

15

AN DAD

Leabhar-aithne móránál,
Tabairtá cuman
TEANGA Dáedilse
a cónad aúur a raonúad
aúur cum
Fem-maíla Cuid na h-Éireann.

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b	b	bay	ᵐ	n	enn
c	c	kay	o	o	oh
o	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	r	r	arr
f	f	eff	s	s	ess
g	g	gay	t	t	thay
i	i	ee	u	u	oo
l	l	ell			

(ADOPTED FROM BOURKE'S.)

ἄλτος, height,	awrdheh.
βαός, silly, vain,	bhwee.
βερόμμεν, we will be,	bi-midh.
εἶς, a sheep,	cayrah.
ἑᾶ, two; ἑᾶ ἑᾶν, two men, yhaw.	
δεῦς, teen-the decimal ending, dheug.	
δεῦν, do, make,	dhee.un.
ἑῆρ, custom,	gnaw-uss.
ἡᾶρᾶς, to-morrow,	mawraugh.
ἡᾶρᾶς, inimical,	nhawvudhaugh.
ῥός, marry,	po-uss.
ῥός, married,	po-usstha.
ῥός, before me,	roe.um.
ῥός, before thee,	ro.uth.
ῥός, before him,	riveh.
ῥός, before her,	rimpy.
ῥός, a fortune or dowry,	spiray.
ῥός, sit,	seeey.
ἄλτρε, more beautiful,	awlneh.
ἄλτρε, money of all kinds, arigidh.	
ἄλτρε, stain, reproach,	bame.
ἄλτρε, Venus; derived from the Irish	
ἄλτρε, a woman,	venus.
ἄλτρε, a brother; a friar, brawhir.	
ἄλτρε, phrenzy, madness, buile.	
ἄλτρε, habit,	klaughtha.
ἄλτρε, we practised, chlachtmar.	
ἄλτρε, breast, basket, p. case, klave.	
ἄλτρε, a son-in-law,	klee.uvinh.
ἄλτρε, honest,	knas.thah.
ἄλτρε, brother,	drah-haw-ir.
ἄλτρε, grace,	grawsah.
ἄλτρε, goodness,	ma-hass.
ἄλτρε, drunkenness,	mish-geh.
ἄλτρε, wanton madness,	mirh.eh.
ἄλτρε, tearing, rending,	rayuba.
ἄλτρε, a little star,	rayulthawn.
ἄλτρε, the world,	sayul.

Exercise.

[illegible]

Literal Translation.

1 I am without sister, without brother. 2, Thou art without gold, without silver. 3. She is without bad, without good. 4. Are your brother and sister with your mother in one house? 5. My mother and my sister are in one house with me. 6. O, Jane, are you there? 7. O, James and John have you love for your mother? 8. Is your son alive, Eleanor? 9. Where is the son of the honest man who was here yesterday? 10. The tall woman and the son of the tall man are in it from the beginning of the day, yesterday. 11. O Jane, you have borne the sway with you. 12. O long endu-

ring, mayst thou be, bright, secret love of my heart. 13. Because thou art, O Lord, very good, I am resolved, from this forward, to be faithful to Thee. 14. O loving God, O loveliest love of my heart, treasure a thousand times, universal goodness, I give myself up to Thee, to be under thy guidance for ever, because Thou art good to me and loving in my regard, and that Thou deservest my entire love; from this forward I will love thee from my heart, and there will never be an end to it, by the help of Thy holy grace. 15. O treasure of my bosom, how great was the love you had for your father-in-law, whereas you paid all that was on him. 16. Is your mother-in-law in the house? 17. She is, in consequence of her daughter being ill; but she will be glad when she will have learned that an honest man like you was inquiring for her. 18. Her fame and reputation through the country is great. 19. It is true they are. 20. May she be so from this onward.

basle na Sazjorjnyj, Condae
Mhorjzomhej, Ohho, an t-oct aji
fjejo la de mji na Samhad, '82.

21 Čara Ōsljr :

Do čurji mé aji džajō čužat tji fje-
jo pžjhe čum ajioc aji řon 21j
žaočaji aji feaō bjačaji ejle ó jor-
ep 21jorjartj.

Tá 'j ajiyrji an řuap anjro anjor le
rheačta aji an čalañ džur le řoc žeur.
Tájm a řláñte mjač anjor, bujčeačar
do Ōja. džur tá řújl džam a člor žo b-
řujl tú a řláñte mjač mjar an ž-čeu-
nja.

Do čuž mé jarmáct a h-áčrjyžte ó 'j
o-čeahžaji bčarila žorib čum aji o-čeah-
žaji mjiñ, mjiñ, mjačarja, jjiñ čam anj
řan žaočal, mja 'r řé do čojl é, mja
řaojleah tú mjar řjñ žur ab na řocaji
žo čearc. Jř ro jat žo b-řujl na řoc-
aji džs čeačt aji éjř---

"Do bejt řárta 'juaji a tá mji-áč
orjajñj Do bejt řojžčeač 'juaji mji
řuapamjar bjiocťahar : džur áčar mji
orjajñj 'juaji a tá řjad džs čabajñc
tújñj. Žo čjñte, jř é řeo páñc ářo
žo mji na h-čazja. Jř meučjžte de 'j
črjotčej džs a b-řujl bajjužao-ñjñj džs
túl řuap ářo žo řlajčřj."

Translation:

To be resigned when ills betide us: patient
when we receive not gifts: and glad when they
are given to us.

Surely this is wisdom's highest part.
It is the insense of the heart, whose fragrance is
going up high to the kingdom of Heaven,

"b-řujl doñ řear džs a b-řujl anjñ
čō mjarb a ģār čubajñc lejř řéñ é žo
břát; Jř é řeo mjo čalañ čřljř čúčajř
řéñ é."

Translation :

Is there a man with soul so dead who to himself
has never said? This is my own dear native
land!

21žur anjor čejññ leat, ó mjo črjotčej
amjač,

Žo Saorujš Ōja éjře!

(21jareāč ó čárila nač b-řujl mjač
anj řazart aji bje žan čléjřeač,
čejř mjiñte, lejř an mjan čeučja,
21jéñ—ř. 5.)

bčahjačt De leat, a mji, a řúñ čřljř.
řanajñ do čara řřor-buan,
21jčeač čožan ua žullāñ.

We refrain from giving an opinion as to the
merits or demerits of the foregoing translations
so as to allow our Gaelic students an opportunity
to test their lingual capabilities.

An honored student of the language suggested
to us some time ago that such competition as this
proposed would be of great advantage to those
who, like himself, had only a classical knowledge
of the language. We could not then open our col-
umns for such purpose owing to our limited sup-
ply of Gaelic type; we do it now, and invite all
our Gaelic students to take part in it.

Hence, an original paragraph will be sub-
mitted monthly in future for translatory competi-
tion; the competitors to be known only by a cer-
tain letter, except to us. Now, in case premiums
should at any time be offered for the best transla-
tions (and we hope a small fund will be raised for
the purpose), we think that a majority of such
competitors might adjudicate, or, five of our most
prominent Gaelic scholars might be appointed, the
decision of a majority of them to be final: we con-
fining said judges to not occupy more than one
column, individually, of the Gael when rendering
their decision.

Our students need not, under this arrange-
ment, be ashamed of criticism as the assumed let-
ter only will go before the public. Let us, then,
have a translation of the above from all our stu-
dents—there is nothing that improves a student
so much as translating exercises. We shall pub-
lish all the translations sent to us of the matter
proposed. A friendly rivalry of this kind will be
of incalculable service to the student and a pow-
erfully propelling lever in extending the language
Communications on this head will be inserted
in the order of their reception.

THE CELTIC TONGUE RESURGENT,

(Continued)

Պար զօ իյսմալ ար Տլանյսճեօյն ճալման
յուճա քաճօ;

Ա՛ր մար ճեյճեան ան Ե-Տեանաճան ճւմ
ան իյսլ, զօ յօր այ յեճեաճաճօ.

Երե դա ճաճանճա զօ լեյր, ճա Գ ճալ
քաճ Ի Գ ճ-ճօնյսճե յեաճանյճօ;

Դա յնճեա ան թոլլար Բաճարյս յաճնճեա
յուալլեաճ ար յսճե,

Պար թուճա Բ-թօյր ան "յեալլաճ-յեալ"
իճ ճեթար յաճ յօր Իան յօճե,

Պար իր քան ի ճօնյաճ, ան Գրօթլաճ Գ
իյս, յօ ճօն յի ճ-քալլ յե ճօճեաճա,

Լե Գ-ար յօնյե ան Գրօյր; յիյնօն ար Գ-
Եյթարնա,

Ա՛ր զօ յոլլա ճօնյա Տեաճիոլլ ար թոլլ-
ար, անյս, Ի ճիճեա Դրաճեաճե,

Ա՛ր ճա ճանճա ճաճա թեյնճե ան Եյրե
Իյր յիյսճ Գրնյի Բաճանյաճե:

Տան ճիյնճե դա ճաճալ Գ յօյս ճա ան
թեյնճեաճ թաճե ճանյաճե,

Ան ար "Երսա Տանճօրս" մար ան
դա ճաճանճա ճալ ճարսլի!

VIII

Դա յե անաճա Իթօրաճ Ի ար քաճա ի
ան թեւ.

