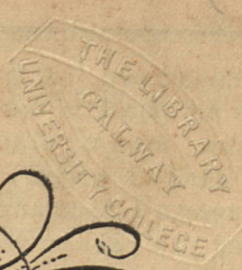




(13)



MAODAL

leabhar-aiéir m'iorannal,
tabairtá cum an



TEANGA GAEDILGE



a éir' naó ašur a raoréužad
ašur cum

Féin-maíla Cinnid na h-Éireann.

112^ú aó Ról. Uim. 1.

21^ú BREATH.

1895.

SEANRÍOIR GAODILGE.

Leir an Aitair Urramach P. J. Ua Cuir
njb, i o-Teampull Káonj Alphonjur,
Eodrac Kuaó, Ojé' Féil Páóruic, 1895

"Má žeur leaŋadair m'ire, žeur leaŋ-
adair rjb-re mar an ž-geuŋa." Eon
XV. 20.

Jr ré ciall an focail reo a ladair an
Slánužeoir le na h-Áirpljb, žur áir
néir mar cuiread eiréan faoi leat-
tíom le tšoránajšjb mšóerócapaca an
doimáir, jr mar rjn do éuir an doimán
geuŋa rjn jaó-ŋan 7 a óeircjobašjb žo
h-uile faoi leatííom 7 faoi žeur leaŋ-
aŋuŋe žo deiré 'n t-raožajl. Dš 'n
ržršjbŋ ŋaoiméa reo cóimšíŋe žo fšor
nir na h-Áirpljb; 7 mar an ž-geuŋa,
áir néir mar dš rš cóimšíŋe nir na h
Áirpljb, jr féioir ljjn a náó žo cjjŋe
žur cóimšíŋe žo žo žeur i ž-cár Káonj

Páóruic, a d-fuŋljjó aš mšóružad a féi-
le 7 a duažóe a ŋ-ŋu; 7 fšor, éšó rjn
fšíŋŋe na m-brjačan m-beaŋužšóe nir
na žeur leaŋaŋaŋašjb a o'fulaŋž a
clann ršoradálta .j. mjjŋeŋ na h-É-
reanŋ, mar žeall áir a rearŋačt ašur
áir a ŋ-ŋšreacé to 'n ž-crešdeam
ŋaoiméa a éažarž ré óóš. 'Sé ruŋ
mšó reanacšur žaožale an fšíŋŋe reo
to éarbeaŋe oaoš anóct.

O' njŋŋr mé éeana oaoš 'ŋan mbeur
la i o-ŋmšóll áirŋŋr 7 beata Káonj
Páóruic. Jr mjan ljom anóŋr ladaŋe
ljó 'ŋan teanža žaožalše, teanža
blaróa an o-ŋŋe; an teanža rjn nj an
imšŋ an t-Áirŋol mšó an roiržeul
ŋaoiméa o'ar rjnreanajšjb pážánaca.

'Kuaŋr a ladaŋr ljó beažán mšóimšŋe
ó fšor 'ŋan teanža beurla, éuž mé cuŋ-
tar žeáŋr oaoš áir laetšjb óža Káonj
Páóruic aš meamružad oaoš an móšle
'n žadaóé féŋ 7 a deŋe deŋerŋŋr, 7 mar

as I whiten my goods you will blacken them again."

There can be little liking where there is no likeness.

LESSONS IN GÆLIO.

(BOURKE'S)

XXIX LESSON.—Continued.

In ascertaining the gender of nouns which are names common to males and females, and of those which are names of inanimate objects, the entire difficulty relative to gender in Irish rests. Inanimate objects have no sex, and therefore, their *names* in English have no gender. But in all languages, except English, the names of inanimate objects have a gender—masculine or feminine—which is known from, and regulated by, the termination of the noun. The gender, in Irish nouns, is known by the same universal guide. These terminations, therefore, which point out one class of nouns as feminine, and another class as masculine, shall be shown in the following Rules.

Obs.—The learner should know that the vowels in Irish are divided into two classes (See First Lesson, Obs. 2), called *broad* and *slender*. The broad vowels, a, o, u, are pronounced not only full and open, but they impart to the consonant near which they are placed a broad sound. On the other hand the slender vowels, e, i, pronounced according to the notation shown in Lesson the First, impart to the consonants in union with which they happen to be pronounced, a slender, liquid sound. Not only do the vowels in this way affect the consonants in unison with which they are sounded, but they carry their assimilating influence to the beginning of the next syllable, so as to cause the first vowel in the adjoining syllable to be of the same class (broad or slender,) as the final vowel in the preceding syllable.

This distinction of vowels into broad and slender—

leatān aṣur caol—

has never, though resting on the first principle of melody and euphony, been philosophically treated, nay, even noticed by English philologists. Yet its use is not foreign to the Saxon tongue; for, *c*, and *g*, before the broad vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*, are pronounced—*c*, like *k*, and *g*, like *g* hard; as,

	a,	o,	u.
c,	cat ;	cow ;	cud ;
g,	garden ;	gone ;	gun ;

while before the vowels *e, i*, called slender, same consonants are pronounced soft,—

e, i,
cent : cider .
ginger.

(Le θεῖς λεδηητα.)

211 50512007 7 4η ΤΥΧΗ.

Տ'յար Զաւառօյր ձէ և բաժ ղյօր յօ
 Բայրիյի յեւթօ յի և եւեթ ղա իյ տարեայ
 նայօ, ձր Եւսայր և շօղիւյի յեւթօ
 լայր. “Զօ բաժ յայեւ ձէ,” ձր ձի
 Եւսայր, “ձեւ յայեւ յի յօ եւսայրի
 և յիւսայր, ձր տա Բայրիյի յօ
 յիւսայր յօ յիւսայր եւսայր յօ
 ձի յիւսայր յօ.”

Ո՛յ բեյօյն յօրնայ Դբէյրե և Եբէ և յ
սայն դճ Եփսլ և յ Եօրահլաճէ.

Vocabulary.

ჰალადოჲი, a collier,	goouladhoir.
ტუაჲი, a fuller,	thuckire.
ჴაჲირჲიჲ. wide, roomy,	forshing.
ტაჲოაჲი, wanting,	thasdhawl
კოჲიჲიჲ, residence,	kone.ee.
ტოჲბაჲი, to take,	thogawl.
ტაჲიჲიჲი, offer	thairgshin.
ოჲულტუჲაბ, refusing,	dewulthoo.
ჴაჲტეჲორ, fear,	fhaitchees
ოუბტა, would blacken,	dhuvhaw.
ეაჲრჲაჲ, goods,	arree.
ჰეაჲჴაჲიჲ, I would whiten,	yalfainn.
რჲეჲი liking,	spayish.
კოჲაჲილტო likeness,	kusawluclht

Translation.

The Collier and the Fuller.

