



Leabhar-aisiúir m'ioraimál,

tabairtá cum an



teanga Saedilse



a corrad a sur a raoncuad a sur cum

Fen-maíla Cuid na h-Éireann.

102úad Rol. Uim. 7. aibreán. 1894.

Na h-Éireannais—Saothal a sur Fall,
Le 24. Ua Donnais.
24. 1. Ua Lócaín.

21 Saoi Ósl, Spáidmar:

Tá cáir mhór d'a luad amear 7 na
hSaothal, .i. leannan ré mar oibhoisíto
ar zac h-aon rcoláine an éodain ceud-
na do éadain ceud ar o-teanga a cur
cum éine: Zac duine a b-fuyl aine
Saothal a ar buó cóir do a éicéoll do
deunad ar b-páireur do éórad. Uic
na h-Éireannais do Falla, a sur cum de
na Saothal do ladraen an teanga,
deir ríad:

"Ca é an máit dam-ra Saedilse?
Táim a cur codain cum Rjaíal-tine
do Éine; táim am' Éireannac éoin
máit le zac eile. b'jóó rin mar acá, ac
éire leir na foela ffrineadca ó Áro-
earbois Éirene—"An tsi zan tean-
ga is fíú í ainm." a sur de réir náé

an fíle, An Sadar Donn—
"Zan teanga, is' l' dúice ar b'it an
a sur zan Saothalze tá ar deirad a sur
ar tfríad mar do teanga Saranais.
.i. éo rad 'r deiríto do jarrasó Rjaí-
al-tine ran teangain deupla—Éo rad
'r deir cluar do dar do an t-Sean Du-
cail blar da Gladstone, dalca 'h má-
rais ran udall-íort, maíad faoi 'h
zarradóir do caed doislead réir leir
ac an uair a ladain ré, "cloc", anuar
leir do jarrasó párdúin.

So mar acá Saranais 7 ríne réin,
éo rada 'r deiríto do jarrasó Rjaíal-
tine í m-beupla deir cluar do dar acá
lín; ac uair í ríne do ríne í an t-
teangain do b-fuyl teine Spéir ríompa
air muir 7 tfr, mar ír cóir dúine,
ín rín, mar zardúe ój, le na cum lín-
zín coíad 'r zailín ríne bladantad
reacé, oét, naoi 'r dá-fíeacé, o' fáz
(Concluded on page 371.)

(ԼԵՊԵՏԱ)