Տ ճա յօ ճե-ր յաճ Գ ճաճ յօճ Գ յալ
թոլլեաճ Ի ճեւն ճան ճաճալ,

Տան ճարաճ ճե Ի յարնալ ճեճ---Իան
թեյր---Գյր անյր ան ճալ,

Դօն յեաճ ար յօնյե Գնաճ թաճ
ճօնյաճ ան Ե-Տարան թալ,

Ա՛ր ճա ան զօ Գ-աճաճ այ թեյն, ար ան
ճօնան զօ յեար այ արթնյաճօ,

Օ՛ն յալլեաճ զօ ճ յ յ ճալ թե, ար ան
ճարսլի յի յ ճիյն Գ ճիյնյսճօ,

Տ ար ճեաճան Գ թաճալ յալ թեյնեաճ,
անար ճանյ-դա-ճաճալ,

Գն ան թալլ ճե Ի յօնյե յօ յալլե
Եյր-Բալ---

Պար յի թեալ ճիյնճե ան Ե-Եյրեանյաճ
իյր յօ յեյր ան թալ ճա յօ ճեաճ,

Տալ յաճաճ ան թիյնճ Գնաճ ճւմ յօն-
ճա ճօյնյօճ;---

Ա՛ր դա Գ-ար-իյր-ան Գ ճե Ի ճեան ան
անյեաճ ճաճալ,

Դա յօ յնճեա Ի թալլեաճ ճե դա յաճ
ճաճանճա թիյր ճաճ Ի թալ,

զօ ճեանյալ յալլաճ ճօ ճի ճա, Պա-
Եյրեաճ, զօ ճիաճ,

Ե Գճ զօ Գ-թալ ճ ճիյն-Գ այ թեան

Իան ճ-ան Գճ ճան թաճ!
Օ ճօ թեարաճ ճա-ճօնյի ճանյս յիյ-
ճա Գյր թեալ ճիյնյի,
Ոճա թեարճ Ի յօնյե զօ ճիյր, Գյր ան
թօրան Գ ճ ճիյնյի!

IX

Եյր Եյր անյր Գ՛ յեարաճ---անյ-թե
ճօ ճիյնճե այ ճա ճեօ---

Ան ճաճ ճօ թեյն ար թեան ճ-թի ճեւն,
Օ ճանյս դա Տարան քաճօ,

Երե թեան Ի ճիյն յիյթօրնյի---Երե թոլ-
թեաճ Գյր ճիյն ճիյն-ճօ---

Այր ճաճ-թիյն, անյր ան ճեանյի, Գ ճ-
Գճ ճիյնեաճ Ի յիյն-ճօ;

Ա՛ր մար ճօ ճիյնյեաճ ճանյի Եյր-Գոյն
լե Ի ճաճ Գճան Դաճ,

Տ ճաճ ար յանյաճ ան յօնճա յարնալ
թեյն Ի թիյնյի քաճօ---

Այր Տեաճան, ճե դա Ա ճալ ճօ ճիյր,
ան ճեանյի Գ թեար Ի ճա ճիյնյի,

Օ յօնյա թե ար ար Օ Ալլաճ; ճիյնեաճ
ան Ե-Տարան ճիյր դա թեյն---

Ա՛ր մար ճօ թեյն ճաճա Եյր-Գոյնյալ
լեյր ան ճիյնճա թեար Աճ ճաճ;

զօ ճիյնյաճ, զօ ճանյի, զօ թալլեաճ,
զօ յիյնեաճ Ի զօ ճիյնյի,

Ա՛ր մար ճօ թաճ Ա ճիյնյի, ճալլեաճ
Լաճեան, դա Տարանյի ճե Ի Բալ,

Լե դա ճիյնյի, Ի յարնալ, Ի յի-
թիյնյի ճաճանյի---

Ա՛ր մար ճօ թեյն ճանյի Պաճա, յա-
լլ թիյն ճօ թալ Եյր յիյնյի,

Այր ճիյն ճեանյա Ի ճիյն յեան, ճւմ
Եյր ճօ թօր;

Ա՛ր մար ճօ թեյն Տալլալ, դա Գ-
յիյնյաճ, զօ յիյն Ի զօ ճանյի,

Լեյր Գ յարն-թաճ ճեւն թիյնյալ,
անյի ճիյն Ի Ե-Տեանալ;

Ա՛ր մար ճօ ճիյնյաճ դա ճարնալ յալ,
ճե Այնյա; դա ճալլեաճ յիյն ճեյն-
եանյի

Ան յիյնյի յալլե Գ Գ-ար-Գ-թալ-
ճալլ; զօ ճիյնեաճ դա Գ-ան Գնաճ!

X

"Աճ յօ ճաճալ ճա ճաճ ան յարնալ--
ան թալլ յալլաճ, յօ ճեւն!"

Գոյն ճօնյաճ դա Տարան, քաճ ճեյն
յիյն ար թեան ճի ճեւն;

ճօ թալ Գ ճաճ "Այնյի"--իյն ճալլալ Գ
ճաճ-Եյնյի յիյն յիյն,

Տ ճիյնյաճ ճարն ան Ե-Տարան, զօ ճաճ-
աճ: յի ճիյն Գ ճալլե ճաճ Ի յիյն,

ՅԱ ԵԱՐՈՇ ԱՆ ԲՅՈՐ 'Ր ԸՈՒՊԱՇՏ, ԵՂ 'Յ ԸՈՅ-
ԱՅՆ, ՏԵՂՁԱՆ, 'Ր ԱՌՈՇ;

ԱՅԱՐ ՅԱՐՅԻՇԵԱՇՏ ԱՊԱՇ ԸԱՐԱ ԼԵՂ, ԵՂ
ՐԵ ՅԱՆ ԵՂՅԵ;

ՅԱՆ ՐԵՅԵՄ ԸՈ ՇՈՒՊԵ ՊԱ ՅԵԱՐԼԵԱՅ
ԱՅՐ---ՅԻՇ ՊՅ ՅԱՌ ԵԱՇ ՈՒՊՈՒ---

ԱՆ ՕՊՈՒՇՈՆ 'ԱՅԵՆԵ' ՅՈ Կ-ԱՐՈ ԱՅՏ ՐՅԼ-ԼԵ-
ՅԱՐՇ, ԱՅՐ ԸԱՅԵ-ՇՈՐԱ ԱՊԱՆԱՆ;

ԿՅ ՇՅՐԵԱՆ 'ԼԱՆ ԵԱՐՅ ԱԵՒ' ԱՆ ՊԱՇ-
ԱԼԼԱ ՊՅՈՐ ՊՈ ԱՆՆ ԸՐՆ ԸՈՅԱՆ!

ԿՅ ԲՅՈՐՅՅԱՆ ՐԸՆ ԱՅ ՈՒՊՈՒՊԱՆ ԲՅՈՐ ՊՈ
ՊԱ ԸՐԱՐԵԱ ԵՂՊՐԵՈՅԱՆ!

(ԸՈ ԵՅԵ ԼԵԱՊՈՒՅԵ)

ԿԱՇ ՅՈՐԸ,

ԱՆ ՇԵՒ ԼԱ ԵՂ ՊՅ ՊԱ ՈՈԼԱՇ '82.

Ը' ԲԵԱՐԵԱՅԱՐ ԱՆ ՅԱՈՇԱՆ.

ԼԵ ՈՇ ՇՈՂ,

ԵՐ ՊՅԱՆ ԿՈՄ ԵԱՅԱՆ Ա ՐԱՇ ԱՅՐ
ՊՈ ԲՈՆ ՐԵՅՆ ԱՆՆ ԱՅԱՇ ՊԱ ԲՈԼԱՅԸ ՈՇ
ՇԼՈՇ-ԵԱՅԼԻՐ ԱՆՆԱՐ ԱՆ ՅԱՈՇԱԼ ԵՅՅՈՆԱՇ
ՊՈ ԸՄԵՇՈՒ.

ԵՅՐ ԸՒ ՊԱՇ ԲԵԱՐԱ ԼԵԱՇ ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՇԱՇ
ԸՒ ՊԵ ԱՅՏ ԱՈՆ ԵՂ ՊԱ ԲՅՈՂԻՅ ԵԱԵՇԼԵ
Ա ՐԱՆ. ԵՐ ԲԵՅՈՐ ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ԸԵԱՐՏ ԱՆՆԱՐ
ԱՆ ՐԱՇ ՐՅՆ, ԱՇՏ ՅԻՇ ՊԱՇ Ե-ԲԱՇԱՇ ԸՒ ՊԵ,
ԸՂՅՈՒ ԱՅՏ ԲՅՈՂ ԵԱԵՇԼԵ ՅԱՇ ՕՐՇՇԵ, ԱՅԱՐ
ԵՐ ԸՐԱՆԱՅԼ ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ՊՈ ԲԱՅԼԵ ՊՅՈՐ
ԲԵԱՐՆ 'ՊԱ ՈՇ ԲԱՅԼԵ-ՐԵ, ՕՐՆ ՈՇ ՇՈՆՊԱՐԸ
ՊՅՐԵ ԸՐԱ ԱՆՆԱՐ ՅՈ ՊՅՈՒ.

