



Leabhar-aiçnyr mjozamal,  
 Tabarça cum an  
**TEANZA Ñædylze**  
 a çorhad a çur a çapocuzad  
 a çur cum  
**Fen-mazla Cmid na h-Éineany.**

7eĩad Kol. Ujn. 7.

FABRY,

1890.

LEJTR 'N ANNUOJ UZSU  
 ANNURE NĲ OJLNUJN.  
 ( Ó Nuaddeact Túma.)

U Saol, — In ayrõr dâ o-tuzamar ayr  
 Ényh an raĩrpad çuajõ çaprahyh çãr-  
 la dâ nĲ a çayrbeahar an çayllize nĲ-  
 nead ayr an nĲædylze in Ényh, a çur  
 an ayr a tuçad do 'n Ñælyc in Ubban  
 Ayr a m-bejç dũnyh j m-Brazell's Ho-  
 tel j m-Bayle-an-nĲ, j nĲar do Bayle-ãta-  
 çlyac, le acar ayr çon a bejç in Ényh  
 ayr, nyon ladramar lé çýle acç Ñæd-  
 ylze. Çualajõ an çjolla bojro çnyh a ç-  
 ur ayr bejç dõ ó çũze Anũman çiz ré  
 çnyh ço beacç. Ó çnyh amac nyon ladra-  
 mar lejr acç 'ran teanyan Ñædylze j  
 o-taoyb na nejçead a çĲ o' nyreardã  
 onrahyh. Çãrta, læ dâ padamar an-  
 bejç dõ-çear arçead nyh an reomra-ç-  
 çe. j n-çajõ dul amac dũnyh, ( o' nyh  
 an çjolla bojro dũnyh ayr ) o' çayrnyjõ  
 an bejç çe, "An çearmãnyjõ jat çũ  
 a çĲ a çayç leac"? "Sead." ar çej-

reay. "Anayreac, j çur an çeuo çjoll-  
 a bojro a çualmar a nĲan a ç ladnyç  
 na çearmãnyre." buõ Ényehnyjõ an  
 bejç!

Ayr o-teacç ayr ar n-ayr dũnyh çayll-  
 eamar ar m-bealac. O' jayramar ayr  
 dũnyh uayal ar ç-çur ayr ar n-eolay.  
 O' çreayayr çeyreay, mar çaosleamari-  
 ne, j nĲædylze, ayr fead çũ çnyh moym-  
 eyç. Ayr ççarã lejr duçramar ço  
 çayb acar mõr onrahyh çaoj nãr çear-  
 maç ré teanyã a çnyh. "Acç ny Ény-  
 ehnyac nyre," ar çeyreay, "çĲ Ñælyc  
 Ubban a ladram." Seo é çjall a çom-  
 mãõ.

Lé meay mõr,  
 Anũne NĲ Ojlnan,  
 Anõ de 'n çnyreacç a çã a çãr-  
 çãl na Ñædylze.

Do 'n ç-Saol Seaçan Anãçnyh.

[ J çmajç j çã an ççeu çnyre lejr  
 an Ójõ NĲ Ojlnan, a çur çeyçeahy ré  
 çaoj çnyh na çũre. — F. 3. ]



THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

Knowing from experience that a large number of those who commence the study of the language lag or get careless after a short time unless some one be at hand to urge them to it, and as the latter is an impossibility, scattered as the Children of THE GAEL are all over the world, we introduce the following system of teaching to supply the want, and those who conform to its rules will, by such action, be MEMBERS of THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

We commence herein the series of easy lessons which will be conducted on this plan —

We give the first installment without any key or translation, but all the word necessary for making the translation are defined in the vocabulary.

Before the next issue of THE GAEL the student will be required to forward his translation to this office for review, and then he will receive the next issue which will give the previous exercise properly worked out with fresh work for the next month, etc. Any student who fails to send his translation any month will not receive the ensuing issue until he does so.

By the foregoing plan the Oregon student will have as good an opportunity for learning the Irish language as the Brooklyn student. And as the preparation, etc. of this work will entail considerable extra labor the price of THE GAEL to Leaguers will be \$1 a year.

