

JOILLIS NU 3-COS DUD. (Leanea)

παρ ουδαίριο γί 30 καθ γί πο όδ. Όυδ απ Κιζ σάιρισε βιλασηα όι. Ταπ μαίρι α βί απ βιλασαίη γιη ηπόιδο ότις γε σάιρισε βιλασηα είθε όι, Τιη γιη βιλασαίη είθε, Τ γεασσήμαι πό λά πί διμβριασ γε ότι πίον πό, Τα γί οσο π-βλασηα σευδ αποίν Ταδυγ γιν πίοιο σι βόγαδ, ασο σειμίπι," αρ γείγεαπ, Τόμη γε α βευλ λε δάιρε δράιρεαμαίλ, "50 σειμίη πί πας Κιζ α βόγγαιζ γί, πά διδ λιοπ-γα έ."

δίας δοιίίτ τημας ήση το ή ός ήηαοι άίμη, ημαίη α έμαιαιό τέ τιη, 7 δί α έποιδε βηίτσε ημαίη ταοιί τέ το η δυό έιδιη τι απ καρι α βόταδ ηας παδ αση τώιι αιςε απη, πο (ημο δυό ήσε τα

ηά γηη) γιόθος ξηάηηα ξίας το παρ γεαρ: ας ηίορ ίαθαις γε αση γος αί, ςιό ηάρ γευο γε ταη ιοπαό mallact α ταθαίης το 'η τή άδ το δί ι ητάη το γείη, 7 έ ας ςοητατή ίθις αη τρεαπ το δί ίθ ηα κυατας ό η-α τεας 7 ό η-α η-αταιρ.

Τογιής γέ ας γημαίηθας απη γης τρεμο το υπό τόμη το σεμημό le η-α γίος, ατο ηίου γευτο γε τιμήτημος απ σαταίο. "Ο τά το τίμετας ljom coδαίν πο κόμηξη ταδαίνε τη, υπό τίμη λίου beo το πανό πέ," αν γεγελή τη α λητείτη κέιτ, "άτο τί γειςίμη πιο αν υξί τι κέιτικ ljom α σεμημό τί."

δί τέ α σεαρικά τη τη η παρ τά της πας αη τις τιας τίμοι, 7 έ ας ταριμισ ρόισε μιτη, ατο σ'ιοηπολίς τί α τε απη μαιό. δί τριμός σύβαισα απ Κοιιίς τη γηη, ημαίρ α conraine ré an buacaill a breit an a laim bain, min 7 3 a σαρηαίης απας le μίηςce. Ομαίο γιαο ταπε γταη σαπγα η δρόσμη σο Βοίιλίη 7 δμό leup σό 50 maje 30 μαδ σεορ η α γώι.

Νιαρη η δή αη σαήγα γηη ταης, τάρη
σα η ατάρη, αη γεαη-Κιά, 7 α μάταρη,

αη δαρηρισά η, αγτεατό, 7 συδαρης γρασ

συρό έ γιη αη ταμη τεαμο θε η-α ρόγ
ατό, 30 η αδ αη τεαγδος η είτο, 7 α θεαδ
μιό ζθευγτα, 7 30 μβυό μητίρο το δερτ

συςτά τα γεαρ αποργ, αζυγ γάρη η ε αη

βόγτα το τυρημή.

Ruz αη Riz αη láim αη όξάηαις, 7 ημο αη θαιηηίοξαη αη α η ηηξίη, 7 εμαιό γιαο γιας το 'η αισόιη le céile, 7 ηα είξθαμηαιό αξυν ηα σαοίης πόρα μαίγιε ξ'α leanamains.

Νιαρη η τάρης γιαν η θκοσις νοη αισόρη, 7 ημαρη ημό μαν γιαν πόραη ηγον κυρο ηλ σείτης γιαν ματά παρίλη, το γίη αη σεδιόθος δεας α όση απας ποιή απ σεαιίή, 7 τίμε γί. Su ν' κευν γί είπιξε απίς τάρτ τε πιν είσιη αγ α ιδή μηρη 7 υπαρητε τε σύρια κοσαί, 7 αρ αη δριήσε δί η όις δεαη μπτίξτε αγ απέατς. Νίορ κευν σμηθε αρ διτ α κείστηση, παρ μησης απ κοσαί γιη νο κείστησε εί. Κυς απ γιητή δεας μπρη 7 υλρυμίς γέ τιαν αρ ήμιη ζοιλίς ί, 7 ηί κασαίν η κιξι πό υμηθε αρ διτ είθε μαν, ατ απας λε πον πα η είθε με μαν, ατ απας λε πον πα η κιν πα η λαλία το απ νορας.

 τρειό το μηπη έ. Υπαί απ τομας απ βάλας λεο, 3 απ η δες δασία πό βάμπτα πακ παί δεασα ασησιιπε 1 απο, 7 "Υπο τριαπ, πο capall 'ς πο τριαπ, πο capall 'ς πο τριαπ, πο capall 'ς πο τριαπ, πο τριαπ και και πόσημειο δί απ σαραλί τη α τεαγατικές υξαπιζές ος α σοιπης.

"Νοιτ léim τιατ, α ζοιllíτ," απτ αη τεαπ beaz, "ασιτ σιηπ αη bean-ματαί απ το σίι 7 δειόπητο ας ηπότεας. Νί τατα μαίη απ παίτη αποίτ."

D aπουις Joillír í an muin a capaill réin, 7 léim ré réin ruar πόιπρι, ασυν "Είπις, α capaill", an ré, 7 cuaio an capall in a lain-nic 7 na caiple eile leir, no 30 o-cainis riao 30 oci an rainze

Έρης 7 ταμε leat," αμ σας γεαμ ας α, "Ερης 7 ταμε leat, αμ σοριίζη, 7 απ αη πόμπευο ο'έρης αη capall γαος 7 μητης γε léμπ της τα γρευμταίδ ασυγ τάπης γε απυαγ τη Ερμητη.

21 μ λη η ball γιι το δί η γος λι αηλά λγ λ δειί, ότις λη capall γίογ, λά
κατ το δί ληη λά γλι κειάς η ηποάρηλ γιλο-γλη καραίι το; λότι δλά τιμε
άραιι λ δί λαλ διό ηλη γιη λ ημηγελτλη έ. δί κιιτ λατι λό ηλη κιιτός λη γελη γόμλη, 7 κιιτο εμε λη δαζα
δημγες, 7 κιιτο εμε λη διακλιλή, ηο λη
γόηλη

όλοο το σορη ο ποίτο σο λέρη ση μαρη ι τιαλογό γιαν τρευν α συθαίητο σοιλίζη.—

"21 Jojllír a dodajó, a Jojllír a diceaminajó; ná had majé azad a Jojllír; cja n ráč an imin cú 'n clear rin on-

Uć ný pad cumače ap bje acu ap an 5-cajlin o'fuadać leo 'néjr Jojllýr a cojrpictead to réjn.