ԿՅԼՈՒ ԱՇՏ ԸԱՊԱԼ ՅԵԱՐՆ---ԸՄԵՇՈՒ ԸԱ
ԵՂԱՇԱՆ---ԱՆՆԱՐ Ա ԸՐՆ ՐԵՈ ; ԵՂԱՇԱՆ-ՅՈ-
ԼԵՅԵ ԵՂ 'Պ ԱՆ ՐՅՆ ԸՂՅՈՒ ՊՈ ՇՈՒՊՈՒՅԵ
'ՐԱՆ Յ-ԸԱՇԱՐ ՐԵՈ, ԱՅԱՐ Օ 'Պ Յ-ՇԵՒ ԼԱ
ՈՇ ԸԱՊՈՒՇԵԱՐ ՅՈ ԿԱՇ ՅՈՐԸ, ԸՂՅՈՒ
ԸԵԱՆՅԱՅԼԵ ԼԵ ԸՄՊԱՆՆ ԵԱԵՇԼԵ. ԸՂՅՈՒ
ՊԱՐ ՊՈՐԱՆ ԵՂԵ Ա Ե-ԲԱՅԼ 'ՐԱՆ Ա Պ-ԵԱՇ-
Ա ԱՇԱ ԼԵ ԲԱՐԵՇԱՇ, ՊՅ ԲԵՅՈՐ ԸԱՊ ԱՆ
ՊԵՅՈ ԵՂ Պ' ԱՆ ԵՒՇ ՊԱՅԵ ԿՈՄ Ա ԸԱԵԱՅԼԵ
ՈՇ 'Պ ՅԱԵՇԼԵ, ԱՇՏ ԸՅՐԵԱՇ ԱՐԵՅԵ Ա
ԸԱ ԱՆՆ ՊՈ ԸՄՊԱՇՏ ՈՇ ԸԱԵԱՅԼԵ ԸՄՊ ԱՐ
Ո-ԸԵԱՆՅԱ ՈՇ ԱՅԵ-ԵՐՇԱՇ, ԱՅԱՐ ՈՇ
ԼԵԱՇՈՒՅԱՇ, ԵՅՐՅՈՒ ՅՈ ԸՈՂԵԱՆԱՅԼ, ԱՅԱՐ
Օ ՊՈ ԸՐՈՅԵ ԱՊԱՇ.

ԵՐ ՊԱՐԵԱՇ ԱՆ ՊԱՇ ՈՇ ԸՅՄՈՆՊԱՇ---ԵՐ
ԸՄՊԱ ԿՈՄ ԸՂԱ ԲԵ, ՊՈ ԸԱ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ԲԵ ՊԱ
ՇՈՒՊՈՒՅԵ---ՊԱՇ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ԲՅՈՐ ԱՅԵ ԱՅՐ Ա
ԸԵԱՆՅԱ ՈՒՇՇԱՐ, ԱՅԱՐ ԸԱ ԲԱՅԼ ԱՅԱՆ ՅՐ
ՅԵԱՐՆ ԱՅՆՆ ԱՆ ԼԱ ԱՆՆ Ա Յ-ԸԼՅՈՒՊՅՐՅՈՒ
Ե Ա Պ-ԵԱՅԼ ՅԱՇ ԲԵԱՐ ԱՅԱՐ ՅԱՇ ԵԱՆ ՈՇԱՐ

Յ-ԸՅՊԵԱՇ ԸՐՅՈ ԱՆ ՈՒՊԱՆ.

ԱՅՐ ԵԱՅԼԱ ՅՈ Պ-ԵՅԵԱՇ ԱՆՊԱՐ ԱՅՐ-
ԵՅԵ ԱՆՆ ՈՇ ՊՈՆՅՈՆ ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՅԼՈՒ ՊԱՐ ԱՈՆ
ԼԵԱՐԱ ԱՅԱՐ ԼԵ ՅԱՇ ՅՐԱՇԱՅԵՈՅՐ ԵՂԵ
ԵՂ 'Պ ՅԱԵՇԼԵ, ԸՅՐՅՐՅՈՒ ԱՆՈՐ ՊՈ ԼԱՆ
ԱՅՐ Պ' ԱՇՈ, ՊԱՐ Ա ՈՇ ՅԱՐՆ ԸՒ ՕՐՆ ԱՆՆ
ՈՇ ԲԱՅՐԵԱՐ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵՅՐՅՈՒ ՅՈ ԸՂԱՆ, ՅՈ
ԵԱՐԵԱ, ԱՅԱՐ ՅՈ ԲՅՐՅՈՒՊԵԱՇ, ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ-
ՅՈ, ՈՇ ՐԵՅՐ Պ' ԸՈԼԱՐ ԱՅԱՐ ՊՈ ԸՄՊԱՐ,
ԱՅՏ "ԸԵՄՊԱՇ ԸՅՐԱՅԱՇ ԸՅՐԵԱՆԱՇ ՈՇ
ԸԵԱՆՅԱ ՊՈ ԸՐԵ."

ՈՇ ԸԱՐԱ,

"ԲԱՐԱՅԸ."

(ԱՅԱՐԵԱՇ, Ա ԲԱՐԱՅԸ, ՅԱՐԱՊԱՅՈՇ
ՈՇ ՊԱՅԵԱՆՊԱՐ ԲԱՅՈՒ 'Պ Յ-ԸՅՐ ԸՅՇՈՐ-
ԱՇ ՊՈՇ ՈՇ ԲԱՆԼԱՊԱՇ ԼԵԱՇ ՅՈ ՊԵԱՆՇՈՂ-
ԱՆԱՅԼ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵԱՐԵԱՅՅՈՒՅՈՇ ԸԱՅԵ ՅՐ
ԲԱՅԼՐՅՈՒ ՅՐ ՐԱՇ ԱՅԵՆ ԱՅԱՆՆ ԱՅՐ ՅԱՇ
ԱՅԼԵ ԲՅՈԼԱՅԵ ԵԱԵՇԼԵ Ա ԿԱՇ ՅՈՐԸ,
ԱՇՏ ԸԱՊԱՇ ԸՅՈՒՇԵ ԱՆՈՐ ՅՈ ՐԱԸՊԱՇ Ա
ԸԱԼ Ա ՊԱՅԱՇ. ԸԱ ԱՈՆ ՊՅՈՇ ԱՆՂԱՆ ԸՅՈՒՇԵ:
ՅՈ Ը-ԸԱՅԱՆՆ ԸՒ ԱՅՐԵ ՈՇ 'Պ ՅԱԵՇԼԵ.

ԱՅՐ, ՅԼԱՇ ԱՐ ԼԵՅԵՐՅԵԱԼ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵՂԵՅՈ-
ՅՐ ՅՐ ՅԵԱՐՆ ՊՈ ՅՈ Պ-ԱՅԵՐՇՈՇԱՊԱՇ ԸՒ.
ԲԵԱՐԵԱՅԱՐ Ա. Յ.)

ԲՅԱՇԱՇ ՏԵԱՅՅՅՈՒ ՈՐԱՇԱՇ.

(The Chase of Thieving John.)

by

Anthony Rafferty.

(Continued)

ԵՐԱՅԵՐ ԵԱԼԱ 'ՅՐ ԵՈՒՊԱ-ԸՐԱՅԵ,
ԿԱ ԸՈՂԼԵ-ԿԱՇ 'ՅՐ ԵԱՅԼԵ-Պ-ԸԼԱՅՐ;
Ա Պ-ՈՅՈՊԱՇ ԱՅՐ ԲԱՇ ՅՈ Ը-ԸՅՅՈՇ ԱՊԱՐ
ՕՐԸ,
ԱՅԱՐ ԵՐԵՅԵ Օ 'Պ ՐԱՅԱՇ ՕՐԸ ՊՅՈՒ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ
ԸՒ ԲԱՇԱՇ.

ԵԱՇՇԱՅՐԵ ԲՅՈՐԱ ՊԱՇ Ե-ԲԵԱԼԲԱՇ 'ՐՊԱՇ
Յ-ԸՅՐԲԵԱՇ,

ԵՅՈՇ ԱՆՆ ՐԵՈ 'ՅԱՆ ՅՈ ՊՈՇ Ա ՊԱՅՐԵԱՇ,
Ա ՐԱՇԲԱՐ ԼԵ ԸՅՐԵԱՇ ԸՅՅ ՊԱ ԲՈՇԱՆՊԱ
ԵՐ ՐԵՅՆԵ,

ԱՊԱՐ ԸԱ ՕՇՈՒՇԱՅՐ, ՕՇԸԱԼԼԱՅՏ, ՕՇ
ԵՐԱՅՆ, ԱՇ ՕՇԵԱՇԱ.

ՕՇՈՒՊԱԼԼԱՅՆ, ԸՅՈՇԲԱՇ ՕՇԲԵԱՅԼ,
ՕՇԸԱՐԵԱՅԼ ԱՇ ԱՇԸԱՐԵԱ,
ՏԵՆՆՐՅՐ ՅԼԱՆ ՅԱԵՇԼ, ՕՇՈՒՊԱՅԼ,
ՕՇԵՅԼ, ՕՇԸԱՅՐԸ ԱՇ ՕՇԱՅԼԵ.

