimes and for those of supposed utility; and service is required of him for his unfulfilled contract and covenant.

After this sentence Patrick requested of the men of Erin to come to one place to hold a conference with him. When they came to the conference the gospel of Christ was preached to them all; and when the men of Erin heard of the killing of the living and the resurrection of the dead, and all the power of Patrick since his arrival in Erin; and when they saw Laeghaire with his druids overcome by the great signs and miracles wrought in the presence of the men of Erin, they bowed down, in obedience to the will of God and Patrick.

Then Laeghaire said—"It is necessary for you, O men of Erin, that every other law should be settled and arranged by us, as well as this." "It is better to do so," said Patrick. It was then that all professors of the sciences in Erin were assembled, and each of them exhibited his art before Patrick in the presence of every chief in Erin.

Notes

1 Retaliation. In O Donovan, 6. this is somewhat more clearly stated, thus: $\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\ \tau\alpha\mu\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\ \mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha\ \epsilon\iota\tau\ \alpha\eta\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\ \rho\omicron\mu$ $\eta\eta\mu$, $\sigma\omicron\mu\tau\ \eta\eta\mu\epsilon\chi\alpha\tau\ \rho\omicron\mu\ \alpha\ \sigma\omicron\mu$, i. $\alpha\ \mu\eta\mu\beta\alpha\tau\ \eta\eta\mu\ \epsilon\iota\tau\tau\alpha\tau$. (Modern) $\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\ \tau\alpha\mu\eta\mu\ \mu\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha\ \epsilon\iota\tau\ \alpha\ \mu\eta\mu\epsilon\chi\ \alpha\eta\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\ \rho\omicron\mu\ \alpha\ \sigma\omicron\mu$ $\eta\eta\mu\ \alpha\ \mu\eta\mu\beta\alpha\tau\ \rho\omicron\mu\eta\mu\ \epsilon\iota\tau\tau\alpha\tau$. (English translation), forgiveness to the soul of Nuada, i.e. to bring it to heaven; retaliation upon his body, i.e. to kill it for his crime.

2 Supposed utility, unnecessary profit.

We were never prouder than the other day when passing up Park Place, N York, opposite the post-office, for, casting our eye on Mr. Calligan's news-stand, there, sure enough, we saw the GAZETTE fixed as nicely as hands could do it, in the most prominent part of the show-tray. As we were unknown to the attendant we passed along in buoyant hopes for the future until, as a lightning flash, the sad thought—how many of the half million Irish persons of N Y City who pass the same way know to what language the letters on the Gael's title page belonged—struck us.

"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."—SPALDING'S ENGLISH LITERATURE, APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

Who are the Scotch? A tribe of Irish Scots who crossed over in the 6th century, overcame the natives, and gave their name to the country.—J. CORNWELL, PH.D., F. R. S.'s Scotch History.

The Saxons Ruled in England from the 5th century and were so rude that they had no written language until the 14th, when the Franco-Normans formulated the English.—SPALDING.



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

Terms of Subscription—\$1 a year to students, 60 cents to the public, in advance; \$1. in arrears.

Terms of Advertising—20 cents a line, Agate.

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as 2nd-class matter

Twelfth Year of Publication.

VOL 9, No. 10. MARCH, 1893.

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.

We hope dealers will exert themselves and push the Gael as well as they can; we keep plenty on hand to supply orders.

The yearly subscription to the Gael is light but when it runs to years it is considerable. Hence we hope the friends of the cause (and they should embrace all Irishmen) should send their subscriptions annually, remembering that the Gael has no back but the patriotism of its supporters.

CATHOLICITY in AMERICA.

We hear of late much said of the rapid increase of Catholicity in the United States.—Not at all—only the normal increase; but the Gaelic Movement has so strengthened the backbone in Irishmen that they no longer deny their country or their religion, and the so-called Catholic increase is proportionate with its operated extent.

