

## seanajója รู่ของขารe.

Lejr αη Διέα η Πηματικό Ρ. J. Ua Cuj η δ, η ο Τεατηραί Ναο η Μαρή Σιρή ο η τα η της Εοδιαό Ναο ο, Ο ο ΄ βέι Ράο ρα μος, 1895

" Mà zeun leagadan mire, zeun leagadan rid-re man an z-ceudga." Con XV. 20

Ράσμις, α δ-γιιμησ ας πόμιζας α γέρle 7 α διαίσε α η-σιι; 7 γός, ότο γιηη γίμιστε ηα π-δηιάται π-δεασημιζε ητ πα σειμι εαπαίμαπαιδι α σ'γιιαίπς α σιαση γρισμασάισα 1. πιιησιμι πα η-Είπεαση, παη ξεαιι αίμια γεαγήμας ασιγ αίμια α η-σίιγεας το 'η ζ-σμείσεα ή παοήτα α τεαζαγς γέ τόιδ. 'Sé γιμη πο γεαπασιιγ Τασσαίε απ γίμιστε γεο το τεαγδεάης τασίδια απος.

Ο' ΙηηΙς της τεληλ όλοις γλη τουμ λα η σ. σιτίσι λίτης τη το δελά Νλούς Ράτριμο. Τη τηλη Ιροτ αποίς λαδαίς Ιτο γλη σεληδά ζασταίδε, σεληδα διαγολ απ σ-σίπε; απ σεληδα γιη τη απ τημίη απ σ-Μργσοι του απ γοιγδευι πλούς το δια γιηγεληλίο ράδληλος.

'Νια η α λαθη α τη δυασάη πόμπέμης ό τοιη 'τα η σεα η σα δυ είναι το το πέ σιησα το το το το πό το πο το πο

า ธนฐาง าลง ำล พ. อหลาราช 30 ห. ยาหาทา le nit Njall; a ojolat é le Milco pjocman o fulajns ré zac leatenom 7 anno le roizio; man cleactait ré unnaite 7 naomaco am Sliab Mir; an ηός της γαοραό τέ le ορουζαό αη αιη-311 Diccon; man a d'ullmait ré é réin cum a bejt 'na razant; 30 h. ajrije 1 oταοδ αη ίψητ 10η5αηταίξε α για η τέ ημαρη j connapic ré in aprling cineato neimzeince na h.Eineann as slaodac Δηπ α teact le 100 a rlánuzat; man 1 cójzeat é 30 njazajl Cazlujre, az 3lacao Ojpo beunnujāce; man ninne ré cuajne ajn Rojin, 7 man 1 cornizeat é le dejt 'na Alpoearbojs 7 'nna priomajo or clonn Cazluire na h. Eineann 30 h-uile.

Ο Αίτητ τρέ συηταγ σαοίδ αίη α τάπα τελές 30 h. Είμιηη 'γαη m. bljadajη 432, ηί 'ης γειάθυμό ηδ 'ης δράιξε δοιές ηρη ταιηίς τέ ποιή αη απ τιη, αός 'ηρ phionnra 7 'na Apreol. Cuin mé ríor σαοίδ αίμ α γεαμμόιμελές 7 αίμ αμ οβ. Δητ τρεητιαίτα α ηιηηε τέ; αιη α compac món le niż Laożajne, 7 le n-a όμαοιοίος αη m-buajo a ruajn ré onna le vejrbojnesco 7 le mjonbuile, or com-All ha o-ceaccalnead cionamal a bi 1 látain ó sac áino 1 n-Eininn: 7 'na diais rin, ain a mainreal buaideac in obajn rojrzeulajde, jn an jompujż ré ολοίηε ηλ η-Είπεληη ο βάζάηλος 30 chejoeam Chioro; ajn a żujóe σύμαċ-DAC DO DIA AIR TON A theuda Eineann-Ac, jonnar hac 3-caillyjoir an chejoeath fion 30 bhát; 7 raol delhead, Δητ Δ δάτ ηΔοήτα 1 3-clonη Δ τέ τοόμ bljadan.

'Sé πο μίη αηοίτ ταιτθεάπαό όλοιδ το μαίδ η τομαίο τίομ-διαη α τ'έιμιξ ό τομι Ναοή Ράφμις τιμη αμ τιητ εαμ ταιμδεας, 7 το π-δείδιο τεατήμας το σεο ίητ απ τ-τιρεαή παοήτα απαξαίο ταιταίμ, τείμεας, 7 τιοιό πε. δείδ ταιταίμ, τείμεας, 7 τιοιό πε. δείδ ταιτδεάπαο πίοτ τοιξίμε αταίμις πηιο αίμ απ τ-τείδια το τροίο τίας απα απ π-διαδαίμτα α τ'τιιαίμες τίαο, 7 αιμ απ π-διαδαίμτα α τ'τιιαίμες τίαο, 7 αιμ απ ιάπ-τιιί σο δόμτ τιαο αξ του πιξαό 7 αξ τοιπέαο απ τρείδια δεαπημίζτε απίμεαο δόμδ ιε Ναοή Ράδ-

μιις, શદેα η Εριομασάίτα ειηιό η α ή Είμε αη η.

