

Vocabulary.
(Continued.)

cable of a ship, րաբեանի.
cable, օլլեւո, մայրեւո.
cajolery, diplomacy, քամար.
cake, a, րսոօջ (also, lazy woman).
caldron, րճաճ, Լոճար, ձեռնի, ելլե,
ժանժոյր.
calumniate, շարկողեմ.
can, tankard, շարճա.
canal, Լճ.
cancer, Բուրբալի, ձեռ, ժանժոյր.
canker, a, ձեռ.
canoe, Երանդի.
canopy, դեռ.
cap, a, Երանճ, Երանճ.
captive, hostage, Բաճար, Երանճ.
carbuncle, քաճի.
car, chariot, Բոյն, Երան.
carding, combing, Երան.
carcase, Երանճար, Երանճ.
carpet, Երան-Երան, Երան, Երան.
carpener, Երանճոյր, Երան, Երան.
carriage-maker, Երանճոյր.
carrier, Երանճ, Երանճ.
carrot, Երան-Երան.
carving, Երան.
carved, engraved, Երան.
cast, a, Երան.
cart-load, Երան.
castrated, Երանճ, Երանճ.
catarrh, Երանճ.
catalogue, a, Երան.
catch, a, Երան, Երան.
cascade, cateract, Երան, Երան.
caterpillar, Երան.
caterer, Երան.
cauldron, Երան.
causeway, Երան.
canton, district, Երան.
caution, hint, Երան.
cave, den, Երան. Երանճար, Երան.
cavity, Երան.
celebration, Երան, Երան.
celebrate, to, Երան, Երան.
cellar, Երան, Երան.
cell, a, Երան; Երան.
cement, mortar, Երան.
centuary, Երան.

centre, Երան, Երան.
certify, publish, Երան.
certificate, Երան.
chaff, dust, Երան, Երան.
chagrin, Երան.
chameleon, Երան.
challenge, Երան, Երան.
chance, a hap, occurrence, Երան,
Երան, Երան, Երան.
chance, Երան, Երան, Երան.
chamber-pot Երան, Երան-Երան.
champion, a, Երան.
chandelier, Երան.
channel of a river, Երան.
channel, Երան.
character, Երան.
charcoal, Երան, Երան. Երան.
charioteer, Երան.
chariot, Երան, Երան, Երան.
charm, a, Երան.
chastisement, Երան.
charmer, Երան.
chastity, Երան.
chase, Երան.
cheat, Երան, Երան.
cheaf of corn, Երան.
cheek, a, Երան.
cheer, Երան.
cherry, Երան, Երան.
chess-board, Երան, Երան.
chess, Երան.
chest, a, Երան.
chewed, Երան.
choice, Երան, Երան.
choir, a, Երան.
cholera morbus, Երան.
choosing, Երան.
chronology, Երան.
churchyard, Երան.
chillness, Երան.
chief, a, chief, Երան, Երան.
chimney piece, Երան.
chimney, Երան, Երան.
chin, the, Երան.
chinck, Երան.
chipped, hewn, Երան.
chip, a, Երան.
chirping, Երան.
chirp, to, Երան.
chisel, Երան.
chisel for cutting stone, Երան.

