

CEANSA Í AEDEILÍS

Fénn-maſla Činjd na h-Éireann.

1224 Ad Roi. 111. 8. 218REAN.

1898

ՏՅԱՀ ԾՅՈՒՆԻ ԱՅՍԼՈ, — ԵՐԱԴԱ.

Διηγη τοι Βιορδός αι, τ. Σλέιβε, ότι η τεάρι
ηαδ τέ σομήραδ λέτε. Ο' ιηηητ τι δό δο
παδ αοη ιηζεαη αιηάηη αι δαλοη, 7 δο
παδ τέ ι τ. τεαραζηαδέτ 30 η-θειθεαδ τι
ηη α τιοσαιη δαλη δο, 7 30 παδ τι αηοιη
αιζε ι η-ούη άλιηηη αη οηλεάη Αηαηη 7
τά-ηευδ τε ήηηάδ θ' α σοιηθεαδέτ. Οι
ευηηη οηηα δαη αοη ηεαη α λειζεαη αη
αη οηλεάη, 7 ηη τέ τηη αιηάηη, αι δαη
ιαδαιηη αη αηηη ηεαη ιη α σομηδηη.

Οι 30 πατέ. Ι 3-εβδη ταμυζίι 1η Δ
διάδικτο τροπής από θεορός θεατή άλιμη
τε Κλιονήφασιοϊκό, δο έπη 1 γενέτη 1 η-
τηρεας 7 1 η-θεϊκό από ήηγάδη αη τ-ραοιζ-
ηι. 7 δο όρος λέγεται από δάρη ηα τ-τοηη
Δηοηη τηρεαγηα αη ςαολ-λος 30 Ούη-
Ειρηνε-

Οἴαπην τῇ λοιρτσῇ η ἡ-οἰόσε τε δαι-
νοζησαν σζ Δὲ ἀδάλι τῇ, Α τυδαιμτ τῇ, σ
η ἡ-Αλίμημηδιζιδ το δι τὸ δ' αριστα
το' η Δομητ Σοηη. Μην δι διέτη μαιτ
αζ η τημάδε σοιμηθεαέτα Δη Βιοηδ αη
ε-Sleίδε, ης λειζφεαδ αη φατέσογ τούδ

ſ obað ꝑaoj lejrt̄iη ηa h-ojōče, 7 oo
lejzdean ꝑteac 1.

Ηγ παδ τι δ-αδ αγειδη ηο γυρι εμιη τι
τρομη-γιαη δοδατη αη ηα μηαιδ. Αγιη
τηλ δο σηιτηδη γιαδ, θ' γιαδαιδη τι λειτη
Σιοηηγδαοηηδ αη αγιη 50 Οηηηη-ηα-Τειη-
εατ.

Νυαλή ά τύργατι πα τηνά σοήμθεας-
τα, σ' ιηππήτε Εισηε τοδιδ 30 παδ 15 1 η-
ζηράδ λειτ αη τηηαοι ιατρατ, 7 30 τη-βιθ
τηηατέ λειτέ σ' δειτέ Διατι ιητ αη 5-εατηλεάη
1 3 σοήμηιθε. Ήι θεάληηα ηα τηηά αάτ
τηηαδάδ κύιτε, α5 παδ 30π α5 αιτηηη3 4
δι 15; αάτ 1 3εισηη θιηαθηα 'ηα θιαθ 10
το πιη 15 τηηηηη ηας.

Čuji aη ὁροč-τζευτ ρο ιμητε μόν
aη Valor; δι εαζla aη 30 mb' fēlōir
zup le η-a lηη do ȝeobat rē fēlē bār.

Do οεαηζαι τέ γιατρός ι πηραιτέλη
le Dealz πο ηγούμην 7 do τειλζεαδ αγ-
τεαδ ηγρ αη μητζε 1αδ ηγρ αη άγιο αη α
ηζοητεαρ Ροκ-ηα Dealz ηγδιν; 7 ιτ
τέ οζδαρ ηα ή-αηημα. Šaojl valon 30
παδ αη bealač ηέήδ αηοιτ, σ έαρια ζυρ
έωηη τέ, θαη lejz fējz, ηα leaηba έυη
dājj.

Αέ τις αη βηοκάη αγ αη πηραιείη
7 τζοη σεαη τε ηα λεαηβαjd αμαc αιj-
τi—γηαδ αη θεαη-Syde λέjte ε 50 τej
α ατdajp; εuη αη τ-αtliji τ'α θεαηθηά-
τdajp; ε le η- οjλεαημηητ, 7 le cejpi ηα
5αjθηεαcτα do ήμηαθ θo, πμη biu s'η
cejpi do b' feākpi 7 biu θ meaΓaηla ηη
έημηη ηηη αη αm ηη s.