A Collier who had more room in his his house than he wanted for himself, proposed to a Fuller to come and take up his quarters with him. "Thank you," said the Fuller, "but I must decline your offer; for I fear that as fast

Rules for knowing the gender of those Irish nouns, which are names of inanimate objects.

[The exceptions are in the opposite column.]

Masculine Nouns.

Rule 1.—All nouns generally, whether primitive, or derivative, that end in a single or double consonant, immediately preceded by one of the three broad vowels—*a, o, u*—are masculine; as, *rac*, a sack; *báτ*, a boat; *loc*, lough; *lub*, a loop; *róτ*, a sod; *hór*, a manner; *tur*, a tower; *carb*, a chariot, a coach, a litter, a basket; *ronar*, happiness, prosperity; *tonar*, ill-luck, misery; derived from the adj. *rona*, happy, prosperous; *tona*, unhappy, bad, evil.

Rule 2.—All verbal nouns ending in *uḡač*, *áč*, *eač*, or with any of the broad vowels immediately preceding the final consonant or consonants; as *beaḡḡuḡač*, blessing; *ḡáčúḡač*, loving; *tonač*, shutting; *ḡḡeač*, stretching.

Exception 1 to Rule 3.—Nouns ending in *óir*, *áire*, *áirč*, *uḡč*, *áirčé*, which, although common to males and females, imply offices peculiar to men (see last Lesson).

Exception 2.—Diminutives ending in *ḡ* are of that gender to which the nouns from which they are formed belong; as, *chóicḡ*, *m.*, a little hill, from *choc*, *m.*, and *chocáḡḡ*, a very little hill; from *chocán*, a hillock; *leabáir-ḡ*, *m.* a little book, pamphlet; from *leabair*, *m.*, a book.

Exception to Rule 4.—Nouns derived from adjectives in the 'nominative' case, are masculine or feminine, according to the termination; if the ending is broad, the noun is masculine; if slender, it is feminine; as, *an t-olc*, *m.* evil; *an t-ruaḡic*, *f.*, the sweet; *ḡ beaḡ eḡḡ an t-olc áḡ an ḡaḡé*, little [difference] between the good and the bad; *ḡaḡé* is feminine according to Rule 3.

Feminine Nouns.

Exceptions 1—All derivative abstract nouns that end in *áč* (or *áčτ*); as, *ceañḡáčτ*, mildness, from *ceañḡa*, mild; *ḡáḡáčτ*, boldness, from *ḡáḡa*, bold; *ḡḡḡeáčτ*, sweetness, from *ḡḡḡ*, sweet; (root, *ḡḡ*); *ḡaoráčτ*, freedom from *ḡaor*, free; *ḡḡeáčτ*, a kingdom.

Exception 2.—Diminutives in *óḡ*, (young); as, *cháiróḡ*, a chafer; *oróḡ*, a thumb.

Exception 3.—Some words of one syllable, a knowledge of which can only by study be acquired; *ḡḡaḡ*, the sun; *cor*, a foot; *láḡ*, hand; *ḡeaḡ*, heaven, *ḡaḡ*, pain; *ḡḡač*, a mountain; *ḡeač*, a tribe.

Exception.—Verbal nouns ending with a slender termination; as *ḡuaḡáḡ-áḡé*, redemption; *ḡeḡḡḡé*, vision, sight, are feminine.

Feminine Nouns.

Rule 3.—All nouns generally, whether primitive or derivative, that end in a single or double consonant, preceded immediately by one of the two slender vowels *e* or *i*, are feminine; as, *ḡḡ*, a country; *oróḡ*, honour; *uaḡ*, an hour; *uaḡḡ*, a howl; *laḡaḡ*, a flame, from *laḡ*, ignite; *corḡ-céḡ*, a footstep.

Rule 4.—Abstract nouns formed from the possessive case singular feminine of adjectives, are, like the stock from which they spring, of the feminine gender; as, *áḡḡe*, beauty, from *áḡḡe*, for *áḡḡḡe*, more beautiful; poss. case, sing. fem. of *áḡḡḡ*, beautiful; *áḡḡe*, height; from *áḡḡe*, more high, poss. case, sing. fem. of *áḡ*, high; *ḡḡḡe*, melody, sweetness of sound; from *ḡḡḡ*, melodious; *ḡḡḡḡḡe*, more melodious *ḡḡḡe*, fairness; from *ḡḡḡḡ*, fair; *ḡḡe*, whiteness, from *ḡea*, white; *uaḡḡe*, nobility, from *uaḡa*, noble.

ԱՆ ՏՅՈՐԱԼ 7 ԱՆ ՇՈՐՐ-ՅԼԱՏ.

Լձ ձրի՞ք էս Տյօղղա՛ն Կըրեա՛ծ Ծօ
Շօրր-ՅԼԱՐ քրօյղղ Ծօ շա՛տօ լեյր. 7 լե
Ծալ՝ Եաճա՛ղ Յրղղե Ծօ Եեյ՛ն Այ՛ք ԱՐ Է
Շօրրի՛ն, ի՛ֆօր ՇյօղղՅԱԼ Րէ Ըօղ Շօ Բձ
Դ-Ա Ըօղա՛ր ԸՇ Ըղըրա՛յ Շղղղ՛ն Ար ի՛նչ
ԷաԾօղա՛ղ. Ծօ Լի՛ ձր Տյօղղա՛ն Դա՛ր Է
Րօ Յօ Լ-Աղ Րէ՛ն ՇԱ ԲԱՅՅ Ը՛Ր Ը՛յ Աղ
Շօրր Ըօ Լ-Արա՛ն ԱՅ Ծըրեա՛ծ Աղ քրօյղղ
Ը՛Ր Ը՛յ ՐՅ ԱՅ Ը Ը՛ր, ի՛նչ ի՛նչ Ը-ԲըսԾա՛ծ
ՐՅ Լձ-Եըլ ԲձՅԱԼ լե Դ-Ա ՅօԲ ԲԱԾԱ ՇԱՈԼ.
ՏԱղ Աղ ՇըսԾա ԾըԾա՛ր Ըղ Տյօղղա՛ն
Յօ ի՛նչ Այ՛նԸձԸ Ար ԱՅ Բըա՛նղա՛ծ Ար
Լա՛ծաՅ Ը Լի՛, 7 Յօ ի՛նչ ԷԱՅԼԱ Ար ի՛նչ
Ի՛նչ Աղ ԲԱՅՅ Ըղղղա՛յ Շօ Րէր Ը ԲԼԱՅ-
Է. ի՛ֆօր ԼաԾա՛ր Աղ Շօրր ԸՇ Եաճա՛ղ, ԸՇ
ԾձՇըսԾա ՐՅ Ար Աղ Տյօղղա՛ն ԸՇՇըսԾա-
ԸՇ Ը ՇԱՐԵԱ Ծըղա՛ծ ՇՅ; 7 ի՛նչ Րղ Ծօ
Յըալ Յօ Յ-ԸԱՅԲԸձ Ըէ Ծղղղա՛ն լեյ՛ն
Լձ ի՛նչ ԴԱ ի՛նչ. Ծօ ՇԱՅՅ Ըէ Ծօ Րէր
Ը ՅըալԵԱ, 7 ԼօրԾղղղա՛ն Աղ Ծղղղա՛ն
Ար Աղ Ծօրր; ԸՇ Աղ Ար Ը Ըրեա՛ծ
Ար Աղ ի՛նչ Ըօղղա՛ն Ըէ լե ԸԾա՛ն
Ըղ Յօ ի՛նչ Րե Ըղղղա՛յ 7 ՐօՅԸԸԸ
Լե ի՛նչ Ըղղղա՛ն յօղ Ը-ԲըսԾա լեյր Աղ
Շօրր Ը ի՛նչ ԲԱԾԱ ՐԱ ՅօԲ Ծօ Շը
ՐՆօր, 7 Եըլ յօղղ Եըլ ՐԱՐԵԱ լե Լի՛
Ըղ ի՛նչ Աղ ՇըսԾա. ի՛նչ յօղղա՛ն
Ը Արա՛ն Ծօ Շօրր, Ծ ի՛նչ Ըէ Ըօ ԾօՅ-
Ըղղա՛ն Ը՛Ր Ը՛նչ լեյր, Ը Րղղղա՛ն
ԴԱ ի՛նչ Ը՛նչ լեյր Լօ՛ ԲձՅԱԼ լե Դ-Ա
ՇրԾօր ի՛նչ ի՛նչ ԸԸԸԸԸԸԸ ԸՇ Ը ԱրՐօՇ յօղ
Ըղ ԱրՐօ Րէր.