chit-chat, ԽԻՇՇԱՆ.
chivalrous, ԵՐԱՅԵԱԾ.
churl, a, խՐԵԱԾ.
cinders, ԵՐԱՊԻՆՅԱԿԻ.
cinnamon, ԿԱՐԵԱՅԻ.
circle, թՈՒԼԵԱՆ, ԴՈՒԼԵԱՅ, ԴՈՒ.
circuit, ԵԱԾԽԱՅԻՆ, ԵԱՅԽԵԱԼԼ.
circulate, ԵՅԽԵԱՐ.
circular, ԵԱՐԵԱԾ.
circulation, ԴԱՐԵԱՅԻՆ.
circulatory, ԵԱՅԽԵԱԾ.
circumference, ԽԵՇԻԱԾ, ԽԱՅԵԱՐ.
cistern, ԴՅՐԵԱԼ, ԵԱՐԵԱ.
civility, ԵՈՒԼԱԾԵ, ԴՈՒԵ.
clamor, ԵԱՅԽԱԾԵ, ԵՈՒԼՈՒ.
clamorous, ԽԱՐԵԱԾ, ԶԽԱԵԱՊԵԱԾ.
clapper of a mill, ԵԼԱՐ.
clapping of hands, applause. ԶԱՅԻ, ԼԱՅԻ.
ԵԱՅԽԱՅԻ.
clasp, a, ԴՈՒԼԱԾ.
claw, talon, nail, ԶԻՅՈՒՆ, ԴԱՅԻՆ.
cleanliness, ԴԵՅԵԱՅԻԼԱԾԵ.
clemency, ԴՈՒԾ.
clever, ԼԵՄԻՅԱՐ.
clerkship, ԵՐԵԱԾԼԱ.
client, ԶՈՒԲԱՅԻ ԶԵՅՐԶՈՒԼԼԱ, ԽԱՅԱՅԻ.
climbing, ascending, ԵԱՐԶԻԱԾ.
climber, ԵՐԱԲԱԾՈՒՐ.
clinging to, ԴԼԱՐԲԱՅԻՆ.
clipping, ԽԱՐԶԱԾ.
cloak, ԶԻՅԻՆ, ԵՇԵԱԼ, ԴՈՒԼԱԾ.
clod, ԵԱՅԻՆ, ԵԱՐԲ.
closet, ԵԱԶԱՐ, ԵԱՅԼ.
cloth dresser, ԵԱՅԻՆԵԱԾ.
clothe, I, ԴՈՒԱՐԱՅԻՆ.
clothes, ԵՅԽԵԱԾ.
club-footed, ԴԶԱԼԱԾ.
clown, ԼԱԵԱՅԻՆ, ԽԱՅԱՐ.
clue, a, ԵԱՐԼԱ.
claster, ԵԱԶԱՅԻՆ, ԵՐՈՒԱՅԻ.
coach, ԵԱՐԱՅԻՆ, ԵԱՐԾ.
coal-pit, ԶԱԼԵՅԻՆ.
coaction, ԵՈՒՅԱՐ.
coat-of-arms, ԴԱԶԱՅԵԱՐ.
coat, mantle, ԴՈՒԱՐ.
coat of mail, ԼԱՅԻՆԵԱԾ.
coagulate, ԴԵԱՅԻԱԾ.
coat, a, ԵՈՒԱՐ.
cobweb, ԵԱՅԻՆԵԱԾ.
cockle, ԽԱԵԱՅԻ.
coffer, ԽԱՅԵԱԾ,

cohabit, ԵՈՒՅԵԱԾԱՐ.
coincide, I, ԵԱԵԱՐԱՅԻՆ.
collar, ԴՈՒ, ԴԻՆ, ԽԱՅԻԱԾ (of a shirt).
collection, ԵԱԶԼԱՅԻ.
collecting, ԵՅԱՐԱԾԵ, ԵՅԱՅԻՅԱԶԱԾ.
collector of a tax, ԵՅԱՅԻ.
collision, ԵԱԶԱԾ.
colin, a, ԵԱՐԶԱՅԻ.
colony, ԵՈՒԱՅԻՆԵԱԾ.
colonization, ԵՅԵԱԾԱՐ.
colors, ԵՅԻՅԱԼԱ.
color, tinge, complexion, ԵԱԾ, ԼԻ.
color, paint, ԵԱԾԱՅԻ.
column of a book, ԼԵԱԾԻԱԾ, ԵԼԱԲԱԼ.
column, pillar, ԴՈՒ, ԴՈՒԵԱՅԻ.
combatant, ԵԱԼԱԾ.
combat, ԵՈՒՅԱԾ.
comedy, ԴԵԱՅԻԱՅԻ, ԵՈՒՅԻՅԻ.
comet, ԵՈՒԵԱԾ.
come, ԵԱՐԱԾ.
comfortable, ԴՅԵԱԼ.
comma, ԴԱՅԻՅԱՅԻ.
commander-in-chief, ԵԱՐԼԱՅԻ.
command, ԵՈՒԶԱՅԻՆ, ԴԻՆԵ, ԴՅԵԱՐ.
commendation, ԵԵՅԻՅԻ.
commentator, ԵՈՒԱՅԻ.
commissioner, ԶԵՅԻՅԻՅԻ.
commissary, ԵԱԵՈՒՅԻ.
common, ԶԵՐԱԾ.
common, a, pasture, ԵԱՅԻՅԻ, ԵՈՒՅԻ.
commotion, ԵԱԵՈՒ.
company, a, ԵԱՅԻՅԻ.
companions at a feast, ԵՈՒԼԻԵ.
companion, ԽԱԵԱՐ, ԵԱՅԻՅԻ, ԶԱՅԻԼԵԱԾ.
companionship, ԵԱՅԻՅԻ.
compact, ԵՈՒԼԱԾ.
comparison, ԴԱՐԱԾ.
comfort, ԴՈՒԼ.
compelling, ԵԱՅԻՅԱՅԻ, ԵՈՒԱԾ, ԼԱԼԱԾ.
competing, ԵԱԵՈՒԱԾ.
complete, perfect, ԵԱՅԻՅԻ.
complaint, ԴԱՐԱՅԻ, ԵԵՅԻՅԻ.
composition, ԴՅԵՅԻԱԾ.
comrade, ԵԱՅԻՅԻ.
compass, ԵԱՅԻՅԻ.
conceit, ԵՈՒՅԻԱՅԻ,
concealment, ԵԵՅԻԱՅԻ, ԵԱՅԻԱՅԻ.
conception, ԵՅԻՅԻԱԾ, ԵԱՅԻԱՅԻ.
concord in poetry, music, etc. ԽԱՅԻԱԾ.
confer, with, to, ԴՅԵԱՅԻ.
(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 genuine