Οὐέτι δη τοιόθεν τυπαρ η ο σύλλαος
τῷσι, αἰγαλεητα, λατήμαρ τὸ δικαιον τῷσι
αὗτοις Διὶ, αὐτὸς ηδὲ Φειός Διὶε πατερ
τὰς ιητίης τὸ φέγη αὐτὸς οντι.

Σεαλασ ταματι ή α σίαστρη, σ' ηγή-
η τηρασι το θαλοπι ψυρι βέτε Κλοηηφάοιλ-
ιδι αθαλη ηα κλοηηη πινγι α ιηζεαη Ειτ-
ηε. Συιρι τηη εαζιλα ήόρι αηη, 7 τ' ιητειζ
λειρ ψυρι ζηηηηηικ γέ τσοηηηα έε ηα ί-
Αλληηηηηαβιδι. Ζαδαταη Κλοηηφάοιλιδ
7 ήαηηδαταη ε. Τα 'η κλοει αηη αηη θαηη-
εαθ αη οεαηη θε λε φειερηη αζ φεαη
ζαδαηιτε 'η θεαλαιη ιησηη.

Τόιος Ήγρης ο Φίλος Οιρηετής λεάστα
Σιονηφαδούλος τέτροιζε τευχός από άγιτο
από τόπο της πατρίδης, η οποία της ιδιαίτερη
1793: 'Σέ αγνη η ή-άγιτε' ήοιτ "Cloc-
Σιονηφαδούλος."

Ωλέ β' είσιν τό δραματειρά παραπάνοια 7 τηνάτη
τε τσοζάταρ το θευηδατή διπλή μαρτινού
τευχιλλή τέ. Τάξης δη λα την ηδοι θετηρ-
εαδό ηδάνιν διφέρεσσιν λεγειν δη διευραδό δη
νάτη δησι 1 ηδάνη τό δραματειρά.

νεδηηαςτ Οέ λε ή·Δημη ηα παρδ.
(Επιστ.)

50 JULJS NA 5-COS DUB.

(Համբաւ օ ծովեաօծ 74, 64ծ Այդիլի).

“Μή παθ δοη τροιχεάς ά ταρτάλη,”
Απλί Δη τρεαη θεαη, “θίσ άη τροιχεάς μηρ-
ζε ράζετα ταοθ δημητρί τοεη τεας.”

Σατ ἐμίσθε ηας δρυιλ τοι απ α ή-αιτ
ποιήσε τεο?" απ Ζογιάτ,

"Ωηδη τά διη τοδαν την ήμεσε σ' η άτ
γεο 7 τά δη νόταν ολο," Δημητρίου Σαΐτης.

Ἵλαοδ Ἡογίτσιρ Απίστη, “Ταῦτα τὸν δέκατον
ετές, συνηδόνεις τὴν τοβάην καὶ γροτάλην μητρίζεις
σεατραπήμαδος μησε δόνη ἀπει λεόντην μηδείην δι
τὴν τεατέτην”

Οὐκαντικαὶ τρεῖς δεῖπνοι τε λεπτοὶ μόνη.
εντοῦ οὐκ αὐτοῖς, τὸν τρίτον δὲ πέντε διατί.

Ηγ. Φευτσαηη συήηε αηι ხjē aη t- ujrzε
rjηi 6l, tā rē reapd".

"Ní éreidim tū," arið Þórhús, "ir þeiruða meðalins a céile tā tū 45 með.

Οὐ ιητέαη ἀη Κιὸς τζάημιμιζέε 30 πόη
λειρ ἀη οθάηη ἀ οὐ ἀη ἀδάηδ, 7 ηή παδ
φίοτ αισι σκευητο το θή αηη. Οὐ 'η σο-
λαδ ιη, α τύσιλδ φόρ, 7 σ' φευέ τι παρ
το δεοτ τι βοθημιζέε λειρ ἀη τροοτ 7
ἀη τζηπεατδαιοjl.

"Γαρ τέ είπεις τοις ή αημένοις, Σοι λέγε, Οι ουηγέταις είναι είς," απέ τις, "7 ηά ταῦτα αη βεδή δούτε, φάσις ί, ηά βασιν λε μηδαιοι λαζί."