"Ο Δ Τοιιίς πας τεας απ οδαικ ς τη α κισης τώ τή τη τη τη τος το τό τό τη τη τος το τη καιτά ατα αποιοκίς απαιτά απαιτά

"Μ΄ς βέρο αση ήμας αιτε le τάται αγ αη 5-callin ότι," αργ αη γιμίη βεατ το δί ατ calης le Tollir αηηγαη β-ράιαγ μοιής γιη, 7 ημαρ ομθαίης γέ η γοςαι δραιο γέ αησηη legr αη όιτ-βεαη αταγ δυαιι γέ δον αρ α lejcceanη.

"'Μοງτ." Δη τέ, "δέρο τί σαη σαίης τεαττα 'Μοίτ, α ζοιλίζη σαο έ 'η ήμαις ομίστε ί, ημαίη η δέρο τί δαίδ? Τη προ τιο ομίση η ηπόεας, ας δέρο σμήτη ας ας ομμαίητε, α ζοιλίζη τα στον σαδ!"

D'jompujt ré cuit an 615 mnaoj 7 oudajne ré léice,

"υμισελέλη le Οιλ, τά γιλο ηπόιξός; ηλό γεάπη leas γαγαήλητο ίροη γα ηά leo-γαη?"

Míon freazair rí rocal. Tá buajonead 7 bhón ujrni rór, an Joillír in a inncinn réin. 7 labair ré léite anír.

'Τά γαιτόιος ορη 30 3- ταιτείο τά 'η οιότε γεο ι τάτα το τοτεά η' άταρ, α δεαη-μαγαίι, 7 πά τά αση ηιό ης γείσιπ Ιση-γα ι τομασά αρ το τοη, ιηη σαμ έ 7 δεί τ με μο τεαρδέσξαητα τως.'

Ο' καη αη callín bheáz, rzjamać 'η α τοντ, ας δί σεονα ιη α τάιμο, 7 δί α η- ευσαη δάη 7 σεαν η έιν α céile.

"21 δελη-μαγαίι," αργα Τοιιίγ, 'ίηη
1 το από τρεμο διό παιό ίελο α δεμηλό αποίτ. Νιορ δαίη πίτε όση α διό ίεργ από τρεαπ τιό εότα τη α ριίσ ίε διό (Le Το get the Gae mé leo 1 η τα γίο το από. Τίμο το άμι αργα από. Τόμο το άμι αργα από το σύα το get the Gae ager, Mr. John 1 μο το όμι αργα αργα το σύα τριοπ το δια αργα πο δια αργα το σύα τριοπ το σύα τριοπ το δια αργα πο δια αργα το σύα τριοπ το σύα τριοπ το δια τριοπ το σύα τριο

ταιό με έ, 7 συιόμη οπο ύταιο απ bic ir πιαη leac το σευηαό όίοη αποιτ."

Θεαρς τέ η α η-ευσαη 7 conηαιρς τέ αη beul ας copusas απαιι α'τ σά ηbejseas τί συι α ιαθαιρε, ας ηίορ ταιηις αση έσσαι ατ.

'Νς τέροικ," αμτα δοιλίς, "30 b-κυιλ τύ balb, πακ τυαλαίο πέ τύ α3 καιπτ λε πακ αποτάτ. Νό, απ ποέακηα 'η σιαδαλ τη balb σάκητιδ τύ, πυαικ α δυαίλ τέ α λάτη ξκάπη απο το ξιαλλ?"

Τόις αη καιίη α ιάψ ή ή η δάη, ας μη ιεας γί α ψειμ αμ α τεαησα ας ταιγο δεάμης τό τιμ καιιι γί α σιό 7 α καιμς 7 μις μα τεουρα αψαά αγ α τά γύιι γαη αψα κεισηα το ιμας ιε γμικάη, ας μη το τειψη η η μαδ γύιε Βοιιίγ γέιη τιμμη, ψαμ, το σαμδ α'γ δί γέ ταοδ αψιίς, το δί κροιτε δος αίζε, 7 η ίομ γειν γέ αψαμικα απ καιίη όις ι γεαγαή, 7 ί μης απ μιος τη πάτα πίστα της άταμιι γιη.

Τογιής γέ ας γημαιηθαό lejr γέρη τρεμο διό τόμι τό α τευμαό, 7 ηίορι ήμαιτ lejr α ταθαίριτ α θαίλε lejr γέρη 50 τεατ α αταρ, ημαρι δί γρογι αίσει σο ημαίτ ημα συστεμό για το έ, σο παθι γέρης απο δυβραίριος 7 σο ουτίος γεί αρκι αργι lejr ιηθεμη κιζ πα βραίμτες, 7 δί γαιτιστίστια από σο ποθιμηκά για τη ημασια γαοι 'η ός ήμαοι μαγαίλ, ηό σο συμρεμο γεατ για τροσύ-αίζη θα γιηρη.

Νυαητ η δή τέ πατ τη η απτατ ή ότ 7 τα τη τος αιτε ετευτ το τε υπτατ τέ, τάπια τη τε α ιά η η α τόςα, 7 τυαητ τέ ράγρευτ αητ ; τα τα τη τε απατ έ 7 διεατημής τέ αιτ, ατυτ ατ απ πόμευτ τά τίτη τέ bulla 'η βάρα

Ο ιοπριής τέ το 'η όις ήη αοι αρίτ 7 ο η η τέ τό 30 παθ leitz αι ή ταθαίης 50 τεατ α ατάμ, ατ 30 παθ τασαμτ (Le beit leanta)

To get the Gaelic Journal, Send 6s to the Man ager, Mr. John Hogan, 8 Leeson Park avenue, Dublin, Ireland.

Vocabulary. (Continued.)

cable of a ship, rujteann.
cable, ojliteut, mujnteut.
cajolery, diplomacy, plamár.
cake, a, rutóz (also, lazy woman).
caldron, rzabal, lotan, ajteann, bejlle,
teancoine.

calumniate, zujlymneac.
can, tankard, zyurca.
canal, táo
cancer, buajnbajn, ajlre, vaopochar,
canker, a, ajllyr.
canoe, chanyrnám
canopy, nell.

cap, a, cuprac, eophrac.
captive, hostage, bacar, cimeao.
carbuncle, plucan.
car, chariot, γοηηαό, σραδ.
carding,, combing, ciomaó.
carcase marbirar, conablac.
carpet, brac-urláir, capleir, γοκαίle.
carpener, σπατιεόιπ, για, γιμιπέαραιτ
carriage-maker, σπαδόιπ.
carrier, ογγαό, eobroc.

carrot, cuppan-bujde.
carving, dualad.
darved, engraved, speannea.
cast, a, beapean,
cart-load, caplad.
castrated, protee, edelinead.

catarrh, rmuzrjalac.
catalogue, a, ajnmclán.
catch, a, cajrc, zanneal.
cascade, cateract, cobla, ear.
caterpillar, lurcuac.

caterer, althonogn. cauldron, adan.

causeway, camρομι.
canton, district, γτρατ.
caution, hint, γεαματ.
cave, den, γταμίτο, ιμγταμσμηα, bloτ.

σοιμε, σαμιό, ριοιγ, υμοσαιγ, cavity, cabán. celebration, τιμεαμπας, cιμισάο. celebrate, to, celeadhas, γοιαήμμιζε. cellar, cuiliz, ιομπίαπ. cell, a αμασιί, συμθας. cement, mortar, γτροίζη. centuary, ceaobilic.

centre, jomloz, tan.
certify, publish, rajrhejr.
certificate, tajroear.
chaff, dust, tocan, mott.
chagrin, rhjochar.
chameleon, bo-camall.
challenge, azhao, rochat.
chance, a hap, occurrence, teahzmail.