Ceud mife fáilte,

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-peak-rng race"—this after-dinner phrase being a historical hoax—a literary fraud, for the wail of the Saxon *Chronicle* centuries ago informed a pitying world that "The whole dnguth 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 land-thief "rules the waves," and the money-lender 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 descent, are dubbed "Anglo-Saxon," 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 legislated 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 ignorance ; and this is especially true relative to Hibernians, as the patriotic editor of *THE GAEL* offers 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 witnessed the births of all the modern tongues of Europe 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 derivatives of those of the Irish tree. Who remembers that St. Paul honored a branch of our family—the Chaldean—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."—ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

"The Green Isle contained for more centuries than one, more learning than could have been collected from the rest of Europe . . . It is not thus rash to say that the Irish possess contemporary histories of their country, written in the language of the people, from the fifth century. No other nation of modern Europe is able to make a similar boast."—SPALDING'S ENGLISH LITERATURE, APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

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

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



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

Published at 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

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 etc's 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 reader 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 peasant. 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 SOCIETY.

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 mother-tongue, 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 of 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 signatures of our officers and our corporate seal to be set hereunto, this 27th day April, A. D., 1896.

[Seal]

Francis O'Kane,
President.

James P. Hunt,
Secretary.

211 SJONNAČ 7 211 COJLTEOJR.

Vocabulary.

κοιλλεοιη, a woodman,	koillto.ir.
ῥάθυγξτε, exhausted,	sawr-ihēh.
ἀγᾶρη, beg, beseech,	augirh.
κεῖτε, to conceal, hide,	ke-ilth.

βοτάνη, a cabin, hut,	bo.haun.
ταῖρδεάνη, to show,	has.baun.
ρηΔῖς, creep,	snawiy.
κουήη, corner,	koo.inneh.
τοῖτε, instantly; bulk,	thurth,
ὀψίς, pointed,	ye.ri.
μάρτης, reproach,	mu.ssaun.
ὄρδοῖς, entertainer, host,	ossdhoir.
πυοβάς, a wink.	pruba.

[illegible]

“Օրովն եար,” ասր ձի Տօղոն, ձի
յօղովն էարէ ձի. “Օձ մեյէժէձ ճօ
էղարձա ԼԵ ՎՅԵՐ Ը՛ր ճի ԵՒ ԼԵ ՎՅ
ժեղնձ, յի ԲձԳԸԵՐԵՐ ՎՅ ԸԼԵՅՅ ԵՐ ԵՐԵՐ-
ԵՐԵՐ ԵՐԵՐ.”

τὰ ἀν' οὐρανὸν μαλ' ἔτι ἡ β-πρὸς τὰ
τὰ ἡ β-πρὸς τὰ.

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 corner. 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-

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 advertisement 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 GAEL within his reach will patronize his NATIVE goods, and endeavor to get others 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.

LEARNUJSTE GUAJLOJH5.