Let the Leaguer remember that he must send his exercises of the month worked out to this office before he gets the succeeding Gael with the fresh exercises, etc.

These exercises will be so simple that the student will have no difficulty in mastering them in two weeks, so that we will expect the answers early.

This is the best known system of teaching the language, and the cost is so small that any Irishman who hereafter says that he has had no opportunity of learning his native language should hide himself.

LESSON I.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

| Irish. | Roman. | Sound. | Irish. | Roman. | Sound. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A      | a      | aw     | ᵐ      | m      | emm    |
| b      | b      | bay    | ᵐ      | n      | enn    |
| c      | c      | kay    | o      | o      | oh     |
| d      | 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    |        |        |        |

VOCABULARY.

(The pronunciation is under each word.)

|                                         |                         |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ᵐᵐ, slaughter.                          | báᵐ, white.             |
| awr.                                    | bawn (b broad).         |
| báᵐ, death,                             | boᵐ, the open hand      |
| baw-iss.                                | bos (o like o in come). |
| bᵐᵐᵐ, a garment.                        | coᵐ foot,               |
| brath.                                  | kos (o as above).       |
| ᵐoᵐᵐ, fist.                             | ᵐoᵐᵐ, blue,             |
| dhurun.                                 | gurun.                  |
| ᵐᵐᵐ, son.                               | ᵐᵐᵐ, the thigh.         |
| mawk (au short).                        | maw iss.                |
| ᵐᵐᵐ, honey.                             | oᵐ, bad.                |
| mill.                                   | olk.                    |
| oᵐ, gold.                               | rᵐᵐ, the heel.          |
| ore.                                    | sawl.                   |
| rᵐᵐᵐ, rod.                              | úᵐ, fresh, new.         |
| slath.                                  | oor.                    |
| ᵐᵐᵐ, secret, dear, beloved.             |                         |
| roon.                                   |                         |
| r, in Irish, sounds like ss in English. |                         |

EXERCISE I.

Translate into Irish.—

1. Time and gold. 2 Slaughter and death. 3 The palm (the open hand) and foot. 4 White and blue. 5 A garment and rod. 6 A son and a beloved one (a secret). 7 Thigh and heel. 8 Honey and gold. 9 Fresh and bad. 10 (The) palm and the clinched hand.

Hints to the student,—

1. Time and gold. ᵐᵐ ᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵐ.

Let students pay particular attention to the sounds of the Gaelic letters in the alphabet.

If the student know any Irish speaker in his vicinity let him get him to pronounce the vocabulary for him.

In sending the translation please mark the sentences 1. 2 3, etc., as above. You can use postal card or letter, and you can shape the letters to resemble the Gaelic letters.

Let each student try to get a few of his neighbors to commence with him and form a small club.

We require of each Leaguer to make this promise.—

The Language of Ireland being the only remnant left of Irish Nationality, I promise to do all in my power to cultivate and preserve it, and to induce my fellow countrymen to do the same.

The greater part of the League applicants are priests and doctors, and we thank the Editors, one and all, who brought our card under their notice,

Up to the hour of going to press we have received 97 applications for membership in the GAELIC LEAGUE— an encouraging prospect. Handsome cards of membership will be sent to members in the near future.

ᵐᵐᵐ, and.  
anguss (au short).

ᵐᵐ, time.  
aum (au short).

You, Irish Notionalists, read the following from your thirteen year old country woman of N. York city. Are you ashamed of yourselves? Not a bit. Your forefathers lost that when they bent their necks beneath the galling yoke of the Sassanach.

ԷԵՅՐԱԾ ԽԱԾ

Այժմ 145 անդ ան Տըրըսթ ան Քլեյո Տրայո Տոյր, ան 10 նոյսն և՛ Ե Յոնթար, '90.

Եզարտոյր ան Յաօձայլ.