- 35 Խլլը դար էլը՝ աղլեյց դա աշօյնեարչալը
Բա՛ծ դար էրաբ աջլաճ օ ծաօղաճ,
Քելէ-ճօլը քար օղը լաչ յը ղաօյլքեաճ,
Ծաօյրը յը օյլէտ օօ ծօճձաճ լե օյնըրը.
- 36 Տօյնը քար ղաօյնքեաճ ղաօյրը դար էրըրտե,
Ծօ ղաօյրեաճ ձը ծալն ղա քաձալըրը րջօղըրա,
Ոար էրէլ աճօյրը ղա քոյնըրը դա քաօյրքեաճ
Աը քայնը՝ աղ քաօչալը օղը քէ քօ շըաօլ լէր.
- 37 Երյաճ շաղ քեաձալ շաղ քեալ շաղ քաօյրը,
Երյաչար քարայն յը քաճա դա րլլքեաճ ;
Լալն դա լօղը օ օյրը դա քաօյրը,
Եր քաօրչլաճ քրալըրը յը շաձա դա քրօյրքօճ.
- 38 Ոյրը քալէրը՝ ալօճ քոյնը լօճ աղ քնըրը,
Ալնըրը յը քեարա րէլը յը ղաօյրը,
Յրեաղը յը քալըրը յը շրաճ քեալն քօյնքեաճ,
Եր քեարքօճ քար քարը լե ք-քրալ յը քրօյնը.
- 39 Տա քրալօ րլը աղալ ղլ ձլքօյր դա քօյնըրը,
Աճ քարքէ քրօյնը շօ քօրաճ քաօյրքեաճ ;
Աղ ք-օլ ղա քեաղ աղ լաչ ղա լաօյրը,
Աղ յօղարայն քննը ղաղ ուր օ ղնըրեաճ.
- 40 քալէ դա քաճաօձ շքեարքօրքօր շքաօյրքեար,
Ոա քայն քաօր ձը լաղա դա լեաճաղ քր ղլքը
Յլըրը դա քօր յը քօլք շօ քրնըրքեաճ,
Քաղարքաճ քալաճ քալքեաճ րջօր լէր.
- 41 քօ քեար ձքեարալն ձը քալէճ քաղարչ ղաօյրէ.
Ոյրը քաօձա քրալըրը քար քալըրքըրը դա քրալքեաղա ;
քօ քեալըրը ղօղը աղարք ձքեարքաղ ձը քաօլը քաճ
Ալօր ղա ղաճօր շօ քեալքեաճ քննքեաճ.
- 42 Ոյճ ղ-յօղա աղ քեաղ քաչ լաճ քօճ քօճ օօ
Տա քաճալըրը քօճ քօճ շաղ ձըր քաճ քալնըրը ;
Ալէլքե դա քրաճօրայն քէրը ձրնըրը,
Քաօյրքէ քարը աղ ուալ ղա քօճեաղ ղը.
- 43 Տա ղաճաճ քար յը քեաղ դաճ քար աղաօյրը լէր,
Օ ղօյնըրըրը դա քօլ շօ քօրք դա լաօլ ղօյրը
Յօ քեարաճ քեարչ-քալրչ քեարքալէճ քաօյրքեաճ
Օ լեաչաչ աղ լեօչաղ ղօ քքօլօր ձրաօյլը.
- 44 Եա ուալ աչ յըրքէ քաղ քօճ քննըրաճ
Ծօ ղալըրը Ալը, Յրալըրը յը քլքօճըրա,
Ալէլքե դա քաճ քօր քլաղա յը Ալօյնըրը
Քլօչաղ աղալք յը ղաճա դա ղ-յըրքըրը.
- 45 Ոյ՛լ ղաչրա ձը քօյնըրը ղլ քօլ աղքնըրը-քրալք,
Ա շքալըրը ղլ քրչ, դա քարը ձըր յըրքըրը ;

the word, (th)ough; and τ the sound of th in (th)ought; υ has the sound of the ll in Wi(ll)iam; ηη has a sound like that produced in sounding 'ing', if you could conceive yourself to stop in the middle of the sound of g, or n in the word 'new'; ρ before and after a slender vowel sounds like sh.

Sounds of the Aspirates.—

ϑ and ηη sound like w when followed or preceded by α, ο, υ, as, α βάρϑ, his bard, pronounced a wardh; α ηηαρϑ, his beef or ox, pronounced, a warth; and like v when preceded by ε, ι, as, α βεαρη, his wife, pronounced, a van, α ηηιαη, his desire, pronounced, a vee-un. ὀ and ζ sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are almost silent in the middle, and perfectly so at the end of words. Ḷ sounds like ch; ϕ, like f; † and ḷ, like h; and ϕ̄ is silent.

The sound of ḷ broad is found in the 'gh' of the Irish word lough, a lake; ḷ slender cannot be represented by any combination of English sounds,—it is found in the German personal pronoun Ich, I.

Sound of the Vowels—long.—

Ḷ	sounds like a	in war,	as βάρη,	top.
ḷ	"	" e	" ere,	" céηη, wax.
ḷ	"	" ee	" eel,	" ηηḷη' fine.
ο	"	" o	" old,	" οη, gold.
ḷ	"	" u	" rule,	" ḷη, fresh.

Short.—

α	"	" a	in what,	as, ζαρ, near.
ε	"	" e	" bet,	" βεβ, died,
ι	"	" i	" ill;	" ηηη, honey
ο	"	" o	" got,	" λοτ, wound.
υ	"	" u	" put,	" ηυτ, thing.

Sounds of the Long Diphthongs.—

αε	sounds like ay	in may.
αο	" "	ay " "
εο	" "	eo " yeoman.
ευ	" "	ai " fair.
ια	" "	ea " fear.
υα	" "	ua " truant.

Sounds of the Variable Diphthongs.—

Long—

Ḷη	sounds like awi	in sawing.
εḶ	" "	a " mar.
ḷα	" "	ea " bear.
ḷη	" "	ei " reign
ḷο	" "	ea " tear.
ḷḷ	" "	ew " few.
οḷ	" "	oi " going.
ḷḷ	" "	ui " ruin.