σεαμησό, σαζθαίί, σαζθάίγ. chance, eacam, rpinlin, nijim. chamber-pot ojnjual, oman-ruajl. champion, a, 015. chandelier, FAICE channel of a river, ruatclair. channel, ejrc. character, 3pavam charcoal, Fjo oğual, Ajrif. Ajcinne. charioteer, cutzain. chariot, réan, chéadhad, onud. charm, a, rolleact. chastisement, cear5aine. charmer, réanadous. chastity, corte. chase, Aclajr. cheat, rutajne, calaojr. cheaf of corn, ono5. cheek, a, cunuil. cheer, oluzior. cherry, rilin, ripir. chess-board, ceanniaoin, beantnac. chess. reojnge. chest, a, cnjol. chewed, cozanca. choice, uażda, noża. choir a ríoc. cholera morbus, nuatlait choosing, chaineat. chronology, enpreade. churchyard, eustior. chillness, 5ploeat. chief, a, chief, appite, our. chimney piece, clonn. chimney, cojceacan, lujcip, mucan. chin, the, rmesc. chinck, 3loznac. chipped, hewn, rnoitce. chip, a, rliren. chirping, 514bal. chirp, to, ceilinam. chisel, rinen.

chisel for cutting stone, rogruna.

chit-chat, bnutan. chivalrous, cupajtesc. churl a nurtac. cinders, cnamas-zuajt. cinnamon, barcaint. circle, noitlean, roitleas, 101. circuit, caemuing, cainmeeall. circulate, cincun. circular, capclac. circulation, raoncuajac. circulatory, cuaintinac. circumference, jmojać, umarcan cistern, rirceal, earcha. civility, contact, soibe. clamor, cansuaco, collójo. clamorous, narcać, znacannać clapper of a mill. clay. clapping of hands, applause, 3A11, tain-

camaine. clasp, a, ronnat. claw, talon, nail, znjoin, raujnc. cleanlines, rpereamlact. clemency, 10co. clever, leumrsan. clerkship, cneatla. client, ziorajne znejrziotta, bunajne. climbing ascending, earsnat. climber, opapadojn. clinging to, rliarpaint. elipping, nursat cloak, slinne, cocal, rondpac. clod, TAIRC, TARP closet, ceatar, cuil. cloth dresser, carcineac. clothe, I, 10nanajm. clothes, clumcać. club footed, roadnac. clown, tubajte, pubjr. clue, a, ceapla. claster, bazato, chobanz. coach, capáirce, oand. coal-pit, zualvejne. co.action, consur. coat-of-arms, ruasantar. coat, mantle, 10nap. coat of mail, laibneac. coagulate, neamnac. coat, a, coran. cobweb, branoban. cockle, Ruscann. coffer, urjeat,

cohabit, comceacar. coincide, I, TACARAIM. collar, 10, rín, bunnat (of a shirt). collection, ceatlam. collecting chuaraco, chulnhiuzat. collector of a tax, consen. collision, chazat. colin, a, bear 5417. colony, colaineact. colonization, cineacar. colors, cininiala. color, tinge, complexion, cac, 1f. color paint, oatan. column of a book, leathac, clabral. column, pillar, roll, ropcoil. combatant, baclac. combat, comnac. comedy, reancluic, coinjoc. comet, bojoneult. come, canao. comfortable, rireal. comma, najocionza. commander-in-chief, capplait. command, consaint, aithe, ainbeant. commendation, veiteirc. commentator, bloraine. commissioner, zlejninejre. commissary, TAOBOIN. common, 5nerac. common, a, pasture, cuimin, coimin. commotion, Taboio. company, a, TAOITEAN. companions at a feast, coplite. companion, nuacan, vajmeac, zuaileac companionship, caomou. compact, cómoluca. comparison, FARRAT. comfort, roinc. compelling, culmoualne, cobac, jalaccompeting. caodamlaco. complete, perfect, caomojo complaint, Fuarnat, cejrneaco. composition, Alreizeat. comrade, caomitac. compass, cainche. conceit, comminan, concealment ceiluban, caomaint. conception, cinfideac, cuipean. concord in poetry, music, etc. upimaco confer, with, to, Ajonjor.

(To be continued).

CÚ ชน์ท นท c-stélbe

1. Đị nhỏ anh rao ó 7 ruajh a bean bár- Sul v'an cailleað í, cuin rí Jeara an an nhỏ 5an rean, bean nó pairte oo leizean in a reomna, 30 m beiteat rí lá 7 thaðain 'ran uajó, ac é réin amain. Jeall ré of a jeara to coimlionað.

2 υπό έ οβαίμ απ μίζ τας là δείτ α κιαόας 7 ας ιαγσαίμεαςς . Sé'η ceu το μπο α σεμηκαό γέταμ έιγ τεας αθαίμε 'γαη οιός απ τίαγ α δαίης το σομμα απ σ-γεοσημα 7 γεμέαιης α ταθαίμς απ μαθ σμηθε απ βιτ απη τα καίο α' τ δί γέ απμιζ. Όιτεαό α τημίμ ιπζεαπ ι τοιοπια απ τίξε πμαίμ δι γείγεαπ ιπτίζτε, ας πί βκιμαίμ γιαο μαίη πό απ απ γεοσημα το κογταίζε, όιμ δισεαό απ εοζαίμ αμ ιοπιστικί τειγ.

THE WHITE HOUND OF THE MOUNTAIN

(Translation.)

1. There was once a king whose wife died Before she died she laid injunctions (5e γa) on the king that no man, woman or child should enter her chamber, save the king alone, until she had been a year and a day in the grave He promised her to fulfil the injunction

2 The daily work of the king was hunting and fishing. The first thing he did after coming home at night was to unlock the chamber door to see if any one had been there in his absence. His three daughters used to be in charge of the house while he was away, but they had no opportunity to open the chamber as he carried the key with him

3. One day that he went without bringing the key with him, they found it, and opened the door. The eldest daughter sat down in her mother's chair and taking the white blossoms by her side, said: "I beseech God and marvel of this chair that the son of the king of the western world may come and marry me." Then the blossoms fell from her hand. The second daughter did the same thing, and said: "I beseech God and the marvel of this chair that the son of the king of the eastern world may come and marry me"

4 The third daughter did not desire to do it, as she wished to follow her father's advice. However her sisters were not pleased with this, and they made her sit in the chair. Then she said thus: "I beseech God and the marvel of this chair that the White Hound of the Mountain may come and marry me." She said this in the heat of anger, for she did not know that such thing as the White Hound of the Mountain existed.

1ηξελη. δί 30 ηλιό 7 ηί μαδ 30 holc.

6. ΜυΔης η τάισης απ τατάικ αδαιες σ'ηπης απ ηπέεαπ ός τό σια 'π κυση σ' έρης τόιδ, 7 σ'έιακριης τή τε απ καδ κυσ ακ διτ δεο α σ-τυςταοι Cú δάη απ σ-Sléide αικ Ουδαίκτη μείτεαπ 30 καδ. Μί'ι πεάκτ αίκ. ακ τίτε, σαιττίπητ συκ τυας ιε τοιι Θέ."