Ա Տաօյ Յոնմայր,

Քեյցոյ Յօ Բ-բայլ Ելյաձայն Եարրայնի օ Եյրըար ան Եսո Լեյր Եզար Եյլ Եայլ-լէյր ան Քոյ Եօ Բաթար Եեզ Բար-ԲօՅ-Լայթա. Այսր յր մօր ան Ե-Եօյնոյր Ե Եյրըարն Քե օրմ Եայլլէյր Եյլ Եյր Ես-Ե Ե ան Քոյ ան Յաօձայլ ան Ելյաձայն Քօ.

Եյր մ' Եձայր Լոյմ Ե Քաձ Լեաձ Յօ Բ-բայլ մեար մօր Եյժ օրտ մար Եձ Քե ան-Եանդանայլ ան ան Յաեձլէ; Եզար Բձ-Են Քե ան ան ան-Յաեձլէ Ե Եձ ան Եօ Բաթար Եեզ յի Քօրտ Եօ Ելայթ Քե ԵյՅ Եեձ Եձար Եձ Եյ Եյրըարն Ելյաձայն օ Բօյն. 'Քուայր Ե Երայնայլ Եար Ելայր ան Քեան-Եօնարրայն Եյժ անոյր Եօ Լեյնի Քե Եօյն Եր ան Յաօձալ ան Քեու-Եա Երեձա Եձեար ան, Եզար յմեյն Քյաձ Ե Եայլ Լ Երօյձեյն ԵաձԵրոյ, Եզար ԵյՅ Քաձ Բայոյր ան Քոյ ան Բր Ե Եյրըար ան ՔեուլԵա Քի ան ան ան-Բաթար. Այսր յր Բեյոյր Լոյմ ան յսօ Եսոն Ե Քաձ ան Եարայթ Եյլ Ե Եզար յի Եր Ե-Եեձ Յաձ Եօն ՔեձԵնայն, Քե Քի, ՔԱՅԱՅՅ-ԵԱՅՑ ԵՅԱյր,

Եայթթ յե անոյր Բօալ մայթ Ե Քաձ Եօ ան ԵեզարՅձոյր Ե Եձ Եօ մօ նոն-նաձ ԵյՅ Քեյլ ան Եօարայ. յր Բեյոյր Լոյմ Ե Քաձ Յօ Բ-բայլայն ան Եզայթ Եեյն մ-Ելյաձայն ան ան Եանդայն Ելայն Քօ մար Յեալ ան ան ոյր Եօ Ենմայրըարն Քյաձ յե Եզար ան Բարրա Եօձայն Քյաձ Լ ան Քեոլայն ԵեզարՅ ան. Այար Ե' յոնր յե Եյր Ե-նարաձ, յի Բ-բայլայն Եձ Եձ Ելյաձայն ԵյՅ Ել ան Քեյլ, Եզար Եեյն յե Եր-Ելյաձայն-ԵեյՅ Ե' Եօյր ան Քեաձ Լձ Ե ան Այար Քօ Եյզայն.

Եձ ան Լեյր Քօ անոյր ան-Բաձա, Եզար Լ Եարաձ ան մօր Եայթթ յե Ե Երօ-նայթ, մար յի Բարր Եան Քեօր ԵյՅ Քերթօ Եզար ԵյՅ ԼԵայր Եաեձլէ, մար յի Եձեարն մօրան Եօ Եօն Քեան.

Եր Եյլ ան ան Եեձ Եձ Եաեձլէ,  
Լ Ելյաձայն Քուձ Քեյնար Եյրը, Եզար Եօ նայրըար Քուայթեձ Ենմա, Եզար Եօ Ենմայն ան Յաեձլէ Քաօյ յոթ-Եյթ ան Եօնայն, Քե Բայոյր Եզար Յրաձ ան Եարայթ Քօ,  
Եայթթ Այ. Քի Այնդեձ

Congratulations to, and good wishes for, THE GAEL from all sides

15 Abercorn Place St. John's Wood N. W. London, England,

Աձ Եյ Այ ՔԱ ՔՈՍԼՈՅ, '89.

Ա Տաօյ.