Vocabulary.

cor-yas, stork, crane,	cor-yas.
cuireh, invitation,	cuireh.
pruinn, dinner,	pruinn.
grinneh, gen. of Յրղղ, fun,	grinneh.
coisree, a guest,	coisree.
thinsguil, prepare,	thinsguil.
onvruith, broth, porridge,	onvruith.
thanhee, thin,	thanhee.
e.dhowin, shallow,	e.dhowin.
leey, lick,	leey.
lhawnbail, a mouthful,	lhawnbail.
ukraugh, hungry,	ukraugh.
kaynah, same,	kaynah.
dhooairth, did say,	dhooairth.
avayul, regret,	avayul.
brahnoo, observing,	brahnoo.

lathad, smallness,	lhyudh.
uhl-ahch, prepared,	uhl-ahch.
blaisseh, gen. of blar, taste,	blaisseh.
a-chuing, pray, petition,	a-chuing.
a-chooitoo, requital,	a-chooitoo.
hannic, came,	hannic.
cahfah, would partake,	cahfah.
gealtha, gen. of zealt, promise, gealtha	gealtha.
chonairk, he saw,	chonairk.
iyowar, dismay,	iyowar.
cuingwahah, contained,	cuingwahah.
suiyhaugh, vessel,	suiyhaugh.
cooung, narrow,	cooung.
krooscah, jar or pitcher,	krooscah.
nhavanan, unable,	nhavanan.
mavroo, considering,	mavroo.
dhoiwill, graceful, decent,	dhoiwill.
o-is-tho-ir, entertainer,	o-is-tho-ir.

Translation.

The Fox and the Stork.

A Fox one day invited a Stork to dinner, and being disposed to divert himself at the expense of his guest, provided nothing for the entertainment but some thin soup in a shallow dish. This the Fox lapped up very readily, while the Stork, unable to gain a mouthful with her long narrow bill, was as hungry at the end of dinner as when she began. The Fox, meanwhile professed his regret at seeing her eat so sparingly, and feared that the dish was not seasoned to her mind. The Stork said little, but begged that the Fox would do her the honor of returning her visit; and accordingly he agreed to dine with her on the following day. He arrived true to his appointment, and the dinner was ordered forthwith; but when it was served up, he found to his dismay that it was contained in a narrow-necked vessel, down which the Stork readily thrust her long neck and bill, while he was obliged to content himself with licking the neck of the jar. Unable to satisfy his hunger, he retired with as good a grace as he could, observing that he could hardly find fault with his entertainer, who had only paid him back in his own coin.

CARRUJ5 DÚJN.

[Ó 'η m-beurla]

I

] 3-Carruaj5 Dújη tã rléjδte doηη',
 Tã heulta toub ajr éir-ηa-Lj5,
]r jomãδ tujle mór ηa o-toηη
 Oã meaf5ãδ 'lãr aη aīðañη bujðe :
 3o h-aη éruajδ meaf tésðeaf rjηheãη tãr
 3ac eīañη 3añ blãt 'ηa řlj5e,
 2ηojr mo leuη ójñ tãjñ hōm řéjñ
 'S mo 3rãδ] 3-cjãη, oéóñ mo érojðe.

II

ba 3lar j mójñ] 3-Carruaj5 Dújñ
 Lé řãjññu5ãδ lae ajr éir-ηa-Lj5,
 bhj blãt ηa 3-eīañη 3o ř3jãññac éjññ
 2j5 cãjðneãδ éjññ aη aīðañη bujðe :
 Seal ajt5eãrñ é ó bhealtcãjñe—
]r cujññeãδ hōm aη éaoj
 'R toubajñt Doññhãll cójñ 3o ðeo ηa η-ðeop
 Nj jãrñfãδ tñeop ó řtór mo érojðe.

III

2īðrãñ ηa 3-ceat a'ř blãt ηa ř3eac—
 Cujñeãññ řjãδ řãññãδ řãjññ ajr řã3ðãjl,
 2ñ o-tjñðrãjð leo ajr ajr aη řo3
 Tñu3 Doññhãll doññrã jñ mo tãjl ?
 Nj'l aηñ ac̄t ðój5 ðo'ñ řñrãjñc ðo éuajð
 'Sé 'cãjðeãññ fleur de lis.
 Leañfãjð mē tũ tã hōm a3 tñu3,
 2ño Doññhãll toub, a'ř řtór mo érojðe.

" 2ñ Ró3ajñe Toub."

Mr. Conroy Secons Mr. Tracy's Idea.

Hartford, Conn.,
 Feb 18, 1895.

Editor "Gael."—

The current issue of your interesting little journal is at hand, and right glad am I to receive it. My position in life allows me to have access to nearly all the great publications of the day—from the daily to the yearly—but you may believe me that I read every line of English that the Gael contains with much interest. As for the Gaelic department, regretfully I must state I am unable to master.

Mr. Tracy's letter has the true ring of the real Irishman, and let me add my name to his for either \$5.00 or \$10.00.

