



Leabhar-aistí nár móránáil
tabairtá cumhach

TEANZA DAE DILGE

a cuí na d'asur a raon tuálad
a zuz cum

Féin-mazla Cúid na h-Éireann.

12úgáth Ról.

Uimh. 6

Deiú-2úg.

1897

ÓRÁIN AN OIRIEAÚTAR.

Leir an ^{ollam} Liaiú O h'Íde.

ó h-Íde. ?

I

Éireócamaoir fearta, tá 'h lá zeal a3 teact,
a' r h3 déi3m3o faoi rmaet mar atácamaoir,
a3 rme3ple 3an d3i3. no luét béarla 3an énoide,
aét béar3amaoir a3a3o ar an náma3o.
a élaéa3ne an béarla, lu3 r3or 3o deó,
tá an r3or-r3oraó beó i3r ná daoi3id,
N3'l mear ar do fóre, ar do éleat ná do r3óre
a3 ó3áha3d e3earta ná e3re.

II

D3 an béarla mar rma3o ar an r3éir i3r 3ac élu3o,
a3ur éall ré na h-Éireana3a3 r3ora,
aét tá r3d an3 ro 3o b3fo3ma3 'r 3o beó,
3o o3ó3a3e r3d ceó dud na e3re.
i3r an áro-éana3a3o d3 a3 báro a3ur faoi,

Շայնիմ ոմայիբ րե դա դաօլ մֆլե բայլե,
Ռոյնի մօր աշուր եաճ, ոյնի օճ աշուր րեադ,
Ռոյնի քար աշուր եադ աշուր բայրե.

III

Շա՛ լալիքեա՛ զա հ.Յիքեադի լե քա՛ճա քաօլ ծրօդ,
Աշուր կօղիտօւծ, օճօդ! ար ա տէաճիծ,
Ադ լալիքեա՛ ծօ ծի 'դա կի՛ճի'քե ծօ 'դ քրօյժե,
Ա՛ճա ի՛յ չադ երի՛շ, ա'ր ի՛ քեաճեա.
Ա՛ճտ ի՛շեյժիժ ի՛ քեօլ ադ րդա քքեարժիծ չօ քօլլ,
Ե՛յժ չու՛ լիդ չա՛ճ տէա՛ ծօ ծի երի՛րե,
Եմեօճիժ ծրօ՛ւ-ի՛յօդ, րօլլրեօճիժ ադ չի՛յադ
Ար ի՛լօյիժիծ դա Ե՛ֆլանի ծի ի՛շի՛յօրժ.

IV

Ծօ քադար ադ քօճալ օ՛ լեադ ար ադ չքադ
Աշուր տօճարի՛ քե դա՛ճ եւադ ա'ր դա՛ճ ի՛յօրքիժե
Ադ ի՛շլաճիքեա՛ճտ ծ' քա՛ճ ադ տ րեադ-մա՛ճար քաօլ քրա՛ճ,
Ա'ր չօ Ե՛քի՛շիմիժ ա Ե՛քիմիժ ծ' յարարժե.
Ա՛ճ քեաճօյճ ադ տ-րեյժե ծօ լա՛ճիժ մե՛ ի՛շեւ
Չօ չքադիքեար ադ Չա՛ճեալ ի՛յ ա՛յրե,
Լու՛ճ եքարլա քաօլ լեօ՛ ա'ր քաօլ դա՛յքե չօ լեօ,
Աշուր րօդար ա'ր ի՛լօ՛ճ ար ար չե՛ճարօյծ.

V

Շա՛ Ե՛քիլ դա լաօյքե լե միւրի՛յի Ա՛յ Ռեյլլ
Ռա՛ճ չքադարժ ա մեւլ լեյր ադ մեքարլա ?
Ծօ ի՛լօճտ դա ի՛լօճ մօր, Շադի Շօդալլ, Շադի Եօճի՛յ,
Ա'ր Չեարօյժ ծի ի՛ Լա՛շիյիծ 'դա յարլա ?
Օ Շօդեւաճի, ծի ի՛ դ.Յիքիդի 'դա ի՛լօ,
Ար քրեյճ ի՛յաճ տեադճա ա մա՛ճար ?
Ար լա՛ճ ի՛յաճ լօճ ադ լալլա՛յժ ծ'ա դօրքիմ
Լե լու՛ չադ աօդ քրքիմ քաօլ ադ տ-րա՛ճար !

VI

Արեօճադաօյժ տեադճա դա հ.Յիքեադի լե երօ՛ւ,
Ար րօդար, ար րեօ՛ւ, ա'ր ար հքեարլա,
Ա'ր քադարիժ ի՛ քա՛ճ ա'ր եքարժիժ ի՛ եւա՛յժ
Ար Չլաքարդա՛ճ քրա՛յժ ադ Եքարլա.
Ռի՛ Ե՛քի՛շիժ ի՛ Ե՛ք ա՛ճտ Ե՛յժ ի՛ ճա՛ճ քա՛ր
Ի՛ դա քրադի Երե՛ճ քրաօճադալլ ալիդի,
Աշուր ի՛շարա՛յժ ադ ի՛շեւ օ՛ Եւլ չօ եւլ,
Չօ մեյժ ի՛լօյրքե՛ չար քեւդ լե քա՛ճալ ադ.

'Tis a pity that some of our "high-toned Irishmen who promenade Sackville St, Dublin, and Broadway, New York, cannot read or comprehend the scathing rebuke administered to them in the lines remindind them that, "By adopting the English to the exclusion of their mother tongue, they exchange the saddle for the straddle" !

ցւին յոր աղ Բքար, արեւելած Յօ ԾԵՐԻՍ-
նած աղ ԲԱԺԱԸ ԲԱՅՈՂ ԴՊԵՐԱ Է. ՁԷ ԲՅ
աղ Ե-ԱԺ ԴՐԱ, յար յի ԾԵԱԸԱՅԺ աղ ԲԱԺԱԸ
ԱՐԵԱԸ յոր աղ Յ-ԾՈՂԼ աղ ԵԱՅԺ ԾՈ ԲՅ
ՅՈՂԼՅՐ, ԱԸ աղ ԵԱՅԺ ԵՂԷ

ՇՈ ԼԱԸ 7 ԲՅ ՐԷ յՄԵՅՅԵ ԸՐ Ը ՐԱԺԱՐԸ
ԵԱՅՅԵ ՅՈՂԼՅՐ ԱՄԱԸ, 7 ԵՐԱՅԺ ՐԷ ԱՊՈՊ
ԸՄ աղ ԵԱՅՐԷԱՅՈՂ, 7 ՊԱՅՐ Ը ԵԱՅՅԵ ՐԷ
ԲԱՅՈՂ 'Դ յԵԱԼԼԱ, ԸԱԼԱՅԺ ՐԷ ՅՈՇԱ ԾԱՅՈՊԷ
ԱՅ ԸԱՅՈՊԷԱԺ 7 ԱՅ ԸԵԱՐԱԸԸ ԱՐԵՅՅ ԱՊՈՂ, 7
ԲԱՅՐ ՐԷ ՅՐԱ ԸԱԼԱՅԺ ՐԷ ՅԱԸ Ը ԵԱՅՅԵՅ-
ԵԱՐՈՂ ԲԷՂ յՈ Ը ՄԵԱՐՅ