Δέ σία δέ η τ-άπημιτ το δι αζ Σοή-
λστρ 1 στογαρέ ης παδ απήμιτ αρι διέ απή-
δηστρ ηαέ παδ αη έσαλλεαδέ αζ ίηηητ
φειλλ οηηα, 7 δηηηιτ τέ η τ-ιοηιλάη 1
ζεύπλα focal τοη ήηηαιοι οιζ, 7 ουδαηητ
τέ ζο ηηιεύτ τι α έοηηαιηε-γεαη αη έαη-
λεαδέ το ιεαηηαιτ λε σόηηα αη εαηηα
ζο λεαηηαδέ τι ιαη ηο ζο ηηεηηηαδέ τι
τοέαη αη διέ θοή, 7 αη τεαέ φάζηηαι
αη αη δι-ρηηηητε τηη.

"Ἔτ άζατ-γα τά 'η φιογ ἐτ φέληρ," ἀπ
γαη δαιη-φημηοηητα, 'ζυγ τεμηφαյδη μητε
ρησ ἀπ ιηέ α τεμηφαя τηη ληом."

“Φεισμή πόρα ήτη τιη αηηγαη γελύη,
Δη 3οιλιση, “7 γεαάθο θαη ε.”

Σεαδάσ τιτε αη πόρα τό. Σεαπζαή
τέ λάήμα ηα σαγγίζε ταοδ τίαιη τοι αη α
τριμη, 7 ο' φάγης τέ α σογα le céle, 7
ιεαδ αη α τριμη αη αη μηλάη i, πνέετ
ηαδ τειοκφαδ λέήτε σοριμιζαδ, 7 ιητηη
ο' φάγασαη αη τεαδ 'νέηρ α, ιρόσαյδ
ικοηαδ λειτ αη ηθεαζάη αηάηη τυιδ α
δι αηη.

Οὗ τῇ οἰάστε τοικέα, τῇ ηγιαδ ἐποίησα
εαὐτὸν εἶναι τοῦ β' ἔρεμην τοῖς δὲ τούτοις
αὐτὸν εἴη οἰκεαστος τοιης σ' ἐπαγγελίους οἱρα
ζούσιν τυπού λεο τοιης, οὗ τοιαστος τάγτα
εἴη τεας παλλιούστε τοιης σ' ἐπαγγελίους ην αὐτοις,
τοιαστος, τῃ ηγιαδ αὐτοις οἰκεαστος τοιεψε 7
σ' ἐπειδος τοιαστος ηγιαδ αὐτοις οἰάστε, αὗτοι τηγεαστο
τοικέαρι τοῖς δὲ τοιαστος κέρη αὐτοις οἰαστος ηδονή 7
ηδονή τοιαστος.

Τάιης δη ζεαλας απας ταοι τειρε
ζο ζεαλ, 7 κυαδηρ τιαστ ζο παδ τιαστ 1
πειστεας ησηρ λαη τε ροιιτερβ βεαζα
εραηη, 7 τε εραηηαδη μηρα αδ ταγ leo
τειη, 7 δι 'η κευηρ κατα 7 τιμηδ αηη. Νη
παδ ριογ ααα εαδ το θ' ρεαηηι τοιδ α
θευηαηη αηοηγ, ηα 'η ιδεαηι το θ' ρεαηηι
τοιδ α λεαηαηηη, 7 παη τηη τηηηεασ
αηι σομηαιηε εατοηηα τειη ζο πηριοδ τε
έο πηατ τοιδ ταηαηηηη πηαη δι τιαστ
ζο τηι αη ηηαισηη, 7. ιη τηη, θ' ρεισηρ ζο
τειοκραδ leo σογηη βιαηιτε, ηο ιδεαηι
έιζηη σ' ράζαι, το θεαηηαδ απας ιασ
ζο τηη α παδ θαοηηε αηη, αηηι.

Ουδαίητ Σούλιστ 50 πε' ρέαρη τόγιδ α
τού λυαρι 1 σεραηη αηι εαζια 50 δρεις-
ρήσια ιασ, ηο 50 ηθευηραδο βειζεαδ ηο
μιντ αηι βιέ ειλε αοη αηαδαηη ηο τοσαη
τόγιδ τα δρεικαδοσιη μαρ εις τηασ, 7 εις
ηηζεαη αη R15 πέισ λε τού ιη άιτ αηι βιέ
νυν ήηιαη λειρεαη, μαρ νυν αιζε-τεαη
εις αη ζοηηαηηλε β' ρέαρη, σ' η λα ο' φάζ
τηασ αη βαζιε, 7 εις τηηε κρζιλιηη ταοδ
ηόηη α έαδαιητ το. 7 50 ποηη ηόηη αηοητ
ο ζιαδητ εις ζοηηη τηη α θειέ ζαιητε
μαρ ζεαλι αηι α ή-δηηηρεαηηλαετ κέηη αη
υαιη ηάη ειητ εις λειρ, αη τηιάτ ιηιζ εις
κραοι η ζεραηη ιη α ή-αοηηαη.