Short.—

αḷ	sounds like i	in mit.
εα	" "	ea " heart.
εḷ	" "	e " berry.
ḷο	" "	u " plum.
ḷḷ	" "	u " pur.
οḷ	" "	ui " quill.
ḷḷ	" "	ui " guilt.

Sounds of the Triphthongs.—

αοḷ	sounds like ee	in feed
εοḷ	" "	o " mole
ḷαḷ	" "	ee " eel.
ḷḷḷ	" "	u " June.
υαḷ	" "	ooi " cooing.

It will be observed that the sounds of the long Diphthongs and the Triphthongs are alike, only that the added slender vowel which make the Triphthong imparts to the consonant immediately following it a liquid sound. We could not find the sound of εοḷ in English—οḷ does not cover it; add a short i sound to the ο in 'mole' and it will be the exact sound.

In the following examples let the reader note that we give the eh or ah the sound of ah in shillellah.

The infinitive ending ηζαḷ, sounds simply 'oo'; as, ημευτ, much, ημευτουζαḷ, increasing, pronounced, mayudhoo; the ηḷḷε or ḷḷε of the perfect participle has the sound of iheh; ημευτουḷḷε, increased, pronounced, mayudhiheh; the root verbs whose last vowel is slender form the progressive and perfect participles by annexing ηζαḷ, and ḷḷε, respectively; as, κυηηη, a round or gathered mass, κυηηηηηζαḷ gathering, a gathering pronounced, cornnoo (the noo having exactly the sound of new);

corniueh, gathered, pron. corniueh.

Some verbs end their progressive participles in Δó; as, Δευη, do, ΔευηΔó, doing; and their perfect participles in Δάó, and Δε; as, ΔευηΔάó, done; ΔυΔη-Δε, beaten, pronounced, respectively, dheuneh, dheuntheh, and booiltheh.

Hence, then, we have this table —

ΔυΔάó. and ΔυΔάó	sound	oo.
Δó and Δ	"	eh.
Δó and ΔυΔε	"	ih.
ΔυΔ and Δυ	"	ih.

In the beginning of a word Δó and Δó are pronounced like the pronoun I, ΔόΔη, a horn, pronounced, eye-urk; Δη sounds ηη, as, ΔηΔη, we, us, pronounced, muinneh; Δη sounds like ηη; as, ΔόΔάó, sleep, pron. colleh.

Omit the sounds of the aspirates al together in the middle of words, marking their places as the division of a syllable, and you have a very close outline of Irish pronunciation. Take ΔάóΔη, the world, for instance, omitting the Δ in the mind's eye, you have Δάó-Δη, and, substituting the sound of the diphthong Δó (ay), you have say-Δη, the proper pronunciation.

Now, it is as easy to learn the foregoing as Pitman's phonetic system; in fact it is phonetics. Here is Pitman's system.—

Δ represents the first, ó the second, and ú the third place of Pitman's long open sounds; é the first and second and Δ the third place of the long slender sounds. The unaccented Irish vowels represent Pitman's short vowel sounds

Pitman's Table— Long,

	Irish sound-
1 a as in alms,	*
2 a " ape,	é.
3 e " eat,	Δ.
4 au " all,	á.
5 o " ope,	ó.
6 oo " ooze,	ú.

Short.—

1 a " at,	Δ,
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2 e " bet,	e.
3 i " it	Δ.
4 o " on,	ó.
5 u " up,	u.

* The a as in alms is not found in Irish except before double u, as, ΔηΔη, slow.

The eclipsing letter needs no mention hardly as its sound is substituted for that of the initial letter of the eclipsed word; as, ΔάΔη, a priest, pronounced, soggarth; ΔάΔη Δη ΔάΔη Δό Δη ΔάΔη, (pron. thoggarth) give the priest the book. Conc-ive the eclipsed letter dropped entirely and you have mastered eclipses.

ΔηΔηΔη Δη ΔηΔη ΔάΔη

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"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.

The  Gael.

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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.

D M—No more free sample copies to those who know of its existence.

C O'B—He is not a priest.

J W—The price is \$2.

J D—We have no time to look up the origin of your name; besides, we think poorly of men like you, who, a non subscriber, would not send a stamp to pre-pay an answer.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzgerald of Ross, Skibreen, has been elected vice President of the Dublin Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

The orthography of the Gael's present address is a stickler to many of our correspondents though Kosciusko is an honored name in American history. However, those who cannot readily swing the pen around "Kosciusko" may, if they choose, address the editor at Third & Prospect Avenues, to which place he has removed his Real Estate business, and where he will, during business hours, receive with a

ceuo m̄sle r̄ájl̄te

all who have business to transact in that line.