ՏԵԱՐ ՐԷ ԲԱՅՈՂ աղ ԾՈՐ ԾՈ Բ' ԸՐԱԾԷ, 7
ՅԱԺ ՐԷ ՅՈ յՄԼՅՐ, յար ԲՅ ՅԱԸ յԱՅԸ ԱՅԷ,
ԱԲՐԱՂ ԵԱՅՅ ԾՈ ԵԱՅԵՂԺ ԼԷ յՅՅՈՂ աղ ԲՅ,
ՊԱՅՐ Ը ԲՅ ՐՅ 1 ԾՊԵԱԸ աղ Ե-ԲԱՅԱՅՐԸ,
յար ԾԱԺԱՅՐ ԲՅ ՅՈ յԵԱԺ Է յԱԸ-ԲԱՅԱՅՐ
աղ ԲՅՐԸ Է ԾՈ ԲԷՂՊԷԱԺ ԲՅ ԲԷՂ ՊԱՅՐ
ԲՅ ՐՅ յՈՂ աղ ԲՅԲԱՅՏԸ. ԾՈ ՅԱԺ ՅՈՂԼՅՐ :

“ՇՐԱ յԷ յՈ ԲՅԼԺ ԵԱՅ
ՏԱՐ ՅՈ ԵԱԼԵՐԱՅՅ,”

7 Ծ'ԲԵԱՅԱՅՐ ՅԱԸ ՈՂ յԱՅՐԷ Է ԸՐ
աղ ԲՅՐԱՅՏԸ ԱՄԱԸ. —

“ԱՅՐ յԱՐԺ ՐԷ ԸԱՐԱ
ԱՅՐ ԲԵԱՐ յՈՂ աղ ԱՅԸ.”

ԱՅՐ յՈ յՈՂՊԵԱԺ յՈ Ը ԵԱՅՅ ՐՅ ԸՐԱ ՐՅ
Ը ԸԱՅՈՂ ԲԷՂ ԱՄԱԸ ԸՐ աղ ԲՅՐԱՅՏԸ 7
ԸՅԱՐ ԲՅ ՅՈ ԸՐԱՅՈՂ,

“ՇՐԱ աղ ԲԱԺԱԸ ԱՐԵԱԸ յՈ ՐԵՈ յԷ, 7
յՈՐ ԸՐԱ ՐԷ ԾԱԺԱՅԺ ԼԷ յ-ԵՇԷ ԵԱՄ Օ
ԸՐԱ ՐԷ յՈ ՐԵՈ ԲԱՅՈՂ ՅԼԱՐ յԷ,” 7 ԸՅԱՐ
ՅՈՂԼՅՐ ԱՐԱ ԸՐ ԸՐԱՅՈՂ.

“ՕՂ յԵՅԵԱԺ ՐՈՐԷ ԱՅԱԾ Ծ' ԲԵԱԺԸ
ԵԱԸԸ ԱՊԱՐ—ԵՂ 'Դ ԲՅՐԱՅՏԸ ԼԵԱԸ աղ
ՅՈ ԼԵՐԱ”

ՁԷ ՐԱԸ Ծ' ԲԵԱԺ ՐԷ ԸՈՂ ԲՈԸԱԸ ԵՂԷ ՐԱԺ,
ՅԼԱՅԺ ԲՅ ԱՄԱԸ ՅՈ Բ-ԲԱԸ ԲՅ 'Դ ԲԱԺԱԸ
ԵԱԸԸ ԸՐ ԱՐԱ յԱՅԱՐՅ ՈՂ Յ-ԸՐԱՅՈՂ, ԱՅՐ
ՅՐԱ Բ'ԵՅՅՈՂ ԾՈ ՅՈՂԼՅՐ յՄԵԱԸԸ. Ծ'ՈՂ-
ԵԱՅՅ ՐԷ 7 ՐՅԸ ՐԷ ԸՐԱ ԾՈՂ Յ-ԾՈՂԼ, 7
ՅՈ ԾՐԵԱԸ յար ԾՈ ԲՅ ՐԷ 1 Բ-ԲՈԸԱԸ, ԵԱՅՏ-
Ե աղ ԲԱԺԱԸ ԸՂԱԸ ԸՐ աղ ԵԱՅԺ ԵՂԷ, 7
Ծ'ԲՈՐՅԱՅՐ ՐԷ աղ ՅԵԱԸ ՐԱՅՐ ԼԷ ԵՈՇԱՐ
յՈՐ յԱՐԱՅՈՂ 7 ԸԱՅԺ ՐԷ ԱՐԵԱԸ, 7 ԵՐԱՅԺ
ՐԷ 'Դ ՅԵԱԸ ՅՈ ԸՐԱՄԱԸ 'Դ ԵԱՅՅ ԱՐՅՐ,
7 ԸՐԱ աղ ՅԵԱԸ ՕՐՈՂ ԸՐ 7 Է Ծ'Ա ԵՐԱՅ-
ԵՅՈՂ. Ծ'ԲԱՅ ՅՈՂԼՅՐ ԵԱՄԱԼ ԲԱԺԱ, ԱՅ
ԲԱՅԱՅԱՅՏԸ յՈ ՅՈ ԾՐԱԸԲԱԺ ՐԷ ԱՄԱԸ Ը-

ԲՅՐ, 7 ՊԱՅՐ յԱՐ ԸՐԱՅՅ աղ ԲԱԺԱԸ, ԲՅԼ
ՐԷ ԾՂ ԾՐԱԸԲԱԺ ԼԵՐ ՐՈՐԱ ԵԱՅՈՂ ԾԷ
ԵԱՅՏ ՈՂ Յ-ԸՐԱՅՈՂ, ՅՈ ԾՐԱԸԲԱԺ ԼԵՐ աղ
յԱՅՈՂ ԵԱՅԸ ԵԱԸԸ ԱՊԱՐ ԼԷ 'Դ ԸՈՂՅ-
ՈՂ. ԱՂ յՈՂՊԵԱԺ Ը ԵԱՅՏ աղ յԱՅԱՅ-
ՊԵԱԺ ՐՅ յՈ Ը ԸԱՅՈՂ, ԵՐԱՅՅ ՐԷ ԱՅ ՕՂ-
ԲՅՅ, 7 ԸԱՅԺ ՐԷ ԾՈՂ ԸՐԱՅՈՂ ԵԱԺ ԲՈՅՐԷ
ԾՈ, 7 ԵԱՅ ՐԷ ԲՅՐՈՐՅ ԲԱԺԱ ԾԷ 'Դ ԵԱՅՏ
ԾԷ, ԱՅՐ ԲՅ 'Դ ԵԱՅՏ ՐՅ յԱՅՅՈՂ ԱՅՐ
ԼԱՅՈՂ. ԸԱՐ ՐԷ ԱՅՐ ԵԱՅԱՅՐ ՐԷ Բ, ԱՅՐ
յԱՅՏ ՐԷ ԲԱՅՅ ԵԱՅ ԲՅ. ԱՅՐ ԸՐՈՇ ՐԷ
ԱՐ ՅԵԱՅՈՂ ԸՐԱՅՈՂ Բ, ԱՅՐ ՊԱՅՐ ԲԱՅՐ
ՐԷ ՅՐԱ յՈՂԱՅՐ ԲՅ Ը ԸՐԱՅՏ ԲԷՂ, ԲՅ
ԼԱԺԱՅՐ յՈՐԱՅՐ.