There are over 25,000,000 of the Irish element in the United States (45 per cent. of the names in the Brooklyn City Directory are Irish) - 20,000,000 of these ought to be Catholic.—Why are they not so? We contend that the reason is,—the erroneous idea that the Irish are a low, ignorant, race. As one-half of them believe that their forefathers had neither language nor letters their conception is

grounded on good, common sense; for, if their forefathers did not have these things, they must, most assuredly, be ignorant—just as ignorant as their enemies represent them (and why not the enemies believe what they allege when a majority of the Irish themselves believe it?). But the Gael as far as it goes, is upsetting this erroneous idea. It keeps as standing matter the actual social status of the Irish and Saxon—the contrast is highly favorable to the Irish; and hence the satisfactory result to which we have already alluded. Coincident with this (as a result) came the Blaine movement, which raised the Irish-American element in the public estimation—Mr. Blaine himself being one of them, and acknowledged and treated as the most eminent statesman of his day—of any country.

It rests with the hierarchy at home to preserve the religion of their people abroad, and to do this they *must* preserve the evidence of the antiquity and culture of their race. This they can readily do without the cost of a cent as the parish priests are managers of three-fourths of the National, or, public Schools. If they continue to ignore the instruction of the people in the National language, they do more to promote the objects of the old dames of Exeter Hall than all the money in the British treasury.

These figures—over 25,000,000 of the Irish element in the United States, Catholics, of all nationalities, less than 9,000,000—stare you in the face, and prove that there is a screw loose somewhere—it is not in Catholicity for we challenge the World to produce a man who believes in Christianity and renounces Catholicity on conscientious grounds!

The Irish Catholic clergy in America should also exert to try and *force* their brethren at home to do their duty; and, in doing this, we beg to assure the Rev. and learned editor of the *Colorado Catholic* that no shadow of Cahensly lurks in the distance.

WHY BLAINE did not VISIT IRELAND.

The reason why Blaine did not make his intended tour through Ireland when in Europe some years ago, is stated thus—Fearing that his contact with his kindred at home would add to the popularity of the brilliant Irish-American with his countrymen in the United States, the knownothing-mugwump element sent Gen. Pk. Collins of Boston to Ireland for the purpose of organizing a movement to upset Mr. Blaine's purpose. Collins went to Cork and engaged a lot of roughs and held them in readiness to proceed to wheresoever Blaine was to speak, hoot him and create general disorder. The friends of Ireland having advised Mr. Blaine of General Collins's movements he abandoned his purpose. And the anti Blaine Irish-American press, like the harlot who parades her shame boasted of how General Collins's presence in Ireland "Had prevented the intended exhibition by the Plume Knight," taking good care to conceal the turpitude of the means adopted to prevent their countryman, one of the recognized triune statesmen of the world, to fraternize with and pay his respects to his kindred in his and their native land. But, fortunately for Ireland and her children, the Knownothing-mugwump endeavor to dim the brilliancy of the great Irish-American star, the direction of whose rays they could not control, only adds to its electric refulgence. The mugwump has paid Gen. Collins for doing his dirty work by giving him a fat (but unrepresentative) office which is of interest to Patrick Collins only.

To the Editor of THE GAEL:

Dear Sir;—A very few years ago I took into my head a notion of playing upon a harp many of the national airs of Ireland and also of composing lyrical songs to them in order that they may be preserved in memory and so prevented from passing into oblivion: And to-day I send you two of those compositions as suitable for publication at the present time according as you may decide. One of them is a hymn in praise of the B. V. Mary written to the old national air

Fuaim agus Fothrom na Ceardchan,

a very suitable air for the church organ: And the other God Save the Pope which is not inappropriate at this particular time of the Papal Jubilee—when the most elite and blessed of our Irish countrymen are engaged in the commendable movement of personally honoring His Holiness. This last lyric has been written to the old national air

Eist a Bhridhid g, Eist.

And is also suitable for the church organ and solemn music. I am not also to forget that I recently promised you three translations into Irish for your next three Gaels, namely,—God Save Ireland, The Star Spangled Banner, and Marsailaise hymn of liberty from the French. I make this announcement in order to show your readers that I still stand by the Gael, and for the old Gaelic of my sires.

GAODHAL.

HYMN to THE B. V. MARY.

(From *Gael's Melodies*)

Air,—*Fuaim agus Fothrom na Ceardchan.*

Of Mary, mother most pure, let's utter
Due praise—whene'er to pray we meet:
For she is star-crowned, and sun-robed around,
With the moon-orb under her feet:

She's the ward of Heaven, to whom are given
The keys of faith its gates to open—
She's the star and pole of each sainted soul—
The mild, merciful Queen of Hope.

From date eternal, by fate supernal,
Her role of love hath been designed—
And what need we more to exalt her o'er
All of angels and human kind.