Cum arad lam-téahta ar o-tre do cur ar azaio auzur do coetuzaio auzur ar o-tráctail do éadahte ar ar, in áit learuzaio ó áitib coischnoia, déan úráit de na learujiib reo fuar, i

Learuzaio Speirjalta,—Aolead-eun leáhta,

" Ardaia a'r Féir.—Learu5' luatán-chnáin,

" Speirjalta fatait,—Alear zaio luatán-chnáin leáhta Speirjalta,

" Fatait,—Alearzaio-luatán-chnáin,

" Coirce a'r Eóina —Alear-zaio luatán-chnáin

" Aleanjal—Porpat-Njetioe

" Turhais—Porpat-láioin a mhoac,

" Olútuhte — Porpat-láioin XXX,

" Alearuhteoin Eiriohaac— Porpat-láioin,

Aolead eun Aclai—Uib-ir II, hó Porpat-láioin. Fianhae,

A fearar fearar mait i luac auzur i o-taithe taob air taob le learuzaio coischnoia ar bit, 7 zo cihhte buo éoin

zo d-fuizeao arad lám-téahta ar o-tre féir eir. Tá a d-fu 7 caoi a z-curta mihhte i leardháiaib ir féioin

féahail, air a h-iairaiob uam-re, ó luac téahta na learuzaio, hó ó tuhe ar bit aia a d-fuail uádarár uata.

Do fearadar a o-fearar le jomao bhae-an, 7 buaiteao leo zeall-boinn óin 7 airio aia zaio fairbeáht 'r an Rizead

Alehtuhte 7 i o-taithe eile. O m'eolay féir a íreítear riar eir bhaoha zeuz

7 fíe, ir féioin liom a ráo zur an-mait na learuhte iao ro to zaio báir

7 zo fearaia learuzaio Speirjalta Guajloin5—ar learuzaio Speirjalta buhuéarac—cúl an azaio zaio learuhte eile.

Tá aiam cruéuzaio láioin, fíe bairamáil na d-féiméir a éaiahuítear uaim. zur b'iao ro na learuhte 'r fear 7 'r fairbise ar an marzaio

Ir ro aon de rúhaib na deá-féim-éaracta coirce:—

Seacáia learuhte raora, a bítear zaia mait zaia buize

Éaiahuíte learuhte air fóhaio ó luac-téahta féimamáil, air luac réa-rúhta, óin ir riao ir raoinne faoi eirre.

Sul do éaiahoiair eir learuzaio in áit ar bit eile, taiaia faoi deara luac na learuhte ro Guajloin5 7 na héite o'a d-fuail riao téahta. Do éaioinib

na o-tuieaia, hó na z-cuieaia ruij i rhaiaio learuzaio, ir é an báir 'r an

hioit an cruéuzaio ir fear.

Ir féioin na learuhte luacmara ro, fíor deardéa ar na héitib o'a d-fuail

riao téahta, 7 zaio fíor eile in a o-taob féahail aia mo éitib oíolta i o-tuaim 7 i m-bail'in muijia

Ajceal S aia coisctioia

Lóiréir na fíahie, i hiair de tuaim.

ԵՂՆԼՅՈՒՆ ԱՄ ՉԻՉԱՅՈՒԹ.

Mr. P. Hannon, St. Louis, Mo. says.—

M. J. Logan,

Dear Sir: There are two stanzas of this song in O'Faherty's ՏԻԱՄՐԱ ԱՊ ՇԵՊԻՐԵ, 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 Journal
No. 172. p. 710 1

Եր Երաճ ղաճ Բ-Բսլ մյրե ԴՅԱՐ ԵՐԱ, Ե ԵՅԼԻՊ ԵՊԻ,
ԲԱՐ ԲԱՐՅԱԾ ղա ԵՈՒԼԼԵ, Ե՛ր ՅԱՊ ԵՍԻՊԵ ԱՐ ԵՈ ԵՅԵ ԵՅԵ ԼԻՊ,
ՈՒԱ ԵԱԾ Ե ԵՅԵ ԴՅԱՊԻՊ Ե ԲԱՐՈՇԱԾ ԱՊ ՅԱԼԱ ԵՐՈՄ, ԼԻՈՄ.
Ա՛ր ՅՈ Ե-ԵՂՆԼՅՈՒՆ ԱՊ ԴՊԵՐ ՅԱՊ ղԵԱՊ-ՇԵԱԾ Ե ղԻՍԻՊԵՐ