Ա ՈՇՏՐ ԱՇ Ա ՈՇԸԱԼՆ ԸԱ ԸՅՆԵԱՐ ԼԵ

ԲԱԾԱ,

Յսր բն և յիշեար չայրէ դա վաճայէ,
Շարայլէյէ, Բրնայէ, Բսլեարայէ,
Բնւայէ,

Ու Լիւրիյէ, դա Բրոյրայէ 'ր Օձայէ.

Տայրբալայէ յոգբայծ և 'ր շէրբայծ դա
Քսլիւնէյծ,

Բառայէ, դա Օլլիւն 'ր դա Բեյլեօջայէ,
Ելջարդա Լոճ Յլեյիյէ 'ր է տեաճ Բաօյ
դա Ե-ժոյիյէ,

Այի Բրն 'րա դեաճ Բաօյ ճոջաճ և 'ր
ԲՅԻԵ.

Շրայիւնեճաճ Բյաճ ճոջայի օ Շորճա 'ր
օ Ծոյրա,

Օ Շուայիւմեալ, Շլեայիւնիյէ 'ր Քոր-
լայիյէ,

Յրնայ Զսր Յսիյա 'ր յալլ-ճոյ ԶԵ ՅԵ
ժոյիյէ,

Ու Լեյրբայ Տեճայ Բրաճ Բրն Բն
ուայիյ.

Երբայլէ Շլեարա 'սր Բրնայ Շեայի-
մալ,

Եոգբայծ Լե Լիւ 'սր Լե ԶԵ,

Ա 'ր Շարբայծ 'իյ Յլոյ Յարբ' յեյլիյծ
այ Բեալաճ,

Օ 'ր Լեաճ Յօ Ե-ժոյ ԲԵԵճ դա Լ-Ար-Բեար-
իայիյ.

ԼաԶայ Լոյծ Օլոն Լե յեարնայ և 'ր յայ-
րիյ.

Ա 'ր յայիյծ Զ Ե-ժոյեաճար Յարճա,

"Շրայիւնիյծ Ելի ՏԱ 'ի Զայրի ԶԵ յի-
ճեաճ,

Ա 'ր յայիյծ Զր ՅԵ Եանաճ Եայ Յարճա.

Ոյ մոյ Եայ լեճ Բայի և ճր Զր
Տիաճ Բաճա,

Ար Շո-Բարն 'ր Եալ ճր 'ի ԲԱԾԱ,
Բեյծ դա Լամբարայի յոյիյ Լե Բրաճ
Շոար-Բեաճայ,

'Տիա Բարայի Զ Եայլեայ Շլեարայ.

Բրոյրաճ Եր-Շոյ, Եայլեայ ճ Եայ-
ճե ԲԵյ,

Եոյր Զրոյաճայ 'ր Օրոյեաճ-ի-ճայիյ
Ա ճեաճ մոյ Զրոյաճայ Բեյծ Եաճ-
մայիյ դա Բայի,

'Յսր Եայլեայ ճ Բիւն-իայի 'ր
Աեարայ.

Այի Զ Ե Ե'ԼԵ-ի-ի-ի Բեյծ Լոբոլ և 'ր
Եյի,

Ասր Եաճայ-Ա-Այաճ 'ի Զ դա Բաճայի,
Տեճայ Բրն Այաճայ յոգբայծ ԲԵ ԲԵ,
Այի Եայլեայ ճ Եայի և 'ր Լոյ-Զ-
Բեարի.

Այա ճեյեայի ճ ԲԵ յիւնի յայլեճ 'ր ԲԵ
ԵԱ 'ի Բայրեաճ 'րա Բեյլեօջաճ Լայի,
Բեյծ Եաճար Զր ԲԵյճ և Լայ Զայի-դա-
ճոյա,

Եայ Բրոյիյ և 'ր ԲԵ Այի Զայի Զայ Ե-
Եարի.

Տեարայ Զայի 'ր Զայի 'սր Տարար
'իյ Եայլեաճ,

Եոյր Եայլեայ դա Բեյիյ 'իյ Յրնայ-
իյի,

Այ ճեյալ դա Այլլե Բայ Տեճայ Զ
իյ Եայի,

'Տի ճիւրբայ յայիյ մաճ 'ի Եաճ յայար.

Ոյ Լոյ Բայիւնիյ դա Բարաճ օ Եայ
Շայլալա,

Յօ Յայլիյ ոճ Զր յիյ Յօ Բեյիյ-ԲԵյի,
Ու Ե-Բեյ Յայիյ Զր մայիյ 'ր Բաճ
Եաճար 'իյ ԶԵ,

Այի 'ի Ե-Եայլեաճ Լե Ե-Եայիյ դա ՅԵյի.

Եր Բար է Բեյլեաճ մայիյ ու Ե-Եայլեճ
'իյ Բարաճ,

'Տիաճ Ե-Եոգբայ Յօ Եայլեճ Լե յայլեաճ,
Այ Բեյլեայի Զր յայլեայի ճեաճ Զ
Եաճ Բեալաճ,

Ար ճոյիյ, Զր Եաճար 'ր Զր Եայլե.

Եայիյ յիյ Եայլե Եօ Բարայ ԲԵ
Եայի

Եօ Եայլեաճ Եօ Բարի յօ Եայար,
Ու Ե-Եայլեար և Եայի 'ր Եայլեաճ
Յօ Եայի,

Յօ Բայլեար Տեճայ Բարաճ Զ Եայիյ
Ե-Եայի 'ի, Տեճայ Բարայի, Եայ Ե
Եայի Յօ Եայլե,

Ոյ Եայլեար յօ Եայի և յայ Եայ,
Օ 'ր Եայի ԵԱ ճալլայի 'իյ Եայ ճոյ-
իյ Եօ յայլե,

'Տիա յայլայի յայի Զ Բարի յօ Բար-
այի.

'Տայ յայլեաճ յայի Զայի ճ Բայի
Յ յե 'ր Զարի,

'Տա Եայի Եօ ԲԵԾԱ 'ր Եօ յայի;
Եր Եօ է Եօ Եարար 'իյ Եայի ճոյ
իյ Եօ,

'ՏԵճ 'ի Բայի յօ Լե ճեաճ Եօ Զայի.
(Լե Բեյ Եայիյի)

ԵՅՐԵ ԸՍԵՐՅՃԵ.

Le

"ՇՐՈՋՈՏՆ ԵՐԵՄԻՅԱՐ."

Այր մօ ԼԵԱԲԱ 'նի օյծե ըն
 Ո՛ր ԵՐԾԱՅԼ մե ղԵՒԼ
 Ա՛ժԵ ԱՅ յօժԻՐՈՅ ԱՆՆ Մ' յՈՒՇՅՈՒՆ
 յօՆՅԱՆԵԱՅՐ ԱՆ ԴՅԵՂ,
 Յօ լԵԱԲ յԱՅՆԵՐ ղԱ Կ-ԵՐԵԱՆՆ---
 ԱՆՆ Ա Յ-ԵՍՅՈ ԵԱԼԻՊԱՆ ԲԵՅՆ---
 ԱՅ ԵՅԵԱՐԻՊԱՅԵ ղԱ ՏԱԿՐԱՆ,
 ԲԱՅ ԼԵԱԵԵՐՈՄ 'Ր ԲԱՅ ԼԵՍՆ.
 ԵՐ ԵՍԲՐԱՐ յԱՐ ԲԵՐ,
 Օ ԵՐՅՈՒՆԵԱԸՄ յօ ԵՐՈՅԵ.
 "ԱՅԱ ԵԱ ԲԱԾ ԵՐԱՔԱԼԵԱ,
 Ո՛Յ 'Լ ԵՐԱՅՅ ԱՆՆ Ա Յ-ԵԱՅ;
 Ո՛Ր ԵՐԵՂ ԲԱԾ ԵՐ ԼԱՅՈՐՆ
 Ա՛Ր ԵՂ ՎԱՍՀԻՆԶՈՆ
 Ո՛ՐԱՅՐ Ա յԱՅՅ ԲԵ ղԱ ՏԱԿՐԱՆԱՅՅ
 ԱՅՅ ԵԱԸ ԼԵՒԻՆԶՈՆ."
 ԵՅԵԱԾ ԱՅԱԾ յԵՐՆԵԱԸ,
 Ա ԵՐԵԱՆՆԱՅՅ ԵՐԵՍՆ',
 ԵՐ ղԱ ԵՅԵՐՅ ՅՈ ԲՅՈՐԱՅԵ
 ՅԱՆ ԲԱՅՐԵ ՅԱՆ ԲԵՍՆ,
 Ա ԲԱՅԵ ԱՅՐ ԲՅՈՐԱՅԵ
 Օ ԵՐ Յ-ԵԱՅՐԵՅԾ Ա Յ-ԵԱՆ,
 ԵՐ ԲՅԾ ԲԵՅՆ 'ղԱՆ Ա ԲԱՐԵՍԻՅՅ'
 Ա ԲՅՆԵԱԸՄ ղՈ Ա ԲՅՈՆ,
 ԵԱԾ Ա ԵՅՐ ղԱ Կ-ԱՅԾԱՅՐ,
 Ա Յ-ԵՐՅՈՒՆԱՅԵ 'ՐՅՈ ԲՅԱԼ,
 ԱՅԱ 'Ր յԱՆ ԼԵԱԾ ԵՐ ԲԱՅՐԵ,
 ԵԱՅԲԵՐՅՈ ԵՒ ԵՐԱԼԼ,
 ԵՐ ԲԱՅՆ ԵՅՆՆ ԱՆՆ ԵԱԲԱՅԼ,
 ԼԵ ԲՅԵ 'Ր ԼԵ ԼԱՆՆ,
 ԱՅԱՐ ԵՐԱԼԼ ԱՆ ԵԱՅՐԵԱԸ ԵՐԵՄԻՅԱՐ
 ԵՐ Ա Յ-ԵԱԾ ԵԱԸ, ԵՐՆՆ.
 ԱՅԱՐ ԲՅՆ, ԵՐՅՅ ԲԱՅ ԵՐ ԲՅԵ
 'ՏՆԱ ԵՂ ԵԱՆՐԱՆ ղՅՈՐ յՅՈ,
 ԲԱՅ ՅԱՆՆԵ ԵՐ յԱՅՆԵ,
 ԵՐ օՅԾԵ 'Ր ԵՐ ԼՅՈ,
 ԵՐ ԵՐՅՈ ԱՅՐ ԲՅՈՆ ԵՐ ԵԱԼԼԱԸ,
 ԱՅԱՐ ԵՐՅՈ ԵՐ ԵՅՆԵ Ե-ԲԱԾՈ.
 ԵՐ յԱՅՅ ԵՐՅՈՒՆԱՅԵ ԵՐ ԵՅՆԵ
 Ա ԵՐՅՈՅԵ 'Ր ՅՈ ՅԵՐ.
 Օ! ԵԱ յ-ԵՅԵԱԾ ԲԵ 'ղ յՅ ԵՒՊԱԸՄ,
 ԼԵ ԲՅԵԱՅԱԾ յՅ ԼԱՆ
 Ո՛Ր ԵՐՅՈՒՆԱՅԵ Ա յԱՅԱԾ
 Օ յՅ ԵՅՐ 'Ր յՅ ԵԱՆՆ;
 Ո՛Ր ԵՐՅՈՒՆԱՅԵ ԵՐ ղԱՅԱԸ,
 ՅԱՆ ԲԱՅՆ ԱՆՆԱՐ ԱՆ Ե-ԲՅՅԵ
 ԼԵ ԵՅՆԵ, ԲՅԵ ղՈ ՅԱՆՆ---
 ԵՐ ԵԱՆԱ ԵԱ 'ղ ԵԱՅ.
 [To be continued]