Νίι τέ ηιασολημό σαμ ιηητιης σαοιδ annro nac d-rollyjean realn na h-Cazlaire Cajcilice aon παόαπο πο rampla njor zlópmajne ná bí le rázail in Ein-1ηη Δηη γελό της έσμο βιλόδη ταπέργ Δ η 10mpujte 30 chejoeam Chioro. Do bí ronar, rólar 7 rubailce ó ceann 30 ceann η τ τίπε; 7 man η άταιη ή αίτ. ξεαημήμη, το ποιηη τί α τοηατ 7 a rubájlce-ní ré amájn le n.a cloinn réjn, ac tuz rí ceuo míle ráilte oo sac coιτόριξελό A ταιηις cum A τράιξ ο τίπιδ α δί η αλλιμότε 30 ημη το 'γ η α λαετίδ rin le cozato 7 le ruil-tontat. Ir annrin bí 'n chejoeam raoj blát in Cirinn; bí cuju, ceampuill 7 réspest le rescrinc 1 m-baile 7 1 o-cuaje; 7 of a colajrof, a γτοιιτερία 7 α πρηηγτρερία ιε γάταιι 1η 5ας σοηφαε 7 η 5ας ραμάμτος ο Čεληη ή οη η 21οη ομι το Ceλη η ίλη 1 3-Concaja. Dajlja na mílce micléiain 7 naomaco o'fázajl. Írjol 7 naral, o η σμασα 30 ο ση ρηιοηητα ηα σορόιης, man léizcean ouinn, tainic 30 hallaid τε α το τίπε, 7 σειπ τε άιπ το nad Alpheo é réin, Rit ointeinc na Sacran, 'na macléjin in apocolairoe θεληπόοημ. Θί τράτ 'ημαία 1 comημιό chí míle micleitin caob arcit de ball-Δ1518 ηΔ catραί το .1. beanncon. 1r ηαρι αη 3-ceuona bí τέ 1η 21po-21aca, catajn ajno-cille Naojn Padnuje; 15-Cluanáno, 1 3. Cluan mac Noir, 1 Ljorтоп, 7 1 таппутствасато Наот Спол. 17 ojleánajo apan, 13-Cuan na Jillime. या 101340 यम छाटं हे उपम देविठा ने मापानदाम η η Η Εόπρα "Οι Ιεάη πα Ναοή αξυγ η α η Ollam' AJR EJRINH 'ran AJMTIR reo?

21 μ τεαό της του δίραδαη δη τοηας 7 τοιάς αρη τυο παταρμό σιατα ηα η-Ερρεαηη, σαη αση τοιμπεας ση δυαρόμεαδ η α τιξε παι τιαρό τη αρη α η-αξαρό η πασήατε 7 η δ-τοξιυμή; πο διόη σευμ! διης αη αη τ-αητά ος α τοιηη ταοι δείμε η στασήμας το διη το δάμη ηα τίμε. 21 συς τα ε παι ταριά η αταρμό ποι τεο?

ηστ απ παοιμαό ασητ σαιπις τιμαιστο πόρα το κα ιστιαπραίδιο σο η. Είριηπη. Ο πα πάριπτο σοιστίποσα του σεαπα τιμό-σεαπραίτε το βιστη-ιστιαπη 7 το δοιας; 2 ο βι τοιδο ασα αιμ πόριστιστο το στιαιτο σαιτο πα η. Εόριρα, 7 ο βι ιστιαμη ασ πιαστιαπό στο στιαιτο πα του στιαιτο πα το στιαιτο πα του στια το στιαιτο πα του στια το στιαιτο πα του στιαιτο πα τ

(Le bejt leannea.)

## या उपयायठंतर 7 का उपट्याहर.

Mí réidin mónán rpéire a beit an uain nac b-ruil aon coramlact.

## Vocabulary.

zualadóin, a collier, goouladhoir cucajne, a fuller, thuckire FAIRTING, wide, roomy. forshing. caroail, wanting, thasdhawl communde, residence. kone.ee cózbáji, to take, thogawl. CAIRSTIN, offer thairgshin. ojúlcužat, refusing. dewulthoo FAICCIOT, fear, fhaitchees oubčá, would blacken, dhuvhaw. eannajte, goods, arree. zealrajnn, I would whiten. yalfainn. rpéir liking, spayish. coramilaço likeness, kusawlucht

#### 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

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

There can be little liking where there is no likeness.