Συαίστο τριάδα την ίη την ίη την άη γεράη
βυθό πόσ ασι, α παδ α χειράη ήη αισε
λειρ αη ταλαιή, 7 συαίστο ζογιλήστ απ το
τύρ, 7 ζαρημαής τέ ιηζεαη-αη-τιζ ήη α
θιαίζ. Ήσ παδ τριάδα δφατο 1 δφοιαέ ιητηη
ηο: γυρι συαίστο τριάδα τοπαηη πόρ αζ
τεαέτ, παρ συηηε έιζηη αζ βηιγρεαδ έηε
ηα τρεαάσαδ 7 ιηβηιγρεαδ ηα γειρηη φαοι
η-α έοιτ. Τάιηης αη πυο ησοι φοιζε 7
ησοι φοιζε, 7 φαοι τεηηε έοηηηαταρ
ζο φοιλειρ γυρι β'ε αη φαέαέ το δι αηη,
7 δι ιηζεαη ηα γεαη-έαιλιζε αζ ηιτ λε
η-α έαοδ. Συαίστο τριάδα έαητ ζο δηρεαέ
φαοι ή γεράηη, ήη α παδ αη δειητ ήη α
ιωιζε, 7 συαίστο τριάδα έ αζ παδ λε ιηζ
εηη ηα έαιλιζε.

"Βιδό σώμη τούην δειčη ή απί λε βρειτέ ορ-
ηα, ης πασα τηγε ατη μο λάγη απίστ. ΙΙ
φαγε ληοη ήα παρη γαέ τηόμηευτη ηο γο
λεαδεραιδη μέ μο τηεηηα μηρηη."

"Νοις," αρ Σολλήρ, "ηδέ παθ αη τάξ
οπρασηη τει λυατ ητ αη ζεραση?" 7
τέφρεαζαιτ αη θαϊζοη,

‘Ιγ αηατη ηαέ τηβιθεαηη αη τ-άδ- αη
αη πνο α έμιηρεαγ τητα ποματ.’

Աշու Ելւշայր տօր առ Յօվիսյ ոյ
րոյ, ուր ե՞ւ բոյ աղ շեստ տօլած և էսչ
բի պոյամ էօ.

· Ός γιασδ εισήρ τά σομήσλε ήταν γη, φαν-
δάμημητ ήταν αη λάτ α παθ γιασδ 50 τεχί η
πάμαση, ηο τεάστ αηματ 7 πιέ λεω αη
τασδ θ' πάστε δ' ή τασδ α ιουαστ αη φα-
τασέ. Ός αη οιπεασ φατσέστ ορηα 50 το
τιοσφεασ δε αη α άγι αη βεαλασ σευτ-
ηα, ψηρ φαοιλ γιασδ 50 ιηβ' φελληρ σόβιδ
α ιεαστ αηματ 7 λεαημημητ σ' α γιαδ-
αλ. Ρηηηε γιασδ γη, 7 ιησοη τριαμηρ γιασδ
σ' α 50 ιηγιέεαστ έο φασ αη δι ιοηητα
γιαδαλ, ηο ψηρ έηηικ αη ζηηιαη 7 φιαση
γιασδ λασ φέηη αη θηηιασ ηα σοιλιε ιησηη-
ε.

(Le best leanca)

NOTES on AN T-SEAN ÓNAÍ DÓJTS,

Continued from page 66.