I write you this without much study of the

matter, but am of the opinion the start should be made soon if ever.

Now, then, Gaels, from all quarters, let us hear from you.

Remember that some one has said, "There is no to-morrow."—Begin to-day.

Yours etc.,

John F. Conroy.

Mrs. H. Cloonan St. Louis, Mo., also writes in a similar strain to the above; and there is P. A. Dougher, of Greenfield, N. Y., and James Clifford Hancock, Texas prepared to throw in \$25.00 each as soon as there is any move to start a Gaelic weekly.

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

"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.

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

Published at 247 Kosciusko 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

Fourteenth Year of Publication.

VOL 11, No. 1. APRIL. 1895.

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.

With this number commences the 11th Volume of AN GAODHAL. Some friends ask us why it does not come out regularly every month. The reason is, that we cannot reach on it. To answer correspondents etc., and seeing that there is three times more work on the Gael than on an English paper of the same size, we think we are doing exceedingly well. Since we started the Gael in the month of November, 1881, it and our private business have occupied 16 hours a day out of the 24 of our time! What more can we do? To get help, is it? Well—

We would commend Gaels to preserve their Gaodhals for in a short time the complete numbers of it will be worth money. In 1881, when An Gaodhal was ushered into the world, not one person in Ireland, young or old, graduated in the Irish Language! Next year, '82, 17 graduated in it; last year 1,165 graduated in it from the schools alone without enumerating those of the colleges, which must be considerable, for all the students

of Maynooth alone make a big item, and all of them must take a three years' course in Irish.

We submit that the above is a good report for the Gael on entering on this its 11th volume.

The Nation, of San Francisco, is an excellent Catholic Weekly, and has a Gaelic Department. It is published by C B Flanagan, and Edited by M W Kirwin.

The Irish Republic, New York, has opened a Gaelic Department (Yes, there is consistency in that), and the New World of Chicago is about opening one; The Young Irishmen of Chicago (a monthly) also. They have written to us about Gaelic type. All who want Gaelic type can get it at the cost of Roman type by writing to Mr Chas. O'Farrell, Editor Irish Echo, No. 3 Le Grande st Boston, Mass. Mr O'Farrell owns the matrice.

It is not necessary to tell Gaels that they should give special support to those journals that print Gaelic columns by taking a personal interest in circulating them. If they do this, in the near future, all Irish-American journals will have Gaelic columns.

And we would respectfully suggest to all those journals having Gaelic departments to commence with Bourke's, O'Growney's, or the Dublin Society's Easy Lessons in Irish, with now-and-then one of McHale's Moore's Irish Melodies, with translation, for 99 per cent of Irish-Americans are as yet but infants in their knowledge of the written language. But by pursuing the course we suggest a constituency will be made and retained of the 2,000,000 of Irish-Americans who speak the language. Also, the matter requires copying only.

THE DUBLIN REPORT.

As was to be expected, the Report of the Dublin Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language for 1894, and adopted at the Council meeting of February, 1895, is very encouraging.

The summary is, shortly, this.—The number of Teachers who obtained certificates to teach Irish under the National Board was 23, compared with 12 in '93. Eleven schools were added to the number in which Irish was taught in '93. 1,051 pupils of the National Schools were presented for examination, compared with 831 in '93. The intermediate or Christian Brothers' passed 489 of their pupils, compared with 379 in '93; making the total number of passes in Irish from both the National and Brothers' Schools in 1894, of 1,165, compared with 988 in '93. The Irish Language was taught in 56 National Schools. The number of Brothers' schools in which it was taught is not mentioned, but seeing that the number of passes from their schools is over two-thirds of those from the National schools, it is probable that Irish was

taught in about 90 schools in all.

The number of Irish books sold by the Society during the year was 6,152, making a total of books sold to date, by the Society, of 121,443.

We commend the following Circular from the Gaelic League, Dublin, to all Irishmen :

The Irish Language.

After considerable experience of the difficulties and possibilities of the Irish Language movement in this country, the Council of the Gaelic League have become convinced of the necessity of combatting all the forces that operate against the survival of our National Language by uniting in opposition to them all the forces that operate in its favour.

In Ireland all that is possible is being done by those engaged in the movement, but the funds at the disposal of our organization are not sufficient to enable us to extend our work throughout the large and remote Irish-speaking districts along the South, the West and North, so as to properly organize the movement, to form local bodies to advance and maintain it, to distribute Gaelic Literature among the people, and to afford generally to the movement that monetary support without which it cannot be carried on.

A great loss has been sustained in the death of Rev. Euseby D. Cleaver, who generously provided for many years a prize fund for teachers and pupils in the primary schools where Irish is taught. If the position of the language, already too precarious in these schools, is not to be allowed to fall back, means must be provided to carry out in future the system of encouraging the teaching of Irish adopted by Mr. Cleaver.

We appeal, therefore, to the various and disconnected Irish Language Societies outside of Ireland to assist our movement in two ways :—

- (1) To form such a connection with each other and with the Gaelic League, which is carrying on the movement in Ireland, as will ensure the combined action of all the friends of the movement.
- (2) To consider the best means of providing the money necessary for sustaining the movement in Ireland.

With regard to the first point, while leaving it to the judgment of the various bodies what action they will take, we suggest the adoption of some formal bond of union with our organization. We would point out that such a union would in no way limit the independent action of other societies, as even our own branches at home have quite an independent administration.

With regard to the second point, we wish it to be noted that our movement here is purely volun-

tary, and that none of our members occupy paid positions in the movement.

The issue of this national effort will be decided in a few years. For our part we mean to fight the battle out, doing every possible endeavour, and spending every possible penny in the way we judge most advantageous to the Irish Language. Confident that we are working on sound lines, we assert that the fortunes of the movement depend on the extent of support accorded us.

Irishmen abroad should bear in mind that the Irish Language is the one substantial barrier between our race and gradual absorption into the vast and undistinguished mass of English-speaking people, a process that has already gone far too far. The present is the time, and the only time, for action. We confidently rely on our kinsmen abroad for support, and we as confidently undertake that that support, if accorded, will be used prudently, energetically, and effectively.

We trust you will bring this appeal before your Society at the earliest possible opportunity, and that you will favour us with an early reply.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

DOUGLAS HYDE, President.

R. MACS. GORDON, } Hon. Secretaries.
JOHN MACNEILL, }

4 College Green,

Dublin, January 31st, 1895.

[Though the above appeal is addressed specially to the Gaelic Societies, yet it comes home to every Irishman who has not concluded to have his offspring abandon their kindred and become merged in the fossil—fabled—conglomeration called the Anglo-Saxon race, founded in the Fifth Century on the brothers Hengist and Horsa, the barbarous, outlawed corsairs of the North Sea.