ԱՅՅԲԼԵ, ԱՆ ՅՆԱԾ ԼԱ ԵՐ
 'ղ ԵՅԵ-ՆՆ '82.

ԱՅ. Ե. ԼՅՅԱՆ---

Ա ՏԱՅ ՕՅԼ: ԵԱ ԲԵ ԱՅՈՐ ԵՐ ԲԱԾ
 Օ ԲՅՈՆ Օ ԵՐ ԵԱՐԵԱՆ յԵ յՅ ԱՅԱԾ յՆՆ-
 ԲԱ ղ-ՅԱԾԱԼ ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՅ ԵԱՅԼԱ ՕՐՆ ղԱԸ
 ԲԵՅՈՐ ԼԵ յՅ ԼԵՅԵՅՈՐՆԾ յԵ ԱՅԵՆՅԱԾ,
 ԱՅԱՐ ԵԱ յԵ ԵՆՆԵ ԵԱ յ-Բ' ԲԵՅՈՐ ԼԵ
 ԵՐՅՈՆ յՅՈԾ յԵ ԲԵՅԵՆԵ յՆՆԱ ԵԱԼԾ Ա
 Ե-ԲԱՅ յԵ ԼԱԵԱՐԵԱԸ ղԱՐ ԵՅԱԾ ԼԵՐ յՅ
 ԱՅԵՆԵ.

ԵՐ յՅ յԵ ղԱՆ ՅՈ ԲԵՆԲԱԾԱ. ԲԼԱ.
 յՆՆԱ Ե-ԲՅՈՐԱՐ, ԱՅԱՐ ԵՐ ԵՂ յԵ ԵԱՊԱԼ
 ԱՆՆ ԲԱԼ ԵՐ ԵԱՆՆԵ ԱՆ ԲԱԲԱՐ ԵՅԵ
 ԱՐԵԱԸ ԱՆՆ.

ԵՐ ԵՂ ԱՆ ԵԱԲԵԱՆԱՅԵ ԱՆ ԵԱՆ ԲԱՆ Ա
 ԲԱՊԱՆԵԱԾ ԱՅՐ ԵՐՅՈՅՈԼԼԱԸ Ա ԱՅԵԱԾ Ա
 ԱՅՆԾ ԵԱՅՆԵ ԵՐՅՈՅՈԼԼ ԲԵԱԸ-ԵԱՅ-յՅԼԵ
 ԱՅԱՐ ԱՅՅ յԱՅՆՆ ՅՈ ԱՅԼԵ ԱՅՐ ԵՂ Ա ԵՐ
 ԱԾՅԱՅԾ ԱՐ ԵԱՆՆ. ԵԱ յՅՐԱՆ ԵԱԵԱՆԵ
 ԵՐՅՈՅԾԱՐ ՅՈՅԾԵԱԸ ԱՆՆ ԵԱ ԵԱԾԱՅՐԵ ԱՆ-
 ԱԸ. ԵՐ ԵՐԱՆՅԱՅԼ ՅԱՐ ԵԵ ԱՆ ՏԱՅ ՏԱՅԼ-
 ՆԱՅՆ ԱՆ ԵՐՅԵՐԵՐԵՐԵ ԵՐՆ ԱՅԵ ԵԱ ԱՆ ԵՐ
 ԼԱՆՆԱ ԵՐ ԲԱԾ ԱՅԱՐ ԱՆ ԵԱԸ ԵԱՐԱՅԾ ԵՐ
 ԲԱՅՐԱՅՅԵ ԲԱՆ ԵՅՐ ԵԱՐ. ԵԱ ԱՆ ԵԱԸ
 ԵԱՐԱՅԾ ԲԵՐ ԵԱՐ ԵՐՅՅ ԱՅՐ ԲԱԾ. ԵԱ
 ԱՆ ՏԱՅ Տ., յԱՐ ԱՆ Յ-ԵԱՐԵԱ, ԵՐ ԲԱՐ
 ԵԱԸ ՕՐԵԱ, ԵԱ ԲԵՅՆԵ ԱՅՐ ԱՅՐԵ ԼԵ ԵՐԵ
 ԵԱՐՅ ՏԱՐԱՆԱԸ, ԱՅՐ ԱՅԱԾ ԱՆ ԵԱԸ ՕՐ-
 ԵԱ, ՏԱՆԵ ԲԵՐ.

ԵԱ ղՅՈՐ յՅ յԱՅԼԵ ՅԱՅԵ ԱՅՅ ԲԵՆ-
 ԲԱԾԱ 'ղԱ ԱՅՅ ԱՅՆ ԵԱԵԱՆ ԵՐ Ա յԵՐՅՈ ԲԱՆ
 ԵՅՐ ԱՅ ԱՐԵԱԾ ԱՅՅԵ ԲԱՐ ՕՐ Ա ԵՐՅՈՆ.
 Ո՛Ր 'Լ ԱՅՆ ՕՅԲԵԱԸԱ ԱՅՅԵ ԲԱԼԵԾԵ, ԱՅԱՐ
 ԵՐ Ա ԲԵՅՐ ԲԱՆ ԵԱ ԵՅՆԵԱԸ ՅՈ ԲՅՈՐ.

ԵԱ ԱՆ ԱՅԵ ՅՈ ԲՅԱՐԱԸ ԼԵ ԱՅՅԵ ԱԾԱՆ
 յՆՆԱ ԵԱԼԱՆ յԲԵԱԼ, ԵՐ ԵՅԵԱՆ ԲԵ ԲԱՐ
 ղԱ ԲԱԵԱՆ ԱՐ ԵՆՆՆ ղԱ ԵՐՅԵԱԸ ԵՐՅ-
 ԱՆԵԱ. Ա՛ժԵ ՅՅՈ ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՅ ԱՆ Ե-ԱՅՅԵ ԵԱՅ
 ԵԱՐԵԱ ԵՒՊ ԱՆ ԵԱՐ, ղՅ ԲԵՅԵԱՆ ԲԵ ԼԵ
 ՅԱԸ ԱՅՆ ԵԱՆՆ, յԱՐ ԵՐ ԱԾԱՐ ԵՐՆ յՅՐ
 ԵՆՆԵԱՐ ԵԱՆՆԱ. ԵԱ ԵԱԾ Ա ԲԱՅԵ ՅՈ ԵԱԸԸ
 ԵՐՅՈՐ ԲԵՆԲԱԾԱ ԱՅԱՐ ԱՅՅԲԼԵ ՅՈ ԲՅՈՐ,
 ԱՅԱՐ ԵՐ ԵՂ ԵՐՅՈ յՅՐ ՕՐՆ ԱՆ ԲԱՅԵ
 ԲԵԱԸ ԵՐՅՅԵԱ ԵԱՅ ԵՐ ԲԵՅՐԵԱՆԵ ԵԱՆ-
 ԵԱ ՅՈ յՅՐԱՆ ԼԵՅՐ ԱՆ ղԱՅԼԱՅԵՅՈՐՆԵ
 ԵՐԵԵՅՈՆ ՕՐ ԵՐՅՈՆ ԵՐՅԵԱՐ յՅԼԵ ԱՅՐ ԲԱԾ
 ՅՈ ԵԱԵԱՆ ԱՅՅԲԼԵ.