7. Τά αμ ἡάμας ημαίμα ο δέμμξεασαμ, δί Cũ bán αη σ-Sléibe αξ αη σομαμ μόπρα le n-a capall 7 α σόμτοε αξ
μαμμίζ ηα h-ηξίμε le ρόγας. Ο΄
ηπόιζ γί lejr 7 ο΄ καη γί lejr 30 μαδ γί
le h-αζαιό σιοιμηε. Υιημ γιη σ'ιαμμ γί
σεασ αιμ α συι αδα le 30 m δέαμκας γί
αη ράιγσε. Νί μαδ γέ γάγτα γιη α
σουηαό ας γα σειμεας γμαίμ γί σεασ.

9. Μαλίμ 1 μαζαό Δη Όληλ ή Ιηξελη ní nad an mátain láidin 30 leon le raine teunat unni, 7 o' ras rí as a cailin i le appe a cabapt oi. Ni pad ri b τΑΟ ο'A τΑΙΠΕ ημαίη A ταίηις τά láim rior thio an rimleun, 7 rojob riao leo An pairoe, rul oo bi flor as an 5-cailin cao a di ri a deunead. Un majoin là an manac tainic Cú bán an t-Sléibe le 11-a cappall 7 a corroe 7 o'rann ré a bean 7 a céile vo cup amac cuise. Rinneat rin do ταρα 7 δί 10ητα, α'r tóis ré leir j. Níon rzan riao le céile De 'n jannuji rin 30 nad an dean le h-A5A15 cloinne anír. Zinn rin o'iann rí ceao a oul abaile. Oubaint an Cú bán 30 breudrad rí dul adaile, ac nac nac-FAT TE FEIN IN A COINNE NÍOT MÓ.

(Le bejt leanta)

5. Towards evening who should they see come in his coach but the son of the king of the western world, he shortly came to the house and brought with him the eldest daughter. No sooner was she gone than the son of the king of the eastern world came and did likewise with the second daughter..

6. When the father came home the young daughter told him what had happened, and she asked him if there was any thing living called the White Hound of the Mountain. He said there was. "It cannot be helped," said she, "We must abide by God's will."

7. The next day before they arose the White Hound was at the door before them with his horse and carriage demanding the daughter in marriage. She went with him and remained with him until she was about becoming a mother. Then she asked his leave to go home to bring forth the child. He was not satisfied to do so, but she got leave at last.

8. She was not long at home until she gave birth to a young daughter. She was a fine child with a golden circlet across her forehead, and a silver one on the back of her head. Her mother was very weak, and left her maid to care for her child. She was not in care of it when something snatched it up the chimney. On the morrow the White Hound of the Mountain came for his wife. They went together, and they did not part until she was again taken with child labor, and she went home, but it was with difficulty that she obtained permission of her husband. Very well.

9. When the second daughter was born the mother was not strong enough to look after it, and she left it to the care of her maid. She was not long watching it when two hands came down the chimney and snatched it away, before the girl knew what she was doing. The next morning the White Hound of the Mountain came with his horse and carriage, and damanded his wife. This was complied with as quickly as possible, he took her with him. They did not part from each other after that until the wife was about to be confined again. Then she asked leave to go home. The White Hound said she might go home, but that he would not go for her henceforth.

(To be continued)

A. O. H.

At the biennial Convention of the A. O. H. of the State of Iowa, held in Dubuque last month, His Honor Mayor Duffy, from the chair, welcomed the delegates with a gunuine

Ceuo mile railce,

and, later on Brother Hagerty of Burlington, took the floor and said.—

"Th Irish Language is the voice of an ancient and honorable people kept in bondage by brute force.

It is the indistructible casket in which the price less treasures of our history have been securely locked up from the hand of the spoiler.

It is the life boat of the children of the sea-divided Gael.

It is the ark of safety that preserves our race from the fate of the lost tribe of Israel.

It is the one thing that prevents our absorption by what is ignorantly called "the English peaking race"—this after-dinner phrase being a histolical hoax—a literary fraud, for the wail of the Saxon Chronicle centuries ago informed a pitying world that "The whole duguth of them perished," viz.; at the battle of Hastings, one fine day in October, 1066, where and when, for the fourth time, Britannia was conquered, and her people subjugated to an abject slavery never to be overcome.

The Celt increases in numbers, even while his language is mute; but although the Saxon has been extinct for 800 years—although the Norman landsthief "rules the waves," and the moneyslender the nations—although Europe, not England, is our mother—although Uncle Sam differs radically from John Bull, the Saxon tongue survives; hence we, Americans, sovereigns of royal Irish de scent, are dubbed "AnglosSaxon," because our speech is English.

The Normans with their British slaves began the conquest of Ireland in 1169.—The job is still unfinished. True, after Righ Shamus ran away from the Boyne in 1690, our ancestors were legis lated into ignorance of their language and of their glorious past,

"What wonder if our step betrays The freeman born in penal days,"

and we alone of all the nations forget that "The tongue of the conqueror in the mouth of the conquered is the tongue of the slave."

The olden tongue was sinking in oblivion until the discovery of some manuscripts written in the 8th century by some monks in the Abbey of St. Gall, Switzerland, enabled Zeuss to complete his famous Grammatica Celtica and O'Curry to give to the world his Manuscript Material of Irish History. But now there is no excuse for Irish ig norance; and this is especially true relative to Hibernians, as the patriotic editor of The Gael off ers to supply that journal to every Division of the

Order for one cent a year for each member. From its pages you may not only learn Irish, but discover the Gaelic origin of the names of London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Scotland, Britain, Cadiz, Germany, Greece, Macedon, Carthage, Phenicia, Armenia, Cabul, Babel, Brazil, Columbia, and a "slough" of others, including Athens itself.

The survival for 4 000 years of what was the language of a refined, educated people when the Egyptian was still a barbarian, while the site of the Acropolis was a stony waste—while the Tiber rolled yellow mud through the wolf-infested woods that skired the seven hills that were to be the seat of the city of Rome-the survival of this ancient tongue, notwithstanding the over-generous disposition of our race to neglect it and to adopt the speech of the nations with which they come in contact, is proof of its superiority to Latin, Greek and other languages younger than itself, and which are long since dead and embalmed, while it is still the living vernacular of the Irish and the Scottish Gael, the life principle of their nationality and a necessity to the ethnologists. philologists and scholars of all races. Having wit nessed the births of all the modern tongues of Eu rope and America, it seems destined to survive them all, like an unfading olive, which, having given life, imparts vigor and affords shade and shelter to the seedlings and saplings around it.