All ye Seraphim faithful Cherubim,
And all ye Choirs Divine unite;
Till loud anthems soar, from each joyous core,
To now laud the sweet maid of light.

Thou grace indulgent! thou beam effulgent!
And golden way that leadst to life
Conduct all thine own, to thy Son's high throne
Where true solace untold is rife!

In thy conception, divine perfection
Of purity, hath not been chary, [time,
Which should shine sublime, as the theme of
Immaculate Virgin Mary!

GOD SAVE THE POPE.

(From *Gael's Melodies*).

Air,—*Eist a Bhridhid og, Eist.*

The Vicar of Our Lord is the theme of my muse,
For his welfare my yearnings abound—

The nations that oppose him—the foes who abuse—
Stern destiny, in fine, will confound:
When gravest his troubles, he confident remains,
For firm in Christ's promise is his hope;
And his true Irish children whose love never wanes,
Will pray—God save our Father the Pope.

Jerusalem, a prey to the Turks has become,
Though the scene of our faith's early birth;
For the Stone that she refused was accepted by Rome
Whence 'tis destined to fill the whole earth:
And the Bark of St. Peter—without reefing a sail—
With each storm of adversity will cope;
Until mankind—all converted—the future shall hail
With—may God save our Father the Pope!

St. Paul hath clearly shown, the olive wild as grown,
On the root of the true olive tree;
And how the lopped limb, on the stem once its own,
In time, again grafted may be: [ed view
Hence let us Christians too—with no narrow mind—
But with universal sympathetic scope—
Our charity extend to non-Catholics all through
And shout—God bless our Father the Pope!

We think the following, by Mr. McCormick, one of the best plain pieces of Gaelic which has as yet appeared in the Gael.

Wheeling W. Va., Feb. 5. '93.

21 CÀRA ÒSLEIR: CÀIRIJE DO LEICIR FÀIL-
teadhul ar làimh 7 do cuimh rólár mór
orim fa leicir fàdhail iur a teadhda fàe-
òilje. 21 càraio, iur na d aiam ac na
ceicre ceatradhna de Cùl na bhighe, 7
b' fàil aiam 30 b-fuighceat cuim de léis-
teoirijib an fàothail an t-adrián 7 30 3-
cuimreacat cuim de an cuim de 'h d'án na c
b-fuig aiam-ra. Tá ré cá f'iceat bliat-
aig ó cuilair mé beag i m-bao, l-bulláig
o'a f'eijim. Conhajar mé adrián, an
t-òileán-bán ran η fàothail; cuim 21hoi-
ne o'ghulala cam é. N'f' acat cá béirre
de ceairt; nuair éigear fàil na c'fao
30 bellaig le fàil 30 b-fuighim an t-
iomlán de. 21sur Cahirajis an fàir-
aig: N'for cuilair ariam an t-aigim rih.
21a cá adrián, òileán eudais, aiam
cuim cuim é a r beir mé buiteac.

21 càra, cá 30 leor éirneanac iur an
m-baile reo ac cá rjad ró fotalac le
adrián 30 b-fuig fàetile ac u f' r'aj-
ar b'ead éirneanac aig an m-baile ro
f'ite bliatáig ó f'oi. b' é mar aigim do
Rúbert f'ellehij; toad f'coláig fàe-
òilje b' aig-ran; beaghuig ré an t-am
de 'h lá do beag ar Condae na fàill-
iur a η fàetile 7 o' f'neazair r'ire i m-
béarla-buigte é. 'Sé mo óóig, a deir
ré léite, na c b-fuig fàetile n'ó béar-

the other Annals, of which I have given you some account, preserved in only almost inaccessible recesses of a few libraries of MSS. It is fortunate that you can now consult for yourselves (in the pages of a beautifully printed edition), those invaluable records, whose importance it has been my object in this lecture shortly to explain to you, and which if you would acquire an accurate acquaintance with your country's history, you must diligently study again and again.

Portions of these Annals had been published before the appearance of the great volumes to which I allude.

