

Leaban-aiēnyr mioramal,

tabarſa cum an

teanſa ſaedylſe

a corſnad aſur a ſaorſuſad

aſur cum

Fein-maſla Cmið nah-Éineany.

5246 Kol.

Uij 12.

218211,

1887.

NUAÐUICŦ N2I 21J052I SE0.

Tá tudaéan tuda or cjonij na h-Éineany aijonij; ij rad a cūir ijfor donja na aijonij Éromijell. Ij áit a deſt cūir-juſad na h-Éineany aijonij ij ré éaon d-f uſ ſladorton aſur a páirſe d'a ſ-creapluſad. Nſl aijonij naé d-f uſ a mjanſa láſaé, mjanſeanyajl, ac táit a cūir bacad aijonij ſlſe ijfor éireadcajde 'na cōimrad, aſur ij ré ar ij-dōſa ſo ſ-cajſe Éineany aijonij úrāit a deunad de'ij t-rlſe rjij ſul do ſeadfajd a ſ-cearſe.

Ij mōr na h-amadāij na Saranajſ ij raorſeany rjad naé d-f uſ na h-Éineany aijonij ac mjan péirſe na talijonij. Va éōir dōſd rjijnead ſo d-f uſ aérnūſad mōr aijonij aij t-raoſal na aijonij na b-ſeſe aſur na ijſonij. Nſ leup dōſd ſo d-f uſ ré a ſ-cūirſe na h-Éineany aijonij a rſijonad mār mjan leo é. Leſr aij ij-ſleup coſajſ acā 'ijonij a réſeacſe na h-Éineany aijonij, d'feudfajonij, le cūſ cēud

ſeap, Saranajſ a dáijūſad, aſur ij deſeacſe call aijonij Éineany aijonij a lāij a cūir aijonij, ſeadfajonij ſeapmāijonij ſo leon aijonij a ijſocūſeacſe; aſur ij deſeacſe ré ſ-cūirſe na Saranajſ a m-bacaé, aſur deunōcaé rjad féij aijonij moſ cēudna tá m-beſeōſr ij ionad na h-Éineany aijonij. Sij é aijonij fáé a ij-deſeany ſur mōr na h-amadāij na Saranajſ; óijonij, or éōmāijonij aérnūſad aijonij t-raoſajl aſur aijonij t-rlſe ij a réſeacſe, ijfor d-f ſū Éineany aijonij raorſe mjan ſ-cūirſe a d-féſeij é.

Nā deunōcaé cāirſe na teany aijonij deapmāijonij a cūir aijonij úijall do ſac Éineany aijonij tá m-beſeacſe mear aijonij aijonij féij ſo ſ-cūirſe ré a raōſar na teany aijonij.

Ij ré ar ij-dōſ ſo ij-deany aijonij 21ro Earboſ Ua Corſajſ deapmāijonij mōr; ij h-ionāijonij 21tēſac aſur Eorac Nuaé.

Dā ij-ōijſeacſe ſac Éineany aijonij mjan na ſaorſe Feenij aſur 21acÉneijonij ij ſaorſe ſo m-beſeacſe aijonij ſaorſal bur'ſ call

## Philo-Celts.

The Philo-Celtic society meets now at 3 o'clock on Sundays instead of 7 o'clock. The Democratic General Committee has given the hall free, so that the society can spare funds for its Winter entertainments. We hope all the old members will appreciate this hopeful state of things, and uphold the prestige of their society by renewed exertions.

Let the lovers of the language "throw a wet blanket" on all those cranks who would retard its progress by their fault finding. The child must creep before it walks, and it is open to all to progress, as Euclid said to Ptolemy "There is no royal road to geometry." in other words, there is no royal road to learning.

Some have criticised us for saying that  $\tau\alpha\theta\gamma\ \zeta\alpha\omicron\beta\alpha\lambda\alpha\epsilon$  was illiterate. Yes, we so stated on authority, but not to detract from his poetry, because he was a born poet, and used the language in its purity—having no knowledge of any other language. Our friends must remember that the Irish is a pure original language, and not so subject to variation as a mongrel language, such as the English.

THE GAEL thanks the CITIZEN for its flattering notice the other day and we wish it every possible success.

If any of our readers has a spare copy of No. 9, Vol. 4, he would confer a great favor by sending it to us.

Our revered friend, THE CATHOLIC, brings us to task for saying that "The infallibility of the Church was founded on the infallibility of the Bible." We stand corrected. What we did mean, though, was that the Bible is the voice of the Church—Her written Constitution, and that no individual member, howsoever exalted, can interpret it—that being reserved for the one divinely appointed authority, which can not err—the Church in Council.

It being, as appears by this discussion, the favorite practice of the criticsers to try to be little those who speak the Irish language in lieu of tenable arguments, the discussion closes with this

number.

All our modern grammarians admit that the form which we advocate (and which all Irish speakers, without exception, use) for the third sing. cond. is the proper form for the disyllabic and polysyllabic verbs, and we have shown that that class of verbs is as 10 to 1 of the monosyllabic class, and therefore that the form which we and the speakers advocate, is used by common consent, in that ratio of 10 to 1:

Now, when our grammarians exhibited such ignorance of the relative strength of these two classes of verbs as to assert that the monosyllabic verb was the more numerous, they cease to be an authority in this particular respect. And when the criticsers follow in the same strain they exhibit alike ignorance,

In our reliance in the masses of the people, we could not believe that they must be wrong and the comparatively few writers right. We set to work to see if we could solve the enigma, and in that resolve we concluded to make an actual count of the two classes of verbs, and, as shown in the last GAEL, we were rewarded by the discovery that the mass of the people were right (by the admission of grammarians) in the proportion of 10 to 1.

We regret to see that Messrs. O'Donnell and Ward have made use of expressions and innuendoes on the strength of other uninformed writers, which should not escape the lips of true Irishmen. Their references to bogs and mountains as the abodes of Irish speakers tend very little to their credit, remembering that a McHale was nurtured in these very mountains, and that we have shown that their "authorities" were so stupidly ignorant of what they presumptuously dictated as a rule as to ignore the nine-tenths of the verb! The Irish people were fooled long enough, but we hope the dawn of a brighter day is breaking in the Eastern horizon.

Bourke is the only writer who ever hinted an idea of the true state of facts in regard to the verbs. He has given their conjugation, and the only thing necessary to make his grammar perfect is to conjugate the 3rd sing. imperfect cond., of the monosyllabic verb (as the speakers do) in accordance with his second conjugation. Then you have a perfect grammar, and never until then.

Having now dispersed the cloud which enveloped the verb, we leave the matter in the hands of the future compilers of Irish grammar, resting assured that no future writers will class the monosyllabic verbs as the most numerous—suggesting that THE VERB *par excellence*, To BE, is pronounced as the speakers pronounce all the verbs, a fact which leads strongly to the presumption that it was the transcribers who sought to corrupt the sound of the secondary verb into the un-Irish sound *fa*.

### THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

ԱՐԼԱՅՐԱԾ ԸՆ ԾՆՅՈՒՇԷ Ծ՝ ԱՂԼՅՈՒՅ-  
 ԾՈՒՆ ԵՒ ԲՔԵՐ ԴԱ Ծ-ԵՂՅԵԱՐԻՊԱԾ ՏԱՐԱՊԱԸ  
 ԴԱՆ յ-ԵԼԻՃԵԱՆ 1829, ԱՅ ԵԱՅՐԱԾ Ա Ծ-  
 ԵԱՅԻ ԸՆ ԵՂԼԵ ՏԱՅՐԻՅՅ ԿԱՏՈՒԼԵՅՅ. ԵՅ-  
 ԵԱ ՅՈ յԵՍՆՅՅԻՊԵԱԸ Ծ՝ Դ՝ ԴՐ ՏԵԱԿՏԻՊԱՆ-  
 ԻՅ.՝ ԵՆ ԸՈՆՊԱԾ ԼԱ ԸՐ ԲՅԵԾ ԵՆ ԼՆՅ-  
 ԴԱՐ, 1875, ԱՅԱՐ ԸՐԵՄՅՅԵ Ծ՝ Դ՝ ՃԵՅԸՆ-  
 ԻՅ ԱՅ ԿԱԿԱՐ ՏԱՆ ԲՐՈՅՐԴԱՐ ԵՄՆԻՊԵԱԾ-  
 ԱՆ ԸՆ ԲՅՅՆԱՐ, 1886, ԼԵ "ՏԵԱՅՄԱԼ-  
 ԱՆՆ."