Ա յե Քերթօ Եյզա Ե Տարթար-Լ ան ՅԱԾՈՅԱԼ Ե Եր Եյզայն ան Քեձ Ելյաձայն ոյ Եօ: Երթայ մեարայն Յօ մ-Եսձ Եօրա Եզար Յօ մ-Եսձ Երըարալա Եան Քերթօ Ե յԵաեձլէ ան Ե Լեյթօ Քեօ Ե' ԵԵայթ. Եձ Երթ Քի Քերթօյն անոյր յ Ե-Եանդայն մօ Քիար. Եյր Եյզայն, Լ Եօ Եօյլ, ան ՅԱԾՈՅԱԼ ան Քեձ Ելյաձայն ոյ Եօ, Եօ Քեյր մար յի-Բար ան Ե-Եարթեա Ե Եյր յե Եյզա.

Եյթեձ Քե Քեյմեայն յոնարա Եօնայն Եձայր Եօ Եօնայն Եյլ Ե Ե-Եօյն ան Յաեձլէ Եզար ան Եր-Յրաձ Ե նարթար Քի Եզար Ե յարթար Քի; Եձ Եձ Քե Եաձայթեձ Ե Քաձ Յան օյլԵայն Յար Եյր Լեյթեձ Եօ Բայթար յարթեձ-Եա յիարթ մօր օրմ — ՔերթօԵա մար Եձ Քե Ե Բ-Բաձ Ե Ե-Եայն!! — Եզար Յար նարթար Լ Քե յոնար ան ԵօԵար Յօ մ-Եեյն ան Ե ԼԵայթ Եյր Ե ԼԵարայն Եյթար մօ Երթ ՔերթօԵա ան Ե Եանդայն նար Քեյր.

Լեաձ Յօ Լ-յոնլան,  
ԵՍԼԱՅԻՆ Օ'ԵՈՆՅԱԼԱՅՅ.

Here comes Dublin Double.

BLACKHALL St, DUBLIN.  
Feb. 23, '89.

Ա Տաօյ,

Եօ Բուայր յե Եօ Լեյր Եզար ան Եարա նարթար Եօ' Բայթար ան նարթար Քեօ, Եզար Եյն, Եյթեձ Եօթ Յօ Եայն.

Եր մար Լոյմ անոյր Յօ Յ-Եարթեձ Եձ ան Յաօձալ Եյզայն-Բա ան Քեձ ան Ելյաձայն ան Քեօ, ԵՅ Եօրթեձ օ 'ն Եսո նարթար Ե ան Ե' Եձ յե.







bejt teazart3 3rjort d'a lezad acu  
'nna bearrade azur crejodean3 beo  
23ur r3aolmjer onon3 an bearla loim3-  
ad de3nce le n-a t-tean3a nua3.

2no rlan3 le3' enojc, le3' fléj3e, azur  
le3' 3aonade 3o h-foe3ar traza,  
Do eadarrad eu3ad na laoe3ar3 ad a 3-  
ce3n uajc a3 foraj ad' e3ar,  
2i cloj3m3e ollan3 taob leo le faodar  
cearr3 n3 3lan3e r3aj3,  
23ur b3n3e3ad r3ad cu3tar 3e3ar ar  
3ad clao3-bearr3 na n-ol33e e3ra3an

2in3laoj3 ó'Sútleabá3n.  
Holliston, Mass.

The funniest thing in connection with the Irish language movement transpired a few months ago. About the month of May last Mr. Angus MacCombaich, a member of the N.Y.P.C.S. requested of Captain Norris to put an old Scottish letter which he had into modern Gaelic. The Captain did so, and MacCombaich felt proud. After getting the composition in proper shape, MacCombaich showed it to T. O'N. Russell and represented it as MacPherson's letter. T. O'N. Russell sent it to the *Irish Echo* with the accompanying remarks.