The Rev. Charles O'Connor, librarian to the late Duke of Buckingham, printed, in 1826, an edition of what is called the First Part of those Annals (that part, namely, which ends at the year 1171, or about the period of the Norman Invasion). It occupies the whole of the third volume of his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, a large quarto of 840 pages. It is printed from the autograph text in the Stowe library, and the editor has given the Irish text (but in Latin characters), as well as a translation and copious notes in the Latin language. This edition is certainly valuable, but it is very inaccurate. I need not, however, occupy your time with any detailed account of it, not only because it has been since superseded by a work of real authority but because I have already discussed (and shall have reason again to observe at some little length on) the literary capability and the historical knowledge of the reverend editor.

A translation of the Second Part of the Annals, that is, from A.D. 1171 to the end of the work at A.D. 1616, was published in Dublin in 1846, by the late B. Geraghty, of Anglesea street. The original Irish is not given in this edition, but the translation was made by Mr Owen Connellan from a copy transcribed some years before by him from the autograph in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. This volume, though containing only the translation, extends to 720 pages, large 4to, closely printed in double columns, with notes by Dr. Mac Dermott.

I have mentioned both these publications only because it would be improper to omit noticing the fact that such attempts had been made to place the substance of the Annals in the hands of the reading public at large. But I need not enter into any criticism upon the labors of Mr. Connellan any more than those of Dr. O'Connor. For the Annals of the Four Masters are now accessible to all, in a form the most perfect as regards typography, and the most copious and correct as regards translation and annotation, that the anxious student of our history can desire. I allude of course, to the magnificent work to which I have more than once referred, edited by Dr. John O'Donovan, and published to the world, in 1851, by Mr. George Smith of Grafton Street. It is to this edition that every student in future must apply himself, if he desire to acquire only reliable information; it is, in the present state of our knowledge, the standard edition of that work, which must form the basis of all fruitful study of the history of Ireland, and it is in consequence of this, its peculiar character, that I feel bound to lay so strong an emphasis upon my recommendation of Dr. O'Donovan's Annals to your special, if not exclusive, attention.

Dr. O'Donovan's work is in seven large quarto volumes; and the immense extent of the O'Clerys' labours may be imagined by those of my hearers who have not yet opened these splendid books,

when I inform them that the seven volumes contain no less than 4,215 pages of closely printed matter. The text is given in the Irish character, and is printed in the beautiful type employed in the printing office of Trinity College, and the forms of which were carefully drawn from the earliest authorities by the accurate and elegant hand of my respected friend, Dr. Petrie. The translation is executed with extreme care. The immense mass of notes contains a vast amount of information, embracing every variety of topic—historical, topographical, and genealogical—upon which the text requires elucidation, or correction; and I may add, that of the accuracy of the researches which have borne fruit in that information, I can myself, in almost every instance, bear personal testimony. There is but one thing to be regretted in respect to Dr. O'Donovan's text, and that is the circumstance to which I have called your attention. In the absence of both of the autograph manuscripts of the first Part of the work (that is, before A.D. 1171), one of which is kept safe from the eye of every Irish scholar in the Stowe collection, now in the possession of Lord Ashburnham, while the other still remains in the Library of St. Isidore's in Rome, the editor was obliged to take Dr O'Connor's inaccurate text, correcting it as best he could by collation with two good copies which exist in Dublin. The second part of the annals is printed from the autograph MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, compared with another autograph copy in Trinity College. The text of this part is, therefore, absolutely free from errors.

This noble work, extending to so great a length, and occupied (notes as well as text) with so many thousands of subjects, personal and historical, had need of an Index as copious as itself to complete its practical importance as a book of reference.

This great labour has been included in the plan of Dr. O'Donovan's publication, and the student will find appended to it *two* complete Indexes, one to all the names of persons, the other to all names of places referred to throughout the entire. So that in the form in which the work appears, as well as in the substantial contents of these splendid volumes there is absolutely nothing left to be desired.

Upon the learning and well earned reputation of the editor, Dr. O'Donovan, it would ill become me, for many years his intimate fellow labourer in the long untrodden path of Irish historical inquiry, to enlarge. But I cannot pass from the subject of this lecture without recording the grateful sense which I am sure all of you (when you examine the magnificent volumes of which I have been speaking) must feel, as I do, of the singular public spirit of Mr. George Smith, at whose sole risk and expense this vast publication was undertaken and completed. There is no instance that I know of, in any country, of a work so vast to be undertaken,