# LESSONS IN GÆLIC. (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.

CBs.—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 leagan agur 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,

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

e, i, cent: cider ·

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; báo, a boat; toc, lough; tub, a loop; róo, a sod; nór, a manner; cup, a tower; capb, a a chariot, a coach, a litter, a basket; ronar, happiness, prosperity; conar, ill-luck, misery; derived from the adj. rona, happy, prosperous; cona, unhappy, bad, evil.

Rule 2,—All verbal nouns ending in uξαό, αό, eaό, or with any of the broad vowels immediately preceding the final consonant or consonants; as beanημξαό, blessing; ξηάουξαό, loving; τιηκοό, shutting; τίηκαό, stretching.

Exception 1 to Rule 3.—Nouns ending in 61th, although common to males and females, imply offices peculiar to men (see last Lesson).

Exception 2.—Diminutives ending in in are of that gender to which the nouns from which they are formed belong; as, cηοιςίη, m., a little hill, from cηοc, m., and cηοcλητίη, a very little hill; from cηοcλη, a hillock; leabajnin, m. a little book, pamphlet; from leabap, 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 z-olc, m. e-vil; an z-ruajnc, f., the sweet; jr bea5 ejojn an z-olc a'r an majt, little [difference] between the good and the bad; majt is feminine according to Rule 3.

Feminine Nouns.

Exceptions 1—All derivative abstract nouns that end in Δċτ (or Δċτ); as, ceaŋŋγας, mild; τάηαἀτο, boldness, from τάηα, mild; τάηαἀτο, boldness, from τάηα, bold; mylγεαἀτ, sweetness, from mylyr, sweet; (root, myl); γαοηγαὰτ, freedom from γαοη, free; μήξεαἀτ, a kingdom,

Exception 2.—Diminutives in 65, (young); as, clap65, a chafer; opo65; a thumb.

Exception 3—Some words of one syllable, a knowledge of which can only by study be acquired; 5pjan, the sun; cor, a foot; tam, hand; neam, heaven, pjan, pain; rljab, a mountain; cneab, a tribe.

Exception.—Verbal nouns ending with a slender termination; as FUAT3-AJIC, redemption; rejerging, vision, sight, are feminine.

#### Feminine Nouns.

Rule 3—All nouns generally, whether primitive or derivative, that end in a single or double consonant, preceded immeditely by one of the two slender vowels e or 1, are feminine; as, cín, a country; onóin, honour; uain, an hour; uail, a howl; larain, a flame, from lar, ignite; coir-céim, 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, althe, beauty, from althe, for alume, more beautiful; poss. case, sing. fem. of alume, beautiful; aspec, height; from amore, more high, poss. case, sing fem. of amore high, poss. case, sing fem. of amore high, poss. case, sing fem. of amore high; binne, melody, sweetness of sound; from binnelodious; more melodious rinne, fairness; from room, fair; 5mle, whiteness, from seal, white; matrle, nobility, from maral, noble.

Feast Of St Patrick, 1895.

Synopsis of a Sermon given by Rev. John J. Carroll, pastor of Saint Thomas's Church, Chicago, Ill.

The Rev. lecturer retains many of the old forms. The copy before us is type.written, done on Father Carroll's Gaelic type-writer.

## เม รัย์ paoruje, 1895. ·

Dí rí nna a chujnne no-cear le beata 'sur altheacea. Ní paid bhonnear b-Ροησορία Δές σαίη η, αηη σοπόρισας leice. Dí a un raisce le mionaid, dí a riéibre cul-lionra le veanzon, a rzeilpide Ainoe ajs rearad man faineoppide ar cloud loudinality a ranuizear cundar an domain! Saizee annmulaj ταοι τοηη, ηο γσαμμιίζτο αίμ leaba a η·αίηαη, αμπα δί γεοσαιόε ηίοτ rojlyze ná rújl an 6-jolajn bí bun-clán a mana lán de b-péanlaib uarailib. Dí 3laodan a σ-σαίτηση σαδαπόλό, lánrarac zan learuzao. Ní naid odice η-Εμ, ηο γεοσαίσε η-Ιησιαί, ηο γαίδμελη ηλ είημε, Αζο γλοζαμ ίειηδ λ ζλοδ leir a heapt, a rendact, agur fioncuήρας α δί αηηα coolain αηη α μές, -Δ15 γυλημηής τηλό τιξελόλ η-λητοιλή A cjunceocajo jao 50 Deans-on! bi An chujnne reo, opciroe 'n Ullecumac. Taj5. Ir man rin bi 'n calam an chac tainic rí amac ar láim Dé. Unoir reuc! Cheur am to by theulujteact η δ-γελη γόγ Δηη Δ ό 15ε, δ'Διζη Ο 14 οο 3Δο γίρος ηΔ είηηε, Δ15 μΔό: Teanm ann mo coman, 7 rear ann mo comme, 7 oudaint Sé leo: Chutait mé γίδ-γε γαομ, αη όμιης ιοηήοιτα τά 101μ 21/é réin 7 21/0 ulooman, jr an dun cumacca do bejt man ele no do beit σιισιη 30 μιούο η η η- βειτίζελό 54η