Were a quarter of the money spent on the Home Rule movement applied to the system of encouraging the teaching of Irish in the National Schools which the late lamented Mr. Cleaver adopted out of his private, limited, means, hundreds of thousands of the Irish youth would be able to read and write the National Language, and Home Rule would be much nearer than it is to-day. Then, to make amends for past negligence, let all Irishmen, not affiliated with Gaelic societies, write to the League, and become corresponding members of it.—Let all Irishmen do their duty; let there be no loafers in this crucial, (withal, promising,) epoch in our National History!—Ed. G.]

O'Faherty's *Siamsa an tSeimne*, reviewed in the *Foras* recently, is for sale by Mr. P. O'Brien, 46 Cuffe St. Dublin. The price in cloth is 2s: in wapper, 1s 6d.

byðeað ré cupða i þfeijðm.

Տըր ճաւաղարդա, յայտնելոյն յե
րօյն ճաւաղի Շաբաճ Տաթծնի և երօն
որն դշեւա ծայր աղ Եւրդե սարայլ ճաւոյն,
էր-ճրաճայլ, օրն յօնիլ, Եւրեծ Ծ. Ձիւս
Շիւծայր, Ծօ Ծի ճր քաճ դա Եւծ
յր որ Ծա քաճալ, և դ-ա ճիւ, և դ-ա
քաղի ճսր, Յօ որն որն, և դ-ա երօնի-
տարայլ թաւեանիւ, 'դա ճլոյթեան
Երդեա ճ Յաճ Եւաղի Ծօ Եւրեաճ
ճր եւղ Եւա թաղիւղ դա դՅաճալ Ծօ
ճաւոյնիւ ճսր Ծ'բօրն Եւեաղիւ ճսր ;

Յօ ծ-բայլ դա միկե ճոյն եւ դա ԼԵԱԺ-
բայն շրթացէա Տաշելչե ոօ արքեան յ
Շ-ժոծ ԼԵ ԽԵԱՅՈՂ ԲԻԺԾԱՆ, ԵՐԿ Դ-Ա ԵՐԿ-
ՅԻԱԸ ԱՅԱՐ Ա ԻՊՐ ԵՐՈՅԹԵԱԸԵ-ԴԱՆ ՅՕ
ԴՔԵՐԴԱԼԵԱ, ԴԱ ԵԴԱԸ իՍԼԱԸՄԱՐ ԸՄՈ
ԱՐ Ե-ԵԱՆՀԱՆ ԱՐԻԱ Ե՛՝ԱՅԹԵՕԵՒՅՏԻՃ:

Յօ դ-ձեւայցիմի՞մս ձը աղ միայն ա-
րայ յսկող ոյ Շիւծայր ձսր ձ մայ-
րիցի ձը Ե-Երուսէլե քոյժե Եօ յլաճԹ
'դ րճալ Եսմրոնդից; ձսր

Յօ Յարքար ճօն ծ'դ րնդ րօ 1
դճաժնէ աճար 1 դ. Եւրա ճայ դա
դդա ապրէ խլայ դ Շլաճայր, 7 ճօն
էլէ ԼԵ Եւր 1 Յ. լճօ 1 դ. Խրլեաճար դա
ճաժնէ աճար ադդ ադ ճաժալ.

Translation of the Anecdote

ՏԻՄՐԵԱՇԷՐ ԴՆ ՏԵՂԻ ԴԾՈՐԴԵԱԾ,
which appeared on the title page of last issue:

When we meet a German, an Italian or any other person who does not understand the language which we speak ourselves we say at once that he is only an ignorant boor, though that person might be a philosopher in his own tongue; and there is no doubt that his opinion in our regard is the same. That is the way of the world, and we must accept it as we meet it.

About fifty years ago there lived a man near Ballindine, on the mearing of the Co. Galway, named Mark Delaney. Mark had a small farm of land, but his trade was that of a surveyor; and though he was exceedingly learned, there was not a man in the country more simple than he. When the potatoes rotted Mark did not have much surveying to do as the small farmers were not able to sow or buy conacre, and he was compelled to try some other means to earn the rent of his small holding and to keep his family from the poor-house.

At the time of which we treat, it was customary with a large number of the laborers of the locality to go to England coming on the harvest to earn their rent; and usually there would be a little over

Kilmakerrin N. School, Cahirciveen,
Co. Kerry, Ireland, 21. 1. '95.

Editor Gaodhal—Dear Sir :—

I send herewith for publication in Gaodhal copies in Irish and in English of a resolution passed unanimously at a meeting of the Cahirciveen National Teachers' Association held on the 19th inst.

Please mention in Gaodhal when the subscriptions to Gaodhal paid by the late Mr. Cleaver for Irish Teachers end as I intend to get the Gaodhal on my own account in future.

Yours faithfully,

F. Lynch.

Chairman of the Cahirciveenn N. T. Association.
[The subscriptions end in May next.]

Be it resolved,

That we the teachers of the Cahiroiveen Association heard with great sorrow of the death of the kind, generous, and patriotic gentleman, the Rev. Euseby D. Cleaver, who, during the greater part of his life, by voice and pen, as well as by his princely donations, was the mainstay of every movement made for the cultivation and preservation of the Irish language :

That the thousands of copies of interesting Gaelic books which, in recent years, have been published, chiefly through his patriotism and bounty are an invaluable factor in the revival of our ancient tongue;

That we beg to convey to Mrs. Cleaver and family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and that copies of this resolution in both Irish and English be sent to Mrs. Cleaver, and that further copies be sent for publication to the Gaelic Journal and the Gaodhal.

and above to clothe the children.

Coming on St. John's Day this particular year, Mark said to himself that he would go to England along with his neighbors to earn a little with the hook or with the scythe when he could get nothing to do with the chain.

Before he went Ellen (his wife) prepared a pair of woolen stockings for him which she knitted herself. The stockings were too tight for him when he put them on, but he said to himself that they would stretch on the way. Very well. Off he went St. John's Night along with his companions. They travelled all night and the next day without halt or stop, and when they halted to put the second night over them Mark was too tired to undress. After that his feet swelled ; but, to shorten the story, Mark did not take off his stockings until he returned home, at the end of three months. On his return home and after greeting his family, he asked Ellen to pull off his stockings, but when she tried to do so they were so tight to his shins as if they were sewed to them, and the hair of his shins grown out through them, so that she was obliged to get a

ԾԵԱՐ ԾՈՐԾՈՂ, ԱՂ ՏԵԱՇՇՈՒԹ ԼՈՒ ԵՒ ԱՂԱՐԵ, 1895.

ՇԱՄ ԲԵԱՐ ԵԱՅԱՐ ԱՂ ՀԱՅԾԱԼ.