At the branch meeting of the Gaelic League for the preservation of Irish as a spoken language recently held in Galway, the Lord Bishop, the Most Rev Dr McCormick, who presided, was supported on the platform by the following clergy and gentry:

The Reverends J Dooley, W Conway, W Hayden, T Curran, R McDonagh, J Kane, J Craddock, J Greaven, Fr. Grilely, Fr Goveny, Fr Carroll, Fr O'Connor, Fr McCarthy, Fr Nestor, Fr Ralph, Fr Walsh; Dr Rice, J. P.; J Glynn (TUAM NEWS); Prof. Bainberger, Q's College; J P Hannon, J P; Rev. Brother Lynch, Messrs. R Saint George, M. Clayton, M Cunningham, T C; A G Scott, P L G Mr J Sleator, L L Ferdinand, P Kearns, T C, P L G, etc.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, President of the Gaelic League; the Rev. Prof. O'Growney, Maynooth College, and Mr M Cusack, represented the central branch.

—TUAM NEWS

[More than one-half of the Catholic clergy of America are Irish—We hope they will second the efforts of their home brethren by circulating the literature here.]

The Rev. Prof. O'Growney delivered an address in Irish before the Gaelic Society of Glasgow, on January 30. The Highland chieftains generally appeared in their full national costume. "It was a tony gathering, and its tone would indicate that our Brothers are tiring of playing second fiddle to the offspring of the piratical freebooters of the North Sea. Father O'Growney received a splendid ovation at the hands of his Scottish kinsmen,—a remarkable but an intelligent and patriotic change.

Sawny realizes the anomaly of holding his brother Pat—his flesh and blood—by the arms while the upstart brutish stranger is pommeling and robbing him. And, for what? Because his brother Pat would not leave a certain path which he believed would take him to the next world. But now, from all appearances, Sawny and Pat will take the common, brotherly pathway in their pursuit of this world's business regardless of the road to the next world.—That's common sense.

THE BANE of the IRISH ELEMENT.

If we take this city as a sample, the cowardice springing from the ignorance of Irish-American politicians in relation to their social standing among the nations, is the bane of the Irish element in this country. Let the greatest blackleg, public robber, bank wrecker, and destroyer of character, shout Mc Laughlinism, or any other Ism typical of leadership in the Irish-American element, and these leaders will slink from the public view and leave their element exposed to the malignant taunts and scoffs of their social, but inferior (as history declares), enemies, instead of coming forward, maintaining their

ground, and taking care to mete condign punishment to any of their party guilty of a breach of the public trust

For the Columbian Celebration last summer the Board of Aldermen appropriated \$10,000 in excess of what was lawfully expended, and instead of taking cognizance of this and punishing the guilty, the leaders sang dumb; left the Irish element exposed to public reprobation, and placed the city government in the hands of the A. P. A's, who sailed under false color, and who would not soil their gloves with a beggarly \$10,000 steal, the last haul they made being \$240,000.

The Republicans (devoid of political prescience) despaired of carrying the election, permitted the A. P. A's (disguised as reformers) to name the candidates; and, having them elected by the aid of Irish Americans who desired to emphasize their condemnation of the actions of the Irish leaders aforesaid, they got their mayor, before he was a month in office, to suspend an Irish-American commissioner lest he should fill vacancies in his department by men of his own views, a fact for which he was sternly rebuked by a Supreme Court Justice, who ordered the restoration of the commissioner.

And yet these cowardly leaders took no steps to have that mayor impeached and punished? Again, the same mugwumps employed fifteen carriages on election morning to distribute extra *Eagles* flaming with lying accounts of the murder of "peaceable citizens by Coney Island thugs." Several citizens told us that they voted the mugwump ticket because of that falsehood; Did McKane do any worse than that; and yet the leaders took no cognizance of it. And, by the way, it is said that Judge Gaylor's men had a hand in it!

Now, these mugwumps, who would sooner see a Sheehan, a Murphy, etc. (as one them, Freddy Hinrichs, piteously whined some time ago) in hades than in charge of "an important department of the government", are going about the city addressing Irish-Americans and importuning them to support their party in their hunt for the offices, that they might pitch the Irish-Americans aside.