ԲՅՐ ԲՅԱՅՐ ՐԷ ՅՈ ՐԱԺ ԵԱԺ ԲԱԺԱ
ԼԱՅՈՂ ԵԱՅՏ ԱՅԷ, ԱՅՐ ԲՅ ՐԷ Ծ'Ա
ԸՐԱԺԱԺ ԱՅ ԲԵԱԸԱՅՏ աղ ՐԱԺ ՐԷ ԼԱՅՈՂ
ՅՈ ԼԵՐ ԼԷ յԱԺԱԸ աղ յԱՅՏ 'Դ ԲՅ
Ծ' յՈՂԱՅՐ, 7 ՊԱՅՐ 1 ԲՅ ՐԷ ՐԷՅԺ ԵԱՅՏ
ԵԱՅՏ, Ծ'ԲԱՅ ՐԷ ԸՐ ԵԱՅՏ ԼԷ յՈՂ ԲԱՅՏ
ՊԵԱՐ յՈ ՅՈ ԾՐԱՅՏ աղ ՕՂԸԷ, 7 ԸՈ ԼԱԸ
7 ԵԱՅՏ ԲՅ, 7 ԾՈ ԲՅ 'Դ ԸՈՂԼ 7 աղ ԵԱՅՏ-
ԼԸՂ 7 յԱՅՏ ԼԷ ԵՂԷ ԵԱՅՐ 7 ԸՐԱՅՏ Ծ'
ԲԱՅ ՐԷ ԲՈՐՅԱԺ ՈՂ ՅԸԱՅՈՂ 7 ԸԱՅԺ ՐԷ Ը
ԵԱԸ ԸՐԱՅՈՂ 'Դ յՈՂԱՅՏ 7 ԸԱՐ աղ ԱԺ-
ԱՅՈՂ, յՈ ՅՈ ԾՐԱՅՏ ՐԷ ՅՈ ԾՐԱՅՏ աղ ԵԱՅՏ-
ԼԸՂ.

ՏԵԱՐ ՐԷ ԲԱՅՈՂ 'Դ ԾՈՐ յՈ Ը ԲԲԱԸ ՐԷ 'Դ
ԵԱՅՏ ՕՂ, 7 ԵՐԱՅՅ ՐԷ Ը ԲԵԱԺԱՅՐ աղ
ԲՅՐԸ ԵԱԺՈՂ ՅՈ ԲՈԸԱՅՐ, ԲԱՅՏ. ԱՅՐ
յՈՐ Բ' ԲԱԺԱ ՅՐԱ ԸԱԼԱՅԺ ՐԷ ԲԵԱԺ ԵԱՅ
ԸԱՅՏ ԵՂԷ Ծ'Ա ԲԵԱՅԱՅՐ. ԸՅԱՅՐ ՐԷ ԼԷ
ՅԱԸ ԸԱՅՏ, ԵԱՅՏ.

“ՇՐԱ յԷ ՐՈՐԱ ԼՈՂ. ԾՂ ԲԵԱԺԸ Ը
ԵԱՅԱՅՏ ԲԱՐ ԸԱՅԱԺ ԸՐ ՐԵՈ ?” ԱՅՐ
Ծ'ԲԵԱՅԱՅՐ ՅՈՐ ՈՂ յԱՅՏ ՕՂԷ,

“ԲՅ ԵՅՏ ԼՈՂ.”

ԲՅ ՐԷ 1 յՈՇԸ ԸՈ ԾՈՂ 7 ԲՅ ՐԷ ԸՐԱՅՏ
աղՅՐ, ԱՅՐ յՈՐ ԲԵԱԺ ՐԷ ԸՐԱՅՏ ԵԱՅՏ
ԸՐԱ ԸՈՂ Ե-ԲՅՏ ԼԷ 'Դ ԸՐԱ ԲԱՐ ԸՐԱՅՏ.

ՏԱՅՐ ՐԷ ԸՐԱ ԵԱՅՏ ԾՂ ԾՐԱԸԲԱԺ ԼԵՅ-
Ը ԲԱՅՏ ԵԱՅ Ը ԵԱՅԱԺ Ծ'Ա յ-ԵԱԺԱՅՏ
ԲԷՂ ԱՅՐ Ը ԼԵՅՏԸ ԲՈՐ ԸԱՅՏ, ԸԱՅՏ
Ը ՐՈՐԱ-ԲԱՅ ԾՈ ԸԱՅԱՅՏ ԸՐ, ՅՈ ԲԵԱԺ-
ԲԱԺ ԲՅՐ Ը ԵԱՅԱՅՏ ԲԱՐ ԸՐԱ ԼԵՅՏԸ,
Ծ'ԲԱՅԱՅՏ ՐԷ ՅՈ ԸՐԱՅՏ ԲՅ աղ ԲԵԱԺԱԺ
ԲՅ ՐՅ Ը ԵԱՅԱԺ, ԱՅՐ ԵԱՅՏ ԲՅ ՅՈ
յԵԱՅԱԺ ԲՅ Ը ԵԱՅՏ.

(ԼԷ ԵԱՅՏ ԼԵԱՅՏ.)

Vocabulary.

(Continued.)

funeral pile, օլտորոջ
funeral dirge, ճմբատ,
furniture, էլոցար.
fugitive, քօժեյեաճ.
fur, down, hair, բուսիղղե, շար
furious, օրոտարճ
furnace, a, օտորաճ
fury, indignation, օրոտաճ
future, ռաճա
footpath, ford, օայրեաճ.

G

gall, ոյժե
gallery, ճիւղ, շեաճար, ռաբա
gallon, եարիւրդաճ
galloping, օարիւ, օր-աղղ-ճիւղե
gallantry, բալբալիւրեաճ
gallows, օարիւ
gamester, օարիւրեաճ
gammon, back, օայլեյր
gang, mob, բարճան
gaping, օբելա
garland, բիշեաճան
garlic, leek, օղեան, բիւլ
garment, օղա, օարա, բիւլ
garret, օյժիւր
garrison, to, օտար, օյժեարիւ
garter, օղեալիւ, բեղի
gasp, last, բիւլ
gate, օաճա
gay, օալլաճ
gather, օար
general, բեյժե, բիւլ
genius, ճիւրեաճ
gentleness, միղղիւրեաճ
gentility, շիւղղեար
genealogy, օղեալիւ
geography, օղեալիւրեաճ օղեար
geometry, օղեալիւրեաճ, օղեար
gesture, օղեալիւ
ghost, a, օղար, օղե
giant, մոլորաճ, օղեաճ
giber, օղեաճ, օղեալիւ
giblets, բիւլիւր
giddiness, օյժիւր, օղեալիւ
gift, present, օղեաճ, շեյլե
gift, reward, օղեաճ, մղղեաճ
gills of a fish, օղեալ, օղար