2

ՅԱՊ ԵՈ ՅԱՊ ՅԱՊԻՊ ղՈ ԼԵԱՊԴ ԲԱՅԱԾ ղԵ,
՛Տ ԵԱ ղ-ԵՈՇ ԴՈՊ ղԱԾ ԱԵ ղՅ ԴՅԱՊ-ՐԱ ԲԱՅԲԱՅԵ Ե;
Ա ԲԱԾԱԼ ԵՈՐ ԵԼԱԾԱՅ ԵԱԾ ԴՅԵԱՊԵԱԾ ՛ր Բ՛ԱՐԾ ղՈ ԼԵՊ,
ԱԵ ղԱՊԴ ԵԱՅԾ ԱՐ ղՈ ղԵՐղԵԱԾ ԲԵ ԵՈՒԱՊԵ ԲԱԾ, ՅՈ ղ-
ԵԱՅԵԱՐ ղԵ.

3

ՏՅՐ 1 ՏԻՅԵԱԾ ԵԱ ղՈՊԻՊ ԵՐ ղՈ ԵԱՊԵՐԾ ՅԱՐԼ,
Ա՛ր ղԵԱՊ ԵՍԻՊԵ ԵԼԵ, Ե ԵՂՆԼԵԱՐ Ե ԲՐԱԾԴ ԲԵՐ;
ԵԱԾԱՐ ԲՅԵԱԼ ԱՊԻՊ ԴԵԼ, ՅԱՐ ղԻՊԵ Ե ԲՈՅ ղԵ Ե ԵԱԼ,
Ա՛ր ՅՈ Ե-ԲՈՅԲԱՊԻՊ 1 ԵԱՅԼԵ, ԵԱ Ե-ԵԱՊԻԲԱՅԵՐ ԵՈԼԱԾԵ ԼԵՊ.

4

ԵԱԾԱՐ ԲՅԵԱԼ ԱՊԻՊ ԴԵԼ, ՅՈ ԵՅԻՊԻ, ղԱԾ Ե-ԲՐԱԾ Ե,
ԱՊՅՐ Ե ԲԵՅԻՊ ՅԱՐ ԵՐԵՅ ԲԵ ԱՐ ԵՈԼԱԾԵ ղԵ;
ՈԱՊԻ ղԱԾ Բ-Բսլ ԴՅԱՊ-ՐԱ ԵԱԼԱԾ, ղՈ ղՈՐԱՊ ԲՐԵ,
ԵՅԵԱԾ Ե ղՈՅԱ ԵԱՊ-ԴԵ Ե՛ր ԵՅԵՐ ղԻՊԵ ԱՐ ղՈ ԵՈՊԱՊԵ ԲԵՐ.

5

Եր ԲԱԾ Ե ԵՍԻՐ ղ՛ ԵԵԱՐ ղԵ ԱՐ ԴԲԱԼ ԴՅ ԵԱՐԱՅԾ ղԻԱ,
ՏԻԱՐ ԵՈՐ ԲԱՊԵՅԵ ՅԱՐ ԵԱՅԼ ԱՊ ԴՐԱՊԻՅ ղՈ ԼԱՐ,
Ա ԲԼԼԵԱԾ ԱՐ ղԱՐ ԵՈՄ ԵՈ ԲՅՅՈԵԱԾ ԱՊ ԲՐԱՊ ԴՐ ղՈ ԼԱՐԻՊ
՛Եր ԴՅ ԵՅԱ ՅՈ ղԱԾ ղ՛ԱՊԱՊ ղԱ ԵԱՅԼԻՊ ղՅՐ ղՈ ԼԵ ղԻԱՅԾ.