the vowel that has been lengthened in compensation for the silent consonant becomes short ; as, *rád*, *rádrafad* and *d' rádrafad*, pronounced *rád-hú* and *rád-hú*; *truid*, *truidrifid* and *truidreath*, pronounced *truid-hú* and *truid-hú*; *lub*, *lubrafad* and *lubrafad*, pronounced *lúp-hú* and *lúp-hú*; *luig*, *luigfis* and *luigfeadh*, pronounced *luig-hú* and *luig-hú*; *glaois*, *glaoisrifid* and *glaoisreath*, pronounced *gluiç-hú* and *gluiç-hú*. This shows that verbal stems written *-aois* or *-aois*, would be better written *-uis* or *-uis*. Dr. Hyde is a little mistaken when he writes that the *r* in the future of regular verbs is quiescent, ("Beside the fire," page 197). It is true that when the verbal stem ends in an aspirate, or a letter that hides the *r* (*h*), then one may think that it is silent; but he should not omit it in writing. You don't leave the letters in English that are hidden by the stronger letters. Ex. *naçrafad*, *crocrafad*, *briçrifid*. I may also remark, in this place, that *t* in the suffix of the Past Participle of the Genitive Singular and Nom. Plural of some nouns, has the same effect upon the preceding consonant and in some words upon the stem vowel also.

A great many Irish roots are made up of groups of two and of three consonants respectively, the last consonant being the silent guttural with the preceding vowel lengthened. For this silent guttural, we find in the Irish dialects, *c*, *t*, *m*, *t*, *r*, a long vowel, or a diphthong, and in the Aryan Language, almost any consonant, a long vowel, or diphthong. The Irish has no special character for this consonant. The old scholars wrote for it *ð*, and less frequently *z*; not because they considered it had any relation to those letters, but because they found that *v* and *z* affected by some particle in the beginning of a word, came near

est to its power. The *ð* does very well as long as we do not forget that it is not a *v*, and that it is a guttural and not a lingual. Very likely it was originally pronounced, in all instances, as a guttural *y*, for so it is yet, in some words, especially in the north of Co. Donegal. Some omit the *v* of *vo* and *ve*, and the *z* of *zaç* which shows the tendency to omit this guttural sound.

Δ' t-óir, *r' Δ' t-áigíos*. When the article *Δ'* comes between consonants its *η* is omitted in the spoken language; or it is pronounced only when the preceding word ends in a vowel or a vowel sound; or when the following word begins with a vowel or a vowel sound, excepting, however, in the last instance the cases wherein *t* must be prefixed to the following word. It is very remarkable that the Welsh article *yr* follows almost the same usage. So omitting in writing is just as sensible as writing it.

Δořta—I prefer writing *rc*, *rc*, *rp*, and *ct* to *rɔ*, *rɔ*, *rb* and *rv*, because *r* being a surd, that is a modulation of the breath, cannot be immediately followed by a sonant, that is a modulation of the voice. You cannot be using the breath and the voice at the same instant. How is it that in the old Irish manuscripts, *r* is always followed by a surd. So is it, for the most part, in the phonetic catechisms that have been printed in the Roman Character for the use of the children, I also find that "The Dean of Lismore," in his book, written phonetically, almost invariably, writes *sk*, *st*, *sp*, *cht*, yet the Scotch text on the opposite page, has these combinations changed, into *sg*, *sd*, *sp* and *chd*, just as if The Dean did not know what he was doing where he so wrote. Was it not the real intention of the editor's to make the text, as well as all Scotch Gaelic, look as different as possible from Irish Gaelic, or rather did not imitate those who had that intention?

(To be continued.)

"A nation which allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies to her willingness to cease to exist."—ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

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

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

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

The Gael.

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Remember that the First Irish Book is given free of charge to every new subscriber.

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Seeing our inability to prepare the sixteen pages of the Gael monthly owing to the difficulty of securing competent Gaelic composers, and being overwhelmed with complaints because of its irregular appearance, we had come to the conclusion that it would be more agreeable to the reader to reduce the paper in size and receive it every month regularly. But being chased by old Gaelic friends, particularly, our esteemed Brother, F. S. M'Cosker, of Mobile, on the shrinkage, and lest it should be assumed as an indication of decay in the Gaelic Movement (which is quite the reverse), we have changed our mind, and henceforth the Gael will be out in its usual size, and regularly every month, if we can. Do our Gaelic friends know that the six pages of Gaelic matter usually in the Gael would cost as much for composition as twenty-four pages of Eng'ish matter?

When the movement was founded twenty-five years ago, we did not for a moment suppose that the Irish, under the then power and prestige of England, could regain their independence; but we saw signs in the Old World's political firmament which indicated that, before many years, England

would descend to the level of Holland in the family of nations (We mention Holland because she was at one time the maritime mistress of the world, and much more powerful than England has ever been when we consider the world's forward strides in mechanical science), and our idea was to preserve the Language that Ireland might enter the Family of Nations when that epoch, which is the continuous dream of every self-respecting, patriotic Irishman, should have arrived. That epoch is at hand now, and through the exertions of the Gaelic Movement in Ireland, 1,800 of the school children were examined in Irish, and 1,385 graduated in it (Vide Report S. P. I. Language, just received). last year.