gilt, օղիւ
gimlet, բիւլիւր օղեալիւ
girdle, girth, բիւլիւր, օղեաճ, բիւլիւր
gizzard, բիւլիւր, օղեալ
glad, joyful, օղեալիւ, օղեաճ
gland, օղեալ
glanders, շիւղղեար, շիւլ
glossy, օղեալիւ
glossary, օղար
gleaner, օղեալիւ
glebeland, օղեալ
globe, the, մեյլիւ
globular, օղեալիւ
gloomy, օղեալ
gloss, շիւղղալիւ
glove, օղեալիւ, օղեալիւ
glue, շեղեղ, օղեալ.
glutton, շիւղղալիւ, օղեալիւ
gnat, միղղիւրեալ
gnaw, gnawing, օղեալիւ, միղղաճ
going, օղեաճ
gold foil, բիւլիւր
gold mine, օղեալիւ
goldsmith, օղեալիւ
good news, luck, օղեալ, օղեալ
goose.grease, օղեալ
gore, pus, օղեալ
gorgeous, grand, շիւղղաճ
goslin, շիւղղիւ
gossip, օղեալիւ
gout, the, օղեալիւ
government, a, օղեալիւ, օղեալ
governor, օղեալիւ
graft scion, օղար
goblet, cup, օղեալիւ
grand.child, օղեալ
grapple, օղեալիւ
grasshopper, բիւլիւր օղեալ
gratuity, օղեալիւ
gratitude, օղեալ
gravel.pit, շիւղղաճ
grave-stone, օղեալիւ,
gravel, բիւլիւր, բիւլիւր
gravy, soup, օղեալիւ
great deeds, օղեալ
great-coat, օղեալիւ
great grand father, բիւլեալիւ
great " mother, բիւլեալիւ
greedy, շեյլեաճ, շեյլե
green mountain valley, օղեալիւ
green or common, օղեալ

green, a, bānreac
 greyhound, mfolcū
 griddle, 3neacō3 3mōcāne
 gridiron, bpaηoap, pōjrcjη
 grinding-stone, ajrhean
 grinding, bljē
 grief, ojombaō
 grievance, caojrē, beaycān
 grinning, opajη, opajac, bpaojr3
 ground rent, ce3bal
 growl, 3pōj3
 group, cpunηān
 grudge, cjreān
 grumbling, copmaj, canηnā
 grunting, rponηajē
 guard, watch, forf, fajcjl
 guarantee, security, pac, joncāj3
 guard, a, cljēne
 guests at a feast, cojrrj3
 guest, a, aoj3, aojceac, poōcāne
 gulf, ajbej, rlu3ajne
 gum, the, mēn
 gusset, ean3
 gut, a, caolān

h

habitation, jaccread, forac
 haft of a knife or sword, lujreac
 hair-pin, bηneap, cajnē. cejm-ōeal3
 hair of the eye-lids, nuj3r3rūjl
 hair of beasts, 3aojrrj3
 hair-lace, cejmjonη
 hairy, 3ljōbac
 half done, cār
 hammock, rprj
 handkerchief, bpej3alluj, rejleacac
 handicraft, majη-obajn, cjrηēj
 handsome, cej3ηejceac
 handful, mādη
 handle of an oar, oojrheo3
 handmill, mejle
 handsel, rajnreal
 handmuff, bpacanη
 happy, roōcān
 happens, capcār
 harelip, 3nār
 haryestman, cebealac
 harshness, ucajn
 harbor, mēn-mapa
 hart, stag, rerbor
 hasty, sudden, bunrop
 hat, ceanηbejre

hate, cējrcēn. ruac
 haughtiness, mōjnēj
 haughty, insolent, leo3apac
 hawker, cpeamajne
 hawthorn, uac.
 head-dress, eodpac
 headland, oējn
 heap, rajorbac
 hearse, ruac.
 heavenly, eapcamujl
 hector, eacōn
 help, a lot of help, meoēal
 hem, border, fajējn, cjunj
 hemlock, mjnηbeap
 herding, jn3ajne
 hire, wages, pac, forjceac, tuapapacal
 hint, rajar
 hide, rejce
 hesitation, ropac
 hit upon, amajr
 hips, the bunruj, lon
 hitherto, oparca
 hinges, lujreac, rcjnleao3
 hewing, fuba
 hiccough, the, fajl, rηa3, cpjucanηac
 hindrance, bacac, fāpōal
 higgie, to, ruacpāc
 hireling, forjceacōjn
 hired house, cī3-majl
 historian, eacōajne
 hissing, rjō3rurηac
 hive, a, cujnceo3
 hoarseness, tuēān, caprān
 hogshed, cocpaj3
 hoe, a, calfujη
 hoisting, rloj3eac
 hone, olapc
 hood, pōcan, rcaball
 hook, cloj
 hoop, circle, funpa, ceapcall, cpeap
 hornet, ceapηabān
 horrid, ojl
 horror, uajcēnē, oūac
 horsecorn, eacōjn
 horse radish, pacapacal
 hospital, oēpac, rprōeal
 host, o3arcpjn, opōa
 hospitality, meac
 house-leek, onp
 hostage, ajojne

(To be continued.)

ՔԻՂԱ, ԱՆ ԾԱՌԱ ԼՃ ԾԵՂՅ

ԾԵ ՁԻՆ ՈՒ ՈՒԼԱՅ, 1897.

Ա ՇԱՐԱ ՕՂԻՐ; ՏԵՍ ԱԾՐԱՆ ԾԱՐԵ Ա ԲԱԴՐ ՄԵ Օ ՇԵԱՆ
ԱՐ ԲԵԱՐ ԱՐ ԸՈՒԾԱԵ ՕՒՆ ՊԱ ՊԵՂԱԼ ԱԶԱՐ ԲԵՐԵ ԾԱՆ ԱՐ
ԸՈՒԾԱԵ ՏԻՅԻՅ. ԵՂԱ ՐԵ ՇՈ ՇԵԱՐԵ ԱՊՈՐ ԱԶԱՐ ԷԻՅ ԼՅՈՒՐԱ
Ա ՇԵԱՆԱԾ. ՁԻԱ ԻՍԼԵԱՆՊ ԵՂ ՊԱՇ Պ-ԾԵԱՆԲԱԾ ԱՈՆ ԼՊԵ ԱՊ-
ԱՆ Ա ԵՂԱ ԱՊՊ. ԷՅՈՒԲԱԾ ԼԵԱԾ Ա ՊԱԾ;

“ՕՂԱ ՄԵՅԾԵԱԾ ԸԱՂԼԵԱԾ ԾԵԱՐ ԱԶԱՄ,” ՊՕ

“ՕՂԱ Պ-ԾԵԱՐԲԱԾ ԱՊ ԸԱԵՐ ՕՐԵԱՅ.”

ՊԱ ՊԱԾ ԷՅԻՆ ՄԱՐ ՐԻՆ. ԾԱՐԵ-ՐԵ ՅՈ ՐՅՈՐ,

ԾՈՊՊԱԼ Օ՝ ՁԻՊԵԱԾԱ.