6

Ա ԵԱՅԼԻՊԻ Ե ղԱՅԱՅԵ, ՅՈ ԵՈ, ԵՈ, ղՅ ԲՐԱԾ ԵՈ ղԵԾ,
ԱԵ ԲՐԱԾ ղԵ ԱՊ ԵԱԼԱՊԻՅ Ե ԵԵԱՊԱՐ ՅՈ ԵՈՊԱՊ Ե ԵԵԱԾ,
՛Տ ԵՐԵՈՇԱՐ ԱՐ ղԱՅՈՊ ՛ր Ե ԵԱՅԵԱՐ ԱՊ ԲՅՈԼ 1 Յ-ԵԱՐԵ,
՛ՏԻԱԾ ԲԱՅԵՐԾ ԴՅ ԵՈՐ ԵՈՐԱՊԴ ԲԵԱԾԱՅԼ ԵԱ ղԱՅԱԾ ԵԱՐԵ

7

՛ՏԱՊ ԴԵ 1 ղԵՅԵԱՊ ԲԱՐՅԱԾ ԵՅԵԱՊ ղԱՅԵԱԾ ՛ր ԲԵՐ ԴԲԱՐ
ԵՅԵԱՊ ղԵԱՐԱԾ ղԵԱԼ ՅՈ ԲԱՊԲԻՊ ԱՐ ԵԱՐ ԱՊ ԲԵՐ,
ԵՅԵԱՊ ղԱ ԵՐԵ ղԱԾ Ե ԲԵԵ ԲԻԱ ԵԱԾԱՊ Ե ԲԱԾԱԼ ՅՈ ԲԵՐ,
՛Տ ղԱԾ Ե-ԵԱԾ ղԱ ԲԻՐ ղԱՅԵ Ե ԲՐԱՐ ղԱ ղԻԱ ՅԱՊ ԲՐԵ.

Music
Joyce's a. a. m. p. 70
Petrie's a. m. m. p. 594. 1440. 1517.

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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 Súalaigh"

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 from these departed patriots but five dollar bills, with injunctions of secrecy.

So o-tu3ajó oja ruajmhear ríor-
u3de o'a n-anamhaid.—Áimhén.

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand in the following places.—

J F Conroy, 167 Main St. Hartford, Conn.
D P Dunne, Main St. Williamantic, do.
G F Connors, 404 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs Dillon, E Main St. Waterbury, Conn.
M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del.
W Hanrahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R
J H J Reilly, 413 High st. do.
J N Palmer, P O Building, Tomah, Wis.
M J Geraghty, 432 West 12th st. Chicago, Ill.
J Dullaghan, 253 Wabash Av. do
H Badzinski, 283 N & 2863 Archer Av. do
H Connelly, Cohoes, N Y.
Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill.
Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do.
Mr Gorman, Joliet, do.
C. Schrank, 519 South 6th. St. Joseph Mo.
M H Wiltzius & Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
G T Rowlee, 133 Market St. Paterson N J.
Catholic Publishing Co. St. Louis Mo.
E B Clark, 1609 Curtis St. Denver Colo.
John Murphy & Co. Publisher, Baltimore, Md
T N Chappell, 26 Court St. Boston, Mass
Fitzgerald & Co. 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 Philo-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 Connolly.

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 (?) Anglo-manias do a few years hence when the Russian Bear gives a more vigorous prod to the collapsing British khalok?

LESSONS IN GAELIC.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

Sounds of the Aspirates.

ḁ and ḡ sound like w when preceded or followed by a, o, u; as, ḁ ḁḁḁ, his bard, a ḡḁḁḁ, his ox, pron., a wardh warth, respectively; when preceded or followed by e, i, like v, as, ḁ ḁeḁḁ, his wife; ḁ ḡḡḁḁ, his desire, pron. a van, a vee-un; ḁ and ḡ sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are nearly silent in the middle, and wholly so at the end of words. Ḃ sounds like ch; ḃ, like f; ḥ and ḉ, like h; and ḑ is silent.

Sound of the Vowels—long.—

ḁ sounds like a in war, as ḁḁḁḁ, top
 é " " e " ere " céḡḁ, wax
 í " " ee " eel " ḡḡḡḁ, fine
 ó " " o " old " óḡḁ, gold
 ú " " u " pure " úḡḁ, fresh
 Short—

ḁ " " a " what, as ḡḁḁḁ, near
 e " " e " bet " beb, died
 í " " i " ill " ḡḡḡḁ, honey
 o " " o " got " poll, hole
 u " " u " put " puḁ, thing

In explaining the large proportion of immorality in English-speaking women compared with 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 characteristics 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 Uitlanders 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. The self constituted Arbitration Convention of Englishmen 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 sea-board 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 nearly 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, O'Growney Gaelic League, per M. J. Fahy—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.