In 18 months, the Russian Trans-Asiatic R. R. to Manchuria will be completed—two years thereafter, England will not control one solid foot of ground in Asia; Russia, France and Germany will check her in Africa, and the United States in America; then her power is gone, and Ireland will have her own, if Irishmen be true to themselves, and preserve their National identity, their Language.

England is only a FIFTH class power to-day! How the heart of the IRISHMAN must throb and swell with joy, and thank the Czar, for this winding up of that infernal power whose bloodhounds have dogged his steps to wheresoever he has found a foothold?

England wants the United States to enter into an alliance with her to help her recover her lost prestige; and her claim on us is, that we are Anglo-Saxon, because we speak the English language

How the LANGUAGE can metamorphose a Nigger and a Celt into a Saxon, is a mystery to us (there are 40,000,000 of these races in the United States) unless they assume that the Five Million Anglo-Saxon scattered among us are THE American People. Of course, when the Normans came to Ireland and adopted the language, manners and customs of the Irish, they became "more Irish than the Irish themselves"; but for the Irish to turn Saxon would be, as Dr. Hyde has sung, to change the saddle for the straddle!

To sum up this matter.—Any man that doesn't assist in the preservation of Ireland's language is against Ireland. We have this from Holy Writ, and he who contradicts Holy Writ, lies!

Hence, then, there should be a Gaelic club in every town and city where Irishmen reside, and the Gael or some other Gaelic print should be in the hands of every one of them,

The Gaelic Movement at home is going ahead splendidly. His Grace, Archbishop Walsh has donated £24 to the Prize Fund for the coming Oireachtas.

ΣΛΙΑΔ ΗΝ Η-ΒΔΗ

Ιγ αοτ λιοη ρέιησδ ხιαλαծ αη λε μό,
Ωο τιλ αη Հαօծալ ծօտ α' τ ηα սեատεա թլած;
Պար τά ηα տելուլիծ δշ տեահած զայε տσηη.
Ծա լած դած ձօη լեօ բլε ηα թլեձ:
Իյօր էայից ձη մայօ ա տօնή աη λε հսչայη.
Ա' τ ηη բածալ քեյη ձηη ա շ-ըօր ηա շ-ըօր,
Աէտ դար թեօլիսյծ ձօլէծալ եօ զայ ձօծայր,
Աη շաօ ηα զրέηη ծո Տլիած ηα η-բդη!

Զի լես լեյր ձր ձη ծրեալ զայ էլլեած,
Խար ձ-ձ լե թըլուη ա' τ օյծու թւած;
Հո η-բդած տսկյծ ծըլրեած ա' τ լարէալ Եյրեադη.
Աշ տլալ լե ձեյլ ծ' լի և η-թեար:
Օո թեյէ ձր շ-ըալրոյծ ծրեալ լե քորդայչ ծրեալ,
Եյած սոյիհած Ծե լիդ բահ շ-գաօձալ ձր բած,
Ա' τ ηη ծօլիկած տելուլ ծո մայիշէ Նեյլ րիդ.
Աէտ խածքալ աη սայ լիդ ձր Տլիած ηα η-բդη!

Իր է Քօր ծո ծրեօյծ ա' τ ծո ձլաօյծ յօ ծեօ րիդ,
Պար ձր բայշեած մօր էմյո թիդ թիդ, լայ;
Լեայդայչ օնձ ηα րիմ ձիկ թօյտ,
Ա' τ ձη տելոյ ծ' բահ եօծ ծօլ ձլաթիծ թզայր;
Հեալլայր բօր օյծ ձη թե լիդ ձη բօլա
Հո η-բդած ա շ-ըօր ծօ լե բլե ա' τ թլեձ,
Ա' τ յօ շ-ըսյրեալ Հեօմեյ ձշ տնի ηα η-բրօձ,
Աշ օյօ ա շ-ըօմայր լեօ ձր Տլիած ηα η-բդη!

Իր յօմէ քեալ ձօրձ ձ' շ-ըօմայր շլէյշալ,
Օ' հ ձ-ձ յօ ձեյլ լե թալ;
'Կա ծ-բյու սօրտոյչ շաօլ ա շ-ըօմայր լուէ ա դ-շնայծալ,
Ա դ-ծօմյրու ծաօր յօ ծօյիդ բօլ շլար
Հարդայչ ծաօ լեօ ηα լեայհէ թիմէ օրոր,
Օո ծրեակած թլ ծօյծ ա ծ-ծ' լի տար լեար,
Օա ծ-տածայր բօլ ա դ-դայի ձայ եաօծէս,
Ա դ-ձ ձη տ-թօօծայր ձր Տլիած ηα η-բդη!