Whenever these bigots appear before an Irish-American audience they and their introducers ought to be hurled off the stage. The Irish-American, or any other decent citizen of this town, has room in the Democratic or Republican party only—Let him shun the hypocrites, and if any of the other parties coddle with them, cut that party's candidate.

When the mugwumps, who climbed up the City Hall steps on the horns of the Republican Goat, held a primary election in the Ninth ward, out of 4,000 voters they enrolled—6.

OBITUARY.

It is with considerable sorrow and deep regret that the Gael records the death of the Rev. James Keegan of St. Louis, which sad event took place at his brother's home, Coone, Co. Leitrim, Ireland, some few weeks ago. We shall say this only of

the dead patriot priest.—Were a moiety of the Irish priests, at home and else where, like him, Irishmen and *Irishism* would be held in the same esteem all over the world to day that they were in the days when their Isle extracted from the nations the pre-eminent title of "Saints and Scholars."

Another patriotic Irishman, Professor O'Quigley, whose name may be seen in the "Sentiments" of the second last Gael with his \$5, has passed away. It seems cruel that it is they and not the droues who leave us. A San Francisco friend sends the following obituary notice of Prof. O'Quigley.—

Editor Gaodhal.

Dear Sir.—

I doubt not many of your readers will be sadly surprised to learn of the death of Professor John O'Quigley, which sad event took place on Monday, the 29th of January last. Mr. O'Quigley was the principal founder of the Gaelic school of this city, and though not numerically large to-day, it numbers some first rate Gaelic scholars—some of whom are not second to any who have made a study of the language within the last ten or twelve years.

Mr. O'Quigley was born at a place called Carruadh Bawn, near Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland, about 55 years ago. On the death of the head of the family, the widow and her children moved to England. Here, after a while, the subject of this notice took to the pursuit of a traveling salesman. While engaged in this occupation it is said he frequently smuggled arms for the Fenians during the years '65 '67, O'Quigley being a warm friend and supporter of the Fenian movement. He was a zealous advocate of his country's cause; and spoke her language as well as any speaker of it whom the writer hereof has ever heard.

Mr. O'Quigley was ailing about a month, and while thus confined to his quarters, his every wish was provided and every care and attention given him by two good and true friends, Messrs., M. P. Ward and Michael Philbon.

The funeral took place on the 31st ultimo, attended by a large number of warm friends of the deceased, and associates of his in the Gaelic movement. The remains were interred in Holy Cross cemetery. Veterinary surgeon, Dr. W. F. Egan, late of Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, Ireland, was also a most warm friend of the deceased, and did every thing in his power to soothe his last moments and to marshal his friends in quite a respectable funeral cortege.

Among his last words to Mr. Ward were,—“Oh, stop my Gaodhal, and give my best regards to Logan and to all the friends and readers of the Gaodhal; say to them to pray for me; and thank God that Corbett whipped the Englishman,” when he, O'Quigley himself, prayed in Irish.

He ordered his epitaph to be engraved in Irish,

written by him a short time before his death for some members of the great house of his ancient patrons, the O'Donnells of Donegall.

The first of these is a poem of forty quatrains, addressed to Torloch, the son of Cethbarr O'Donnell. It is a philosophical and religious address on the vanities and the fleeting dignities and interests of the world. He condoles with O'Donnell upon the fallen fortunes of his house, and the dispersion of his family and people. He compliments him on having, after the plantation of Ulster, collected about him a body of his own people, and having visited at their head (during the Cromwellian wars) all parts of Ireland, gaining honour and emolument with them wherever they went, during the space of fourteen years; and that then only he permitted them, when all hope of success was past, to submit themselves to the English law, and so disbanded them at Port Erne, on the borders of their own ancient territory. He exhorts the aged chieftain and warrior, that as he had been granted such a long life (being, at this time over seventy years of age), he should now dismiss from his mind ambitious aspirations, should rather turn it to devotion and to penance for his sins. He says that he himself will be the first of the two to be called before the heavenly throne, and that this is his last literary effort and gift bestowed upon him at the close of his life.