"Scotch Gaelic as it was, and should still be written.—The following letter written by Clung Mac Pherson, one of the Highlanders who fought at Culloden in 1745, is one of the most interesting pieces of Gaelic composition ever published. I got it from Mr. Angus MacCombaich of this city. (New York) . . . This letter is written in correct Gaelic, it has been copied exactly by Mr. MacCombaich. There is hardly an error in it, it is written in the language of Carsnel, Keating and Molloy. T. O'N. Russell.

Here is the letter as it appears in the *Irish Echo*.

"2n3r an m-bean3an3 rul do lea3n33  
r3. fear 3ojleabá3n 23ac3ó3m3ajc, tu3ne  
u3ral de Clann3 e3ar3an3 azur bea3án  
de n3un3er 23ic3earr3oj3, a3 nearr3u3-  
ad na h-or3aj3e le e3ar3ar3 azur cloj3-  
e3n3-m33r, azur a3 e3ar3beán3ad e333ad3-  
a bu e3u3ar3 d' fear3ar3 33or3opar3e.  
Fear e3ar e3r r3n, e3u3ar3 r3or a b-ru3l  
azur a m-bár le na e3aob, 3o t-3, ran3  
3e3ne, 3ur fear 3ojleabá3n an3r an á3c  
r3n, a n-aon3ar3án. 23n, 33u3ar3 na 3ra-  
3ú3n, a3 lán3ac ar a 3-ca3n3n33 m3ar d'  
3on3u3e3a3ar e. e3e3na, do b3 an bearr-  
na e3un3an33 l3on3ta le m3ar3án3 azur le  
bár3u3ad, ac3 to fear 3ojleabá3n a 3oor-  
an3lac3o do'n 3-ca3e-n3le3ad 3neun, e3a3-  
on, 33car, 23ac 33r3n, 3o h-á3o or a 3

33on3, folu33e le na r33ajc bea3, e3m-  
e3un3n3; 333 3o m3ar3 a l3n3e3ad ó na b3ol-  
lac3 n3or m33 3on3á aon3 t-ru3e an3án3 fo-  
la. Do e3ar3 r3ad ceae3ra3n3a d3, ac3  
bu3 e3ar3ur3ne le3r bea3a d' f3á3ar3 ó na  
lán3ar3. Do lea3 azur n3ar3r3 ré 3r3-  
e3r3ur3e3-3eun3 rul lán3ac r3or e3 fa3oj  
fal e3ar3e uae3ár3ac na 3-carall, m3ar do  
r3eua3a3ar 3o r3a3e33ar e3ar a e3or3."

The above matter is both funny and serious. It is funny because of the simple manner in which Mr. Russell's claim to Irish scholarship has been exploded. It is serious because he has persistently abused and vilified those who are really Irish scholars, including the gallant Captain Norris, whose composition he applauds above, thinking it to be the composition of MacPherson.

The *Tuam News*—Readers of the GAEL must have noticed several pieces of matter copied from the *News*. The *Tuam News* is the only newspaper in Ireland, to our knowledge, which is doing anything to preserve the language. It was founded by the late Very Rev. Canon Ulic J. Bourke, and is conducted by his equally patriotic nephew Mr. J. McPhilpin. The *News* is national to the backbone, and those Irishmen in America—especially from the counties of Galway, Clare, Mayo, Roscommon Limerick and Tipprary, who get Irish papers, should patronize it. By getting the *News* they will be as well posted on home matters as if they were there. And the Gaelic matter which it contains weekly is worth ten times its price to the lover of the language. Its cost, including postage, is only \$1.50 a year.

Had Irishmen used half the money expended on parliamentary agitation and dynamite in the preservation of Irish nationality—the language—and cease to buy English-made goods, in other words, to boycott them all over the world, Ireland would cease to be of any value to England as a mart for her manufactures and would let her manage her own affairs so as to gain her good will; there would be no Chicago scandals and Irish autonomy would be a certainty. Have not the Portuguese set the example for Irishmen? Have the latter the intelligence to copy it?

The  Gael.

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A NEW MOVE.