N Y—Brooklyn, Mgr. O'Connell, Rev. John Sheridan, Miss Mary Guiren, Thomas Jordan—City, P Hunbury; 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—

LEABHAR SZEULUJGEACHTA CÚJSE
MUNNAN.

Glacamar, mar do b' an Saothal
as dul i s-cló, cóib de 'h Céud Cúro
de Szeuluigeacht Cúise Munnan, le

PÉIDRUJ S O LUODAIR,

asur clóduair le

PÉIDRUJ S O BRUJIN,

De uibin 46 Spáir Cúffe, Clóduair.
eóir Saothal blácláit. Luac, 2s.

Máir Jac h' d' éigear ó lámair an
uibin, P. O Laoirair, asur an Cló-
air Saothal, P. O Bruir, tá rhuac
an leabair reo an máir, i neair-
eacht asur i s-clóairneacht. Seo air-
ne na rseul atá air.

Na Cúir Preachtair, Páidruj S O Dál-
áir, Rí na mbeair. Oileán na sCúir
mbeair, an Cúir Seil, Fíolair Feil-
táit, asur Máir Ní Róir.

tá so leor focal iur na rseultair
nac b-fuill i s-cóirair coiríonair na
neairneacht air, ac tá a mairuair so
fíal rairair na neairneacht an leabair,
i roic a' r nac mbeir aon mairi ar
eair air b' a léirneacht so mbeir.

Má éairneair oíol na roir reo
so b-fuill raotar an uibin eairneair.
ac le puirígeacht na h-éirneair, leair
fáir coic eir an Cúro reo.

Abair an Saothal, so coirneair,
so Soiríge Oir le raotar uibin
Szeuluigeacht Cúise Munnan!

NEW GAELIC GRAMMAR.

The Elements of Gaelic Grammar, by H. Cam-
eron Gillies, M. D., and published by David
Nutt, 270-71 Strand, London, has been received.
The book is modelled on Stewart's Gaelic Gram-
mar, with the exception that Dr. Gillies makes
only three declensions, excluding abstract Nouns
in aoid, 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 Newspa-
per Directory is, perhaps, the most
interesting and useful book publish-
ed in America. It gives the name,
size, frequency of issue, price, lo-
cation, the language in which prin-
ted, politics, the object for which
published, and by whom publish-
ed, of the 20,630 newspapers and
periodicals catalogued; and a geo-
graphical, 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, coun-
ty and state capitals, distance from
circumjacent towns and cities, and
the nature and volume of their in-
dustries, manufacturing (the diffe-
rent 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, invest-
ors 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 Sli-
go") 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 College, Part I.	\$0.15
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 English Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde,	1.25
Cois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories, by Dr. Hyde, LL.D.	.80
Compendium of Irish Grammar. Translated from Windisch's German by Rev Jas. P. McSwiney, S. J.	3.00
The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, P. I.	.80
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 Translation, etc. Part I.,	.80
The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with full Vocabulary.	1.0
The First Irish Book.	.12
The Second do. do.	.15
The Third do. do.	.20
Irish Head-Line Copy-Book,	.15
Leabhar Sgeulnuigheachta, by Dr. Hyde	2.00
The Tribes of Ireland. A Satire by Aenghus O'Daly, with Translation,	.80
O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary,	4.50
Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe,	.12
Imitation of Christ (Irish),	.80
An Irish Translation of the Holy Bible, Vol. I. to Deuteronomy, by Archbishop McHale,	\$5 00
The First Eight Books of Homer's Iliad, translated into Irish by Archbishop McHale,	\$5.00
McHale's Moore's Irish Melodies, with English 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 Sgeulnuigheachta, 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 History 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
OF

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

These 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.

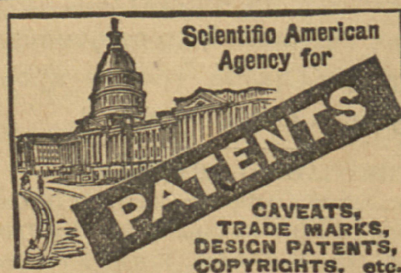
Being in communication with the Railway Companies I am in a position to negotiate the Sale of Lands bordering on said railways in All the States of the Union. These lands are desirable because of their proximity to the Railways, and the title is perfect, coming directly from the Railway Companies. I 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 " "
Southern & Western Property ...	5 " "

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

M. J. Logan,
Comr. of Deeds,
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