The second poem is a poem of thirty-four quatrains, in answer to one addressed to him by Calbhach Ruadh (Rue) O'Donnell. O'Donnell's poem appears to have contained a request to O'Clery to take up the genealogies of the Tirconnell race, as he was bound to do, he being the last of their hereditary Seanchaidhe. O'Donnell complains, too, of his having been driven by the foreigners out of Mayo, where his family had taken refuge, and forced to seek for a new home in the neighbourhood of Crachain, in the County Roscommon. In O'Clery's poem the poet commends his young friend O'Donnell to the attention of his own learned tutors, the O'Mulconrys and the O'Higginses of the county of Roscommon, who will, he assures him, extend to him the literary homage due to his own worth and the well earned fame of his own family.

Whatever may be the poetical value of these pieces of O'Clery, they are not certainly wanting in a clear appreciation of the shifting of the scenes in this uncertain world, and the firmest religious conviction of the interference of an All-guiding hand in their direction. As specimens of the writing of one of our literary scholars, they cannot fail to be interesting.

I have now closed what I had prepared to say to you about the O'Clery's. If any apology were needed for my having dwelt so long upon their labours and themselves, remember that I have done so on the ground of theirs being the last and

greatest school of Irish historians, and not on account of the peculiar authority which, of itself, every record and assertion of such careful and critical scholars has ever since been held to bear, and must ever continue to bear with it.

(To be continued).

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

- Cal—East Oakland, Rev W Gleeson.
 D C—Washington, Henry Murray, \$8. to help the cause, T O'Dowd, per T J Lamb.
 Fla—Key West, T O'Callaghan.
 Ind—Peru, Counsellor John W O'Hara.
 Mass—Worcester, Tim Quirk, \$5. to extend the Gael—Boston, Miss B Molloney—Chelsea, D O'Sullivan.
 Mo—Millwood Rev Thamas O'Clery (an Soggarth a ruin, gan bhreig)—Sedalia, Jere Sullivan—St. Louis, J Cunniff, J O'Brien, T O S Meehan, P Sarsfield, D D Lane, per Mr Lane.
 Mont—Anaconda, T Devine—Columbia Fall, J N Beaton (a Brother Scotsman).
 Neb—Fort Niobrara, Sergt. T Higgins, per D D, Lane, St Louis, Mo.
 N Y—Brooklyn, J Callaghan—City, P Morrissey
 M A O'Byrne—Greenfield, P A Dougher. Also, Brooklyn, L Slavin, the heart of an Irishman—Auburn, P Mee, M Moore, per Mr Mee.
 J—Jersey City, T Lyons.
 O—Berea, T O'Donovan—Cleveland, John J Burke—Springfield, Rev Martin L Murphy.
 Pa—Phila., J J Lyons, per T Lyons, Jersey City N J; J Clifton Wm McBride; Jas O Kane, T Roache P MaFadden, per Mr McFadden.
 R I—Providence, Revds T E Ryan, J O Walsh per Fr. Ryan Rev Fr Ryan, J Holland, per Mr P O'Casey.
 Vt—Bellows Falls, John P Hartnett.
 W Va—Wheeling, J McMullin, H Thurston, T Devlin, Jas J Quinn, per Dillon J McCormick; D O'Brian, D O'Keefe, per A Lally.
 Nanaia—Longue Pointe, near Montreal, Rev J S Kelly.

The clergy make a good showing in this issue.

As a result of the big Gaelic meeting in Providence, R I, on March 11, about 150 met in Liceum Hall on the 29th and organized the "Rhode Island Irish Language Revival Society," and elected as its officers—President, Rev T E Ryan; V President, P J McCarthy; Secretary, Edward DeV. O'Connor; Treasurer M J Henahan; Librarian, P J O'Casey; Executive Committee James Hughes, J Cahill, Charles F O'Connor, H Mahoney, James Gilrain and Miss Maggie Coyle.

As we are preparing for the press No. 48 of the Gaelic Journal comes to hand. This, and the succeeding Nos, will be valuable as a series of easy Irish Lessons are commenced in it. We will not insult common intelligence by suggesting the why Irishmen all over the world should vie with one another to make the circulation of the Journal go up to the millions.

The Providence (R I) Visitor is taking a leading part in the Gaelic movement.—Patronize it.

The Gaelic League intend holding a convention Easter week.

The Gael protests against those bodies of men who call themselves "Gaelic" club This and "Gaelic" club That and nothing whatsoever Gaelic about them.