“ԵԱ ԲՅՈՐ ԱՅԱԾ ՅՈ յԱՅԵ ԸԵԱՊԱ, Ա ԵՂ-  
 ԵԱՐԻՊԱԾԵ, ՅԱՐԱԲ ԵԱԾ ԿԱՏՈՒԼԵՅՅԵ ՐՈՄ-  
 ԱՊԱԸԱ ԾՈ յՅՆԵ ԲԱՐ ԼԵԱԿ, ԾԱ ԼՆՅԱ, ԵՆ  
 ԴԱ ԲԼԱՅՅԵԾԻ ԵԱ ԵՈՒԼ ԼԵ Դ՝ԱՐ ԲՅՅ յՅՐԱՐ-  
 ՈՒՄԼ Ա ԸՐ ԿՈ յԱՆՅՅԻՊԵԱԸ ԲԱՅ ԴՆՈ ԵՐԵՍ-  
 ՄՅԱԾ ԸՐ ԲԵԱԾ ԸՆ ԸՅՅԱԾ,--ԸՅՅԱԾ ԵՈՆ-  
 ԲՅՅՅՅԵ ՅՈ ԲՅՈՐ ԸՈՄ ԴԱ ԲՅՅԵՅՅԵ ԲՈՊԱ  
 ԱՅԱՐ ԲԵՆ-ԸՆՊԱԿԾ ԴԱ ԵՐԵ ԾՈ ԸՆՊՈՅԱԾ

Ա ԵՂՅԵԱՐԻՊԱԾԵ, ԸՆԱՐ ԿՆԱՅՅԻՄ ԵՐ  
 Յ-ԸՅՅՅԵ Ծ՝ Դ՝ յՅՈ ԲԵՈ, ԵԱՆՅ ԸՆՆԵ ԴԱԸ  
 ՅԱԾ ԴՅՈՐ ԴՅՈ Ա ԲԱԾ. ԻՐ յԱՅԵ ԱԿԱ ԲՅՈՐ  
 ԱՅԱԾ, Ա ԵՂՅԵԱՐԻՊԱԾԵ, ԸՐ ԸՆ ԸՆՊՐԻ ԲԱ-  
 ԾԱ 7 ԸՐ ԸՆ ՕԲԱՐ ԸՐԱՅԾ ԾՈ ԵՂ ԸԵԱ ԱՅ  
 ԸՈՆՅԵԱՅԼ ԴԱ ԴՅՅՅՅԵԱԿԾԱ ԲԱՐ ՅՈ Դ-ԸՆԾ  
 ԲՈՄ ԸՐ ԵԱՐ ԴԱ ԵՄԼԵ ԾՈ ԲՅՅՅՅՈՐ ԱՅԱՐ  
 ԻՐ ԵԱՅ ԴՆԱՐ ԵԱԿ ԸՐ ԲԱԾ ԴԱ ԾԱՅՆԵԱԾ  
 ԵՂԵ: ԱՅԱՐ յԱՐ ԸՈՆՅԵԱՅՅԵԱԾԱՐ ԵԵՈ ԸՆ  
 Ե-ԸՈՆ ԲՐԵԸ ԸՆՊԱՆ ԲԱՅՐԵ ԲԱՅԵԱ ՅԱՆ Ա  
 ԵՅԵ ԴՅՅԵԱ ԴԱՆ ԵՅՐ; ԱՅԱՐ յԱՐ. ԼԵ Դ-  
 ԵԱՐԱԿԾԱՅ ԿԱՆ ԸՈՆՅՈՆԱՆՊԱՐ, ԾՈ ԸՆՅՐ  
 ԵԱԾԱՐ ԲՅՅ ԲԱ ԵՅՅՅ, ԴՅ ԸՆՊԱՆ Ա Ե-ԲԱԾ  
 ՕՐ ԸՅՅՅ ԸՆ ՍԼԵ ԵԱՅՅԱԼ, ԱԿ ԸՆ ԲԵԱՅ  
 ԲՈՆԱՐ ԴՅՈՐ ԸՆՆԵ ԴՆԱ ԵՂ ԸՈՆ ԲՅՅԼ  
 ԸՅԱՆՆ ԸՈՒՇԵ. ԵԱ ԴԱ ԴԵՅԵ ԲԵՈ ԵՈՒՊ-  
 ԱԸ ԱՅԱՐ ԴԱՅՆԵԱ ՅՈ ԼԵՐ, Ա ԵՂՅԵԱՐԻՊԱԾԵ,  
 ԸՈՄ ԵՅՅԵԱԿԱՐ ԸՆ ԴՆԱՐՅՅՅ ԾՈ ԸՅՅԼԵԱՆ.  
 ԱԿԱ ԲԵ ԵԱՅ ԴԱԸ ԴԵՅՅՅԱԿԾԱՊԱԸ ԵԱՆ-  
 ԲԱ, Ա ԵՂՅԵԱՐԻՊԱԾԵ, ԾՈ ԵԵԱՐԵՅԱԾ ԵՅԻ  
 ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՐԱՐ յՈ ԲԱՅՅԵԱԾՅՅՅԵ ԿԱՏՈՒ-  
 ԵԱՅԱ ՐՈՄԱՊԱԸԱ Ա Յ-ԸՈՆՅՅՅԵ ԸՈՆ  
 ԲՅՅՅԵԱԸ ԲԱՅ Դ-ԵԱՐԵԱԾԱՅ, ԸՈՆ ԵՅԵ-  
 ԴԱՐԱԸ ԸՈՄ ԸՆ ԸՅՅԱՅ, ԱՅԱՐ ԸՈՆ ԲՈՐԱՅՅ-  
 Ե ԱՅԱՐ ԸՈՆ յԵՐՅԵԱՆՍԼ ԲԱՆ յԱՅ-ԸԱԿԱ  
 ԼԵ ԴՈՆ ԸՅՅ ԵՂԵ ԵՆ ԲԼԱՅՅԵԾԻ Ա ԸՅՐ-  
 ԱԿԱ ՐՅՅԱՆՆԱ; 7 Ա Ե-ԲՈՆԸ ԵՂՅԵԱԿԾ-  
 Ա ԱՅԱՐ ԸՅՅՅԱՐ Ծ՝ Ա Ծ-ԵՂԻ ԱՅԱՐ Ծ՝ Ա ԲՅՅ,  
 ԴՅՈՐ ԲԱՐԱՅՅԵԱԾ ԴԱՆ ԵԱԾ.