τημητε. Ιτ αη Ce τοο 2ηο τεαό 10ηήμητε, ηί δέιο α leat cajtre 30 δηάτ,
αιτ έμτσιξηό, ατά τέ ταοι ξιατ 7 τημαγοδιηηξεαι σογταοίτε, ημήξ 30 η-σεμησαη σαοίδ τεαημ-εοτάμη. Seo η τεαηεοτάμη ταμαμητικέ, α γιατζαμεστάτ 2ηο τεαι-10η ήμητε: Subáilce, Ciall, 7
σεάξ-οδαμη. τείξηο αμη διη η-αξαγό αηοίτ, 7 τεαιδιμζηό αη ταιαή. 7 μευσμίξιο αμπίς 30 η-10 μιάη.

21ηη τράσο ηί ή-100 reo rocla b-raiόε πάιόσε 30 σπαεθ πα η-σεαίισα, αόσ ηα τοςία α γερίοδ Οια αηη έροιδε 3ας בעוחפ ס 'ח ס-בען ! בוז לפבחעוחלה סףסעלα Όμηα, όμαιό γιαο απαό le σεμηαό a leara. शहर्व एउट्यामाउट्यांट ठावार्च cairbains cia 'n caoi an tantat leo. Di an rhoce out it mears! 3mm le 3mm caill riad an ceud chaobrzaoilead, 7 οιαόμαό 7 ταμθταμθαέτ, αηη σιαθίμίζοeact 7 ulpjadantar. Njon njine riao 150 Deandea ceann-eocain le ruarzaile οηήμης ηλ εμμηηθ Εμηρ λη έμης ηλη Φειπτεαπ, ηί ου 10ησαητας συπ παιδ Αιτηθαγ Αιμ Οια γάτιασγαη αςημίζεας, óin to bi riat nior n-aice le coramal-ACT bejtajt na vealt 7 10majt an Té υμό άρμου αρη υίτ! υί τιροίτ Μήα μη an Jaal SCIOT Iber, clann n-er, ηελή όιοητας, τεάξταση ε δάιη, τοπηrulle, συδήπια 1 σελό, αηη 1 ασγαη δί 'η Τηπηα Ιάηγάγτα.

Öo ceann aca, 216-RUÖ-21211 of an Zeallamanca deunca. Canc anna timciou COSUNT นบน menonjeadan ווא לבוחפבות בוף לתבול חב וובות. ור Δη 14 ογαη δί 'η cinne ολοιηελό beanη-עולכפ! לוז דובס זס כתוסחחם בח סוולפ ημαζαμέρη ηλούη; ίε селημεοίση ηλ rubajlce. cjall, 7 veazojbne, v'jonrujve דומס סס דעמד און הסוחח ח-ספוד הסוח ספ וסחווועודום חב כווווחוף, ס'וסחדעוסף דובס DO rmaccujt ujle neapt a lujtear ann μός η α η Ασύιρε: Τροπομαίι γιασ 5 'η σεαιόπιαρό απ τ-γιεας 7 απ ιαπή απ col3 7 an closeam, nitneadan an rojat αη chancubail an lub 7 an raiso, le na lejcjoe ujuljy συμουμη γιαο αη leóinan 7 An c-jolan! Eljeudujžeadan a neanc Als cult leir lustar 7 lajojneact na n

Man Sluareann Jabalcar noin τίοταημε 'συτ άμοσέμη, δί σιαηη η-Εκ 50 បិខ្យញ់ក្រុ ស្បី 3ໄລດລວ່ buajo; ठា្ក ក្យ μαιδ αηηγαη σοίηση τρουμουές α γεαγταιο αηη αξαιό ημακτίμας 7 cointann είοιηη η-Εκ! 21/1 το γεπίοδ α γελη. α τη το κάιη: Scappadap άρο τέρη a m υπαίσε 30 εμοσαμας ατ σίομη είνος ενίς ηλ ειηηε 30 ή-ιοηιλοη. Súo e λη τ.λόdan aoudajne njż Ulejrejn Euccać; Jun o ríol Chozulejr an nuzaté réjn, όμη ομό ΕΚ α σεαργηηγιομ τη το Ιατολίη. b'rejojn jr man reo, oo comajnujo mje η-Εκ αη έσυν τσαέ α τόισσαύ, αιμ τίζeact 0018 30 tháis, 7 ais cuin a báoγασα αρμ α beul γαοι, le τ-juncuhad αη 340 t 7 Δη τεαρταίη ματα, τακαό γίαο συμ δ-γευο τελό δρελό δευηλό δε, ηλ cultreal munta anna faoi-Sin ouic συγαό η-αρούιο αραότα. 21p reud-ή ητ οιαη καοι όμαρε, ποιηη γιαο απι ασμγ τράτ σ'α πέρη- Sin συιτ τυγαί ηα μεμιταμαότα. 21 μη αη 3- συση ο 10η-rajle o' ojoce le conjuain na b. rjonneulc-Sin ouic curac na luingreonелстл. Сопплунселогн ап однело туп οτ ηλό σελμηληταίο, μίζης γιλο comanta renjodia—Sin ouis curac licipescts.