Mr. John F. Conroy, the energetic agent of the Gael in Hartford, Conn., is Ticket and Money Order Agent for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, the United States, and Canada. Let our New England (now, New Ireland) readers who want these accommodations deal with him.

There is an organization in Philadelphia which bears the name,

COMANN DÚN-IRISHALL.

At their recent annual entertainment the card of admission bore the names of the Reception Committee in Irish, and in Irish characters. It is needless to say that Mr McFadden had a hand in it.

The Irish Standard Minneapolis, Minn is interesting itself in the Gaelic cause

The Irish Republic published in New York, is well edited, well printed and strikes straight from the shoulder

Poor O'Donovan Rossa! The handing over of the Skirmishing Fund was the mistake of his life; yet, instead of being censured for it, thinking men accord him praise, for his big, patriotic, honest heart thought it would be applied (supplemented by other funds) to the purposes for which it had been collected. Though the incident has killed Rossa [and it should not, for who has not erred?] he comes out of it as white as snow—That's the opinion of The Gael

The American Citizen, St Paul, Minn. is a fighter.

The Pacific Irish-American, of San Francisco, is a sprightly, new weekly

Irish-American Editors could not if they would give Gaelic lessons in their journals because they have not the means; but they could, if they would, do as well by keeping The Gael and the Gaelic Journal before their readers. We keep a gratuitous standing "ad" of the Gaelic Journal,—Why not you, brothers?—Echo resounds, Why?

Because of moving our real estate business and the time necessary to superintend the erection of a suitable office for it and the Gael, the latter has run late, but we expect, with increased facilities, to be on time in future.

The Brooklyn Eagle is the organ of the A P A's in this city, and the strange fact is that it is largely supported by Irishmen. No wonder that they are as they are.

Mayor Schieren would not permit the Irish flag to be hoisted on the City Hall flag-staff on Saint Patrick's Day. What a continuous, bitter memory these sheenies have! His "honor" seeks to avenge the whipping the bearers of that flag administered to his forefathers, the Hessian hireling freebooters, in the War of Independence—Had his honor his way, the English Red would float over the City Hall to-day—Remember that, Americans!

As we go to press we receive the following club of 10 of Div. 8, A O H, St. Paul, Minn. from Mr Thomas Kelly,—P M Moroney, T Paul ps, J C Cantwell, M Courroy, P Geraghty, W Gormley, V Danne, A Costello, J Costello, T Kelly. This is the initiatory start, as a body, by the A O H, and we expect it to become general. Good for you, St Pauls, to make the start; when we are all gone in ages yet to come, some historian will record your actions.

Also, M Fahy, Phila., Pa.

Gaels, watch Providence, R I, and Rev Father Ryan! The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in America, or elsewhere, came off in Hibernian Hall there on March 11. We have three Providence daily papers before us and all agree in their report that one-half of the audience could not be seated, but stood packed like sardines in a box. A large number of the clergy of the diocese were present, the Rt Rev Bishop not being able to attend sent his Apostolic Benediction. Prof. Williams of Brown University was one of the speakers. We repeat, then, Watch Fr. Ryan and the Irish Language Movement in R I.

For the Gaelic Journal send 6s to the Rev Eugene O'Growney, Maynooth co. Kildare, Ireland

The Smile.



"Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he."

engravings can't be bought in any art store for less than \$1.50 each; but having contracted for a large quantity in the interest of the Gaelic movement, we will send the Gael for a year and one of the engravings upon the receipt of \$1.40, or the two engravings, and the Gael for two years for \$2.60. We will send both engravings free to all subscribers three or more years in arrears who send us \$3.00. To regularly paying subscribers we send both for \$1.20; to the public, \$3.00. To any one who sends us 4 new subscribers we send him 1 engraving free, and the two to any one who sends us 7.

The reader will form an idea of the size of the engraving when the postage on one, at even 2nd class rate, is 6 cents.

We hope the friends of the Gaelic movement will take advantage of the above propositions to circulate the Gael among their neighbors.

With a view of circulating THE GAEL and of promoting the object which gave it birth, we offer two elegantly executed Engravings after the world famed painter, T. Webster, R. A., entitled, respectively,

"The Smile" and "The Frown,"

a scene, its location, and occasion, which recalls to every Irishman fond and loved memories, ay, to such a degree that we are certain that every Irishman who sees our proposition will avail himself of it so as to become possessed of a picture of the scenes with which in youth he was so familiar.

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"Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd."

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