ԸՆ ԵԱՐԱՆ ԸՈՆ ԼԱՅՅԵԱԿԾ ԵՂ ԴՅՅՅՅ  
 ՅԱՐ ԵՂ ԲՅՅՅՅ ԼԵ ԸԵԱՊԱՐԵ ԵՂԵ ԲՅՅՅՅ  
 ԸՆ ԸԱԿԱ Ա ԵՐԵՍՄՅԱԾ ԸՈՆ ՅԱՐՅԱՐ

ԼԵՄ՝ ԲԵՆ. ԸՆ Ե-ԲԱՐ ԱՅԱՆՆ ԱԿ ԲԵԱԿ-  
 ԱՆԵ ԲԱՐ ԸՐ ԸՆԱԿԱԸԱՅ ԸՐ ԴՅՅՅՅ ԸՅՅ-  
 ԱՆՍԼ ԸՈՄ Ա ԵՅԵ ԵՅՅՅՅՅԵ ՅԱՐ ԵԱՅԱՆ  
 Ծ՝ԱՐ Յ-ԸԵԱՊՅԵԱԾՆԱՅՅԻ ԴԱԸ ԲԱՅ ԸԲՅԱ-  
 ԴԵԱԸ ՅՈ ԼԵՐ ԸՐ ԲՅՅՅԱՅ ԴԵԱՆԸԼԱՅՅԵ-  
 ԵԱԸ ԸՐ ԲԼԱՅՅԵԱԾ Ա ԵՐԵՍՄՅԱԾ ԱՅԱՐ  
 ԸՐ ԿՆՅՅԵ ԸՐԱ ԾՈ ԸԱՐ ԵՂՅՅՅՅՅ ԴԱ Դ-ԸՆ-  
 ՊԱ ԵՐԵԱՆԱՅԵ. ԱԿ, Ա ԵՂՅԵԱՐԻՊԱԾԵ,  
 ԸՆ ԲԱԾ ԱԿԱՊԱՅՈ ԲԱՐ ԸՈՄ Ը ԲԵՈ ԾՈ  
 ԵՅՅԵԱՅԼ ԱՐԵԱԸ, ԸԱԿԲՅՅՅՅ ԸՈՆՅԱԾ յԱՐ  
 ԸՆ Յ-ԸԵԱՅԱ ԴՆԱՐ ԵՂ ԲՅՅՅՅ ԸՈՆ ԵԱՅԾ Ծ՝  
 ԲԱՅԱՅԼ ԴԱՆ ՅԱՆ ԲԱՐ ԿԱՏՈՒԼԵՅՅ ԱՅԱՐ ՅԱՆ  
 ԸՐՅՅԱԿ ԿԱՏՈՒԼԵԱԸ, ԱՅԱՐ ՅՈ յ-ԵՅԵԾ-  
 ԵԱԾ ԴԱ Դ-ԴՅԵԼԵԱԿԾԱ ԸՅՅԱՆՆԱ ԾՈ ԵՂՅԵԱՐԻ  
 ԴԱՆ ԵՅՐ ԿԱՆ ԵԱՐԵ ԸՐ ԸՅՅՅ Ա Դ-ԸՐՅ-  
 ԱՅԼԵ. Ա ԵՂՅԵԱՐԻՊԱԾԵ, ԾԱ ԼԱՅՅԵՐԱՆՆ  
 յԱՐ ԲԵՈ ԼԵՄ՝ ԲԼԱՅՅԵԾԻ ԿԱՏՈՒԼԵԱԸԱ  
 ՐՈՄԱՊԱԸԱ Ա Ծ-ԵԱՊՅԱ ԲՅՅՅ ԸՈՆ ԵՆ ԴԱ  
 ԼԱԵԿԱՅ ԵՂԱՆ-ԸՐՅՅԵՅ ԲԵՈ ԸՐ Ա ԵՂ ԱՅԱՆ  
 ԸՆ ՕՆՅՅՅ ԵԱԾ Ծ՝ՈՐԵՅԱԾ:--“ԱԿԱ ԲՅՈՐ Ա-  
 ՅԱԾ ՅՈ յԱՅԵ ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՐ ԸՆՅԱՐ ԱՅ ԵՐ Դ-  
 ԸՆԵԱՅԾ ԸՐ ԵՐ Դ-ԵՂՅԵԱԿԾ, ԴՈ ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՐ  
 ԲԱԿ ԱՅԵ ԸՐ ԵՐ Յ-ԸՐԵՅԵԱՆ, յԱՐ ԴԱԸ  
 ԼԵՅՅԵԱՆ ԲՅ ԲՅ ԸՐԵԱԸ ԱՊԵԱՅ ԲԵԱՅԵ  
 Ա ԸԱԿԱՅՅԵՐԱԸ ԵՂԵ; յԱ ԴՅԵԱՐԱՆ ԲՅ  
 ԸՐ Ա ԲՈՆ ԲԱՆ ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՐ ԲԵ ԸԱՅՅՅԵԱԸ ԸՐ  
 Ա ԲԱՐԵ ԵՂԱՐ ԸՐԱՅ ԵՐ Ե-ԲԱՐ Ա ԵՐ-  
 ԵԱԾ ԸՐ Ա ԸՈՐԱՆ, ԵԱ ԲՅ ԲԱՐ ԸՈՄ յՅ-  
 ԵԱԿԾ;”- ԵԱՆ ԼԱՆ-ԸՆՆԵ, Ա ԵՂՅԵԱՐԻՊԱԾԵ,  
 ՅՅՅ ԲԵԱՐԻ ԴԱ ԸՅՅՅՅՅԵ Ա ԵՂ յԱՐԱՅԱՅԼԵ,  
 ՅՈ ԵՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅ ԸԱԿԱ ԸՆ ԵԱՐԱՅՅՅ ԼԵ ԵԱՐ-  
 ԸՅՅՅԵ; յԱՐ ԻՐ ԸԱՐ ԴԱ ԿՆՅՅԵ ԱՅԱՐ ԸՆ  
 ԵԱՅԱՅԼ ԸՆ ԸԱՐ ԻՐ յՅՈ ԱՅՅՅՅԵԱՆ ԸՆ Ե-  
 ԸՅՅԵԱՆԱԸ ԸՐՅՅԱԸ, ԵԱՅՅՅՅՅՅԱԸ, Ա ԿՅՈ,  
 ԱՅԱՐ ԸՆ ԸԱՐ ԻՐ յՅՈ ԱԿԱ ԲԵ ԲՈՐԱՅՅԵ  
 ԸՐ Ը ԾՈ ԵԵԱՊԱՆ ԱԿ, Ա ԵՂՅԵԱՐԻՊԱԾԵ,  
 ԾԱ յ-ԵՅԵԾԵԱԾ ԲԵ ԸՐ ԸՆ յՅՅՅ ԵՂԵ: ԾԱ  
 Ծ-ԵՅՅՅԱՅՅՅՅ յԱՐ ԲՅՅԱ ԸՆ ԸՅՅ Ա ԵՂ ԲՈՆ-  
 ԲԱ ԾՈ ԵՐԵՅԵԱՆ, ԵՅՅՅ ՅՈ Յ-ԸՅՅՅԵԱԾ ԸՆ  
 ԸՅՅ ԵՂԵ ԵՆ ԴԱ ԲԼԱՅՅԵԾԻ ԲԱՐ, ՅԱՆ ԸՆՅ-  
 ՅԱՐ, ՕՆՅՅՅ ԴԱ Դ-ԸՐՅ յ-ԵՐԵԱՆԱԸ, ԲՅՅ,  
 յԱՐ ԸՆՅԱՐ, ԴՅՈՐ ԵՂ ԲԵԱԿԾ ԸՈՆ Ծ՝ Ա  
 Դ-ԵԱՐԱԿԾԱՅ ԸՈՆ ԼԱՆ-ԵԱՅԾ Ծ՝ ԲԱՅԱՅԼ  
 ԴԱՆ. ՏԵԱԾ, Ա ԵՂՅԵԱՐԻՊԱԾԵ, ԻՐ ԾՈ ԴԱ  
 ԿԱՏՈՒԼԵՅՅՅ ԸՅՅԵԱՆԱԸ Ա ԵԱՊԱՅՈ ՅՈ  
 ԴԱՅԼ ԵՂ Ե-ԲԱԿԱՅ ԸՐ ԸՐ Դ-ԸՅՅՅ-ԸՅՅՅ ԸԱՅ-  
 ԲՅՅ ԴՆ ԸՐ Ե-ԸՅՅՅԱ ԸՅՅԱՆՍԼ; ԱՅԱՐ ԻՐ  
 ԾՅՅ ԱԿԱՆ-ԲԵ ԲԵՆ- Ա Ե-ԲԵԱՐԱՆ, ԲԱՅ  
 ԲԱԿԱՅ ԸՐ ԴԱ ԼԱՐԱՐԱՅ ԼԵ ԵԱ ԵՈՒԼ ԼՅ  
 յՈ ԴԱԼԱՅԵ Ծ՝ՅՅՅՅՅԱԾ, ԸՐ ԴԱ Դ-ՅՅ-  
 ՅՅՅ ԵՂ ԲԵԱՐ ԲՅ ԸՅՅՅ ԸՈՆ ԲԱԿԱՆ, Ա-







VISION of BALTASSAR.  
By a Tuam Nun—(From the *Tuam News*)

ՁԻՆ Ա ՇԱՇԱՅԻՆ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛ Ի՛՛՛՛,  
 Լ՛ԱՐ ԴԱՐՄԱՐԱՅՈՒ ԾՈ Խ՛ԱՅԼԵ ;  
 Ե՛՛՛ Ի՛՛՛՛ Լ՛ՈՒՐԱՅԻ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛,  
 'ՏՅԵՂ ԴՈՒՄՐ ԱՅԻ ԱՅ Ե՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛  
 Ե՛՛՛ Ի՛՛՛՛ ԴՅՂԱ Օ՛՛՛՛  
 'ՈՅ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ա ԴՅԼԵԱՐ ՊԱՅՈՒՇԱ,  
 Ե՛՛՛ ԴՅՂԱ Օ՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛  
 ԼԵ ԲՅՈՅ ԲՅՃԱՅԵԱ ԼՅՈՅԵԱ.

ՁԻՆ 'Ն ՊԱՅՐ ԴՅԻ ԱՅՆՐ ԱՅ ԽԱԼԼԱ,  
 Ե՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ ԼԵ Ե՛՛՛՛ՇՈՒՇՈՒ Ե՛՛՛՛,  
 ՁԻՅ ԴՅԻՏՈՒՇՈՒ ԱՅԻ 'Ն Մ՛ԻԱԼԼԱ,  
 ԼԵՅԵՐՈՒՇ ՄԱՐ ԱՅԻ ՅԱՅՆԵԱՅԻ :  
 Ե՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛ ԲՅԻ ;  
 ՆՅՐ ԲԱԿԱՐ ԱՇՏ ԱՅ Լ՛ԱՅԻ,  
 ՁԻՅ ԴՅԻՏՈՒ ԾՈ Լ՛ԱՇՏ Ա՛՛՛ ԲՅՐ  
 'ՅՐ 'Յ Ա ՊԵԱՐՈՒՇՈՒ ԾՈ ԴԱՅԻՆ.

ՇՍԵ ԵԱՅԼԱ ԱՅԻ ԱՅ Ի՛՛՛՛,  
 'ՅՐ ՇՍՅ ԴԵ՛՛՛ ՕՐՈՒՅՈՒՇՈՒ ՅԵՐ,  
 ՅԱՅ Ե՛՛՛՛ Դ՛ԱՇՏ, ՄԱՐ Ե՛՛՛,  
 ԲԱՅ ՇՍԱՐ ՊՅՐ ԴՈ ՊԱ Ե՛՛՛՛.  
 Ե՛՛՛՛՛ՇՈՒՇՈՒ ԴՈ ՅՈՒՇՈՒ ԼԵՅԻՆ,  
 ԲՅԻ Ե՛՛՛՛՛՛, ՊՅՐԱ ԱՅ ՈՒՊԱՅԻ,  
 Ա՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛՛ՇՈՒՇՈՒ ՈՒՊԱՅԻ ԲԵՅԻ,  
 ՈՒ ԲՈՒԼԱ ԴՈ Ե՛՛՛ ԴՈՊԱՅԻՆ.