2η λητεκό le ceaneocan η δ Subájlce, Cjall, 7 σε άξοι δη ε ο' τα αγχώ η Γρασ τα ο γεας, απ αιταίδητας α δή σιαίτε απη αιός η α σαιήμαη. Όροπαίη τια σαμδασ ισηκά η α σορα ο διη 3-σογαη τάδα το σιί θημιση βαξίλητε! 21 μα η σαμαγ αιδιαβθεκό τη θεας τη αστήμα ε αποδίξε αι μισας δαί το το σόμα η. 21 μα σο δή α άλι 7 α άιμα τα βισηκό τη α σιμηπη ε ιε σομημα α ξίδηκε!

τας ποιηη το η τοήμαη ατάιτο, СШΝΤ-RUÖ ηα SΙΟΤΟΊΙΝΟ εατηα τέιη τις leo ταη τοτασ α ιάήμα το τιη αμας le τρόταιρε ογ τιοηη ηα τιηη !

Sη ε το τουρ, α'τ τιι, α'τ ς αορό, γεαγτα σύητη α'τ υμητεα τουρόε.

όμη ατά τεαητα μαγαμί μιζιομη η ΘR, ησην ταμ έμν βεατα τειτρε μήτε μ-δααι- αμπακό, απη ιών 7 μιζτ απ δάμν. Τη κίση το δο δο τιμί μητιμή πό τό το η ζααι απη Εμημη 7 Αμβρδαη κόν απο ταμπο ή, ατο τριστο μόν- μαγαμί η ΘR το τειμακό? Τη τοιματακί η ΘR το τειμακό? Τη τοιματακί η Απακό ατά απη αποτιμό τοι για το τοιμό το τ

υπό έόμη το σασίημο το η τ-γιροέτ απά αηγαίθης το έτη αιμ υπη τοιμίζη το ότη αιμ υπη τοιμίζη το ήτο αιμ τοι α τογαίτα, πό αιμ έίξη, το ταμπά η θοιατά ήτα η επίπας αμπέριτα τα τίπρο τα τίπρο τα τίπρο τα τίπρο τα τίπρο το τίπρο τα τίπρο το τίπρο τι τίπρο το τίπρο τι τίπρο το τίπρο το τίπρο το τίπρο το τίπρο το τίπρο τι τίπρο τίπρο το τίπρο το τίπρο τίπρο τίπρο τίπρο το τίπρο τίπρ

Δίηη η δειό ηδ η ά η δειό η αρ γηη, ηίος γευο Ιροηγα α κάο, ας σειμηγε συς δυς δεαδγειο δευίκαο 'η στίρος α κυαγγαίτε λε σεασηθοσαίς η α γυδάιτε, σιαλί, 7 σεάζοιδη ε.

seáżan ua cearbuji.

#### OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret we record the demise of Mr Timothy O'Regan, which sad event took place at his residence in Williamantic, Conn. on the 7th of February, in his 61st year. Mr O'Regan was a native of Co. Cork, and a contributor to every fund raised to benefit his native land; and as to his native speech, he could not account for why any Irish man would neglect it.—May his soul rest in peace.

## an sjonnac 7 an corr-jlus.

Lá ájpije tuž Sjonnać cujnead do Conn-zlar phoinh to catat leir. 7 le ouil beazan shinne to beit aise ar a cojγηιό, ηίοη τροητσαρί γέ αση ceo γά η-Δ cómajn Δά Δηθημιά σαημιόθ Δη ήθις eadomain. Do lit an Stonnac ruar é reo 30 h-an néit ca fait a'r bí an Copp do huchad as delnead an phoinn A'r bí rí A3 A túr, man nac b. reuorao TÍ lán-béil rájail le n-a 30b rava caol. Say am ceuona oudajne an Sjonnac 30 hab ajobéal ajn az bneathuzat an λοδορο α ή jče, 7 30 παθ εαξία αρη ηας nab an bjad ullmajte de nejn a blajr. e. Níon labain an Conn ac beazán, ac ο Δέσμησ γί Δην Δη Sιονηλό Δέσμισμό. at a cuapta teunat of; 7 man rin to zeall 30 3-cajtread ré oinnéan leite a zeallca, 7 η ομουιζεαή αη σιηηέαμ Δηπ Δη σοιρισ; Δά Δη μΔηπ Δ συιριεΔό AIR AN M-bono é connainc ré le aduatήμαρ 30 μαθ re cansbajte 1 rojteac le mujnéal cumans jona d-réjoin leir an Conn a mujnéal fava 'ra 50b vo cun ríor, 7 b'éizin odran beit rárca le lis eam mulheil an churzao. Neimionann Δ μεραγ το cors, τ' jmtjt γέ co τόjtteamul a'r b'réjoin leir, a rmuaineat ηλ'η b réjoin leir loco razail le η-A όγοόμη ηΔό η ο ε άμη Διό Δ Διγίος 10ηΔ cujo ajuzio rein.