Ա ՏԱՈՂ ՇՆԻՐ—ԱՅ ԲՈ ԾԱՂ Ա ՇԱՄ ՄԵ ԱՅԱՐ ԵԱ ԲԱՂԱ ԱՅԱՄ ՅՈ Յ-ՇԱՐԲԵՇ ԵԱ Ե Յ-
ՇԼՈՒ Ե ՄԱՐ ԲԱՂ ԼԵԱՇ Ե. ԵՐ ԲԵ Ա ՂԱՄ, "ՈՂ ԲԱՇԲԱՂԱՂ ՅՈ Կ-ԵՂԱՂԱՂ ԱՂ ՇԱՂԱՐ."

ԲԱՇ ԱՅԱՐ ՄԻՂԱՅԱՇ ԱՂԱ ԲԵՐ ԲՈՐ ԼԵ ԱՂԱՐԵԱՐ ԱԼ ՀԱՂԱՂԱՄ,

ԲՈՂԱ.—ԼԵԱՅԱՄ ԱՂԱ ՄՈ ԲԱՂԱՂԱՂ ՄԱՐ ԵԵԱՐԲԱՐ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՒԵ ԼՈՂ.

ԱՂԱ ԱԵՇԾԱՐ ՂԱ ՇՐԱՂԱՂ ԵՂ Ե-ԲԱՂ ԲԱՂԱՂ ՂԱ Կ-ԵՂԱՂԱՂ,
ԵՂԵԱՂԱՂ ԵՂԱՇՈՒ ՄԵԱԼԱ ԱՂԱ ԱՂ Ե-ԲԵԱՐ ԱՂԱ ԵՈ ԼՈ ԱՅԱՐ ԵՈՂ ԵՂԵ,
ԱՅԱՐ ԱՂ ԲԵԱՇ ԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԲԱՂԱ ԵՂԱՇ ԱՂ ԼԵ ԵԵԱՐԵԱՇ ՂԱ ՅՐԵՂԱ,
ԱՅ ԲԵՂԵ ԵԵԱՇ ԵԱԼԱՇ ԲԵՂԱՂԱՇ ՅՈ Կ-ԱՐԾ ԱՂԱ ԱՂ ԱՂԱՂԱՇ;
ԵԱ ԱՂ ՇԱՇ ԲԱՂ ԱՂ ԲԱՂԱՂԱՇ ԱՅ ՇԵՂԵԱԾԱՐ ԼԵ ՇԵՂԵ,
ԱՂ ԼՈՂԱՇ ԲԱՂ ՇԵՂԱՐԵԱՇ ԱՅ ԲԵՂԱՂ ՅՈ ԵՂԱ,
ԱՂ ԵՂԱՂԱՇԱՇ ՅՈ ՇԱՐԱՇ ԱՂԱՂ ԱՂ Ա-ՅՈՐԵ ՅԼԱՐ ԱՅ ԵՂԱՐԵԱՇՈՒ,
ԱՅԱՐ ԱՂ ԵՂԱՇ ՅԵԱ ՅՈ ԱՂԵԱՇ ԱՅ ԲԱՂԱՂ ԱՂԱՂ ԱՂ Ե-ԵՂԱՂ.

ՇԵՈ ԲԼԱՂ ԼԵ ԵՂԱ ԵՂԱՂԱՂ, ԵՂԱ ԱՂԱ ՄՈ ԲԱՂԱՂ,
ՈԱՇ ՄԱՂԱ Ա ՇԱՂԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԱՂԱ ԱՂ ԱՂ ԵՂ ՄԵ ՈՅ;
ԱՅԱՐ ԵԱՂԱՇԱՇ ԼԵ ՅԼԱՐ ՇԱՂԱՇ ԵԱՂԱ-Կ-ԵՂԱՂ,
ԱՅԱՐ ԵՂ ԵՂԱՇ ԼՈ ԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԵՈ ՇԱՂ ՄԵ ԱՅ ԱՂԱՂ-ԱՂԱՂ;
ԱՂԱՂԱՇ ԵՈ ՇԵԱՇ ՄԱՂԱ ԲԱՂԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԱՅԱՐ ԲԱՂԱՂ,
ԱՂ ԲԱՂԱՇ ԵԱՂԱՂ ՂԱ Ա-ՅԱՂԱՇ ՅԱՂ ՇԵԱՂ ԲՈ ՇԱՂԱՂ,
ՈՇ ԱՅ ԵՂԱՂ Ա ԵԱՂ ԵՂ ԱՂԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԱՂ ԱՂԱՇ,
ԼԵ ՄՈ ՇԱՂԱՂ ԵԱՐ ԵՂԱՂ ԱՅԱՐ ԱՂ Յ-ՇՐՈՒԵ ԼԱՂ ԵՒ ԵՂԱՇ.

ԱՇՈ ԵՂ ԵՂԱՇ ԼԵ ԵԵԱՐԵԱՇ ՄԱՐ ԲԱՂԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԱՂ Ե-ԲԱՂԱՂ ԲՈ,
ԲԵԱՇ ՄԱՐ ՇԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԱՂ ԵԱՇ-ԵՂԱՂԱՇ ԱՂ ԵԵԱՇ-ԲԱՂԱՇ ԲԱՂ ԲԱՂ,
ԱՅԱՐ ՅԱՇ ՇԱՂԱՂ ԱՂԱՂԱՂ ՄԵԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԼԵ ԵՂԱՇ ԵԵԱՇ ԼՈՂԱՂ,
ՈՂ ԱՂԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԵԱՂԱՂ ՇՐԱՂԱՇԱՇ ԱՇՈ ՂԱ ՅԵԱՇԱՇ ՇԱՂԱՇ ԼՈՂ;
ԱՂԱՂ ԲԱՇ ԵԵԱՂԱՂ ՄՈ ԲԱՂԱՇ, ՄՈ ԵԵԱՐ ԲԱՂ ԱՂ ԱՂԱՇ ԵԱՂԱ,
ԱՅԱՐ ՄՈ ԲԱՇԱՐԵ Ա ԵՂ ՅՐԱՂԱՂ ԲԵԱՇ ԵԱՂ ԲԱՂԱՇ ԲԱՂ ՇԵՈ;
ԵԱՂԱ Ա Յ-ՇԵՂԱ Շ ՄՈ ՇԱՂԱՇ, ԵԱՂԱ Ա Յ-ՇԱՂԱՂԱՇ Շ ՄՈ ՅԱՂԱՇԱՇ—
ՇԵ ԲԱՂԱՂ! ԵԱՂԱ ԱՂԱՇ ԱՅԱՐ ԱՂ ԵՂԱՇԱՇ ԱՂԱՂ ՈՅ.