Ե՛՛՛ ԲՅՅՈՒՇՈՒ ԿԱՅԵ՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛,  
 ԱՇՏ 'ՈՅՐ Պ՛Լ ԱՇԱ Ե՛՛՛՛  
 ԼԵ Ե՛՛՛՛՛՛ՇՈՒՇՈՒ 'Ն Ե՛՛՛՛՛,  
 ՈՒ ԲՈՒԼԱ, Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛՛.  
 Ե՛՛՛ ԲՅԻ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛ ԲԵԱՅԻ,  
 Ե՛՛՛՛՛ Լ՛ԱՅ, ԱՅ Պ՛ՇՅՅ, ՈԵ ԲՅՐ  
 ԱՇՏ ԲԱՐՈՅՐ ! Ե՛՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛,  
 ԲԱՇԱՐԵ ՅԱՅ ԱՅՆ ԼԵՐՅԱՐ.

Ե՛՛՛ ԲԵԱՐ ՕՅ ԱՅՆՐ ԱՅ Ե՛՛՛՛  
 ԲԱՅ ՅԵՅԵՅՈՅՆ Ե՛՛՛՛՛՛, Ե՛՛՛՛՛՛՛  
 ՈՒ ԼԵՅՅ ԱՅ Ե՛՛՛՛ ԾՈ ԲՅՐ  
 ԱՅԱՐ Ո՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛՛՛ Ո՛՛ ԱՅ Ի՛՛՛՛  
 Լ՛ԱՐ ԼՈՊԱ ՇՍՅ ԴԵ՛՛՛ ԱՅ Պ՛Շ,  
 ԱՅ ՊՅՅՆՐՅԵՒԼ ԼԵՅՅ ԾՈ Խ՛ԱՅՆԵԱՇ,  
 ՈՒ ԼԵՅՅ ԴԵ՛՛՛ ԴԵ՛՛՛ ԴԱՅ Օ՛՛՛՛  
 'ՅՐ Ե՛՛՛ ԴԵ՛՛՛ ԲՅՐ ԴԱՅ ՄՅԱՅՆԵԱՇ.

Ե՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛,  
 ԱՅ Ի՛՛՛՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛՛՛ 'Ն Ա ԲՅՐԵ ;  
 ԱՅԵ՛՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛  
 Ո՛՛՛ ԱՅՆ ԱՇՏ Լ՛ԱՅՏ Ա՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛.  
 Ե՛՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛ ԱՅ Ի՛՛՛՛, ՈՅ Ե՛՛՛՛՛ !  
 ԱՇՐԱՅՏԵ ԱՅՆ ԱՅՐՅՈՒՇՈՒ  
 ՅԼԱՇ ԱՅ ԲԵՅՐԵԱՇ Ա Ե՛՛՛՛՛,  
 Ե՛՛՛՛ Ա ՅԵԱՐՅՈՒ ԱՅ ԱՅՆԵԱՇ.

ORIGINAL  
(Byron)

The king was on his throne,  
 The Satraps thronged the hall,  
 A thousand bright lamps shone,  
 O'er that high festival ;  
 A thousand cups of gold,  
 In Judah deemed devine—  
 Jehovah's vessels hold  
 The Godless heathen's wine.

In that same hour and hall,  
 The fingers of a hand  
 Came forth against the wall,  
 And wrote as if on sand ;  
 The fingers of a man,  
 A solitary hand,  
 Along the letters ran,  
 And traced them like a wand.

The monarch saw and shook,  
 And bade no more rejoice,  
 All bloodless waxed his look  
 And tremulous his voice ;  
 Ye men of lore appear,  
 The wisest of the earth,  
 Expound the words of fear,  
 Which mar our royal mirth.

Chaldea's seers are good,  
 But here they have no skill ;  
 The mystic letters stood,  
 Untold, and awful still,  
 And Babel's men of age  
 Were wise and deep in lore,  
 But here they are not sage,  
 They saw, and knew no more.

A captive in the land,  
 A stranger and a youth,  
 He heard the king's command,  
 And saw the writing's truth,  
 The lamps around were bright,  
 The prophecy in view,  
 He read it on that night,  
 The morrow found it true.

Beltassar's grave is made,  
 His kingdom passed away,  
 He in the balance weighed,  
 Is vile and worthless clay.  
 The shroud his robe of state,  
 His canopy—the stone,  
 The MEDE is at his gate,  
 The Persian on his throne.

SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.

Cal. M F O'Carroll.  
 Conn. F. Murray, J O'Regan per Mr O'Regan.  
 D. C. H Murray.  
 Kas. M A Weber  
 Ill. M J Eleming.  
 Mass. J. R Kent, P Doody, T Quirk, R O'Flynn  
 per Mr O'lynn.  
 Mich. D & J E McCauley, per J E McCauley,  
 J J McCauley, Div. 1 & 2, A. O H., J Hagerty per  
 Mr Hagerty.  
 Minn. J O'Donnell & M Spelman per Mr. Spel-  
 man, P R Howley.  
 Mo. Rt. Rev John Hogan, and per P Mc Eniry,  
 C Maloney, P H Kennedy, M Mullins, D Sullivan  
 P H Reynolds, J Torbin, P O'Callaghan and J J  
 Mullins.

Nev. We shall permit Mr. M A Feeney to tell  
 his tale as follows,—

Dear Sir—Find herewith money order, W. F. &  
 Co., for \$19 in payment for GAEL to be mailed to  
 subscribers, as per list on reverse side of this sheet.  
 The old subscriptions should have been renewed  
 long since, and would have, but I was waiting for  
 our friend J. F. Egan, who has been busily engaged  
 making laws for our *Little State* for two months  
 or more. He is the man who got the list of sub-  
 scribers up to its present size.

Hoping that you are well and wishing the GAEL  
 success &c.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Gold Hill, Nev.     | Sacramento, Cal.     |
| Matt Crowley,       | Rt. Rev. P. Manogue, |
| Virginia City, Nev. | Vorga, Nev.          |
| Jno. F. Egan,       | J. B. Mallon,        |
| M. A. Feeney,       | Jas. Loughran,       |
| E. D. Boyle,        | Lawrence Fahy,       |
| Thos. Reynolds,     | Michael Keleher,     |
| P. Conway,          | Sam. Williams,       |
| P. H. Ford,         | D. M. Ryan,          |
| Rev. C. M. Lynch,   | Jas. Hurley.         |
| O. J. Crowley,      | Jno. Ferris,         |
| Miles Finlin,       | E. S. Holland,       |
| Michael Harrington, | Capt. Dick Hennessy, |
| Jas. C. Cummings,   | Hon. Wm. Woodburn,   |
| Jno. T. Brady,      | D. D. Donovan,       |
| Gen. R. P. Keating, | John Cox,            |
| Tim T. McCarthy,    | Mike Flynn,          |
| Thos. Byrne,        |                      |

N, J. Prof J Corkery.  
 N Y. Mrs Barton, M, Dolphin, J McGowan, M.  
 Hennessy, M Denehy, per T F Wynne, H Travers,  
 J Reilly per M P Stapleton, M. Heney, Miss M, A  
 Lavin, and T. Erley, per Mr, Erley

Pa. Dr O'Mally, J J Costello, Prof M J Lovern,  
 per the Prof., F. McDonnell, E Burns, D. Connolly  
 P Connolly J J Lyons, per Mr Lyons.

Ireland—Sligo, M. Sheridan per P R Howley,  
 Minneapolis Minn.

We could not expect that all the readers of THE  
 GAEL could be as successful as Mr. M. A. Feeney,  
 and Mr. P. McEniry in drumming up subscribers,  
 but when Mr. Feeney is able to secure 31, and Mr.  
 McEniry 19 in two months, in comparatively small  
 cities, it puts the friends of the language move-  
 ment, in the large cities, in a corner. This is a  
 pretty hard nut for our friends M'Cosker and the  
 gallant Major Maher to crack, but, there is no

doubt but they will be able to overcome it. This  
 work requires enthusiasm and a knack to infuse  
 that enthusiasm into those solicited, and also a de-  
 termination not to be discouraged by refusal.

Now, we hope the large cities will do their duty,  
 and we shall name a few of them, and some of the  
 Philo-Celts who are able to do the work if they  
 put their shoulder to the wheel. They did it be-  
 fore. New York, Hon. Denis Burns, E. O'Keefe  
 and P. Morrissey; Binghamton P. J. McTighe;  
 Boston, P. J. O'Daly, P. Mahoney & P. Doody;  
 Phil. J. J. Lyons. T. McEniry, P. J. Crean, D Gal-  
 lagher, P McFadden and A P Ward: Pittsburgh, T.  
 J. Madigan: Lawrence, T J Griffin: Scranton,  
 Prof. M J Lovern: Chicago, Miss M C Gallagher:  
 St. Louis, J G Joyce. J Fineran: San Francisco,  
 M P Ward, P McGreal, Capt. Egan, J McGrath. J  
 Deasy. Paterson, J Gibson. In fact Messrs Feeney  
 and McEniry put all P. Celts on their pins. This  
 is the way to spread the movement, and we hope  
 that the impetus given to it by the above named  
 gentlemen, will be pushed to a successful issue.  
 The reader who cannot get a large number, let him  
 try to get some. And that God may speed the  
 work.