ԱՆ Ե-ՏԵԱՆ ԾԵԱՆ ԾՕՂՅԵՂ

ԵՂԱ ՄԵ ՔՐԵԱՅ ԱՊՐ ՕՐ Ի ԱՊՐ ԱՊՅԻՍԾ,
'Տ ԸՐԱՅԸՅՈՆՊ ԲԵԱՆ ՊՊԱ ԻՍԻԵՂ ԱՊՐ ԼԵԱԲԱՅԾ ԼՅՈՒ;
ԲՐԵԱՐՐ ԼՅՈՒ ԱՊ ՕՂԵ ՅԱՊ ԲՕ ՅԱՊ ՅԱՊԱՊ ԱՅԻՅ,
ԾԵԱՐԲԱԾ ՄՈ ԸՐՈՐԾԵ ԻՐԵԵ ԻՐԵՐ ԱԶԱՐ ԸԱՅԵԱԾ ԾՅԵ.

'Տ ՊՅ ԼՅ-Յ ԱՊ Ե ԲԵԱՆ ԾԵԱՆ ՅՈ ԲԱԼԱԾ Ա ՔՐ ԴԵ,
ՁԵ Ա՝ Ե-ՕՐ Ի Ա՝ Ե ԱՊՅԾ Ա ԲՅ ԱՊՊ Ա ՔՕՇԱ;
'ՊԱԴՐ Ա ԸՅՅ ՄԵ ԸՅՅԱՄ Է ՅՈ Ե-ԸԵՅԾՈՆՊ ԾԱ ԸՈՊԱՊԵԱԾ
ՈՂ Բ-ԲԱԴՐ ՄԵ ԱՊՊ ԱԾ ՔՅՐԱ ԸՐՈՊԱԾ.

ՕԼՈՐ
ՕԼ-Ե

Ա ԲԵԱՆ ԾԵԱՆ ԱՐԵԱ, ԸԱՊՐՈՒ ԾՅԵ 'ՅԱՐ ԾԵԱԾԱՊ ՕՐԵ,
Ա ԼԱՅԾ ԻՐԱՊ ՕՐԾԵ 'ՅԱՐ ԱՅ ԷՅՐԻՅ ԱՊՐ ՄԱՅԾՈՆ ԾԱՐ;
ԾՈ ԸՐ ՅՈ ԼԵՈՊԱՅԾ ԵՂ Ի ՊԱՐ ԲԱՅ՝ ԵՂ ԸԵԱԶԱՐԵ ԾԵ,
'Տ ՄՈ ՊԱԼԼԱԾ ԲԵՆ ՅՈ ՊԱԾ ՐՅՐ Ա Ե-ԸԱԼԱՊ ԼԵԱԾ.

ՅԵԱԼ Ա՝ Ե-ԲԵԱՆ ԾԵԱՆ ԱՊՅԻՍԾ ԱԶԱՐ ՕՐ ԾԱՊ,
ՅԵԱԼ ՐՅ ՐԻՆ ԱԶԱՐ ԸԱՐ ԴԱՅԵ ԴՅՐ ԾԱՊ;
ՅԵԱԼ ՐՅ ԲԵՆՐԻՆ, ԼԱ ԱՈՊԱՅՅ Ի ՄԱՐԶԱՅԾ. [ԱԶԱՄ.
'Տ ՊՅ ԾԵՅԾՈՆՊ-ՐԵ ԱՅ ԷՅԼՅԱԾ ԾԱ ՄԵՅԾԵԱԾ ԸԵՂԵ ԼԵԱՐԵԱ

ՅԵԱԼ Ա՝ Ե-ԲԵԱՆ ԾԵԱՆ Ա՝ ՊԻՐ ԲԱԾ ԾՈՂԻՅ ԾՅԵ
ԼՅՈՆՅԻՐ ՕՐՐ Ա ԸԱՐ ԲԱՐ ԲԵՐԵԱՅԾ ԱՊՅԻՍԾ;
ՕՂ ԲԱՂԵ ԾԵԱՅ ԾԵ ԲԱՂԵ ՄԱՐԶԱՅԾ.

'Տ ԸԱՊՐ ԵԱԼ ՅԼԵՅԻՍԼ ԱՊՐ ԲԱԼԱԾ ՊԱ ԲԱՊՅԵ.

'ՊԱԴՐ Ա ԸԵՅԾՈՒՐԱ ԱՊՊ ԱՊՐՈՆ ՕԵ ԾՈՊՊԱՅԾ,
ԱԶԱՐ ԱՊԱՐԸԱՊ ՈԱՊՐ ԱՊՐ ՊԱ ԸԱՂԻՊՈՐ ՕՅԱ;
ԲՅԾԵԱՆՊ ՄՈ ԸՐՈՐԾԵ ԱԶԱՄ ՅՈ Ե-ԸՅՅԻՐ ԱՊ ԸՐԱԾԵՈՊԱ,
ՅՈ Բ-ՔԻԼԼՊ ԱՐՅԵ ԱՊՐ Ա՝ Ե-ԲԵԱՆ ԾԵԱՆ ԾՕՂՅԵՂ.

ԾԵՅՐՈՒՐԱ ՄՈ ՊԱԼԼԱԾ ԾՈ՝Պ Ե-ՐՕԶԱՐԵ Ա ՔՐ ԴԵ.

'Տ ՊՅ ԾՕ ՅՐ ԸՐՐ ԱԾ ԾՈ ՊԱ ԲԱԾԱՂԼԻՐ ՕՅԱ,

'ՊԱԴՐ ՊԱՇ Ե-ԸՅՅ ՐԻԱԾ ԾԱՊ-ՐԱ ՔԱՊՐ ԾԱ Յ-ԸՈՊԱՊԼԵ,

ՏԱԼ ԾԱՐ ԱԶԱՐԵ ՄԵ ԱՊ "ՅԱԶԱՄ" ԼԵՐ Ա՝ Ե-ԲԵԱՆ ԾԵԱՆ ԾՕՂՅԵՂ.

ԱՊՐ ԷՅՐԻՅ 'ՄԱԾ ԾԱՊ ՅՈ ԸՂԱ Ա՝ ՅԱՐԵԱՅԾ,

ԲԱԴՐ ՄԵ ՄՈ ԲԵԱՆ ԾԵԱՆ ԱՊՐ Ա՝ ՕՅՅԱՅԾ ԲԱՅԾԵՂ,

ԸԱՐԱՊԱՊ ՄԵ 'ՊՅՐ Ի. ԱՊՐ ՅՐԵՊՐ ԲԱՐՐ ԼԱՊՊԵ,

'ՅԱՐ ԸԱԼԱՅԾ ԱՊ ԲԱՅՅԱԼ ՄՈ ԸՐՈՐԾԵ ԻՐԵԵ Ա ՅԱՊՈՐ.