The nomenclature of our race clings to the everlasting hills, rushing streams and blue lakes reflecting the

"Skies of poor Erin, our mother, Where sunshine and shadows are chasing each other,"

and to those of Asia, Africa, and wherever from the plains of Tartary to the Rocky Mountains of America, the wandering Gael has had an abiding place. But most of our Gaelic names have been twisted out of recognizable shape by the Romans and the English, who could neither pronounce them nor comprehend their meaning. Few suspect that the term "Cuacassian" is a distortion of the two Gaelic words, "casan-gava,"-path of the smith-given to the volcanic chain of iron mountains under which Vulcan was supposed to forge the bolts of Jupiter. Few reflect that the Greek and Latin "roots" of our modern languages are derivaitves of those of the Irish tree. Who remembers that St. Paul honored a branch of our family-the Chaldeau -by writing to them his First Epistle? Yet all these facts are familiar to the masters of the Irish language, who have the key to the secrets of the ancient and supposed modern history

How did the Prince of Wales spend the \$5,000-000. which he borrowed from Baron Hirsch? To buy diamonds and pearls for his "noble" lady friends! A nice leader for the "English-speaking race!"

"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."—Archershop 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 matte

Fifteenth Year of Publication.

VOL 11, No. 9. JUNE.

1896.

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.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Father O'Growey, the usual installment of his Simple Lessons has not been received.

The Gaelic Journal gives a very encouraging account of the Gaelic movement in Ireland.

Hibernians, remember that you can support a newspaper in the language of your country for **one cent** a year per member. Do you desire the preservation of your language, and the etcs which underlie it? Are you willing to give one cent a year to further that end? If you be, then get your Division to send it. If you don't like the Gael, then, send it to the Gaelic Journal.

Western friends, send us the Silver! We can buy as much paper for a silver or greenback dollar as we can for a gold one. We do not intend to spend our money in making a tour of Europe, and hence, the silver or greenback dollar is good enough for us.

Another request we would make-let every rea der of the Gael send one new subscriber-just one-and its circulation will be doubled! How easy things may be done, yet, how important the accruing result! Notwithstanding the general apathy of the Irish people in relation to the preservation of their language- the sinister and powerful influences at work aiming at its destruction as the country's vernacular-yet, through the seemingly insignificant movement initiated here in Brooklyn 23 years ago (the founder of the Gael), not less than 100,000 Irishmen are able to read their language to day! That grand success is claimed by the Gael, and is accorded to it by all whose standing in the Irish community is a guarantee of their patriotic disinterestedness.

Hence the reason that we urge a steady, determined, aggressive onward individual exertions by Gaels, that they may look back with pride on the fruits of their labor.

When the Irish language is preached from the altars in those localities in which it is still the vernacular (and why it is not a blind man can see) the Gaelic movement will be a success. In reply to some criticism in THE GAEL some time ago, the Rev. P. A. Walsh, (C M) St. Vincent, Cork, in a long letter assured us that the revival of the language rested with the people themselves. That is certainly a fact, for it is in their power to bring pressure on the bishops and priests to preach it from the various altars, as the Welsh clergy did, until the Welsh language is spoken and read to-day by every Welshman.

If it be true that the Irish Hierarchy (as a body) favor the British connection rather than Irish autonomy, then, their conduct towards the Language is intelligible. But even with the British connection, they ought to be patriotic enough (like the Welsh) to preserve the distinctive National traits, for by losing them the Irish would naturally follow in the footsteps of the new regime into infidelity and the slough of debauchery and pollution which ob-

tains to-day through the prince to the We believe, nevertheless, that no concession, short of absolute Independence, will satisfy the Irish people: nor ought to! If there be not some latent cause, why do not the bishops of the South and West of Ireland follow the example of Bishop O'Donnell? It is time for the Irish people to make themselves heard on this serious matter, and it is hoped they will do so at the coming Irish Convention, and not permit themselves to be governed, body and soul, by the Tory House of Norfolk

THE PHILA. PHILO-CELTIC

At a recent meeting of the above Society, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted,

Whereas, The the Rt. Rev. Patrick O'Donnell Bishop of the Diocese of Raphoe, having declared it to be to the good of his people to cultivate and foster the motherstongue, and

Whereas. The views taken by his Grace coincide with the purposes and aim of this society in teaching the Irish tongue and perpetuating the same, and

Whereas, Such an address to his people is a stimulous and encouragement to this society and kindred ones of this country; now, be it

Resolved, By this, the Philo-Celtic Society of Philadelphia, in regular meeting assembled, that it expresses its gratitude and warmest thanks to his Grace for the splendid address he has made to his people on this subject, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy af these resolutions be sent to his Grace, Rt. Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, and furthermore that a copy be inserted on the minutes of this society.

In testimony whereof we have caused the signaturers of our officers and our corporate seal to be set hereunto, this 27th day April, A. D., 1896.

Francis O'Kane,

President.

James P. Hant, Secretary.

AN SIONNAC 7 AN COILLEGIR.

Vocabulary.

coilleoin, a woodman. ránujšte, exhausted, AJAIR, beg, beseech, ceile, to conceal, hide,

koillto.ir. sawr-iheh augirh. ke-ilth.

botán, a cabin, hut, cairbeain, to show, τηΔ15, creep. cujnne, corner, cojnc, instantly; bulk οίηιο, pointed. marán, reproach. orooin, entertainer, host, ossdhoir ppjobao, a wink

bo.haun. has.baun snawiv. koo.inneh thurth. ve.ri. mussaun. pruba.

ζαιηις Sιοηηας α δί γάπιιζτε le 340. anaib can éir nice fava, ruar le fean α δί 5eanna ό amujo 7 σ'azajn ré ajn άις e151η το ταθαίης τό le η-α ceilc. Tairbean an rean a botan rein oo. 7 A5 THAISEAD AFTEAC, CHAID TE DFOLAC Δ 3-cuinne. Ταιηίς η τεαίζαιμίτε τυατ αη αη σοιης, 7 ας γιατημέρο δε'η έερη a braca té 'n Sionnac. "Ní Facar," an ré, ac, σίηιο ré a meuna cuis an scuiηηε. Πη Δοη όοη, ηίοη τιισρασαμ Δη comanat, 7 o'mtit leo an an mball. Νμαιη α δηεατημής αη Sιοηηαί 30 ηαδavan ar amanc, of re as eulos legr san rocal a não. Lic cuip an reap marán Δηη Δ5 ηΔό, "21η é reo Δη cΔοι \$ Δ5 ΔΥ τά σ'όγοόιη ζαη αη οιμέασ α'γ κοςαί bujoeacaje an ron oo planujte?"

"Órdóin dear," anr an Sionnac, az 10mpój tant am, "Dá mbejtteá co chearda le do méja a'r bí cú le do τεαητα, ηί τάτταιηη το cleit ταη bean-חוול מל לעוד.

Tá an ospeat mastre s b-phiobat 'r cá j brocal.

Translation.

THE FOX and the WOODMAN.

A Fox, hard pressed by the hounds after a long run, came up to a man who was cutting wood, and begged him to afford him some place where he could hide himself. The man showed him his own hut, and the Fox creeping in, hid himself in a The Hunters came up presently, and asking the man whether he had seen the Fox, "No," said he, but pointed his finger to the corner. They, however, not understanding the hint, were off again immediately When the Fox perceived that they were out of sight, he was stea-

99

ling off without saying a word But the man upbraided him, saying, "Is this the way you take leave of your host, without a word of thanks

for your safety?"