ԱՅՆ ԵՐՆ ղ-ՅԱԾԱԼ,

Բ. Տ. ԱՅՐԵԱՆ.

"214 320021,

1147-1248 2147-2148

Le Cuir de la peau de la Saout de la

de la Saout de la

de la Saout de la de la Saout de la

de la Saout de la

The foregoing is a literal copy of a writing sent to us by Mr. T. O'N. Russell immediately after issuing the first No., with the expressed desire that we would adopt it as our title page: he intending it as a translation of the English title then employed. For many reasons we did not choose to adopt Mr. Russell's translation, and he seemed very much annoyed when we did not do so, and ever since he has not ceased, at the expense of ordinary courtesy and every manly principle, to try to injure the Gael because of this fancied slight. To show Mr. Russell's animus towards the Gael we shall particularize the words in the title which *he* says *now* are "bad Irish," and we request the reader to look at the above where the same words are used by himself!

Luckily, this evidence of his *veracity* and of his worthlessness as an authority has been preserved

"leabhar-aite" is the first word to which he objects. He says that the second part of the compound should assume the *genitive* form; if so why did he not put the second part of his compound, "leabhar," in that form?

"214 320021 320021" is the next phrase to which he objects, because, *he* says, the word "320021" is a feminine noun, and requires the feminine article; but O'Reilly by O'Donovan says that 320021 is a Masculine noun! then, which authority are we going to prefer; Mr. Russell, who did not know a word of Irish six years ago, or O'Reilly and O'Donovan, *our only standard authority*?

The next word to which he objects is "320021," although he has it in the same form! Now, we cannot from O'Reilly give "leabhar-aite," because we formulated it ourself from leabhar, a book, and aite, report, narration, &c., but we shall give similar words, which guided us in its formulation, namely----

leabhar-aite, a library; leabhar-aite, a missal; leabhar-aite, a pasteboard; leabhar-aite, a rubric; leabhar-aite, library; leabhar-aite, a psalter; and we have the famed "leabhar-aite," and none of these compounds assume the *genitive* form!

The grand rule governing the Gen-

itive Case in Irish is.---The "latter" of "two" nouns coming together, when the objects of which they are names are different, is governed by the former in the genitive case, as; 214 320021, God's Son. leabhar-aite is not two words; it is only one noun, and when in the genitive conforms to the rule, not otherwise: as, 320021 leabhar-aite, the cover of the journal.

The matter is that some people have the "genitive" so much on the brain that they put nearly all their nouns in it. None can write a language as correctly as he who speaks it provided he knows its grammar.

Critics may raise seemingly formidable and plausible objections to the unthinking because they go by "grammar rules." If a language could be learned by a parrot-like knowledge of its grammar every one could be a linguist. What of the *idioms* and the *exceptions* in which all languages abound? Why, it is more difficult to learn the idioms of a language than it is to learn its grammar. What authority but that of custom is there for saying that "I not will go to town" is not as correct as "I will not go to town," allow for the exceptions to the rule governing the position of the negative? Well, we see a more barbarous construction of Irish by those who would presume to dictate the idiom of a language which was as foreign to them six years ago as the Chinese.

In the endeavor to throw a mystery about the Irish language we see it asserted that it is easier to write English correctly without a grammatical knowledge of it than it is to write Irish. That is not so; the reverse is the fact because the Irish is a purer language and less liable to be corrupted than the mongrel English. Therefore the assertion is insulting to common intelligence.

THE DUBLIN SOCIETIES.

We produce herewith the transactions of the Dublin societies. Both seem to be working energetically in pushing the Language Movement.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Gaelic Union a motion was adopted, that each member subscribing ten shillings a year should be entitled to receive a free copy of the Union's Journal. Then any one paying ten shillings a year is entitled to a Membership and a free copy of the journal. We have also received an address from the Parent society to the Irish people at home and abroad. We give the address, with the names of the provisional Directorate to carry out the Congress recommendation of publishing an Irish Language journal. The capital is put at \$2,500 in 5,000 shares of tenshillings each, (about two dollars and a half) Two shillings and sixpence to be paid per share on application. Same amount on allotment, the balance when called on. It seems that the amount of subscription to both papers is the same, viz. ten shillings. The address of the

Irish Language journal is 4 College Green and that of the Gaelic Union journal 24 D'Olier St. In a recent issue of the GAEL we expressed our sentiments regarding these journals. The only question now to be met is that of funds to support them. We regret to have to declare that if this question were before any other people on the face of the earth to-day it would be decided in favor of the publication of the journals before a week. As the secretaries of the Parent Society have fully placed before our readers why the people should preserve their language we shall say nothing on that head, and merely refer to the pecuniary aid solicited. Ten shillings a year is about two dollars and fifty cents. For this the subscriber will get a copy of the journal as often as it is published. This sum does not amount to a quarter a month, and, surely, the Irishman or woman who would grudge to pay that for a journal in their own language should never proclaim themselves Irish. How very short that would go in a liquor saloon.

We commend this matter to our countrymen. See what the little GAEL has accomplished. It has urged our kindred at home to do something; it has shamed them into it. Yes, it has shamed them into the laudable efforts which are now being made in pushing the Irish language movement.

The cost of the GAEL is only sixty cents a year—five cents a month—the price of *one* bad cigar or a glass of beer. Yet for these five cents ten GAELS will be scattered through the country. We would ask, Does any one of our subscribers miss the sixty cents which they paid for the GAEL last year? And yet they have the satisfaction of having a journal, however small, in their native language: in the language of that country which we call our own, and with which our nearest and dearest sentiments and associations are inseparably interwoven—for the small sum of sixty cents a year. Is that Irishman living to-day who does not look back to his infantile days and who does not bestow a passing thought on the recreations and associations which then occupied his time and mind; the familiar spots where he and his companions used to enjoy themselves, without a momentary emotion, and yet how lukewarm he is to preserve any memento that he ever had a home, (be it ever so humble) and that he is not a nondescript cast on the waves of the world without a country nor the evidence that he ever had one.

Those residing in the neighborhood of New York and Brooklyn will receive thorough instruction in the Irish Language by calling at either of the following places.—

Clarendon Hall, Nos. 114 & 116 13th St. N. Y. Wednesday and Sunday evenings; 295 Bowery, Thursday and Sunday evenings, at Jefferson Hall, junction of Adams, Willoughby and Fulton Sts., Thursday and Sunday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

THE GAELIC UNION,

19 Kildare St., Dublin, Nov. 22 '82.

To Editor of *An Gaodhal*:

Sir: A letter which appeared in the *Irish Times* of the 25th Sep. last, from Mr. Ward, Belfast, appears in your impression for October. I beg to enclose my reply to that letter, cut out of the *Irish Times* of the 28th. Sep. I have no doubt you will give it as much prominence as you gave Mr. Ward's letter.

I remain, Sir,

yours faithfully,

MICHAEL OUSACK,

Hon. Treasurer to the Gaelic Union.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In the year 1876 the Rev. John Nolan, O. D. C., and others founded in Dublin a society for the Preservation of the Irish Language. Three years later the Rev. J. Nolan resigned his seat on the council, and retired from the society. The council unanimously requested him to withdraw his resignation. He declined.

In the year 1880 he founded the Gaelic Union. His undoubted honesty, his prudent zeal, and well-directed energy and industry, coupled with his eminently practical intellect, drew around him—without distinction of creed or party—most of the leading members of the first society which he had founded. How successful he and his colleagues have been during the past two years in carrying out the objects of the Gaelic Union the public Press from time to time has shown.

That the two societies are not by any means antagonistic in their views may be gathered from the fact that several gentlemen are members of the councils of both societies; I have myself the honor of being a member of both councils. I have not been absent from a single meeting of either council since the Irish Congress was held in Dublin last August. I was present at the Congress and took part in some of its deliberations. So, too, were two other members of the Council of the Gaelic Union—viz., the Rev. Maxwell H. Olose and Mr. John Fleming. Both these gentlemen read papers at that meeting.

Of late I have been looking after the business of the two societies for the preservation of the Irish language, and I have quite satisfied myself that there is neither reason nor necessity for the existence of more than one society in Dublin to carry on the work we all have so much at heart, and I have the very best reason to believe that an effort will be made at an early date, by those whose decision will, I have no doubt be respected by both societies, to amalgamate them, and thus put an end to the erroneous feeling which has been painfully brought home to me by Mr. Ward's letter in yesterday's *Irish Times*, that the existing societies are interfering with each other's work.

The Society for the Preservation of the Irish

Language has been doing so little during the past three years that I shall gladly pay for half a dozen advertisements in the *Irish Times*, setting forth their work, if the materials for such an advertisement are supplied, and if any impartial judge decides that they have done even as much as the recently-started Gaelic Union under all its disadvantages has already done. The Congress committee may be as deliberate in their proceedings as the society under whose auspices the Congress was held, but working people will call it sloth. Not expecting that the Congress Committee would ever give effect to Mr. Ward's resolution, the Gaelic Union issued its "Gaelic Journal" circular a month after that resolution was passed. There is not a single passage in that calling for Mr. Ward's letter—not a single passage showing that the Gaelic Union contemplated sending it out under the wings of the Congress. Moreover, the first name to the circular is that of the Rev. M. H. Close, M. A., vice-president of the Gaelic Union, and any document bearing that gentleman's name will, to say the least of it, receive more respectful consideration from a disinterested and patriotic public than the circular has received from Mr. Ward.