much less of any completed in a style so perfect and so beautiful, by the enterprise of a private publisher. Mr. Smith's edition of the Annals was brought out in a way worthy of a great national work,—nay, worthy of it, had it been undertaken at the public cost of a great, rich, and powerful people, as alone such works have been undertaken in other countries. And the example of so much spirit in an Irish publisher—the printing of such a book in a city like Dublin, so long shorn of metropolitan wealth as well as honours—cannot fail to redound abroad to the credit of the whole country, as well as to that of our enterprising fellow-citizen. As, then, the memory of the Four Mas-

ters themselves will probably be long connected with the labours and name of their annotator, Dr O'Donovan, so also I would not have any of you forget what is due to the publisher of the first complete edition of the Annals when you open it, as I hope every student of this national University will often and anxiously do, to apply yourselves to study the great events of your country's history in the time-honored records collected by the O'Clery's.

(To be Continued)

THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS

Cal—Merced, B Grogan—Placerville, Rev. B McFeely,

Del—Wilmington, M McEvilly, Patrick R Mulrooney.

Kan—Armourdale, W Higgins, per P McEniry, Kan. City, Mo—Lakin, M A Weber.

Mass—Blackstone, Rev. James A Hurley.

Minn—St Paul, M Conroy.

Mo—Kan. City, Counselor T W Fraher, E Cunningham, per P McEniry—Pierce City, D O'Neill.

Mont—Butte City, P S Harrington, P Cambra, per Mr Harrington.

N H—Keene, P Duffy—Nashua, P F Niland.

N J—Jersey City, T Lyons.

N Y—Averill Park, M Cusack—Brooklyn, Mrs. Aug. Ford (who earnestly wishes long life to the "spirited little paper"); Mrs Rina F Svensson, another true Irish woman—Greenfield, P A Dougher (Mr Dougher sends twelve copies of each issue to friends in Ireland where, he says, it does an immensity of service, and hopes other Gaels will send it to theirs).

Pa—Pittsburgh, Miss Mary O Howley, per P R Howley, Spokane, Wash.

Vt—Bellows Falls, John P Harnett—Gouldsville Ed. Ryan.

Wash—Spokane, P R Howley.

W Va—Wheeling, Rev. Fr. McGilligot, Mary Ellen Burke, Myles Burke, all per A Lally.

Wis—Town of Union, Maurice Moore (a good Irish scholar.

Canada—Quebec, Rev. M Oates, C. SS. R.

Ireland,—

Clare—Kilmihil, Miss S Hogan, per James Cogan, Esqr., Dublin.

Dublin, James Cogan, John Hogan, Con Quinn, Esqrs. per Mr Cogan.

Galway, Stonetown, L Comer, N T, per T Lyons, Jersey City, N J—Kinvarra, Wm Dunne, per P Hanbury New York.

Mayo—Bally Garries, M May, N T; M Mylott, C E, both per P F May, Scranton, Pa.

Sligo—Corbally, M Howley, Esqr—Culleens, M. Sheridan, per P R Howley, Spokane, Wash.

England—London, D Fitzgerald, Esqr., per J Fitzgerald, Esqr—Manchester, Rev. R. Henebery.

Gaels, we appeal to you, both new and old subscribers, to try to get at least one or two other subscribers, and we do so because of the probably little exertion necessary to accomplish it and its importance to the Gaelic cause; and friends, you do not discharge your duty as Irishmen to that cause by a mere perfunctory subscription to the Gael—a cause which lies at the foundation of the future prospects of your race.

POLITICS.

We are not, strictly speaking, a politician as we belong to no political party. The reason we don't is, if we knew an unworthy man to be on the ticket we would not vote for him for all the parties in creation. Hence, we keep aloof from parties; but as the Gael is devoted to Irish autonomy as well as to the language we criticise both in matters of interest to Irishmen. Harrison, who cried holy horrors at the "spoils" hunters," beat the Republican party by forcing his nomination through the officeholders—he having run 42,000 votes behind his vote of '88 in this State alone, and Cleveland did not get that vote for he did not poll within one hundred thousand of half the vote of the State.

And Cleveland, who louder still decries the spoils men, is appointing to fat places all who took an active part in securing his nomination. This class of men act as if they were beyond the reach of the "common" people though they themselves be taken from the slums but yesterday.

The ordinary voter will cry "The party" the same as if he had a voice in the direction of public affairs no more than the man in the moon once he casts his ballot for a fraudulent politician.