"A pretty host!" said the Fox, turning round upon him, "if you had been as honest with your fingers as you were with your tongue, I should not have left your roof without bidding you farewell"

There is as much malice in a wink as in a word

AN IRISH "AD."

We copy the following advertise ment from the TUAM NEWS for two reasons: First, to place before our readers the patriotism of Mr Costello; second, to give students a specimen of the language as it is used in that locality And, by the way, the patriotic advertizer has this "ad" gratis; and we hope that all the readers of THE GÆL within his reach will patronize his NAT-IVE goods, and endeavor to get oth ers to do so likewise 'Tis pleasing to us, exiles, to see that though the spirit of MacHALE lies dormant in Tuam, yet it is not wholly dead.

reasultée tualions

Cum απαό lam-τέαητα απ ο τίπε το έμη Δηη Δζαγό Δζης το έσεμζα ά Δζης an o-chaccail to tabaint ain air, in Ajt learujat o ajtib cojschioca, véan úrajo ve na learuitio reo ruar, 1

Learuzad Spejrjalca, - 210jleaceun Leasta,

- Appain a'r Fein. Learus' luatan cháin,
- Sperrialta Fatait, -211ear 99 340 lus ταη cháin leá3τα Sperrialta,
- Facajo, Mearzao-luacan 22 cháin,
- Coince a'r Conna Mear-Jaoluatan-chám

Tunnajp-Porfac-laioin 21 ηόηΔċ,

Oluculte - Porpat-lajoin XXX,

Meacuiteoir Cirionnac-Porpac-lajoin,

Moleac eun Mclajr-Ujb. η ΙΙ, ηό βογρασ-ιάιση. Γραηςας, a fearar cearcar maje 1 luae agur 1 o cajube caod aju caod le learuzad cojzchjoća an bjt, 7 30 cjynce but cójn 30 8- κυίζενο απαό ίδή σε τη το τίπε τέιη τώτ. Τά α δ-τιώ 7 κασι α 3cupta minite i leadhanaid ir rejoin γάζαιι, αιμ α η-ιαμμαιό μαη-γε, ο lucc σειητα ηα Ιεαγύζας, ηδ ό τιιηε απ bjt ajs a b-rujl użvapár uata. Oo rearadan a o-ceargar le jomas bliatαη, 7 buajteat leo zeall bojnη όjη 7 AINTIO AIT JAC CAIT be AINT T AN RIZEACT doncuite 7 1 o cípib eile. O m'eolar réin a frejtear rian trí bliatha teus 7 rice, ir rejoin hom a não sun anήρος το δεστηβέε μας το σο βας βάρη 7 30 rearann Learutato Sperrialca Sualloing-an Learuzat Spejrjalca bunutrac—cúl αηη αξαιό ξας learujtte este. Tá azam chutuzat lásosh, rné bappamuil na b-reilméin a ceannujtear uaim, zup b'jao ro na learuitte 'r reann 7 'r σαιηθίζε απ αη παητασ

Ιτ το Δοη σε μίηΔιδ ηΔ σεάξ τέι Ιηéanacta coroce :-

Seacajη learujte γαομα, α διδεαγ उक्त माठाटं उक्त कार्निक

Ceannuit learnite ain τόξη αδ ό luck-veunta résmamust, asp luac péarunca, oin it riad it radine fact teine.

Sul το ceannocar τά learuhat in ájt op bić eile, cadajn faoi veana luac ηα learnize ro Juailoins 7 ηα ηθίτε o'a b-ruil ilao deunca. Do caoinib ηΔό Τ-τιι ε ε ε η η, ηό ηΔό 3 τι η ε ε η τι η η η γηαγαό learužao, η é an bápp 'r an ηζοης Δη ερμέμζα η γεάμη.

Ir rejoin na learuite luacinara ro, γιος σθαμθέα απ ηα ηθίξιθ σ'a bruit riad deunca, 7 3ac fior eile in a d-ह्य के हेर्य है। वार्व माठ देश हैं कि कार्वाहर 1 के Tuaim 7 1 m-bail'in muilinn

MICEULS MAC COISCIOLA 21] ελη 3 α Ι - Ρογρα - Νισημού | Ισιτσίη η α Τράισε, 1 η τα το συαμη.

ट्यारायर यभ यायउथाठ.

Mr. P. Hannon, St. Louis, Mo. says.

M. J Logan,

Source's digital soft like of the soft l Dear Sir: There are two stanzas of this song in O'Faherty's Slamra an Jeimpic, but I have not seen the rest of it in print.

We think that the song is a mixture of songs or that the composer was a very erratic individual, at the same time we print it for what it is worth, Ed]

See Gaelic fournal Nº 172. p. 710

Ir chuat nat beuil mire atur cura, a beilin binn, FAOI FATZAO HA coille, a'r zan ouine an beo bic beic linn. Νά báo α θειτ αζαιηπ α γάρος αν απ ζάια τρομ, α'γ 30 ο-σιμηκαιηη αη αιηδίη σαη ηθαή- έθαο α πμιησιη

3 an bó 3 an 3 amujn mo leanda rázao mé, S dá m-beoc don puo acu ní azam ra rázrajce é; 21 that coir classif bud alseantac r b'ano mo leim, Uc quajta cuajo an mo mejrneac re oudajno riao 30 mbajttean mé.

Síor 1 Slizeac cá noinh de mo cáindid zaoil. 21'r 195ean duine eile a diultar a pórada néin; Tabajn rzeul uajm ajci zup mjnje a póż mé a beul, 21'r 30 b-pózrajnn í cuille sóa o-ceannrajoir bólacif léj.

Tabajn rzeul uajm ajze, zo vejinjn, nac b pórfav é. Unoir o reicim zun théiz ré an Bolaco mé: Muajn nac b. rujl azam-ra ealac, no monan rpné, biceac a noza bean aize r bejo mire an mo comainte rein .

]r του ο cujn m' αταρ mé an aral ας janhajo mna, Taillings Stap coly rathings our dualt an appains mo lan, A fillead an majr dom do rojobad an rnjan ar molajin

Ar as O1a 30 had m'anam má caillim níor mó le mnáid.

21 τάιιιμίη α ήμασαιτ, 30 σου, σου, ηί βόγκαο σο ήσος, 21¢ ρόγγαιο το απα ταλαίημής α σέαμας 50 σοίηση α τεας, δοίζων 'S éspeciar an majoin 'r a chaitear an ríol 1 3 ceant, Shac rujorio az cojr conujra readajzil ra nuazao ceanc

'San ait i mbideann farzad bideann naitheat'r feun afar υιδεληη ηελομαία meala 30 γαιμγιης απ δάμπ αη γέιμ, υιδεληη ηλ υπις πιλό λ πιζε τηλ υπασάιη λ τιάθλί 30 πέιδ, 'S ημό 1/100 ημ την ήμαιτε α ρόγαν ημ πηά σαη γρηέ.

nitaro

7.

OBITUARY. CAPTAIN JOHN EGAN.

Mr. Martin P. Ward of San Francisco, has sent us four closely written pages of foolscap paper on the death of the late Captain John Egan of San Francisco, describing what he has done for the Gaelic cause and for every other movement tending to elevate his unfortunate country to her legitimate rank among the sovereign nations of the world, but we regret that our space is too limited to give scope to our friend Ward's generous and loving impulses regarding his departed, lamented friend.