ԱՇՈ ԵՂ ԵԱՂԱ ՄԱՂԱՇՈ ՅԱՇ ԵԵԱՇԱՇ ԱՂԱ ԵԱՂԱՂԱՂ ՂԱ ԵՂԱ,
ԵՂ ԵԱՇ Ա ԵՂԱՇԱՇ ՂԱ ԵԱՂԱՂ ԲԱՂԱ, ԲԱՂԱ ԵԱՐ ԱՅԱՐ ԵԱՂԱՇ,
ԱՅԱՐ ՅԱՇ ԱՂԱՒ Ա ԵՂ ԲԱՂԱՇԱՇ ՄՈՂԱ ԱՂԱ, ՈՅ՝ ԲԱՂԱՂ,
ՈՂ Ե-ԲԱՂ ԱՂԱՂ ԱՂԱ ՄԱՐ ԲԱՇԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԱՇՈ ԵՂԱՂ ԲԱՂԱՂԱՂ;
ՅԱՇ ՇԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԱՅԱՐ ՇԱՂԱՇ ԱՂԱՂ ԱՂԱՂԱՇ ԼԵ ՄՈ ԼԱՂԱ-ԲԵ,
ԵԱՂԱ ԱՂԱ ԼԱՅ, ՇԱՂԱՇԱՇ, ՈՇ ԲԱՂԱՇ ԲԱՂԱ ԱՂ Ե-ԲԱՇ,
ԱՅԱՐ ՇԱՇ ԵՂ ԱՂԱ ԼՈՂԱ ԱՂԱ ԱՂԱ, ՇԱՂ ԵԱՂԱՇԱՇ ԱՂԱ ՄԱՂԱՂԱՂ,
ՇԵ, ՇԵՈ ԲԼԱՂ ԼԵ ԵՈ ԱՂԱՂԱՂ ՄՈ ԵՂԱ ԵՂԱ ՅՈ ԵԵՈ!

ԵԱ ԲԵ ԱՂԱ ԵԱՇԱՂԱՂ ԵԵԱՂ ԱՂԱ ԲԱՇԱՇ Շ ԵՂԱՇ ՄԵ ՇԱՂԱՇ ՅԱՂԱՇԱՇ ՂԱ
ՅԱՂԱՂԱՂ ԱՅԱՐ ԵԱՂԱ ԱՂԱՂԱ Ա Յ-ՇԱՇԱՂ ՅԱՂԱՇ ԵՂԱՂԱ Շ ԲԱՂ.

KHA COJLJŠ TRODŮZ A'R 'H T-JOLAR

Dŷ ōā cōjleāc ōš āš trojō cō fjoē-
 mār ā'r ōā buō fjr jād. Fāoj cējr-
 eāc ōo cōmō āh cēāhō ā dŷ buājlte ā-
 rteāc j ŷ-cūjhe de cēāc hā ŷ-cēārc
 lāh de ŷojhējō, āc ō'ejtjāh clāojtēōjō
 ājr āh b-pujhte ruār ājr dār āh tŷe,
 buālāō ā rŷjācāh āš ruāzājrc ā duāō.
 ā. ājr ā cōjrc, ŷāb jōlrāc ā dŷ reol-
 āō ēārc jh ā cōrūbājō ē 7 ō' ārcōjŷ
 lejō ē; 7 ēājhōc ā rjōblāc clōjōte 'māc
 ār ā ājō cāōmāhēā 7 cōjŷ rē rejōb ājr
 āh ŷ-cārē-āojŷ ā rābāōār j trojō fāoj.

Hŷ uājlleŷeāhō fēār mōjrcēāhōārāc
 cōjōcē ā ŷhōmārcā rējh. Lābujŷeāhō
 ā ojhreācā ōō. Tūzāhō rē āh ŷlōjō ā-
 lejō, ērē cōmāojh ō'ā Cōrēujŷcōjō.

Vocabulary.

cōjljŷe, roosters,	koilee.
jōlār, jōlrāc, an eagle,	ullar, ullraugh
fjōcōmār, fierce,	fuchwar
cōmō, creep, stoop,	krum.
buājlte, beaten,	booltheh.
cūjhe, corner,	kooineh.
ŷojhējō, wounds,	guinthiv.
ō' ejtjā, did fly,	ethil.
clāojtēōjō, victor,	kleehoir
pujhte, directly,	puinthēh.
ruāzājrc, anouncing,	fuagairth
buālāō, beating, flapping,	booleh.
buāōā, of victory,	boo-eh.
cōjrc, (here) instantly,	thuirth.
ŷāb, did seize,	yav
reolā, sailing, driving,	showleh.
cōrūbā, tallons'	kroobeh.
rjōblāc, rival,	rivlough
clāojōcē, defeated,	kuleetheh
cāōmāhēā, protected,	khayuvantha
cōjŷ, took,	ho-ig.
rejōb, possession.	shelliv.
mōjrcēāhōār, magnanimous,	morchanis
cōmāojh, gratitude,	komeen.

Translation.

The Fighting Cocks and Eagle.

Two young Cocks were fighting as
 fiercely as if they had been men. At

last the one that was beaten crept in-
 to a corner of the hen-house, covered
 with wounds. But the conqueror,
 straightway flying up to the top of the
 house, began clapping his wings and
 crowing, to announce his victory. At
 this moment an eagle, sailing by, seiz-
 ed him in his talons and bore him a-
 way; while the defeated rival came
 out from his hiding place, and took
 possession of the dunghill for which
 they contended.

A magnanimous man never boasts
 of his personal achievements. His
 works speak for him. He gives all the
 glory, through gratitude, to his Maker

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

In beating the motermen by the aid of a subser-
 vient mayor and judiciary, the Brooklyn trolley
 swindlers, Samson-like, destroyed themselves. The
 trolley cars are now half empty; the people will
 not ride in them; the income is gone, and the con-
 cern—in the hands of a receiver! Their paper,
 too, which urged the wholesale slaughter of inno-
 cent citizens by the police and soldiery during the
 strike, has lost 50 per cent of its former subscribers
 —Such is the fate of the trolley sharks, who sought
 to enslave honest labor, that they might realize on
 their 30,000,000.00 of bogus stock, which had not,
 as Supreme Court Justice Gaynor declared, the val-
 ue of a dollar in stick or iron behind it.

If, as has been asserted, Mayor Scheiren has ap-
 pointed a man to a police justiceship whose record
 for honesty could not stand the test of an election
 campaign, the sooner the self-respecting citizens in-
 sist on having all such officials go through the bal-
 lot-box the better. A corrupt combination such as
 the trolley sharks, could concentrate all their nefar-
 ious energies on the appointing power, as they
 have in Brooklyn, and make a regular farce of Re-
 publicanism. We assert that the man, or party,
 who would seek to deprive the citizen of his right to
 a voice in the selection of his public servants should
 be treated as are horse thieves out West.