The following few proverbs pronounced and ex-  
 plained will form an interesting lesson for the  
 learner.

Jr feárr clú 'nà caoinnac. *Conac*  
 iss faw ur klew naw kaynach-  
 Character is better than wealth.

211r l3 n3 brejé feárr 3an rúlvb.  
 air lee nee breh far gon sooliv.  
 A man without eyes is no judge.

211 3ub 3h3 n3 h-átruj3tear é.  
 on dhuv ginay nee horriy-har eh.  
 The black hue is not changed.

211 té tá ruar óltar deoc ár,  
 on thay thaw soo-us olethur diugh air,  
 He who is up is toasted,

211 te tá r3or buárltear cor ár.  
 on thay thaw she-us boolther kus air.  
 He who is down is trampled on.

211 3-r3ac n3c n-3lacan3 r3soin.  
 on thlath naugh nglakunh shneev.  
 The rod that does not take twisting.

beáca 3u3ne a 3o3l;  
 bah-hah dhineh[dhin like then] ah hoi  
 One's own will is food

b33eá3n3 á3 ár amad3an.  
 beehnn awe air amadhawn.  
 A fool does have luck.

b33eá3n3 blar ár an n-bea3án.  
 beehnn blawis air ahn me-ugawn.  
 There is a taste on the little.

bua3ne clú 'nà raó3al. *3r*  
 booineh klu nhaw see-ul.  
 Fame is more enduring taan life



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

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as second-class mail matter.

Sixth Year of Publication.

Published at 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
M. J. LOGAN, - - - Editor and Proprietor.

*Terms of Subscription*—Sixty Cents a year, in advance; Five Cents a single copy.

*Terms of Advertising*—10 cents a line, Agate.

VOL 5, No. 12. APRIL, 1887.

To Our Irish Readers.

211 320021 320021 320021 320021 320021  
11 320021-320021,  
216,000 320021.

From the N Y Morning Journal, March 12, 1887.

### “Big Ireland.”

The accomplished Celtic scholar who rendered into the language of the Gael the interesting statement in yesterday's paper that THE JOURNAL has the largest circulation in America has aroused as many Irish scholars as ever attended at the learned court of Cormac at Tara or sat at the feet of Ollam Fodla himself. These critics question particularly the translation of the word “America” by the two words “Eirinn Mor,” which literally mean “Big Ireland.” Without praising our scholar for a stroke of wit worthy of the land of Ocran and Sheridan, we would respectfully point out that Irish tradition puts forth strong claims to the discovery of America by an Irish monk who was over here long before Columbus, long before Madoc, the Welshman, and several laps ahead of the Norse vikings who called New England Vineland. He called it “Big Ireland,” and to millions of the Irish race it has remained “Big Ireland” ever since. The celebrated antiquarian, Dionysius O'Blake, declares that the Ogallala Sioux Indians are the descendants of an ancient O'Gallagher. However that may be there is no denying the fact that Irishmen feel very much at home here and that they adopt the country with enthusiasm the moment they land. One of them felicitously replying on last St. Patrick's Day to the toast of “the Pilgrim Grandfathers,” said “The native American of to-day is the emigrant of yesterday.” and the emigrant from old Ireland proceeds to be, as it were, a native of Big Ireland with more suddenness than the children of other emigrant making lands. More power to their elbows!

N. Y. Morning Journal, March 13, 1887.

We have copied the above from the Morning Journal, and we have no doubt but it will be interesting to our readers.

It will be remembered that Mr. William Russell, of Oil City, in a note to his song—

211 320021 320021 320021 320021 320021  
in the 9th No., of Vol. 4 of THE GAEL explained that Ireland was known to the Icelandic sagas as Irlanda et Mikli, or Great Ireland, so that the rendering of “America” into Eirneimor, its ancient and therefore proper name, was neither a freak of wit or humor,

The translation is excellently and felicitously rendered. However, we think it would be better to take the compound word,

Eirne-211or

as a simple word and decline it according to the rules of the first declension. Then the dative as above, would become Eirneimor, instead of Eirneimor-211or—the genitive making Eirneimor. As this country was known by the above name before Columbus or Americus were heard of, why should not the name be continued?

As the above writer remarks, the Irish feel at home here, aye, and if the signs of the times be not deceptive its continuous freedom and integrity will depend on that element. Your Bayards and your Edmondsons would hand it over to the English if they thought they could, as their tory forefathers did a hundred years ago.

#### THE PHILADLPHIA PHILG CELTIC SOCIETY.

Dear Sir—Our celebration exercises on the anniversary of the late Most Rev. Archbishop McHale, were well conducted and thoroughly enjoyed by all who had the good fortune to be present. The hall was crowded with the friends of the Gaelic movement. The scholars taking part in the programme of the evening did their part very creditably particularly the more advanced ones. Mr Murphy's remarks in Irish were fine, and Mr McEniry, Mr. Chas. E. Cranny and Miss Sallie Meekin performed their task elegantly. Our active and hard-working worthy president, Mr. Patrick McFadden, who presided on the occasion was instrumental in making the affair a grand success. He spares no effort to promote our reputation and advancement. The address delivered in our Mother Tongue, by Mr. John J. Lyons was admirable and received hearty applause from a crowded audience. The following was the programme for the occasion and the persons taking part in it—Mr. Andrew Leitz, Overture, Irish and American airs; Miss Sallie Meekin, Recitation; Miss Sallie McCann & Miss Virginia Fox, Song; Mr. John J. Lyons, Address in Irish; Mr. Peter J. Lynch, Recitation; Mr. Chas. E. Cranny, Song, O'Donnell Aboo in Irish; Mr. Thos. McEniry, Song, Meeting of the Waters, in Irish; Mr. Peter F. Murphy, Remarks in Irish; Mr. Bernard Kernan, Recitation; Mr. P. E. Cranny, Song, 98; Mr. George Dougherty, Song, Motherland; Miss Mary Dunleavy, Song, God Save Ireland; Miss Garvey, Song, Jennie, the Pride of Kildare; Mr. Joseph Flaherty, Recitation; Mr. Henry, rendered Kilarney, in fine style. This closed the first anniversary by our Gaelic Society of one of the noblest representatives of our race. May his memory be to us, forever a shining light in the path of Duty,

Very sincerely yours,

Dennis Kennedy, Cor. Sec.

## MR. WARD'S LETTER.

Editor of The Gael

Dear Sir—Permit me to take a small part in the discussion on the conjugation of Irish verbs, which is being carried on so vigorously in your columns.

As I understand it, the point of difference is narrowed down to the 3rd sing. cond. of those verbs whose roots, or 2nd sing. imperatives are monosyllabic. You assert that all Irish verbs form their 3rd sing. cond. in  $\acute{o}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ . Your opponents, however, say that only such verbs as have dis or polysyllabic roots, take  $\acute{o}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ —those with monosyllabic roots taking  $\acute{r}\acute{a}\acute{t}$  not  $\acute{o}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ , in the person, no and mood referred to. You therefore only differ as to the manner in which verbs with monosyllabic roots form their 3rd person, singular in the conditional mood.

Mr. O'Donnell, in his able letter, cites our old masters, O'Donovan, Keating, O'Molloy and Windisch as in opposition to your theory, and as you have not disputed his assertion, I take it for granted that you concede its truth.

I will now introduce another competent authority. Rev. Father O'Sullivan whose translations of a Kempis, is unrivalled for brevity and correctness of expression, simplicity of language and beauty of idiom, and proves him to have been a thorough practical master of the Irish language.

I have read his translation—Dublin 1822—carefully to ascertain its bearing on the point at issue and I can confidently assert that he never fails to make the 3rd sing. cond. of all Irish verbs with monosyllabic roots, whether regular or irregular, end in  $\acute{r}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ —the verb  $\acute{c}\acute{o}\acute{b}\acute{e}\acute{t}$  only excepted.

As the work is dialogue throughout, the 3rd sing. cond. is seldom used and in the cases of regular verbs much less frequently. The table of quotations below, contains, I believe, all the regular verbs in the entire translation that bear directly on the issue; that is all the regular verbs in the 3rd sing. cond. whose roots are monosyllabic. Of irregular verbs I give only a few, as verbs of that class might be considered irrelevant and of little weight in deciding the issue.

\*  $\acute{c}\acute{o}\acute{f}\acute{o}\acute{s}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{r}\acute{a}\acute{c}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{s}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{l}\acute{l}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{n}\acute{s}\acute{l}\acute{a}\acute{c}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{m}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{r}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{e}\acute{u}\acute{n}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{o}\acute{r}\acute{s}\acute{z}\acute{f}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{r}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{o}\acute{f}\acute{a}\acute{n}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{r}\acute{l}\acute{a}\acute{c}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{r}\acute{h}\acute{e}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{s}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{l}\acute{l}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{m}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{n}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{u}\acute{l}\acute{l}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{b}\acute{a}\acute{r}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{i}\acute{o}\acute{f}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{h}\acute{a}\acute{o}\acute{s}\acute{c}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{l}\acute{o}\acute{g}\acute{t}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{l}\acute{e}\acute{o}\acute{n}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ ,  $\acute{m}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{o}\acute{n}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ .

§ The speakers assert so by practicing it.

† As these men assert that the monosyllabic verb is more numerous than the other verb when it is only as 1 to 10, as the readers of THE GAEL now know, quoting them as authorities is childish.

‡ Father Walsh has corrected Father O'Sullivan, page 173, line 6.

[\* Mr. Ward gives 24 examples exemplified by long quotations, but as his letter is very long, and four of the examples repetitions, and as they are all in the third sing. cond. and their position not controverted, we omit the repetitions and the exemplifying quotations. Mr Ward, also, gives the pages, from 76 to 376.—Ed.]

In the above table some verbs are given more than once in order to show that the Rev. and talented translator has not once deviated from the rule which classifies all verbs with monosyllabic roots in the first conjugation. The verb  $\acute{c}\acute{e}\acute{u}\acute{n}\acute{h}$  to which particular reference is made in this discussion, occurs six different times in the person number and mood referred to in the entire translation, and each time takes  $\acute{r}\acute{a}\acute{t}$  not  $\acute{o}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ .

Your explanation that you only advocate the general adoption of the most popular of two forms in use, appears to me both inadequate and misleading. Both forms (as in the future tense) are indeed in use but each has its allotted place in Irish Grammar, and the use of either except as prescribed thereby is ungrammatical. If centuries of neglect and proscription, have corrupted our spoken language, it is not for us, now, to accept it in its corrupt state and to revise Irish grammar to its lines. We should rather endeavor to raise it out of its present corruption to its pristine purity.

On page 652 of The Gael, you say that because certain grammarians use  $\acute{o}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{t}$  in forming the 3rd sing. cond. of some verbs, because for instance they use  $\acute{r}\acute{o}\acute{l}\acute{l}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{o}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{t}$ , you have an equal warrant for the use of  $\acute{c}\acute{u}\acute{l}\acute{l}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{o}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{t}$  'This is arguing that because they use it on special occasions, you have a right to its indiscriminate use. You might as well argue that because man is an animal, all animals are human.'

The conditions under which those authorities used  $\acute{o}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{t}$  are clear and well defined. They place the former verb in the second conjugation, because its root,  $\acute{r}\acute{o}\acute{l}\acute{l}\acute{r}\acute{h}\acute{s}$ , consists of two syllables, while they place the latter in the first conjugation for the all-sufficient reason that its root,  $\acute{c}\acute{u}\acute{l}\acute{l}$ , is monosyllabic.

In your June issue, page 586, you say; "We see of late, especially by those who have only a book knowledge of the Irish language, a tendency to write he would drink, he would do etc.,  $\acute{c}\acute{o}\acute{l}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$   $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{e}\acute{u}\acute{n}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$   $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ , etc. Such form is very grating to the Gaelic ear. The natural Irish speaker will invariably say  $\acute{c}\acute{o}\acute{l}\acute{o}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{t}$   $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{e}\acute{u}\acute{n}\acute{h}\acute{o}\acute{c}\acute{a}\acute{t}$   $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ ."

Now, were I in your place, I would have written just the reverse, i. e., that the latter forms grated on the Gaelic ear, and that the natural Irish speakers always said  $\acute{c}\acute{o}\acute{l}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$   $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{e}\acute{u}\acute{n}\acute{h}\acute{r}\acute{e}\acute{a}\acute{t}$   $\acute{r}\acute{e}$ , etc., nor could you have charged me with innovating, as I would have the author-

Father O'Sullivan uses "fadh" in dissyllabic verbs also. All the writers seem to have faith in the brain, like MacPherson when he destroyed the Scottish Gaelic.

† We have shown that instead of being special it is general, in the ratio of 10 to 1. That closes this mode of argumentation.

‡ Why the difference between the monosyllabic and dissyllabic while there is none between the dissyllabic and the polysyllabic verbs?

ity of our old mss., of O'Donovan, Keating and O'Molloy for so doing. These authors cannot I hope be classed among the merely book learned; and then, here is Father O'Sullivan, whose thorough mastery of Irish idioms could only have been attained through a practical knowledge of the spoken language—all going to prove that τόλφαό γέ, δειμηφαό γέ, etc., are not plants of recent growth used only of late by merely book learned Philo-Celts, but that they have been in use and approved by the best informed Irish scholars and speakers for centuries past.

The ear, in this case, is a poor criterion. All depends on whose ear listens, on what that ear has been accustomed\* to.

The Cockney's *h ear h-achs* at Saudy's "Guid day my bonnie chiel" and *maks* the Scot's *earie muckle suir* in return; but the ear of neither, repels the language of brother Scot or Cockney. Habit is a tyrant, and the ear is as sensitive to its rule as is any other organ.

Neither is the absence of "difference in the position of the organs of speech when emitting the sounds" representing the words you instance, a proof that they should be similarly conjugated. Apply the same test indiscriminately through the whole range of Irish grammar and see what a havoc you play in it. Or what would you say of me if I asserted that because *fans* and *mans leaps* and *sheeps* and *houses* and *mouses*, require a large degree of similarity in the positions of the vocal organs, respectively in enunciating them, they were all equally correct plural forms? You would, doubtless, say that any style of argument though plausible, lacked cogency, and advise me that while *fans* *leaps* and *houses* were correct plural forms, *mans*, *sheeps* and *mouses* were considered very bad grammar.

If you say that the latter form their correct plurals in an exceptional manner, I will reply that when any two rules conflict, the one is the strongest kind of an exception to the other; that we have the highest authority for believing that verbs like *buajl* and *rojllrj5* in regard to the present issue come under conflicting rules, and that you have no more right to abolish a rule, or part thereof, from Irish grammar by the introduction of so novel a test of euphony, rhyme, or whatever you may term it, than I would have for the change in English grammar above indicated.

You are also mistaken in saying that the form you advocate is in general use throughout all Ireland. Such is not the case, I was born and lived there twenty-three years, speaking Irish from my cradle, and I can assure you that in all those years I never heard such forms as *δειμηόδαό*, *τόλεόδαό* or *δουαηλεόδαό*, spoken.

Nor was there a district in Ireland more intensely Irish than was my native district. Only a mere handful of the population spoke English; an interpreter was constantly employed at court; "the clergy prayed and preached" in the old vernacular and a large part of the school hours, was of necessity devoted to the translation of English into Irish and vice versa, as otherwise the pupils could make but little progress.

\*Ears as well trained as yours have heard them.

† There is no parallel between ignorance and the choice of one of two concededly correct grammatical terminations. It ought not be made.

I, one day, asked a twelve year old boy, who read in the second reader, to translate *dandelion* into Irish, and received as reply, "ηαοαό ηά ληζεαό." He did not recognize, in its English garb the familiar *cairearbán* but his father father had a dog named *Dandy* and he thought the term had reference to the canine in repose.

In 1871 I was in another school district in which not a dozen men, all told, spoke English. The teacher just newly arrived, requested a fifteen year old boy, to go and bring a live coal with which to light the school-house fire. But the boy only enquired: 'Cao dé tá tú 'ráó? ηη δειμηη δύ: λαδαιη δαεόηη5.'

Now, strange to say, this same boy could read the third book fluently, but he never heard anything but Gaelic out of school, and as his former teacher had neglected to teach him to translate, he had learned to read his lessons only as boys learn the responses, to a priest, serving mass, and did not comprehend the meaning of a word he uttered.

There is no better Irish spoken anywhere than was spoken by those people, as for their absolute ignorance of any other language, their's was not corrupted by the introduction of words foreign to it as is the case with the Irish spoken in many parts of Ireland. And neither they nor any others I met in Ireland, use the form of conjugation you advocate except under the conditions prescribed by the rule quoted by Mr. O'Donnell of Villanova.

But even were your assertions true, your theory would still be incorrect, if it conflicted with the rules laid down by standard authorities. Authority alone, must decide this controversy. Simple assertion or denial will not do. The issue lays between the standard that has governed our language for centuries, and the oral usages of to-day: and I cannot see how any sensible man can reject the evidence of our ancient mss., and the authority of O'Donovan, Keating, etc., and accept in their stead the oral usages that may obtain to-day, among the unsettled dwellers on the slopes of Croagh Patrick Slieve-na-mon or Bornesmore.

If authority is to decide you are certainly at a disadvantage, as your opponents have in the above authorities; in Father O'Sullivan (the most gifted of translators into Irish), and in the Philo-Celts of to-day, who hotly assail your theory, an unbroken chain of authority running through many centuries to the present time.

Canon Bourke is the only grammarian of any note, who sustains you. I yield to none in respect for the person of the Rev. Canon, and in gratitude for the impetus, his learning and patriotic labors have given the present movement for the revival of our old tongue. But I question his judgement and conclusions on this point, and for the following reason; 1st, because he is at variance with our most eminent authorities; 2nd, because habit, the associations of a life-time, may have influenced his judgment, 3rdly, because he has shown himself liable to radical changes of opinion, as is evidenced in his change of base on the matter of our ancient

\* When Prof. Zimmer came from Germany to learn the language it is to these very mountains he went for information. How stupid, to prefer the "Slopes of Croagh Patrick," the mountain home of John McHale, to the fertile meadows of the descendants of Cromwell's buccaneers!



factory.