Տա ՝ դ բրայսած բօօրու ՝ դ լոյյզեար շլէար
Լե շրայդալ հեալր ձր դայր լե թալ;
Իր է րիօր թզեալ յօ ծ-բյու ա ծ-տլալ յօ հ-Եյրե,
Ա' τ յօ շ-ըսյրէ Հաօծալ ծօլէ ձր յօր ηα շ-ըօր:
Ծա լած ծօյէ լիօ քեյ յօ մ' բիօր ձη թզեալ րիդ,
Թեյէ մո շ-ըօյշ ծօմ հ-եածորո լե լոյ ձր դեած,
Հո η-բդած ձլաօյծ ձր մելուլիծ բահ ձօնս ծա թ-թէ,
Աη շաօ ηα զրέηη ծո Տլիած ηα η-բդη!

Ծա ηα սօնայէ ձշ լարրայծ եօլոյր.
Տա ՝ դ լոյյր օյ ՝ բահ շ-ըօմայր ձշ թեած;
Աη տէ թեյլ ηα շ-ըօմայր իր է լոյյրեար բօր յած,
Ա' τ ηη ծօլիկած քօյրլիյշ լեօ բլօր ηա բրայէ,
Բլօր ա բրայր ձη շ-ըօմ իր լոյ ա թ-թէ,
Լուատ բլօր եօ թեայլայ թեար,
Թեյէ բլօր ձր եօ թեայլ ա' τ բօլլիր ծա դ-դէ ՚ շ-ըօմ,
Թեյէ մեյջիլ ա' τ բօրտար ձր Տլիած ηα η-բդη !

CÚJAHNE NA MÁRÓ.

Leig a n-ÍSADAR ÓDEA.

Ach nádair a chéileadh é ríad ghrád
Na ndaoineach ná d-fhuisil beo;
D-fhuisil náilte oire an focal nád
Ach oíche 3-ceant-deas acht do?

Níl aon acht tigráill, ná dhoicéileáil,
A tigráilúisead a cír;—
Acht ógánaidh mair tám ríb
Sib ólfad gloineach fíor.

Seo ríláinte hseal ná n-daoineach bhealaí—
Na n-daoineach ná d-fhuisil beo;—
Fuaile cuimhneach aon ríagle cráit,
A'ir cuimhneach aon aonuorro.

Fuaile ríad báir gan aon ríagle
Acht o'fáid a 3-clú-riamh beo;
'S i n-ógánaidh mair tám ríb
Béal cuimhneach oírla go teo.

Oí! fad o Éiginn, fad o bhuairt,
Tá cuimhneach aon 'na luighe,—
Níl earrá níl níl tóis a n-úair,
Acht coimhleisceadach dánach ériúte;

Zíb eadraíochta réigi a'ir iad, mo leinig!
Tá aon ríagle móir fadach éubair;—
J n-ógánaidh mair tám ríb
O'fáid ríad meirgeadach úr.

Tá cuimhneach aon 'na luighe le fad
I meadair a muihstir Féini;
I o-cáilaithe Éigreanach aistí
Fa dealbhúchadh rámh ná ghléanigh.
'S nár d-fadach é, a Óí! go mbéid
Sliocáit úr aonair fad bláit,—
Ógánaidh mair tám ríb
Mair iad-riamh dán ríat.

O'éiginnseadair in airmírín dojéit
Ach roin 'na tsíre reo;
A'ir laradar rímeairíodh, i níosct
Ná d'fhearrann é go teo.
Mo leinig! fuaile nídeart 'n bhuairt ari séadair
Do éiginteadair dán lúc;
Acht ógánaidh mair tám ríb
Ir lsonmáir ríb iníosct.

Seo ríláinte hseal oírla go bhuair,—
Óeádach ríláinte! 'r bsoib rí
'Na laradar a deir ríolat túig.

'S mháineadach tóigheach ari ríse.
Béalbhacht 30 bhrád, i m-bróna ná i nád,
'N ari n-Éigreanach aistí 30 teo,
Cóimhneach a'ir bhoisáir
J n oíche 3-ceant-deas acht do.

The foregoing beautiful poem on "98," "The Memory of the Dead," rendered into Gaelic by Dr Hyde, should be a rallying song by Gaels.