Captain Egan was a native of Shanagolden, Co. Limerick, and our old readers will remember the Irish of it,

"Sean Bualann"

in his Gaelic contributions to the Gael.

As in Irish language matters, Capt. Egan, with Messrs. Deasy, O'Mahony, McGrath etc. was the life and soul of everything relating to Ireland on the Pacific Slope. The Nation of San Francisco, in a late issue, contained resolutions by the Philo-Celtic Society expressive of their sorrow for the death, and reciting the many virtues, of their associate and Brother, Capt. Egan. In the deaths of Capt. Egan, and Rev. Father Shalloe, Sheensboro' Canada, the Gael has lost two friends not easy to duplicate; not a sixty cents a year came rom these departed patriots but five dollar bills, swith injunctons of secrecy.

30 ο τυσαίο Οια γυαμήπεας γίοηυιόε οια η απαμηαίο. - Μπέη.

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. 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 W Hanrahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R 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. Pablisher, Baltimore, Md T N Chappell, 26 Court St. Boston, Mass Fitzgerald & Co. 193 High st. Holyoke. Mrs. Hoey, 247 First St. Portland, Or. Ed. Dekum, 249 Washington st. do.

WHERE IRISHMEN CAN CALL AND GET Gratuitous Instruction In The Language Of Their Country.

The Boston Philo Celtic Society (organized 1873), meets every Sunday in St. Rose Hall, 117 Worcester street, from 3 to 7 P. M., and Wednesday evenings at 6 Whitmore st. from 8 to 10.

The Brooklyn Philos Celtic Society meets in Atlantic Hall, (entrance on Atlantic outside) corner Court and Atlantic streets, Sundays at 7 P. M.

The Chicago Gaelic League meets every afternoon at 2 p. m., in room 3, City Hall building Chicago. For information as to organizing clubs or studying Gaelic individually, write to the Secretary, Francis J. O'Mahony, 354 E. Chicago ave. Chicago,

The Holyoke Philo-Celtic Society meets at 8 o' clock on Monday evenings in Emmett Hall, High street, Holyoke, Mass.

The O'Growney Philo-Celtic League meets in Frank's Hall, Chapel street, New Haven, Conn on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

The New York Philo-Celtic Society meets in 12 E. 8th street (near 3rd Av.), Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M. and Thursdays from 8 to 10.

The Pawtucket Irish Language Society meets at Rooms of Pleasant View Literary Association every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The officers are.—Prest. John J McLoughlin, Sec. John F Murray; Treasurer, James Robinson, Executive Com., Patrick Connoll, Ed. Connoll, T Connelly.

The Philadelphia Philo Celtic Society meets in Fairmount Building. 21st and Callowhill sts. at 8 o'clock every Sunday evening.

The R I Irish Language Society meets every Thursday and Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, in Brownson's Lyceum Hall, 193 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

The one blot on the name and fame of the late John Boyle O'Reilly to whose memory a monument is about to be raised in Boston, is his participation in the movement to raise \$5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the slayers of the English officials in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, some years ago. We have not heard of an Englishman who has offered to raise a cent to prosecute the British raiders of the Transvaal;

What will our Irish (?) Anglosmaniaes do a few years hence when the Russian Bear gives a more vigorous prod to the collapsing British kalleen ?

LESSONS IN GÆLIC.

THE	GA	ELIC	ALT	HA	BET
- 1111	W 23	TITLE	TTIT	ца.	DELI.

Irish,	Roma	an, Sound	Irisb,	Roman,	Sound
A	a	aw	m	m	emm
ь	b	bay	ŋ	n	enn
C	c	kay	0	0	oh
O	g	dhay	p	p	pay
е	e	ay	p	r	arr
F	f	eff	r	S	ess
5	g	gay	C	t	thay
. 1	i	ee ·	и	u	00
1	1	ell			

Sounds of the Aspirates.

to and in sound like w when preceded or followed by a, o, u; as, a báno, his bard, a mane, his ox, pron., a wardh warth, respectively; when preceded or followed by e, 1, like v, as, a bean. his wife; a injan, his desire, pron. a van, a vee-un; to and 5 sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are nearly silent in the middle, and whol ly so at the end of words. C sounds like ch; p, like f; r and t like h; and ; is silent.

Sound of the Vowels-long.

Á	sounds	like	a	in	war,	as	bánı	ı. top
é	"							wax
1	"	"	ee	"	eel	"	mín.	fine
6	"	"	0	"				gold
ú	"	"	u	"				fresh
			Sh	or	t —			
A	,,	1,	a	.7	what	as	5ΔH.	near
e	"	,, (e	"	bet	,,,	beb,	died
						,,		

" mil, honey

0 " o " got " poll, hole ", u ", put " nuo, thing In explaining the large proportion of immorality in English-speaking women compared with

,, 1 ,, ill

the women of the Latin races, the New York Press tries to explain it by attributing it to the difference in their respective occupations. Not at all. Immorality and debauchery are the char acteristics of the race since the English language came into existence, 500 years ago.

The Woodman in the fable is a counterpart of the English in the Transvaal. They call the Uit landers Reformers; in Ireland they would call them Rebels and-hang them.

England, seeing that it is only a matter of a few years until Russia hunts her out of Asia, is fortifying her Canadian possessions and sending her A P A emissaries through the United States with a view of capturing them as a set off. self constituted Arbitration Convention of Eng lishmen and tory mugwumps who assembled in Washington is a part and parcel of the same plot, every rebel member of whom should be sent out of the country.

These are the traitors who fill the daily press with protestations against "expending money uselessly" on building a navy and fortifying our seasboard so that we might remain a prey to their villanous designs.

The Mac-Talla, Sydney, Cape Breton, reports that in 1881 266,549 persons in Scotland spoke Gaelic; in 1891 292,865 spoke it -increase, 43,738.

A 100 years ago, the Welsh language was near ly dead, but through the patriotism of a few clergymen who began to preach it in the churches, every Welshman speaks his native language to-day and reads it in his newspapers.

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Colo-Belmontmine, John Kennedy,

Conn-New Haven, James P. Maloney, P. J Hogan, C'Growney Gaelić League, per M. J.Fabey-Hartford, P. O'Donovan.

Mass-Boston, John O'Daly, per Mr P Casey, Malden-Holyoke, M. Kern, M. D. Flaherty, per M J Henehan, Providence, R I.

Minn-Avoca, D Downey.

NY-Brooklyn, Mgr. O'Connell, Rev. John Sheridan, Miss Mary Guiren, Thomas Jordan-City, P Hnnbury; Rev. Father Cuniffe, per Rev Martin L. Murphy, St. Martin, O.

O-Lowellville, M. Corcoran-St. Martin, Rev Martin L. Murphy.

Pa-Phila., Philo Celtic Society, per Sec. Jas P Hunt; M Dougherty, per P McFadden. P Loftus, P J Crean, per Mr. Loftus-Mauch Chunk, Rev. M. A. Bunce.

R I-Providence, P Corrigan, P J O'Casey per Mr O'Casey; John Murphy, Maggie Coyne. per Martin J Henehan.