The Society has sold up to this \$1,126 Irish books. This is exclusive of the books sold in America by independent publishers, but, with the Society's consent.

The foregoing are salient points of the Report, and the whole, is very interesting. Now would it not be well for some of our well to do Irishmen to follow Mr. Tierney's example and send a bundle of Gaels to those schools in Ireland where Gaelic is taught, for the use of Gaelic scholars, Every Gaelic pupil ought to be presented with a copy of the Gael. Will our readers try and bring this about among their friends.

Let one Gaelic society send 40 copies to the Tuam Convent, another 40 to Mr. Foley, Dungavan, a Division of Hibernians, 30 to some other Gaelic class, etc. This would be an encouragement to the pupils and would increase their numbers.

We hope that all the readers of the Gael who belong to patriotic societies will bring the matter up in their meeting rooms.

The *Dub'in Freeman* says—

The annual report of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, which was read and adopted at the meeting held on Tuesday last, is in many respects suggestive, and in some degree humiliating. There is no use in denying that the Irish people have passively assented to the destruction of that which is the first and most lasting element of a distinct Nationality—a nation's language. The eradication of the mother tongue is not yet accomplished: Gaelic is still spoken by a fifth of the population; but it is self delusion to imagine that in this one field the conquest of Ireland is not in a fair way to success. Through all the centuries of storm and persecution the Irish people clung to their national language and to their creed with the same unflinching fidelity. The agency which was established with the design of destroying both has failed to affect the people's religious belief; it has undermined the language. Nothing could well be more indefensible than the action of the Board of National Education, in attempting to crush out the Gaelic, *except*, perhaps, the tacit acquiescence of *Irishmen* in the project. Of the two, the Educationists are least worthy of blame: they have a policy to pursue—the Anglicising of Ireland—and they do their business. But that no national protest should ever be heard against their purpose and their methods argues a strange indifference amongst the masses of Irishmen. Those who are interested in the preservation of the language make no extravagant proposals and advance no untenable claims. Gaelic should not be penalised in the primary schools, and that in the districts where the language is still the mother tongue of the people, children should be taught English through the medium of Gaelic. But the authorities, steadily pursuing their mission, prefer that the children of one-fifth of the population should be taught English badly, rather than that the principal of introducing Gaelic as a subject of education should be recognised. The question has been argued out, over and over again, and the action of the National Board has been proved beyond yea or nay to be illogical and prejudicial to the interests of such pupils: but no change of any consequence has been made, and the little concessions that were granted from time to time were given grudgingly.

IRISH SCHOLARS.

Acertain party wrote "An open letter to Gaelic

students" in a New York weekly the other day, in which he stated that he knew of only two men in America who were capable of writing really correct Irish, namely, Messrs. Magner and "Padraic." He being a judge, of course, makes the third—"There is luck in odd numbers, said Rory O'More."

We presume this is as true as his statement about Taig Gaodhalach, when he said—"If we count all the lines in the book and multiply them by four it will be found that every 3rd word is wrong." We published 110 lines in No. 10 of THE GAEL and we cannot find one-tenth of that number. But this party tries to get out of his ugly position by stating, "The copy we saw." What a pitiable subterfuge for any man claiming common decency.

We always thought that Messrs. Wm. Russell, of Oil City, and P. J. O'Daly, Boston, were capable of writing really correct Irish. Both have spoken and written the language from infancy, and both have written for the English-reading public in various journals. Mr. Russell is a classical scholar and master of several foreign languages, and Mr. O'Daly is editor of the *Irish Echo*. Both write the Irish language as correctly as they write the English: Why, then, does not this man assert that they write "bad" English, so that the general public could judge for themselves? Ah, no, he prefers to strike in the dark, like the midnight foot pad. And be it remembered that this man (according to his own statement), did not know a word of Irish twelve years ago.

The gentlemen named above are, at least, as good English scholars as T O R, coupling with this the fact that they are Gaelic students from infancy, and thoroughly conversant with the idiom of the language, will any man of common sense believe the statement of this foreigner to the language that they are not capable of writing it correctly?

There are peculiarities in all languages which defy grammatical rules, and all the writers of grammars, intended for the instruction of foreigners, direct their students in all cases of doubt to have recourse to the natural speaker of those languages for information. But this man says "No, what does the natural speaker know about it. He is ignorant."

The formation of the plural of certain nouns, such as *man*, never appears strange to the English student, nor can he account for its irregularity. So it is with the formation of the possessive pronouns, yours, its, hers, without the apostrophe. The foreigner would say that these were wrong, not being according to rule. And so does the foreigner T. O. R., treat Irish exceptions.

We say, *an t-earra, an cailín, an tean-  
sa, an t-rlat*, all feminine gender nouns which according to rule, (that the article *an* aspirates the initial of feminine nouns in the nominative case), should be written, *an t-earra, an cailín, an teansa,  
an rlat*, forms of expression which were never heard coming from an Irish speaker. Yet if this T. O. R., had his way, the latter form of expression would be adopted. He would call "the turf fire," *tearra na mórna*, instead of, *an t-earra mórna*, as he calls the Irish language *teansa na saeóilse* instead of *an t-earra saeóilse*

and 3PA1MÉAP HA 3AEO1J3E, for Irish grammar, instead of 3PA1MÉAP 3AEO1J3E. This man said the title page of THE GAEL was "bad" Irish, because it has AH TEAH3A 3AEO1J3E, instead of his ungrammatical form, TEAH3A HA 3AEO1J3E. TEAH3A 3AEO1J3E, is simply, Irish tongue, the word "Irish" being an adjective describing what kind of language is meant. We say the long tongue the small tongue, the large tongue, the Irish tongue—in Irish, AH TEAH3A FADA, AH TEAH3A BEAS, AH TEAH3A MÓR, AH TEAH3A 3AEO1J3E. But this man would not have them in that form, he writes them, TEAH3A HA FADA, TEAH3A HA B3E, TEAH3A HA MÓRA TEAH3A HA 3AEO1J3E, which translated into English would read, the tongue of the long, the tongue of the little, the tongue of the big, the tongue of the Irish—forms which no Irish speaker ever used.

Dictated to by this same party (we presume) the Gaelic Union has made the title page of the Gaelic Journal ridiculous. Why do they not call it "The Gaelic Journal" in the Irish language, and not call it "The Journal of the Gaelic!"

21H T1H1H LEABAP 3AEO1J3E, is the proper translation of "The Gaelic Journal." Gaelic being merely an adjective describing the kind of Journal, distinguishing it from an English Journal, etc. We would respectfully call Mr. Fleming's attention to this matter. There is no idea of possession or generation conveyed, but merely that of description.

A mason at one time contracted to build the piers of a gate for a man named Owen. He sent a lot of young, inexperienced masons to do the work. The piers fell in a short time after and the owner sued the contractor for loss and damage.

The judge, after hearing the evidence on both sides, announced his decision thus;—

"3AOPÉA Ó3A; B3 M1H1PÉAL 3O LEOP AH1H,---3EATA B3 AH3 EÓH A3UP ÉUPÉ RÉ AH1 A TÓH1H."

213UP TÁ B-FUJ3EOCÁD FAPÓÉA Ó3A HA TEAH3AH CEAD A 3-C1H1H 1R 3EÁ1R 3O T-TUJ3EOCÁD AH TEAH3A AH1 A TÓH1H M1R ÉUPÉ 3EATA EÓH1H; H3 RÉ AH1ÁH1 O ÉPOC FAPÓH1PÉACÉ. AC Ó EAPBUP3 COÉUP3É.

This man calls all who are engaged in the movement for the preservation of the Irish language in America, "ignorant ignoramuses," but again adds, "the best of us" etc., meaning, of course, that he is not ignorant. We always had the impression that presumption, pomposity, misrepresentation and petty pedantry fairly comprehended the essence of "ignorance," all of which his letter is the embodiment.

The late Dr. Martin A. O'Brennan declared that Archbishop McHale was the greatest (then) living Irish scholar. This man asserts that he (the Archbishop) wrote "bad" Irish!

Before this egotist is permitted to pursue his course of defamation further, it is pertinent to ask,

Where did he get his education?

There are scores of men in America who can write "really correct Irish."

The best way to handle a nettle is to grasp it tightly, and this venomous nettle must be so handled. He need not think that he can ride roughshod over the Irishmen of the present day. He may, by his coarse, vulgar, defamatory epithets, be able to silence some timid men into a seeming submission to his dictatorial sway, but he made a big mistake when he thought to silence the editor of THE GAEL by such tactics.

X X Burlington, Iowa, Mar. 19, 1887.

Dear Sir—I am happy to inform you that THE GAEL is growing like a grain of Egyptian wheat taken from the pyramid in which it slept for thousands of years, and producing abundantly in new soil in a new world that the Pharaohs never dreamed of, nor the Ptolemies neither.

Send one copy to Div. 1, 312 Columbia St., and Div. 2, 902 Washington St. of the A. O. H.; James Hagerty 212 Columbia St.