We would advise our Republican friends to act
 cautiously in removing public officials from office
 by special Legislation; it is not Republicanism.
 Leave such unsavory tactics to the mugwumys.

One of the most readable papers coming to our
 exchange table is the Sunday Gazetteer, Denison,
 Tex.

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Ala—Mobile, F S M'Cosker, The Blue Store, per Mr M'Cosker.

Cal—East Oakland, Rev W Gleeson.

Conn—Hartford, John F Conroy—Poquonock, Thos. F Tracy.

Colo—Denver, M D Shea.

Ky—Shelbyville, John M Casey.

Mass—Holyoke, Jerry Kane, M D Flaherty, E Dean, C M Donnelly, per Martin J Hennehan, Providence. R I—Marlboro, J H McCarthy, T Byrne. Wollaston Heights, P Donovan—Boston, Mathias Gorham.

Me—Portland, M Hanrahan, P Hanrahan, per P Hanrahan, who commences his note.—

"Enclosed find dollars three,

Two from Mike and one from me."

J Cunningham, per M Hanrahan.

Mich—Muskegon, D Drinnan, W Brennan, M Tobin, P J Carey—Warren, J Roach, all per Wm Harte.

Minn—Rosemount, M Johnston.

Mo—Kan. City, D V Hunt, P F Heydon, Thos Houlihan, M Kilroy, all per P McEniry—Sedalia, J Sullivan—St Louis, T Gardener, per P Hannon—Chas. E Bradley—Westport, Jas Tobin.

N Y—Brooklyn, T Erley; Counselor Devenny, per D Gilgannon—City, Doctor O'Meagher. Thos J O'Sullivan (who chucks in \$5.), Miss M A Lavin per T Erley, Thos Concannon.

O—Berea, T O'Donovan, (one of the old guard)—Straitsville, P Fahy, M F McDonagh, per Mr. Fahy.

Pa—Avoca, J Meade, C T Osborne, J F Connohy, J J Coleman, per P McDermott—Phila, Fras O'Kane, Philo Celtic Society, per Jas P Hunt.

R I—Providence, Martin J Hennehan, Miss Maggie Coyne, Miss Hannah Crowley, Wm Dempsey, P Harrington, per Mr Hennehan.

Tex—Dallas, P Curran.

W Va—Wheling, Dillon J McCormick, Sister Xavier, Chas F Gilligan, per Mr McCormick.

Ireland.—

Maynooth College, Revds. W O'Byrne and M O'Rielly, per Rev Mr O'Byrne; who also sent us two ivy leaves off the tomb of the last king of Ireland, Roderic O'Connor, whose remains rest in the old graveyard in the town of Cong, Co. Galway. The incident may seem trivial to the unthinking to us, it is full of food for reflection. We shall put the leaves in a golden frame—Treat, M Hennehan, W Gillen.

Roscommon—Clooncagh, Miss Tessie Gormley, all per Martin J Hennehan, Providence, R I.

In view of the comparative success of the Gaelic movement, brought about by the Gael, every Irishman into whose hands this copy may fall, whether he be a subscriber or not, should try to get

at least two new subscribers. That, friends, is the only intelligent way of propagating the movement.

The Gael had a very pleasant call from Mr Martin J Hennehan the other day, heightened by his throwing a crisp \$10. bill into its treasury.

The Irish Standard, Minneapolis, Minn. had an excellent article on the Irish Language movement. But it is most remarkable that in its discussion of the various elements engaged in the promotion of the movement, not one word did it say about the Gael, the first agent in the foundation of the movement as now in operation.

The Northwestern Chronicle had a very appropriate article on the Wolf and the Lamb, touching England's tactics towards Nicaragua, the other day

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

Sound of the Vowels—long.--

À	sounds like a in	war, as	ḅāṛṛ, top.
é	" " e	ere, " céṛṛ, wax.	
ī	" " ee	eel, " ṁṣṣṇ fine.	
ó	" " o	old, " óṛ, gold.	
ú	" " u	rule, " úṛ, fresh.	

Short.---

À	" " a in what, as, ÀÀÀ, near.
e	" " e " bet, " died,
í	" " i " ill; " ÀÀÀ, oney
o	" " o " got, " ÀÀ, wound
u	" " u " put, " ÀÀÀ, thing.

À and À sound like w when followed or preceded by À, Ó, u, as, À ÀÀÀÀ, his bard, pronounced a wardh; À ÀÀÀÀ, his beef or ox, pronounced, a warth; and like v when preceded by e, í, as, À ÀÀÀÀ, his wife, pronounced, a van, À ÀÀÀÀ, his desire, pronounced, a vee-un
 Ò and Ò sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are almost silent in the middle, and perfectly so at the end of words. Ç sounds like ch; À, like f; À and À, like h; and À is silent.

Real Estate.

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We would recommend all those desirous of possessing a solid interesting Gaelic reading matter to write to Mr. Patrick O'Brien, the Gaelic publisher, 46 Cuffe st. Dublin, for his very interesting book, *bláistílearys de dhíjl-réáinib na Gaedajlge*. Price, in cloth, 3s.

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand 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.
M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del.
W Hanrahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R
J H J Reilly, 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 Badzinski, 283 N & 2863 Archer Av. do
H Connelly, Cohoes, N Y.
Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill.
Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do.
Mr Gorman, Joliet, do.
C. Schrank, 519 South 6th. St. Joseph Mo.
M H Wiltzius & Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
G T Rowlee, 133 Market St. Paterson N J.
Catholic Publishing Co. St. Louis Mo.
E B Clark, 1609 Curtis St. Denver Colo.
John Murphy & Co. Publisher, Baltimore, Md
T N Chappell, 26 Court St. Boston, Mass
Fitzgerald & Co. 195 High st. Holyoke.
Mrs. Hoey, 247 First St. Portland, Or.
Ed. Dekum, 249 Washington st. do.

Viewing with considerable chagrin the probability of Japan becoming the mistress of Asia, John Bull is making frantic efforts to secure a foothold in Alaska, and in several points of the South American Continent, to be used as a basis of supply in his anticipated tussle with Japan. But Japan will whip him out of Asia, notwithstanding the truckling of Americans (?) in high station to accommodate him. John is very anxious to settle disputes between him and the United States by "arbitration," but never between him and weak powers. Why not submit the cause of Ireland to arbitration? Oh, the consummate hypocritical scoundrel! His envoy should be sent back to him tarred and feathered!

The Irishmen of New York and vicinity can obtain gratuitous instruction in the language of Ireland by calling at the rooms of the P. C. Society, 263 Bowery, on Thursday evenings from 8 to 10, and on Sunday afternoons from 3 to 6, o'clock.

The Philadelphia Philo-Celtic Society meets at Philopatrian Hall, 211 S. 12th St., every Sunday evening, where it imparts free instruction to all who desire to cultivate a knowledge of the Celtic tongue.

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