Ireland-Galway, Kinvarra, Wm Dunne, per P Hunbury N Y City.

As usual, the Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society is getting along nicely, but they complain still of irregular attendance. The whole burthen of the Society's business is left on the shoulders of Secretary Galligan and Brother Jordan; but O, if there were political pap-

เอลอนห รรอบเบาร่อนด้วน ดับเรอ ทุนทุนพ.

Slacaman, man το δί απ Σαοταί αξι τοιί η 5-cló, cójb το 'η Čeuτ Čujτ το Szeulujżeact Čújze Υπιήαη, le

ράσκυισ ο ιαφόαικε,

Azur clobuajte le

व्यायात्र ० वर्षायाम,

Ο ε ιη δημ 46 Sháj ὁ Čurre, Clóduajlce είρη 5αφολας διάς Ιμας, 28.

2η αρ τας ηγό α έ τρεας ο λά ή αρδ αη υξοαρη, Ρ. Ο λαοξαρης, αξυς αη Ολό αρρε δαοόλας, Ρ. Ο θηραρη, τά τημας αη λεαδαρη γεο αη ή αρό, η η-εαξαρη-εας άξυς η το ελό αρρεας. Seo αρημηθη η αραγείται από αρη.—

Να Τηί Ρηεασάιη, Ράσημιο Ο Θάιαιό, Κί ηα ηθηέας. Οιλεάη ηα 3 Ο μίος ηθεαηη, 21η Ο Τρος Βεαλ, Γιολαη Feallτας, ασμη 2ηάιηε Νί Κόσάιη.

2ηλ ταιτθελημη σίοι ημ μοηπα τεο 50 δ-τιιι ταοταμ απ υξολημ ταιτηελή. ατ ιε ριιβιίζελες ημ η-Είμεληη, ιεμη ταιό τουτα ειιε απ Είισ τεο.

21 δηληη λη 3λοόλι, 30 εποσόλη μηί, 30 Sojndije Oja le γλοόλη μέσληη Szeulujzekica Čújze Μμήλη!

NEW GAELIC GRAMMAR.

The Elements of Gaelic Grammar, by H Cameron Gillies, M. D., and published by David Nutt, 270-71 Strand, London, has been received. The book is modelled on Stewart's Gaelic Grammar, with the exception that Dr. Gillies makes only three declensions, excluding abstract Nouns in achd, and the comparatives in e and ad, which have no inflections.

The learned author shows scholarship through out the work. The price of the book is 3s 6d.

ROWELL'S DIRECTORY.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Directory is, perhaps, the most interesting and useful book published in America. It gives the name. size, frequency of issue, price, location, the language in which printed, politics, the object for which published, and by whom published, of the 20,630 newspapers and periodicals catalogued; and a geographical, historical sketch of all the cities, towns and hamlets in the United States in which a news paper is being published (and that is up from the village of a couple of hundred people), with counties in which located, rivers on which situated, railway and other transit accommodation, population, county and state capitals, distance from circumiacent towns and cities, and the nature and volume of their industries, manufacturing (the different kinds of), mining, husbandry and so forth. If one want to know all about a town out West or South all he has to do is, to apply to Row ell's Directory and he can tell as much about it as if he were born there There is no better guide for any one seeking employment out West or South, speculators, investors and those looking for a place to settle in business. The book is published at 10 Spruce Street New York, contains 1,500 pages. The price is \$5.

As we are going to press we receive a lot of poems from "An Gabhardonn."

Mr. M. J Fahey, of New Haven, Conn, paid the Gael a friendly visit last week.

The Hon. Denis Burns (the "Member from Sligo") turns up at the Brooklyn P. C. S.'s Class now and again; Where are the old absent member?

Gaelic Books.

Being frequently applied to for Irish books, we have made arrangements whereby we can supply the following publications, at the prices named, on short notice.—

Simple Lessons in Irish, giving the	pronunciation
of each word. By Rev. E O	Growney, M.
R. I. A., Professor of Celtic	Maynooth Col
lege, Part I.	\$0.15
Simple Lessons in Irish. Part II.	.15

Simple Lessons in Irish, Part II.	.15
Irish Music and Song. A Collection of Songs	
in Irish, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D.,	.60
Irish Grammar. By the same,	.50
Love Songs of Connaught. Irish, with En-	
glish Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde,	1.25
Cois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories,	
by Dr. Hyde, LL.D.	.80
~	

by Dr. Hyde, III.D.	
Compendium of Irish Grammar. Translated	
from Windisch's German by Rev Jas.	
P. McSwiney, S. J.	3.
The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, P. I,	

Ditto, Part II.	.80
The Youthful Exploits of Fionn, Modern, Irish, with maps, etc. by D. Comyn,	.75
Keating's History of Ireland, with Literal	.10

Translation, etc. Part 1.,	
The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with	
full Vocabulary.	1.

The First Irish	Book.	.12
The Second do.	do.	.15
The Third do.	do.	.20

Irish HeadsLine CopysBook,	.15
Leabhar Sgeuluigheachta, by Dr. Hyde	2.00
The Tribes of Ireland. A Satire by Ænghus	

O'Daly, with Translation,	.80
O'Reilly's Irish=English Dictionary,	4.50
Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe,	.12

Imitation of Christ (Iris	II),
An Irish Translation of	the Holy Bible, Vol.
I. to Deuteronomy,	by Archbishop Me-
Holo	OK !

The	First Eight Books of Homer's Iliad,	
	translated into Irish by Archbishop	
	McHale,	\$5.00

McHale's Moore's Irish Melodies, with	Eng-
lish translation on opposite page,	with
portrait of the Archbishop,	\$2.50

The Children of Tuireann (which has a full vocabulary), The Children of Lir; Leabhar Sgeuluighachta, and the Imitation of Christ, will meet the wants of all who desire advanced Gaelic reading matter. A large number of these books had run out some time ago, but we have been informed that there is a stock of them now.

When sending for these Gaelic books, if Gaels want works in the English language pertaining to Irish matters, such as Joyce's 'Origin and His tory of Irish Names of Places; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, etc., etc. we shall accommodate them.

F M'Cosker,

Sanitary Plumber, Steam & Gas Fitter, Mobile, Ala.

P. McFadden,

1333 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Patentee & Manufacturer

The Anti-Friction Harness Saddle, Breeching Safety Stay Tug, Mc Fadden Rein Supporter, Keystone Saddle Hook, Shaft Tug Stirrup Roller, Sliding Back Band Turret, Patent Back Band Loop, Roller Back Band and Adjustable Saddle.

Tuese goods can be had through the principal Jobbing Houses, or at my factory.

[Any one who deals with McFadden will get the value of his money.—Ed.]

Real Estate.

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

RATES of COMMISSION .-

Letting and Collecting	5 per	cent.
Sales—City Property—When the Consideration exceeds \$2,500	1 "	**
Country Property	2.50	66
Conthorn & Western Property	5 46	66

No Sales negotiated at this office for less than \$25.00.

M. J. Logan,

Comr. of Deeds,

80

Third & Prospect Aves.

Brooklyn, NY.



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

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Spiendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weeliy, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 stx months. Address, BUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City,