NOTES.

bean ḡj5c].—In County Donegal they say bean tūd, bean t̃jññ, cá bun bualaḡ ḡñ mo cōir t̃eir, cá r̃úil tūd ḡicf. &c., contrary to "College Irish Grammar," page 213, § 242.

pórcas.—The suffix of the Past Participle, -c̃f and -cas̃, is always pronounced long in Connaught and in Ulster, in order to distinguish it from the Genitive Case of the Infinitive, which is formed by -ce and -ca short, and means a purpose or an occupation. There is a difference in meaning between fear bual-c̃f and fear buaj̃ce (i. cōirce); fear ceah̃c̃f (i. fear a t̃éir̃j̃ r̃aj̃c̃b̃j̃ñ) and fear ceah̃ca (i. b̃r̃ḡ); beah̃c̃āõj̃ñc̃f and beah̃c̃āõj̃ñce; beah̃rc̃uab̃c̃āf and beah̃rc̃uab̃c̃ā. The old Connaught scholars were right, when they wrote it, -c̃f and -cas̃. Notice also, that there is no contraction, or elision, when the next word begins with a vowel. Does not this show that it is long and not short, as written by some modern scholars?

uñ, prep, on, upon. So do I write it, to distinguish it from the Poss. Pronoun, ḡñ, our. Neither spelling gives the pronunciation. The former is en. and the latter, uñ

fearñ.—There is no necessity of writing this word fearñ. The double "ñ" shows already that the preceding a is long. Indeed, I do not see any other reason for the doubling of the "ñ." I could never distinguish any difference, in articulation, between "ññ" and "ñ." I think it would be better to write a single "ñ" and to make the a long; thus, fearñ. We can see the necessity of writing it single, when the preceding vowel becomes short: because if we then write the "ñ" double the reader may think that the a is long when it is not. fearññ for. 5jōññā; bāññ, b̃ññā. would be written more simple; 5eāñ, ñfor

5jōññā; bāñ, b̃ññā. Some give as a reason that it is so written in the old manuscripts, but this should be also a reason for the double r, &c.

béññc̃f.—I prefer writing éā to eu, because Ulster speakers, in a good many words, pronounce the diphthong short. Then it is easier for them to overlook the long mark than to learn that eu must be pronounced short. It would do if they made all eu s short, but they do not. It is also easier to remember that a becomes i in attenuation, than that eu becomes éj; example, béā, béj̃, béj̃ñ

The r of the Future Tense and Conditional Mood, is pronounced as a strong h in Connaught and in Ulster. It seems to me that r and h are almost identical. Those who cannot very well articulate h, substitute the r. You will hear "ḡ ḡñaj̃c̃ōñ 5o h̃-ōic̃," and "ḡ ḡñaj̃c̃ōñ 5o r̃-ōic̃," in the same locality; féññ is héññ nearly everywhere, but féññ is said generally by those who want to let the people know that they are classical. Tñc̃f is pronounced hñc̃f in Connaught and rñc̃f in Ulster. With some verbs, I have heard, c̃ instead of h. This is the reason that some scholars write c̃ instead of r, supposing that the r, that is h, is c̃ aspirate; but may not the c̃ in these instances, come from the verbal stem, instead of being the future or conditional suffix? Double ñ is equal to ñc̃ and is so written in old manuscripts; r very often takes after it a euphonic c̃; as, 5ñārc̃ā, 5ñārc̃ā: ḡññr̃, ḡññr̃c̃; buaj̃ñem̃ññr̃, ñññr̃c̃. This may explain the origin of the c̃ found in a few instances. This r or strong h has a peculiar influence upon the preceding consonant of the verbal stem. It changes sonant consonants into surds and the silent consonant (cōññāññ b̃āj̃c̃ce) into c̃ whilst

(To be continued)

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feunghar cuad féin a sur a d-fuail faoi
do rmaic. a sur

Cuirteadh an Gaeil

21st fuil an t-faola, l

and with which we now greet all,—

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A Merry Xmas and a Prosperous New

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To the Gael all over the World.

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IRISH-AMERICAN EDITORS.

Though, on the whole, the Catholic papers in the United States, are better conducted than the other weekly papers, yet their publishers are continually complaining of want of support. Why? Because the readers of these papers are generally Irish Catholics, imbued with undying Irish National aspirations, who have lost all faith in the utopian idea of fighting England, in her present prowess, by such modes as those which have collapsed since 98—'48, '67, Land League, and Home Rule, with the lamentable result of Anglicising the Irish Nation day by day.

Had these papers intelligently and patriotically agitated for the preservation of the Irish Nation—which is THE LANGUAGE—which would not necessitate the drawing of a sword, or the shedding of one drop of blood, the Irish-American people would patriotically support them. Scholars are, theoretically, smart men—they are the most easily duped people in the world, and, sometimes, the most stupid.

In respect to the stolid refusal (not in words but in actions) of the Irish-American newspapers (and the Irish, too) to do Irishmen's duty in the propagation of the National language, we quote THE N. Y. SUN (concededly the most independent and most learnedly conducted newspaper in the world), of December 22, on the importance of the Language in its bearing on National life:

"But a still more significant evidence that the spirit of national life is yet a vital force in Ireland, is the remarkable educational and literary movement now in progress regarding the restoration of the ancient Gaelic language and the popularizing of its literature. The spectacle of an oppressed people taking up the study of their ancestral language after it had fallen into practical disuse during a period extending over hundreds of years, never before, as far as we can recall, has been seen in the history of the world."

Will our Irish-American contem

poraries get THE SUN of the above date and copy the whole article? Oh, no. Had the Sun a paragraph on the brutality of the drunken Jimmy O'Brien, Clonmel, towards his wife, it would have been in all the Irish American papers.

Of course, the little Gael is nothing because no influence surrounds it that can veer its course contrary to genuine Irish interests:—Ireland to-day, is not the starting point of studious, far-seeing Irishmen.

Gaelic friends naturally complain that the Gael does not appear on time every month as it did when it was first published sixteen years ago. We done the work of the Gael then, as we do now, but it was then only eight pages—half the size of what it is now—and we were then sixteen years younger. After some time we doubled its size, thinking that its enlargement would be the means of increasing its income, so that we could employ outside help on it. But that did not materialize. So that to meet the importunities of our Gaelic friends and to relieve our own mental and material strain, our only recourse is, to reduce it to its original size—8 pages, the work of which we ourselves can perform, and have it appear on time every month. Over five hundred of the Gael's subscribers (out of 1,400), professional men, doctors, lawyers, and well-to-do Irishmen, are now in arrears to the Gael—some from five to seven years.

Now, as we believe in personal liberty, we concede to these people the right of refusing to patronize the Gael when their pleasure dictate it, but not before they discharge their indebtedness to it, and notify us of the fact as the law (or common courtesy) requires.

We hope some of our readers who are handy with the pencil will send us a sketch of the Irish wolf-dog for the purpose of having it photoed and block ed and substituted for the common house dog that is now, and has been for some time, placed on the Gael's frontispiece to keep watch over the Irish Language. The drawing should not be larger than the cut now used. The Dog should be recumbent, surrounded on the right and hind part by a few stray blades of sedge, ribgrass or fern, and in that watchful attitude in which one sees it when intent on a certain object.—In this case, the object of his solicitude being the *Teanga Ghaeilige*, lying between him and the Harp.