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL

Of the Dublin Gaelic League consist of Judge Morgan O'Brien, Prest. Friendly Sons of St Patrick, New York; P J O'Connor, Prest. A. O. Hibernians, Savannah, Ga.; The Prest. Red Branch Knights, San Francisco; M J Logan, Editor of An Gaodhal, Brooklyn; John F Finerty, The Citizen, Chicago; P J Meehan, Irish-American; E F McCrystal, Prest. Gaelic Society, New York; W J Balfe, Secretary: Wm. Dillon, Prest. Gaelic League, Chicago, Miss Keohane, Secretary; Wm Desmond, Prest. Gaelic League, San Francisco, Jeremiah Deasy, Secretary; John McCarthy, Pt. R I Irish Language Society, Miss Mary O'Neill, Secretary; The Prest. New Haven Gaelic League M J Fahy, Secretary.

We have received from the President of the Belfast Gaelic League, J. St. Clair Boyd, Esqr., M. D., a beautiful Gaelic League "1898" pocket handkerchief, of the finest Belfast Linen. In the centre of the handkerchief is a large harp surmounted, on a yellow pennant, by the words,

Coimhneach Ma Gaeobhla.

Underneath the harp, issuing from a circle containing the number (1898) in large numerals, are two large wreaths of shamrock, and on another pennant across them, is the motto,

J ríomhaigh beirt dán Teangeolaí agus beirt dán Táir.

is inscribed. The handkerchief is bordered with a green stitched hem, an inch wide, and ornamented in Irish Art. We beg to tender our grateful acknowledgments to our Brother Gael of Belfast.

Mr. James Hagerty, of 212 Columbia St., Burlington, Ia., delivered a lecture, entitled, "No Language—No Nation," before the Emmet celebrants, in Grimes Opera House, March 4th. All the German papers published it in German. It is now in pamphlet form, and a copy will be sent to any one who writes to Mr. Hagerty for it. The Lecture is interspersed with poems—Irish and English. It is one of the most interesting lectures we have ever read.

THE DUBLIN REPORT.

The Report of the Dublin Society P. I. L. for 1897, is just received. It shows that during the year 20 Teachers fitted themselves to teach Irish under the National Board; the Irish Language was taught in 85 National schools; 1,800 pupils were examined in Irish, of whom 1,385 passed. Several new schools have sprung up, so that next year a large increase in the number of passes is expected. The Society has sold up to date 140,380 Irish books. This is a synopsis of the Report, and is highly encouraging. It is a sorry commentary on those do-nothing, blatant, so-called Irishmen who freely squander hundreds of dollars in pleasure and dissipation and would not contribute a red cent to promote this laudable, patriotic, ennobling work; a work which, by its educational aggressiveness, has raised the Irish element, at home and abroad, to a social standing to which they had been strangers for the last 700 years and, only for it, would have remained so for unlimited years to come.

The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society had its annual election of officers, as follows,—President, M J Logan; Vice President, Thomas Galligan; Secretary, M P McGowan; Treasurer, Miss Annie Ward; Librarian, Thomas Jordan; Sergeant-at-arms, Nicholas Heaney.

Let all attend the Philo Celtic Ball, at Turn Hall, Atlantic Ave. near Hoyt Street, on April 13

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THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish	Roman	Sound	Irish	Roman	Sound
á	a	aw	í	m	emm
b	b	bay	ñ	n	enn
c	c	kay	ó	o	oh
ð	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	ú	u	oo
l	l	ell			

Sounds of the Aspirates.

v and ñ sound like w when preceded or followed by a, o, u; as, á dapt, his bard, a mart, his ox, pron., a wardh warth, respectively; when preceded or followed by e, i, like v, as, á dean, his wife; á mjan, his desire, pron. a van. a vee-un; ð and ȝ sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are nearly silent in the middle, and wholly so at the end of words. C sounds like ch; p. like f; r and t. like h; and ȝ is silent.

Sound of the Vowels—long.—

á	sounds like a in war, as bápp, top
é	„ „ e „ ere „ céir, wax
í	„ „ ee „ eel „ mfn, finc
ó	„ „ o „ old „ ór, gold
ú	„ „ u „ pure „ úp, fresh

Short.—

á	„ „ a „ what, as ȝap, near
e	„ „ e „ bet „ beb, died
í	„ „ i „ ill „ mjl, honey
ó	„ „ o „ got „ poll, hole
ú	„ „ u „ put „ ruo, thing

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