## Vocabulary.

conp-tlar, stork, crane. cuineat, invitation, phojny, ojyyéan, dinner, zninne, gen. of zneann, fun, corruse, a guest, cjonrzajl, prepare, Anonuje, broth porridge canuste, thin, eacomain, shallow, 115, lick, lán-béil, a mouthful, ucnać, hungry, ceuona, same, oudaine, did say, Alobeul, regret, bneathusat, observing,

cor-ylas. cuireh. pruinn. grinneh. coisree. thinsguil. onvruith thanhee. e.dhowin leey. lhawnbail. ukraugh. kaynah dhooairth. avayul. brahnoo.

ladao smallness. lhyudh. uhl-aheh. ullmaite, prepared. blaisseh. blarre, gen. of blar, taste, Atcuins, pray, petition, a-chuing. a-chooitoo. ΔτάμτιμήΔό, requital. hannic tainic, came, caltreat, would partake, cahfah. zeallta, gen. of zeall, promise, gealtha conname ré, he saw. chonairk. ivoowar. Aduatinan, dismay. cuingwahah constained, contained, rojšteać, vessel. suiyhaugh cumans, narrow, cooung. churzat, jar or pitcher, krooscah. nejin-jonann, unable, nhavanan. meamnutato, considering, mavroo. pojjeamul, graceful, decent, dhoiwill. oroom, 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 ner 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 enter tainer, who had only paid him back in his own coin.

## CARRAIS OUIN.

[Ó 'n m-beunta]

T

II

III

" 21 Rozajne Out."

Mr. Comoy Seconds 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 shoud be made soon if ever.

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

Remhmber 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 Hancok, 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 Eagene 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,"—Archelishop 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 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 Gsel 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 twosthirds 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 discon nected 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 kins men 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,
JOHN MACNEILL,

College Green.

Dublin, January 31st, 1895.

Though the above appeal is addressed special ly 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, limitted, means, hundreds of thousands of the Irish youth would be able to read and write the Natonal Language, and Home Rule would be much nearer than it is torday. 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 Sjampa an Zejmpjo, reviewed in the Zaodal recently, is for sale by Mr. P. O'Brien, 46 Cuffe St. Dublin. The price in cloth is 2s: in wapper, 1s 6d.

υιόελο τέ cupica 1 δτειόη,

30 δ-γιηί ηα ήήιτε σόιδ το ηα leadπαίδ τρεαηπτα τα το το το τιρεατό η τοιότο le beaτάη διματάη, της η-α τίριτρειγιαίτα, ηα ττατα ποιματήμας τιμη άρι το τεαητάη αργά το λιτό εστίτατο;

Το η-ατάμητημήτο αρμ αη μημαση μαγαρί βιλια η Ολιαδαρμ ασμη αρμ α μημη η 15η άμ το-τημαβέ τρογόε το βίατατο η α γταρτο τυδητοηαβή; ασμη

50 3-cujpreap cóib σe'n nún το η ηδαετίζε ασμη η πιθευρία τυπη η πηά μαίτιε Julian η Cliabajp, 7 cóibe ejle le cup η 3-clót η η-jpijrleadap η α δαετίζε ασμη απηγ απ δαοτάι-

Translation of the Anecdote

Simplifeact ha Sean noaoineat, 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 Bal lindine, 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 oth er means to earn the rent of his small holding and to keep his family from the peorshouse.

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 Cahirciveen 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 mevement made for the cultivation and preservation of the Irish language;

That the thousands of copies of interesting Gae lie books which, in recent years, have been published, chiefly through his patriotism ond 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. 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. 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

scissors and cut them off him in small tiny bits.

Another instance of Mark's simplicity.—There was a simpleton in the neighborhood named "Airy Jhon."

There was no more harm in poor John than in the suckling child. Mark's house was by the road side, and it is certain that no poor person ever went the way without obtaining a night's lodging therein. Mark had a good stone house, and, being near the bog, a large stone-turf fire was always on the hearth, and a big easy settee in the corner. Airy John never said "By your leave" to Mark when he went the way, throwing his bag in the corner and seating himself comfortably in the settee, his lodging was secured.