As may be seen on another page, we have entered on a new plan for giving lessons in the Irish language. It is the most effectual mode of teaching through the instrumentality of a journal that we can conceive, and if the readers of 211 32021 exert themselves it will be the means of making thousands of Gaelic readers. Let all who get this copy of 211 32021 canvass their Irish-American friends, explain the new mode of teaching to them and urge them to become members of the Gaelic League. Let them, also, send copies home to some friends with growing children.

We hope the Irish-American press will direct the attention of their readers to the new system of teaching the Irish language which 211 32021 has commenced, and urge on them the patriotism involved in the preservation of the National language.

THE NINTH YEAR.

Now that 211 32021 has entered on its ninth year the occasion may not be inopportune to suggest to those taking an interest in the preservation of the national language the course best

calculated, in our opinion, to attain that end. It is a fact which admits of no discussion that no movement can make any headway without an organ or organs to bring its principles prominently before the public. This being granted, we would ask, what special efforts have those engaged in promoting the movement to preserve the language made to bring that about? 211 32021 has been in existence for the last eight years, what special efforts have they made as a body to bring it before the public, or to circulate it among their countrymen? Considering the millions of so-called Irish men in this country, the burthen of supporting 211 32021 has fallen on a comparatively few. It is a misfortune for the few who can really call themselves Irishmen that so many West Britons born on Irish soil claim, from that fortuitous circumstance, to be Irishmen. No, they are not Irishmen, for, as Wellington said "If a man be born in a stable that does not make a horse of him."

There are many men of Irish birth who do not take part in the movement to preserve Irish nationality and yet would be highly offended if it should be said that they were not patriotic. The cause of this is, they do not know themselves. Philosophers assert that there is nothing in the world in which man is more deficient than in knowing himself.

Feed a cow on red carrot and her butter becomes tinged with that color. Water a plant with brine and it becomes salty. Feed an Irishman on English literature, to the exclusion of his own, and he becomes English. And the most dangerous feature in relation to Irish nationality in this connection is, that the Irishman is as insensible to the effect on him as the cow is to the change in the color of her butter, or the plant of its taste. Anglicised Irishmen may roar and shout Irish patriotism but it is not there. —They reap of that which they sow.

Moyarget, Ballintoy Co. Antrim, Ireland,  
9 Εηάηη 1890.

Dear Mr. Logan: Herewith I send you a postal order (5-6) for two subscriptions, one for self, and the other Mr. E. Mulcahy, Killkeany, Ballymacarbry, Clonmel, for another year. I am late, but a pressure of parochial exigencies was the principal cause. I send cream of my best wishes to all the great supporters of the Gaelic tongue under the "Stars and Stripes," especially those of 211 ΓΑΘΘΑΙ. And ΠΑΡΟΜΑΙΟΙ sent me a valuable and scholarly letter of his. He is doing wonders.

Εηάηη, this is the ancient Irish word for January. It is used by St. Aengus in the opening verse of his incomparable metrical calendar of the Irish saints and it is in the last verse of January. It is also used by him in the epilogue. Again we find the same word for January at page 14 *Chronicon Scotorum*.

This is more than warrant enough for using it now. Εηάηη or ΕΑηάηη appears to the nominative case. Romulus, it is said, had only ten months in the year. The first, March, he called after Mars, the god of war and the patron of the state. December was the tenth month. His successor, Numa, king of Rome had this style of things reformed, and named January after his peculiar two faced god, Janus. The next month he named Februs, to purify. In O'Reilly's dict. Fabra means February, a veil, curtain, fringe, eyebrows. Foley spells it Ἔδρηαδ. And O'Reilly has Ἔολληαδ, February, half of February and January, bad weather, holidays, carnival. By what purty process will our Latin friends derive Enar from Janus? Σλαη ηε ζαδ ηαοηη ἔα ΔΙΣ-ΟΒΑΗΗ.