Passing over his want of courtesy as exhibited in the 13th paragraph of his letter, I cannot help thinking that at any other time we could laugh consumedly at Mr. Ward's letter from Belfast, cautioning all lovers of the old tongue to beware of such "individuals" as the Rev. Maxwell Close, Protestant clergyman, M. Cusack, Civil Service grinder, Rev. J. Nolan, Roman Catholic priest, and other characters more or less disreputable.

For my part I don't care who does the work so long as it is done.—Yours, &c.,

M. Cusack,
Hon. Treasurer to the
Gaelic Union.

The Gaelic Union,
19 Kildare St., Dublin
29th September, 1882.

ADDRESS to the IRISH PEOPLE at HOME and ABROAD.

After many years of patient labor and sacrifice in the cause of Ireland's Language the Society, inaugurated in 1876 for its preservation, guided by the growing interest evinced in its revival, has decided on founding a journal to aid in the work it then began.

Since that year the Society has directed its principal efforts to have the Vernacular Tongue recognised in the systems of public education in the country, convinced that the schools of Ireland should best contribute to the revival of the Language, so much identified with their glorious past, so essential to the true dignity of our Nation and so intimately associated with the ancient records of the

Irish race itself. In that direction we have advanced a long way towards success, and the Society is being enabled steadily and surely to obtain for Irish that position to which as the National Language of Ireland it is so justly entitled.

The Society now advances a step further, to place before the Irish People a project which it is their duty to support and foster, as they value the precious inheritance of a clear, a strong, a harmonious and a noble Language. In particular do we appeal for support for our new undertaking to the Irish Hierarchy, and Clergy of all denominations, relying on their patriotism, conscious of the valuable aid they can bring to our work, and mindful of the many claims which the Irish Language has upon their consideration and esteem.

Too long have we suffered ourselves to be upbraided with indifference to the Language by men not of our own Nation, and to foreigners has it almost entirely been left, in the past, to rouse us to a sense of the treasures, that lie hidden and neglected amongst us. The Irish People certainly cannot afford to look with indifference on the Irish Language, for it has been well and worthily said by an illustrious scholar, that a Nation which allows her Language to go to ruin, is parting the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies her willingness to cease to exist.

The annals and songs of Ireland are written in that Language; in it we trace the antiquity of the Irish race, its origin and history. It equally shared in the vicissitudes and struggles of our people; and now that a brighter prospect seems to open for our country, is it to witness the disappearance from our midst of the grandest memorial of our Nation—the ornament of our name and the shrine of our brightest glories?

With the People of Ireland, whose Language it is, the answer lies. They have the power, if they have the will, to save it.

We ask them to make this cause their own, to take it up as a matter of urgent necessity and National importance, and to relax no effort until the dear old Tongue—emblematic of an intellectual Nationality—once more reasserts its rightful place on the roll of living Languages

BRIAN O'LOONEY M.R.I.A. } Hon.
RICHARD J. O'DUFFY, } Secs.

9, KILDARE ST. DUBLIN
October 1882.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORATE.

Mir Aulad Ali ' Professor of Oriental Languages,
T. D. C.,

Patrick Barry, Dublin.

Rev. M. H. Close, M. R. I. A., Dublin;

Dr. Michael F. Cox, B. A., M. R. I. A., Dublin.

Wm. J. Doherty, C. E., M. R. I. A., Dublin;

John Fleming, Dublin;

W. M. Hennessy, M. R. I. A., Dublin;

Dr. J. H. Lloyd, M. R. I. A., Dublin;
 Daniel Lynch, Philipstown, Dunleer, Co. Louth;
 Major Robert MacEniry, Dublin;
 Richard J. O'Duffy, Hon. Sec. Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, Dublin;
 Brian O'Looney, M. R. I. A., F. R. H. S., Professor Irish Language, Literature, and Archaeology, C. U. I., Dublin;
 J. Casimir O'Meagher, Dublin;
 George Noble Plunket, "Hibernia", Dublin;
 F. Ryding, Lic. S. D., R. C. S. E.;
 T. D. Sullivan, M. P., "Nation", Dublin;
 Patrick Traynor, Dublin;
 Marcus J. Ward, Strandtown, Belfast.

We have received the following poem from
 the Hon. Denis Burns. of the N. Y. P. C. S.

ՕԼԾՁԻՆ ՏԵՁԶԱԻՆ ԱՇՍԱԶԻՂԻ,

Բօղի---Տեղ-ձեռն իմօն աղ Օրադալի.

Այ Բուրդա մե Օյօլար ինչ լա,
 'S ըսիյօր մօ Բարձր ըսի լադ-ձար,
 Խորդա մ-բեյժեօձ Բիճիյ Բուրդե
 Այ ըսիյօժեօձ Օյօլաձ,
 Իր միւրե բեյժեօձ իժօր լեյր աղ Բա-ժարձ.

Եօրձարձ Բարդ ի-ժօլիյ Բե'ղ Բիւրդ-ձաղ,
 Բարդ ի-ժօլաձ Դա Բիւրդարձ լե Բաղլաղ,
 Եձ 'Յամրա իՅիլիյ
 Լե լեյժիյ իւր Բ-ժօր ի-Յիւր.

Եօ Բ' Բիւրդ Բեօլա 'ղա Բ-ժօլարձ,
 Եօ Բ' Բիւրդ Բեօլա Բիւրդ Բիւրդարձ,
 Եօ Բ' Բիւրդ Բիւրդ աղ Յիւրդ
 Այ միւրդարձ Եձ Բիւրդաձ,
 'S Բիւրդաձ Բիւրդ Դա իւրդարձ.

Այ Բիւրդ Բեօլար իւր Բեօլաձ,
 Բարդ Եձ Բիւրդ Բիւրդ;
 Բիւրդ աղ Յիւրդ,
 Այ միւրդ իւր Բիւրդ,
 Տիւր մար Եօ Յիւրդի-ի Յաձ իւր-ժար.

Translation

O' TUOMY'S DRINKING SONG.

Air; The Growling Old Woman.

I sell the best brandy and sherry
 To make my good customers merry;
 But at times their finances,
 Run short as it chances,
 And then I feel very sad, very!

Here; brandy come fill up your tumbler
 Or ale if your liking be humbler,
 And while you have a shilling
 Keep filling and swilling,
 A fig for the growls of the grumbler!

I like when I'm quite at my leisure
 With music and all sorts of pleasure,
 When Margery's bringing
 The glass, I like singing
 With bards—if they drink within measure

Libation I pour on libation;
 I sing the past fame of our nation,
 For valor-won glory
 For song and for story,
 This, this is my grand recreation!

SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Some of our friends say to us that it is a waste of time and space to be continually recording the "sentiments" of our subscribers. Well, its record occupies some space but it serves two purposes--It shows the intentions of the subscribers and it is an acknowledgement of subscriptions through third parties, and the limited amount of the subscription would not bear the cost and time of acknowledging individual subscriptions personally. The record of these sentiments will answer the purposes of acknowledgement. The delivery of the journal is a sufficient acknowledgement to individual subscribers. Another consideration: The GAEIL is a journal founded to promote a certain idea—an idea which should be dear to every self-respecting Irishman and woman—and it is only proper that those who support it should be known to each other. A large number of our subscribers particularly clergymen, do not want their sentiments published, and we, with reluctance, accede to their wishes.

Col.—E. Cross wants to preserve his country's language.

Canada—Messrs. Hammond, Lynch and Harrington want to see it spreading.

Conn.—Major P. Maher, conveys the sentiments of Fathers McCartin and Fagan and of Messrs. Coen Lodge, Mellville, R. Maher, O'Rielly, O'Brien, Young L. O'Brien, Young Men's Institute &c and Father Walsh, and Mr. O'Regan transmit their own.

Iud.—Messrs. Brady, Shea, and Nagle express kindly their sentiments.

Ill.—Father Gallagher, and Messrs. Kinnane, Hagerty, O'Shea, Laler, Rafferty, Burke Gallagher, and Fennelly mean to preserve the Language.

Iowa—Father Rowe, and Messrs. Duane, Henesy, Shields and Norton.

Ky.—Messrs. Casey, Birmingham, Manning and Ward.

Kansas.—Messrs. King, Dillon, Molloy, and Duane.

La.—Mr. J. A. O'Neill expresses the sentiments of Messrs. Casie, W. A. O'Neill, Rielly, and Sister M;

Mass.—Messrs. Doody, McCarthy, Donovan, King, Roirdan, and O'Shea.

Md.—Father White was going to express his sentiments in the mother tongue but being out of practice he gave it up. Practice it, Father. Mr. McDonough conveys the sentiments of Mr. Knox, and Mr. Sullivan conveys his own.

Me.—Father O'Sullivan is delighted with the GAEL and both himself and Father Shalloe join in.

Mo.—Mr. Finneran through the *United Irish man* speaks for Messrs. Dolan, Lyon, O'Donohoe Rooney and Walsh.