Three-fourths of the votes which elected President Cleveland were cast by the Irish-American element.—Is it the will of that large, indispensable to his success, number of citizens that there is not one man in his Cabinet in sympathy with them?

Before the election Mr Cleveland's political press had it advertised all over that he and his wife attended a church entertainment in St. Peter's, this city—the crowded centre of an exclusively Irish population. What did he do that for? Was that an honorable thing to do in view of his present actions? Does it not look like the act of the confidence man? The Irish-American element is nearly one-half of the white population of the United States; they vote the Democratic ticket almost en masse, and yet they—the countrymen of Blaine, are not worthy of even one seat out of eight in the administrative offices of the country!

Some Catholic journals do not admit that the Irish element is so strong in the United States as represented, and this because of the great disparity between it and the Catholic census. Gentlemen, look in any directory and you will be convinced, if you do not want to. It would be more to the point to cease whimpering and take the bull by the horns.—You are laughed at by thoughtful men of other nations.

The Gael is very interesting this month; it is full of new and varied matter. But what is beyond and above all—it is Irish! Don't forget on any occasion to point to the extracts on the sub-title page; we have been told that they cause the greatest possible annoyance to the parties socially opposed to us, but they have no back door—keep them to them by circulating them.

There is no journal published of its circulation that is read by so many persons as the Gael.

A few patriotic Brooklyn Irishmen commemorated Archbishop McHale's anniversary with songs speeches and other et ceteras.

We have suspended the publication of the problems until we get suitable fractional types, which will be in the near future.

If an Englishman be ever so well versed in German, French etc. and ignorant of his own language can he be called an educated Englishman? Certainly not; So with the Irishman; he is an ignorant Irishman no matter how well versed he may be in foreign languages while ignorant of his own, nay, such versatility brands him with the badge of unpatriotism.

F. M'COSKER,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTING & FIXTURES.

All our Work Warranted.
St., Francis' St. Cor. of Jackson, Mobile Ala.

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, singly or in plots; valuable Corner Lots, etc.

An excellent farm fully stocked, with dwelling and out-offices, 147 acres, in Sullivan, Co. N. Y.

I want an offer for a 40 acre piece of land bordering on Lake Michigan; five or six acres are clear and the balance woodland. This is a grand site for a summer residence, being only a few miles from St. James, Maniton county, Mich.

Also, a 162 acre farm in the same location, 80 acres being fenced in and under hay, producing this year \$400 worth; 20 acres wood; there is a good log barn and a frame dwelling on it; a saw-mill and a store along-side it, and a schoolhouse within 20 rods of the dwelling. The Catholic church is three miles distant. I shall sell the whole for \$1,800; this is a chance; age of owner reason for selling.

Being in communication with the Railway Companies I am in a position to negotiate the Sale of Lands bordering on said railways in All the States of the Union. These lands are desirable because of their proximity to the Railways, and the title is perfect, coming directly from the Railway Companies. I can sell in lots or plots from 100 to 500,000 acres.

RATES of COMMISSION:—

Letting & Collecting	7	per cent.
Sales—City Property.—When the Consideration exceeds \$2,500,	1	" "
Country Property	2.50	" "
Southern & Western Property	5	" "

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

Real Estate & Insurance Broker,

814 Pacific st. Brooklyn

NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of DEEDS.

Loans Negotiated.

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. Williamantic, do.
G F Connors, 404 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs Dillon, E Main St. Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs Bergen, S Main St. do. do.
M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del.
Mr Calligan, 23 Park Row, N Y City.
W Haurahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R I.
J H J Reilley, 413 High st. do.
J N Palmer, P O Building, Tomah, Wis.
M J Geraghty, 432 West 12th st. Chicago, Ill.
J Dullaghan, 253 Wabash Av. do
H Radzinski, 283 N & 2863 Archer Av. do
H Connelly, Cohoes, N Y.
Wm McNab, do.
Frank Simmons, Springfield, Ill.
Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do.
Mr Gorman, Joliet, do.

For the Gaelic Journal send 60 cents to the Rev Eugene O'Growney, Maynooth co. Kildare, Ireland

T F. WYNNE,

PAPER STOCK,

13 & 15 Columbia St. Brooklyn.



R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

**REGULATE THE
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS
AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.**

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes), \$2. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



Scientific American
Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS,
TRADE MARKS,
DESIGN PATENTS,
COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to
MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.