The friends of Ireland have been slow to see the danger of the destruction of their nationality through the decay of their language; but the scheme of Wolsley for a "Confederation of English speaking nations" is arousing them to a sense of duty. The Irish, Scotch and Welsh, and their descendants see in this move the merging of their elements into one world-wide institution for the gratification of Saxondom and the crushing out of National aspirations.

Our language like our ancient Land tenure system is, by its intrinsic excellence forcing itself on the attention of the public. Our own people have been as densely ignorant of both as if the English language, and the monstrous system of land stealing, invented by Henry VIII., had been the recognized language and law of our race since Gael was born in Egypt. But the faithful few who resolved not to permit the "Tongue of Sages, Saints and Kings" to die, and those who

"Have sworn beneath God's burning eye,  
To break their country's chains, or die,"

are laying the foundations of a new Ireland, laboring slowly, steadily at the same time to remove the mountain of prejudice and the rock bottom of ignorance on which it rests.

I find the sons of Irishmen more enthusiastic than men of Irish birth,

"Whose step betrays,  
The freedom of penal days."

Yet all things considered, there is reason to feel grateful and proud of the progress already made. Our language can never die while we have such bards as those whose songs appear in THE GAEL,

21H AH ÁTĐAP 1H1 BU1JTECÁP LE OJA,

Just now is the hardest time of the year on laboring men, in this locality, I trust that with the opening of the busy season, THE GAEL's subscription will lengthen.

I wish we had more wealthy patriots like Mr. Tierney of San Juan. Those of us who are disposed to help are too poor to do much, and they who have the means are, as a rule, ignorant of Ireland's language and history, and incapable of education in that direction. Great revolutions are not the work of capital, but of brain, heart, and laborious hands.

Postal Note within for \$1.80.

TÁ1H1H TÓ C1P1A3O, J. H3EPÉ1.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

(The cost per line in this Directory is 10 Cent, or \$1 20 a year; This, also, pays for a copy of the GÆL, monthly, during that time.)

**BOOKS and STATIONERY.**

John Finneran, 312 N. Fourth St. Louis Mo.  
R O'Flynn, 244 Front, Worcester, Mass.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

Jeremiah Deasy, 118 8rd. San Francisco Cal.  
James O'Regan, 152 Poplar, Fair Haven, Ct.

**CARPENTERS.**

C. Manning, 211 Greene, N: Y. City.

**ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS.**

P. M. Cassidy, 922 Pacific, Brooklyn.  
J. G. Joyce, 105 N. 8th. St. Louis. Mo.

**FLORISTS.**

J. Copley, Park & Marcy Aves, Brooklyn.  
P. Leonard, 193 N. Paulina, Chicago, Ill.

**FURNITURE.**

Martin J. Stapleton, 134 & 140 Hamilton Av.  
D. Gallagher, 43 S. 2nd. Phila. Pa.

**GROCERY &c**

James Buckley, 475-7 Main. St. Hartford, Conn.  
P. H. Ford, 54 N. G, Virginia City. Nevada.  
T. Griffin, 29 White, Lawrence, Mass  
James McGovern, 221 E. 21st. N Y City.  
P. MORRISSEY, 143 Canover, Brooklyn.

**HORSE SHOING**

J. Hagarty, 212 Columbia, Burlington, Iowa.

**LAW.**

M. McDermott, 26 & Emerald Av. Chicago, Ill.

**LIQUORS.**

J. Kyne, First and Bond, Brooklyn.

**TO ADVERTISERS!**

For a check for \$20 we will print a ten-line advertise- ment in One Million issues of leading American News- papers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper pur- chasers;—or FIVE MILLION READERS, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accom- modate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for Book of 156 pages. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

We have just issued a new edition (the 161st) of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 176 pages, and among its contents may be named the fol- lowing Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers:—

**DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY,** with their Advertising Rates.

**DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING** more than 100,000 population, omitting all but the best.

**DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING** more than 20,000 population, omitting all but the best.

**A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS** in which to ad- vertise every section of the country: being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

**ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE.** The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.

**BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY** Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

**LARGEST CIRCULATIONS.** A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.

**THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS,** cover- ing every town of over 5,000 population and every impor- tant county seat.

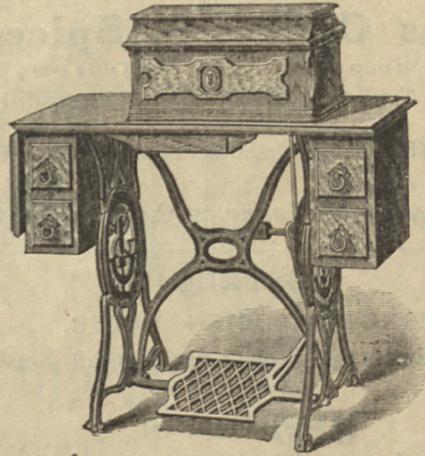
**SELECT LIST OF LOCAL** NEWSPAPERS, in which ad- vertisements are inserted at half price.

**5,493 VILLAGE NEWSPA-** PERS in which advertise- ments are inserted for \$4 a line and appear in the whole lot—one-half of all the Ameri- can Weeklies.

Sent to any address for **THIRTY CENTS.**



**See The IMPROVED SINGER**



**Popular Style.**

The most Rapid and Lightest run- ning Machine now in the Market.

Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

General Office,

591 Fulton St., BROOKLYN.

**C. Cohen,**

DEALER IN

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, also a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, at Lowest Prices

214 Columbia St,

BROOKLYN

**MAGAZINES**

**DONAHOW'S MAGAZINE,** Devoted to the Irish Race at Home and Abroad.—Address, Patrick Donohue, Boston, Mass.

**MARBLES &c.**

F. Gallagher, 136 Court, Brooklyn.

**BOSS MASON & PLASTERER.**

T. M. Nolan, 999 Pacific, Brooklyn.

**REAL ESTATE**

**RATES of COMMISSION.—**

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

No Sales negotiated at this office under \$25; In small sales where the consideration does not amount to two thousand (2,000) dollars the papers will be furnished gratis by the office.

M. J. Logan,

**Real Estate & Insurance Broker,**

814 Pacific st. Brooklyn.

NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of DEEDS.

Loans Negotiated.

## CROMIEN!

Cor. North Moore and Hudson Streets,  
IS THE  
GROCER of the DAY  
IN

### Teas Coffees & Spices,

*Competition is laid low*  
Honest Trading in Groceries strictly attended to

CROMIEN, Cor. North Moore and Hudson Sts.  
New York.

Ռա Եարայ՞ յր Բեարր յի Եարո՞՞ Կառ՞.

### COSTELLO'S

FINE TAILORING HOUSE.

Finest Imported Woolens on hand all Seasons  
of the year.

**335 Gold St.,**

Bet. Myrtle Av. and Johnson St., Brooklyn.



## INMAN LINE

**\$20** Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry or Belfast reduced to \$15

For Tickets &c. apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, GEN'L AGENTS,  
No 1 Broadway, NEW YORK.

## F. M'OSKER,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTING & FIXTURES.

*All our Work Warranted.*

St., Francis' St. Cor. of Jackson, Mobile Ala.

L. SLAVIN,

## Horse-Shoeing,

771 ATLANTIC AV.

## T. F. WYNNE,

PAPER STOCK,

13 & 15 Columbia St. Brooklyn.

## M. Heaney.

### HORSE-SHOEING,

293 Degraw St.

PATRICK O'FARRELL,

DEALER IN

## Furniture, Carpets, Bedding &c.,

267 BOWERY,

Near Houston St.,

New York.

Weekly and Monthly Payments Taken.

Հեծբրայ՞թար Լա՞՞՞ յա Բլոյրի՞ Եայր ղե՞՞

## GENERAL

### Steamship Agency,

68 & 70 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN,

AND AGENCY OF

## World Travel Company,

representing all Steamship Lines.

AGENCY OF

## ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sailing weekly to and from Liverpool via Queens-  
town, and Glasgow via Londonderry

DRAFTS ON IRELAND at lowest rates payable on de-  
mand at any Bank free of charge.

NOTICE—

BRANCH OFFICE, 627 DEKALB AVE.,

Where I have in addition an Agency for CUNARD  
LINE.

For tickets and information apply to

## JOHN TAYLOR,

Open Saturday nights from 7.30 to 9.

## IRISH IMITATION OF CHRIST.

(SECOND EDITION).

With Life of Translator, Father O'Sullivan, the  
celebrated Irish scholar. A treat for Irish learn-  
ers and scholars. The best Irish book published—  
Pure and easy Irish.

"Those who wish to learn correct Irish, cannot  
do so more effectually than by learning every word  
and phrase in the Irish Imitation.—*Dublin Nation*

Price 1s. 6d.; handsomely bound 2s. 6d.; By  
post 3s. extra.

Mulcahy—Patrick St., Cork, Ireland.

ԵՕՆ ՕՃԱԼԱՅՅ.

PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,

409 FLUSHING AVE.,

Bet, Franklin Ave & Skillman St, BROOKLYN

Horse Shoeing done in the neatest manner, Horses  
sent for & carefully taken home to and from all  
parts of the city