But the time had arrived which ended John's term. A certain day that he came Mark observed that he was not very well. After the day's business was done, Mark came in and John was sitting in the settee as straight as a line, and his two eyes open. Mark spake to him but he received no reply. "Well, John," said he, "is it humbugging me you are?" and poor John cold, dead!

Note.—Mr. P. Hanrahan, Portland, Me. sent us the first part of the foregoing translation but not for publication; and, seeing that it interested him, we thought that it might interest others. So we give it all. Mr Hanrahan is a good writer of Irish and English.

The Providence Irish Language Society held its first quarterly meeting at Brownson Lyceum on Sunday, March 3rd. In the unavoidable absence of Revd. T. E. Ryan, M. J. Henenhan presided.

The recent circular from Dublin was read by E. De V. O'Connor, Esqr. Secretary. The Society is agreed that the \$50. donated recently be placed to the credit of the Cleaver Memorial Fund.

A grand entertainment is to be given April 28, at which Mr. Eugene Davis (Owen Roe) is to speak on the experiences of his Exile, etc.

Mr. E. Dillon, Lincoln Centre, Kan. says.—
I will ask you to settle a little difficulty in pronunciation; and as none of your students have accepted your invitation in a former Gael to give the Gaelic for unusual or hard words sent to you, and as I am without a dictionary I will also ask you to kindly give the Gaelic equivalents of some unusual words.

The termination rate (reate) in the future of verbs, I have noticed, is pronounced "fah" in the Gaelic lessons published in the Gael, as; molrate (pr. molfah), will praise, but in speaking with Gaelic speakers from Galway and Mayo I

notice that they always pronounce this termination as if it was spelled

ú (00) or (ah), as in the following examples: buajlú (bwilloo) ηέ, I will strike; ης τοιτά τά, you will not fall; τιοτά η Σαημαό, Summer will come; γειτεαμμιο, we will see.

Will you be kind enough to explain this difference to me and inform me which way is more correct?

[Neither way is correct. Besides the termination FAO OF FEAO is not the Future Tense; it is the termination of the subjunctive mood FIO OF FAIO, is the future ending, which you may see fully explained on No. 1 Vol. 10 of the Gael.]

Following are the words referred to above,-

bubble, blojης; bake, rujneao. chisel, rojntana; copper, chón, umao can. 3júrca; fry, (to), 3μίοτς. gums, canbajo; horserace, cojinljηηca-

link of a chain, γιηελό.
pencil, clejοτέλη; pepper, peubap.
pie, terce; razor, μάγμμ; roof, cleic.
roast (verb), ζηίογο; strap, teachac.
tin, γελη; vinegar, bjηέιζηε.

P. S. I have in my possession a beautiful colored card with representation of the Sacred Heart on one side and the 12 promises of Our Savior to the Blessed Virgin Mary on the other. These cards in any of 200 languages, including Gaelic, are distributed in large numbers by Mr. Philip Kemper, Cayton, Ohio. In my opinion they would be a desirable souvenir for readers of the Gael to send to their Gaelic speaking friends at home.

As Mr. Kemper distributes these cards gratuitously, and as he has applications for twice as many as he can send out, it would be a great act of charity to accompany an application for pictures with an offering to enable him to carry on the good work. Following are the 12 promises in Gaelic,—

E. D.

Dear Βογτοη, αη Seactinat lá το 2ή άητ, 1895.

Cum Fean Cazain an Zaodail.

21 Saoj Öίιγ 215 το σάη α cum mé ασυς τά τύιι ασαμ 50 5- cuint je τύ 1 5- cló é má'ς τιά leat é. Ις τέ α αιημη, "Μί κατεαιη το η Είριηη αιη Cuaint."

Fác agur mínjugad ann reo ríor le Majojar lla Juajnjam,

Fonn.—Leasaim ain mo Fallains man Déanfar mo Choite liom.

Μητ μαότατ τα ότμητη τη δ. τη τα τα τη τα η. Ε΄ τρεατη, υτό ε απη τριά το τρεαλα απα τη δ. τε μπα τη το ιδ αξιτ το οιτό ε, Μπα τη τρεαδα άλιητη τα οι διάτ μπι λε τε ε ε τρεί τρε το ε τρεί τρε το το τρεί τρε το το το τρεί τρε τρεί

Ceuv γιάη le σίι Είριηη, τία αηγα πο γίητης, Νας πίης α συμήη τη αη αη αη δί πέ ός; Υσυγ δεαημάς le σίας coilice Daile-ηα-η-ίητε, Υσυγ τι 10 μας ιά αοιδηπη το σαίς πέ αις Υδαημάς; Υπηγών το είθας πίγε γιαμή πεας ασυγ γιαμής. Υπο γιιόε 'πεας ηα η-σαοίσα σαη ceals πο είναιη, Νό ας τημίι α δαίε ό αίτριση πο ασημέ, Le πο εάιίη τεας σίις ασυγ απος τοιοίς είλη το δρόν.