Irishmen—You have to keep a watch over you

language—your Nationality—until England's supremacy has declined. Then you will see those W. Britons, who are the only barrier to our aspirations, forsake her as rats do a drowning ship—Then we shall be FREE—not till then—and the signs of the TIMES point to the near accomplishment of that desirable end.—M. J. L.]

"TRY"

When a young man in the pursuit of literary research 43 years ago, one of our studies was that of phonography. In the pursuit of that study, we met a character which we can never forget,—a little Dwarf named "Try." Now, one of the most predominant characteristics of Try's was, to TRY to help out of their difficulties all those who were less favored than himself.

We are in a difficulty now.—It is this. We would like to place THE GAEL in the hands of every Irishman in America but our financial means would not afford it. With each issue of the paper we print about Five Hundred extra copies and send them as Samples all over the country. It is here that each person who may get one of these Sample Copies can help us out of our difficulty by handing that copy (when read) to a neighbor, and that neighbor to another, and so on, until the paper gets worn.—Thus, instead of Five Hundred extra readers, ten times five hundred would be made aware of the existence of modern Gaelic literature and, each person acting as requested, would be a counterpart of Pitman's philanthropic little Dwarf "Try."

The noted bandy-house raider, Rev (f) Parkhurst, compares Boss Croker to an ape or a gorilla. Though apes and gorillas are pretty lively yet we have no record of Boss Croker as having played frog-leap with naked Nature.

Since the Seeley episode in New York, the Mugwump press has somewhat abated its scurrilous attacks on the the Sheehans and Murphies; and since the forgery of election returns by the "Better element" in Brooklyn, probably the "Tammany Thugs" will get a little rest, also.—Merril D. Don't shout with a lacerated throat, or you burst a blood-vessel.

The Irish Standard, Minneapolis has entered on its 14th year. It is an excellently conducted weekly, and the H. O. of Hibernians' organ in Minnesota.

The Nation of San Francisco had a splendid mortuary article on the late Dr. O'Toole.

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Ձմեն!

The Kansas Catholic is published now at Kan. City, Mo. It gives the Catholic news of world—we don't know how it collects it.

MISS GONNE.

On Dec. 27 Miss Maud Gonne finished her tour through the States, with an enthusiastic final reception in N. Y. Miss Kathleen M. Hanbury (who is no stranger to Gael readers), on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, read an address, first in Irish, and then in English, to Miss Gonne. In replying to the address, Miss Gonne—undoubtedly embarrassed, in a painful tone of voice, expressed her regret at her inability to acknowledge it in the language of her country—the language in which it had been made by her youthful and accomplished Irish-American sister. There is no doubt that Miss Gonne's expressions of regret were sincere, and we, in a manner, are sorry that the address had been made in Irish, as it must have been extremely painful to a noble, patriotic young lady of Miss Gonne's sensitive nature to be forced to acknowledge her inability to reply in her native language—the language of her native land—that land to promote whose freedom she had undertaken a journey of 20,000 miles in an inclement American Winter's atmosphere!

Possibly, Miss Gonne's vehement appeal to the audience to cultivate and maintain the language of Erin, at home and abroad, was intensified by her own painful, personal experience, then and there. A person of common, ordinary impulses would over the above incident, or "jolly" it off—that could never be done by a person of refined, exalted patriotism like Miss Gonne. She grasped anomalous position, and made the amende honorable.

The Irish Pennsylvanian has noted the Gael's reference to the A. O. H's Gaelic Chair in the Catholic University. The Gael hopes that there will be no cavil about the object for which the money was given—a specific purpose—the founding of a Celtic Chair. We hope sinister influences will not divert the donation to an opposite purpose to that for which it was contributed by hard working, patriotic Irishmen. We shall keep track of that money.

The Northwestern Chronicle of St. Paul handles the A.P.A. fraternity without gloves aye, and classically, too.

COUSIN JOHNY LAYS FOR UNCLE SAM.

By P. A. Dougher.

Oh, behold your Cousin Johnny
 On a visit here once more,
 A playing Yankee friendship
 With his interesting lore,
 By emissaries divine
 To formulate a sham
 And score out an alurement
 To lay for Uncle Sam.

He has tried the game of tyranny,
 As much as it did prevail—
 He has tried the game of bravery,
 As much as it did avail—
 He has tried the game of bribery—
 When all his games are gone,
 And now the art of courtesy,
 He lays for Uncle Sam.

Cousin Johnny is witty,—
 Can't you see his plying work?
 He is meddlesome and restless,
 And selfish as a Turk;
 With cajoling in his innocence—
 Applying like a lamb—
 While he sets his snares of harmony,
 And lays for Uncle Sam.

He spreads his mighty arms now
 Across the briny waves,
 And claims the sunlight service,
 Never darkening its days;
 All except the Union,
 This great dominion can't span,
 Which he covets to his bosom,
 When he lays for Uncle Sam.

Some say, Where is the harm now
 That Cousin John can seek;
 He never can outwit us—
 He's so humble, just and meek.
 He is only seeking settlements,
 And other gulfs to span,
 But there's where lurks the danger,
 As he lays for Uncle Sam.

Just ask your Cousin Johnny once
 How he arbitrates with will,
 And when and where his promise keeps—
 Why, his treaties are all nil—
 He will scoff you off with scorn—
 Will not answer like a man,
 But weavers off in his usual stride,
 While he lays for Uncle Sam.

I've met your Cousin Johnny—
 To my sorrow, I tell you—
 Where his promises were mighty fair,
 But never did prove true,
 He is a scheming hypocrite,
 Appearing like a swan—
 So detach him from your own affair,
 And save your Uncle Sam.

As may be seen on the sub-title page of the Gael, we keep as standing matter extracts from Spalding's English Literature, which bear on the civilization of the two countries prior to English power in Ireland. An old member of the Philo-Celtic Society informed us a short time since that an Irishman to whom he had read the extracts said he "Did not believe a word of them, that they were the editor's invention." Now, if that ignorant, soulless scoundrel, Irishman said that in our presense, we would have knocked him down, We have given the extracts and their author,—Wm. Spalding, A. M., Prof. of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the University of Saint Andrew's, Scotland, who says in his preface to the work that he had been requested by the Appletons to write this History of English Literature because they had the contract at the time (1854) for supplying the public schools of Brooklyn with text-books, and the copy from which we have extracted (pp 30 31) has been used in them.

This noted, but bigoted and anti-Irish, scholar was forced to pen the extracts quoted rather than leave himself open to the charge of ignorance or bigotry by truthful, liberal historians. He who want to see the book can have it for \$1 by sending for it to D. Appleton & Co. New York. We could have quoted liberal authors, but to prevent cavil, we chose this bigoted professor from the enemy's camp.

We printed in the last Gael a list of prizes to be competed for at the next O'neachtar, but, since that date, a large addition has been made to it through the bounty of patriotic Irishmen.

FÁINNE AN LAE.

A Gaelic weekly paper has been started in Dublin in connection with the Gaelic Movement, by Mr. Bernard Doyle, 9 Ormond Quay. Price, one penny, or two cents. Its name is — FÁINNE AN LAE, and every Irishman and Irish woman should support it. Some men say, "What is the good in getting Irish papers— who can read them" (to their shame). The question is not who can read Irish or not by the sovereign man or woman who is too proud to bend the knee in slavery to any earthly power or potentate.