Ms.—Friend Finneran, we are going to reissue the back numbers.

Mich.—Dr. Scallon conveys the sentiments of Mr. Cronan, and Messrs. Tendall, White, Hughes, and Carey convey their own.

N. C.—Brother Philip Cassidy and Mr. Joice come from North Carolina.

New York—The Hon. Denis Burns and Mr. E. O'Keefe conveyed so many from New York City, that to make them out would be an endless job among others are, Father Brown, Hon. M. J. Breen Messrs. Barrett, Doyle, Cooney, Kelleher, Churchill, Fallon, Hughes, Hannigan, Lucy, Capt. Norris, McLoughlin, Meeres, M. O'Keefe, J. O'Sullivan, T. J. O'Sullivan, O'Brien, O'Connor, Sullivan Smith, Capt. Spearman, Spellman, Young, D. Barrett, E. O'Brien, Cavanagh, Fallon, Anglin, O'Byrne, Barnes, Millan McCrystal, Hack, Misses Logne, Needham, O'Neill and Messrs. Freely, Duffley, M. O'Connor, &c. &c.

New Zealand—Messrs. Goggin and Lynch.

N. J.—Messrs. Fitzmaurice, Hogan, Nash and McCormack.

Ohio—Messrs. Donovan, Shields for Messrs. Rogan, King, Boyle and Furey.

Tenn.—Hally, Watson, Hynes, Tracy and Giblin.

Pa.—P. M. Walsh for Mr. Watson. Mr. Russell for Mr. Egan, Gallagher, Scott, Wilson, Lovern, and Mr. Godwin says that he is able to read Gaelic tolerably well through the instrumentality of the GAEL. Wall for McFadden, O'Neill Glenn Connolly.

R. I.—Mr. Kenefick through the *United Irishman*, sends kindly greeting.

Utah Terr.—We can hardly enumerate all the names whose sentiments Mr. Delahunty conveys but here are a few of his last salutation: Rev. Father Cushman, Messrs. Moran, Moore, Cahill, Taggart, Brady, and Mrs. M. Doherty.

Wis.—McCarthy, O'Grady, Hagarty and Lynch.

Wyo. Terr.—Blake, Cassidy, O'Rourke, O'Neill, and Burke.

Va.—Waters, Scanlon, Wynne, Walsh, and Murphy.

We hope to be able to record a large number of our old subscribers in our next number. Nearly all of the above sent lengthy communications but owing to our limited space we cannot afford to produce them.

Ala.—Mr. McCosker has sent so many from Ala. that we hold them over to next issue.

IRISH SPEAKING PERSONS—The number of persons in Ireland who speak the Irish Language only is 64,197; a falling off of 39,000 since '72. The number who speak Irish and English is given at about 900,000, or an increase of 171,452 within the same period. Now it is evident that 171,000 did not learn Irish since '71. But at that time the Irish Language Movement was not in being, and a large number who spoke the language denied all knowledge of it because it was not then considered fashionable. In '81 the labors of the Philo-Celtic Movement counteracted this vicious and unpatriotic idea, as is manifested by the returns just quoted. By '91 every Irishman will be considered uneducated who is ignorant of his national language, and justly so.

Some Irish persons ignorant of their national language will say, "my father did not teach it to me." Did their fathers and mothers teach them all the *accomplishments* which they now possess?

Priests, lawyers and doctors--educated people who could learn the language in twelve months--of Irish birth ignorant of their native language surprise us most. These gentlemen will quote Latin, Hebrew, Greek, &c., and some of them will ask, "Is the Irish a cultivated language and governed by grammatical rules."

Now, gentlemen, we ask you for an explanation of that paradox. You know, gentlemen, that the language and literature of a nation are the evidence--the only evidence of its civilization; ignorant people may laugh at this fact--*You, gentlemen, can not.* If you enter heartily into the movement now on foot for extending a literary knowledge of your mother tongue, the result will be the success of the movement, and the social elevation of your kindred yet unborn.

By unearthing the learned literature of your country you will compel respect where you now get but sneers.

We often hear of weak-minded uninformed Irish men bearing such names as Connell, O'Shaughnessy change them to Cornell and Chauncey so as to obliterate their identity with an "ignorant and lowly race." Show this class of persons that the "ignorance" is on the other side by producing the evidence [asserting facts will not do for, like the unbelieving Thomas, they must see it], then there will not be many defections. We would, in a more particular degree, solicit the attention of the clergy to the latter consideration. A people of known social superiority will not care to ally themselves to those of an inferior grade.

Egypt—The land of the Pharaohs is the most interesting now in the world, and may prove as dangerous to its peace. Is the Irish sentinel on guard and prepared to take advantage of the confusion which may follow?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. C. Trinidad—The Irish of Alexander Wilson is—*21111111 21ac5eá3aj11*.

M. A. G. Bap. Pa.—The ancient spelling of Gallagher is O'Galchor.

J. McC. Jamaica Plains—Wants to know where he can procure copies of the "Spanish Duel" and "Ireland, From the Bottom of my Heart, I Bid You the Top of the Morning". We hope some of our subscribers will give the desired information.

P. F. We know nothing about St. Patrick's Salve only that members of our family have used it for cuts and chapped hands &c. with excellent effect.

The *Tuam News* contains a long letter from Canon Burke (Rev. U. J.) P. P. Claremorris, Co. Mayo to Mr. Gladstone on the miserable state of the peasantry evicted by the late Mr. Burke, in his parish. For many reasons, the letter is highly interesting.

The GAEL, being the representative of the Gaelic movement in this country gratefully acknowledges the kindly notice which the following journals accord it.

The SUNDAY DEMOCRAT; STAR, MONTREAL EVENING POST, CHICAGO CITIZEN, CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN, A. O. H. RECORD, NEBRASKA WATCHMAN, IRISH CANADIAN, CATHOLIC VINDICATOR, WESTERN WATCHMAN, CATHOLIC UNIVERSE, I. A. CITIZEN, HARTFORD CATHOLIC, CATHOLIC ADVOCATE, CATHOLIC STANDARD, WESTERN CATHOLIC, IRISH WORLD, IRISH TRIBUNE, IRISH STANDARD, and ADELAIDE RECORD. We hope they will continue their kindly support as the success of the Irish language movement depends largely on the action of the National press, and surely there is not an Irishman at the head of a newspaper who ought not to lend his aid to the cultivation and preservation of his mother tongue.

Logic—The newest phase in the science of logic now is that a person who cannot speak a language knows it and can write it better than he who does speak it, so that an Englishman can write Russian, German, and French better than the natives of those countries, and *vice versa*! Well, nothing is surprising in this world of inventive genius.

FORWARD

FORWARD: men, step straight and steady,

March the way where freedom calls;

If one man falls, let one be ready

To fill the ranks wherefrom he falls,

Forward! heed no toils or dangers,

Beyond all hills the skies are blue;

To fear be foe, to sloth be strangers,

And so deliverance waits on you!

Songs For Freedom, by Rev. M. J. McHale.

We wish all our subscribers a happy New Year.

Send sixty cents for the Gael

The United Irishman—We are pleased to see the United Irishman giving some lively sparks and some hard nuts to crack in the Irish Language although in the garb of what is erroneously called English (Roman) type. The address of the United Irishman is 12 Chambers Street, New York.

Haltigan's Celtic Magazine—We see that Mr. Haltigan is now issuing the Celtic Magazine monthly instead of quarterly, commencing with the January number, we wish the Celtic Magazine every success. Apart from its varied and instructive English matter, it contains this month as usual a fine Gaelic poem; the address of the Magazine is 17 John Street New York.

At the last meeting of the Gaelic Union a letter was read from the president. The O'Connor Don, expressing his regret at not being able to be present owing to urgent business engagements. The Rt. Hon. Charles Dawson Lord Mayor of Dublin M. P. and the Rev. Saml. Haughton S. F. T. C. D. D. C. L.; F. R. S. were elected members of the Council. The report is encouraging.

The Gaelic Publication Company would appeal to their Patriotic countrymen to buy shares of their Capital Stock. The object of the company is to publish cheap literature in the Irish Language. The shares are Five Dollars each. Address the Secretary, M. J. Logan, at 814 Pacific St. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The GAEL can now be had of all news-dealers at five cents a copy. If your news-agent makes any excuse, say he can get it through any of the news agencies; or send sixty cents to us and it will be mailed to you one year.

There are many complaints that our subscribers do not get the Gael regularly. We mail them punctually, however as the wrappers may get torn in their transit through the mail, we would request of those who do not get them to advise us by postal. We would also request intending subscribers to write their address plainly. A large number of our subscribers have ordered Bourke's Lessons and Grammar. We sent for a supply in October last but have not received them yet. Mr. Gill says that they are being re-printed, and as soon as they are ready he will send them right away.

Leir an uirbhí reo de'n áradal tá
criste ari an t-reah bliadain, ariur a
dul ardeac' ran m-bliadain nuad, mprj5-
mujo zac h-uile fopit réin ariur ró3a
tá 'n leirceóirib; b'reamhuil arih a
maoim ariur buacac ari naimaio. Cuir-
re an áacéilze or coimair an éiriuin-
e ariur cuirreó rjd dur b-eiridantear ar
dur n-tacaimlaet réin arih co mairé.

beró an áacéilze faoi mear fór