Τά τέ αση δίματαμη σευσ αμη έμεσα ο σ'έλο με Conoae Jaoblac ης, βαμίλημε ασμη τάμη αμητο α σ-σαταμη βαίνοα δογοση ο τομη.

## Na cojej troota a'r 'n c-jolar

## Vocabulary.

collize, roosters. koilee 10laμ, 10lμac, an eagle, ullar, ullraugh Fjocinan, fierce, tuchwar cnom, creep, stoop, krum. bualice, beaten. booltheh cújnne, corner. kooineh. 50111010, wounds. guinthiv. o' ejcjt, did fly, ethil claojoceója, victor kleeohoir pully directly, puintheh. FUASAIRE, anuouncing, fuagairth bualat, beating, flapping, booleh buada, of victory, boo-eh. come, (here) instantly. thuirth. 540, did seize, yav reola, sailing, driving, showleh. chuba, tallons' kroobeh njoblać, rival. rivlough claojoce, defeated. kuleetheh caomanca, protected. khayuvantha tó15, took, ho-ig. reilb, possession. shelliv ηόιμέσληηλη, magnanimous, morchanis comaojn, 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 into 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 seized him in his talons and bore him away; 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 subservient mayor and judiciary, the Brooklyn trolley swindlers, Samson-like, destoyed themselves. The trolley cars are now half empty; the people will not ride in them; the income is gone, and the concern—in the hands of a receiver! Their paper, too, which urged the whole-sale slaughter of innocent 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 value of a dollar in stick or iron behind it.

If, as has been asserted, Mayor Scheiren has appointed 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 ballot-box the better. A corrupt combination such as the trolley sharks, could concentrate all their nefarious energies on the appointing power, as they have in Brooklyn, and make a regular farce of Republicanism. 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 Henehan, 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 Connoby, J J Coleman, per P McDermott-Phila, Fras O'Kane, Philo Celtic Society, per Jas P Hunt.

R 1—Providence, Martin J Henehan, Miss Maggie Coyne, Miss Hannah Crowley, Wm Dempsey, P Harrington, per Mr Henehan.

Tex-Dallas, P Curran.

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

Ireland .-

Maynoonth 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—Trean, M Henehan, W Gillen.

Roscommon-Clooncagh, Miss Tessie Gormley, all per Martin J Henehan, 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 Henehan 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 I anguage 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 Chroniele had a very appropriate article on the Wolf and the Lamb, touching England's tactics towards Nicaragua, the other day

#### THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

frish,	Roman.	Sound.	ris'ı.	Roman.	Bound.
A	a	aw	111	m	emm
ь	b	bay	17	n	enn
C	C	kay	0	0	oh
0	d	dhay	p	p	pay
е	е	ay	p	r	arr
F	f	eff	r	8	ess
5	g	gay	2	t	thay
1	i	ee	11	u	00
1	1	ell			

Sound of the Vowels-long .--

à sounds like a in war, as bápp, top.

é " e" ere, " céjn, wax.
j " ee" eel, " ηίη' fine.
" " o " old " το gold

o " o " old, " oμ, gold.
u " rule, " uμ, fresh.

Short.---

α " a in what, as. 5Δη, near.
e " e " bet, " died,
i" i " ill; " ημη, oney

u " o " got, " toc, wound u " u " put, " puo, thing.

the and in sound like w when followed or preceded by Δ, ο, u, as, Δ τάμο, his bard, pronounced a wardh; Δ ήμαμο, his beef or ox, pronounced, a warth; and like v when preceded by e, j, as, Δ τέμη, his wife, pronounced, a van, Δ ήμλη, his desire, pronounced, a vee-un of and 5 sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are almost silent in the middle, and perfectly so at the end of words. O sounds like ch; p, like f; and c, like h; and r is silent.

## Real Estate

I negotiate Sales in every State of the Union City and Suburban Property, Houses and Lots. Corner Stores always on hand to Let, for Sale or Exchange. Two New Tenement Flats, rented at \$2.500 a year, to be sold cheap. Lots, singly or in plots suitable for builders; two hundred such Lots in the 8th Ward.

Being in communication with the Railway Com panies 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 Compa nies. I can sell in lots or plots from 100 upwards.

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Consideration exceeds \$2,500	1	**
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Brooklyn, Y. Y.

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, blajtrlears oe 21/11reamly na Jaedallze. Price, in cloth,

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. M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del.
W Haurahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R
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.
Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill.
Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do.
Mr Gorman, Joliet, 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. Pablisher, 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 s 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 f Oh, the consummate hypecritical scoundrel ! His envoy should be sent back to him tarred and feathered!

The Irishmen of New York and vicinity can ob tain gratuitous instruction in the language of Ireland by calling at the rooms of the P. C. Society, 263 Bowery, on Thursday evenings from 8 to10, and on Sunday afternoons from 3 to 6, o'elock.

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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