Send 60 cents for the Gael, for a year.

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THO' THE LAST GLIMPSE OF ERIN

Air—The Coulin.

Tho' the last glimpse of Erin with sorrow I see,
Yet wherever thou art shall seem Erin to me;
In exile thy bosom shall still be my home,
And thine eyes make my climate wherever we roam

To the gloom of some desert or cold rocky shore,
Where the eye of the stranger can haunt us no more,
I will fly with my Coulin, and think the rough wind
Less rude than the foes we leave frowning behind.

And I'll gaze on thy gold hair, as graceful it wreathes
And hang o'er thy soft harp, as wildly it breathes;
Nor dread that the cold hearted Saxon will tear
One chord from that harp, or one lock from that hair.

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Cal—East Oakland, Rev Wm Gleeson—Fern-
dale, Rev M Kiely.

Conn—Aurora, John H O'Donnell.

Ill—Chicago, Hugh F. McMahon.

Kan—Lincoln centre, E Dillon, Godfrey Dow-
ney, per Mr Dillon, who writes excellent Irish.
His letter will appear in next issue.

Mass—Springfield, John F O'Donoghue.

Minn—Rosemount, M Johnston.

Mo—Kan. City, Rt. Rev. John J. Hogan—St.
Louis. J G Joyce, C. E., \$5.

N Y—Brooklyn, Miss Mary Guerin—J J King
—City, Jas J Cleary—Greenfield, P A Dougher

—Greenpoint. E W Gilman.

Pa—Johnstown, Rev J Boyle (a good donation
—Phila., Miss Mary Mahony (Togha na mban)—
Pittsburgh, Thomas J Madigan.

Ireland—Galway, Athnry National School, per
Miss Mary McDonagh, Wheeling, W Va.

England—London, Maurice J Todd, Esqr.

The Gael being intensely Irish, it is, therefore)
intensely American and Democratic. Hence, to
avert the danger of a high salaried oligarchy ta-
king the government of the country into their own
hands, the Gael, hereby, initiates a movement in
consonance with the idea that no Republican
official, save the President should receive a high-
er salary than five thousand dollars a year.

Instruction in Irish can be had, Free, at the Following Places.—

The Boston Philo Celtic Society meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at 6 Whitmore St., and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10 P. M. Mary J. O'Donovan, 52 Myrtle Street, Secretary.

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 Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., in room 3, City Hall building, 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 11th street (near 3rd Av.), Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M. and Thursdays from 8 to 10.

The Pawtucket Irish Language Society meets in Sarsfield Hall, near the Postoffice, every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Philadelphia Philo-Celtic Society meets in Fairmount Building, 31st 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 San Francisco Society meets Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., in K. R. B. Hall, Mason and O'Farrell streets, Wm. Desmond President. New York Gaelic Society meets Wednesdays at 8 p. m., at 64 Madison Av.

Saint Paul Society, call on President Kelly, 410 Minnehaha street.

Kansas City, Mo. Society, call on President McEniry, 1742 Allen av.

Springfield, Mass., Gaelic Society, President, John F. O'Donohue; vice president, Rev. John F. Fagen; secretary, P. F. Hagerty; treasurer, John J. O'Meara; librarian, John A. Reidy, and instructor, T. T. Manning.—All old Gaels.

Williamsport, Pa. Society, call on President Gibbons, 1421 W 4th street.

Peru, Ind., Society, call on Counsellor John W. O'Hara.

THE LANGUAGE

All patriotic Irishmen and Irish women are today strenuously advocating the preservation of the Irish Language: they are working in Ireland with a vim in that direction. Most Reverend Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, has donated £24 towards the expense of the coming Oireachtas. It is a fact that every move made by us in the same direction in this larger Ireland, is closely

watched and noted by our friends in the Old Land, even to our "Sentiments" column.

To uphold their arms at home, we, who partake of the invigorating air of Freedom, should organize Gaelic clubs in every town and city in these United States. Hence, in every town where half a dozen Irish speakers reside there should be a Gaelic Club, so that all persons desirous of cultivating the language could call and get instruction without being under personal compliments to any. It does not follow that a man need be a scholar to teach a language—the books do that—all the learner wants is the pronunciation. Let the Gael, then, be enabled to name a time and place in every city in the Union where this instruction can be had.—Four men can form a club.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish	Roman	Sound	Irish	Roman	Sound
á	a	aw	ṁ	m	emm
b	b	bay	ṇ	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
g	g	gay	t	t	thay
í	i	ee	u	u	oo
l	l	ell			

Sounds of the Aspirates.

ḃ and ṁ sound like w when preceded or followed by á, o, u; as, á ḃáirḁ, his bard, a ṁarḁ, his ox, pron., a wardh warth, respectively; when preceded or followed by e, í, like v, as, á ḃearṇ, his wife; á ṁianṇ, his desire, pron. á van, a vee-un; ḁ and ḟ sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are nearly silent in the middle, and wholly so at the end of words. Č sounds like ch; ḃ, like f; ṛ and ḱ, like h; and ḟ is silent

Sound of the Vowels—long.—

ā sounds like a in war, as ḃáirṁ, top
ē " " e " ere " céir, wax
ī " " ee " eel " mīrṇ, fine
ó " " o " old " óir, gold
ú " " u " pure " úir, fresh

Short —

á " " a " what, as ḃár, near
e " " e " bet " beb, died
í " " i " ill " mīl, honey
o " " o " got " póil, hole
u " " u " put " ruḁ, thing

Real Estate.

FOR SALE, Or to trade for a small house within 70 miles of New York, a five-acre Orange Farm, with good dwelling and outhouses, situate in Winter Park, Orange County, Florida, 5 miles N. of Orlando (the capital of county), on the Florida Central & Peninsular Rds., price, \$3,000.

Also, a nice Residence standing on a plot of ground one and eighty-five hundredth acres in the town of Holliston, Mass, price, \$6,500.

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.

Also, a number of large plots in Brooklyn suitable for mill and factory purposes. Farms on Long Island for Sale or to Trade.

A BRICK MANSION, 3 story, 34x36, 18 rooms, ground—2 blocks square—occupied now by a physician; 60 fruit trees, 40 poplar trees surround the house—on the main street—ten minutes walk from the Station; free and clear, Bourbon. Ind. Bourbon is on the Penn. Co's road, 53 miles from Fort Wayne, and 96 from Chicago! manufacturing city—population, 1,500. Will trade for New York property, price—\$15,000.

Also, Larwell, Whiting co. Ind., in which natural gas was discovered a few years ago—a two-story and cellar frame house, ground 136x104, within one minute's walk of the Penn. R. R. Station, 8 rooms—Price, \$2,500.

ALSO, a good Hay and Grain Farm of 121 1-2 acres, in the town of Cossackie, 3 miles west of the West Shore R.R. station, Green County, N.Y. There are 200 good apple trees, in full bearing, on the farm, and a good substantial residence. It would be a good place for a boarding-house.

RATES of COMMISSION.—

Letting and Collecting	5 per cent.
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