D. B. MULCAHY, P.P. M.R.I.A.

We received a sample copy of the *American Celt* the other day, which in make-up, etc., is second to none in the States, but not seeing one word of Celtic in it, we sent this card to the editor—

Editor *American Celt*,

Dear Sir—I have just received a copy of the *American Celt* and I regret to have to say that I see nothing Celtic about it, and therefore that the title is a misnomer. It is an excellently gotten up Saxon journal. If you and your Irish-American brother editors continue to write Saxon for the next fifty years, you do more to denationalize the Irish people than all the Cromwells England ever gave birth to. Why not urge the preservation of the Nation's language? The GAEL.

New York, Dec. 23d, 1889.

Editor *Chicago Citizen*,

Dear Sir—I read in your issue of the 14th inst. a letter signed "A student of Gaelic," which was in reply to a letter from the Rev. Father Keegan, on the Gaelic Language, which appeared in your issue of Nov. 30th. I must say that I agree with much of what the Student's letter contains. He is surely, correct in saying that we must not pick up and spell, phonetically, all the gibberish we hear uttered as Irish and have it so printed. However, we ought to pick up every strange word we hear and have it (if it be a proper word) properly spelled and written. I say also with the Rev. Father Keegan, that we need a book containing the names of men and women, animals and things, with the proper translations, very much, but all in correct Irish. I will not expatiate on this subject as does our friend Mr. I mean the Student. But he tells us that the Scotch Gaelic and Manx have been distorted for the sole purpose of making them as much unlike the Irish as possible. I would now ask, in Heaven's name, what object he and the Rev. Father could have in printing the Irish in English, or, we'll say to please him, Roman type, unless it is to make it look as much like the English as possible? Is it not easier to read Irish in its natural type than in English? Any intelligent person can learn the Irish alphabet by reading it over three or four times, and has it not a more majestic and picturesque appearance than any other type in use? There is not a paper that prints Irish in English type (I won't call it anything else) that tries to come near the Irish, as much as does the "Tuam News." It leaves out a multiplicity of H's and supplies their places with dots. Even then, where is the Irish loving Irishman who would prefer that pockmarked, Spanish-looking thing to the beautiful, clever, and above all, natural Irish type, as we have it on the Irish American and on the other papers which the Student appears to condemn. And now, let me ask the Student and Mr. Russell and also the Rev. Father who advocate the use of English type for Irish language, if any Irish grammar or book of instruction does not specify distinctly that we cannot reach the proper Irish utterance or pronunciation by the use of English letters, but at best, only an approximate? Then, I ask, in God's name, if it is not as bad to ingraft those barbarous approximations upon our beautiful language as it would be to use the barbarisms of the Scotch Gaelic or Manx? I can't see what these gentlemen mean. Mr., I mean the Student says he saw an Irish word improperly spelled in the GAEL and another in the Irish Echo, and because that was so, he asks the only three Irish printing papers in America, namely, the Irish-American, the GAODHAL, and the Irish Echo, for Heaven's sake and for the sake of the Irish lan-

guage not to print any more Irish at all. Now I would tell the Student, Mr. T. O'N Russell and others, when they send Irish letters to those papers, insist that their letters must be printed just as they are written, and therefore that the editors of those papers are not then, to be blamed for the bad spelling or bad grammar contained in them. I see that it was so with Mr. Russell's last letter to the Echo, styled "Sgeul an cheid leabhair do clobhuailleadh a n-Gaedhilig" and there are many words in that letter that need correction. And how is it with English language? We find words misspelled, misquoted or misplaced in nearly every column of the best papers. I will refer you to one only paragraph, in Student's letter, and if his criticisms on the Irish printing papers are correct or just, I would ask you, on the same score, "For Heaven's sake" not to print any more English at all, in the Citizen? Near the end of Student's letter, he says "Allow me to say a word about the Irish as she is wrote at present in the Echo, the GAEL and the Irish-American" etc. The word "Irish" meaning language, has no sex, and in the English is of the neuter gender, therefore the word "she" is improper and incorrect, and consequently, as he says, barbarous. Next, the word "wrote" is the past or imperfect tense of "write," and Lindley Murray tells us that "a passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect or passive participle to the auxiliary 'to be' through all its changes of number, person, mood and tense." Student adds it to the past or imperfect tense "wrote," which is again incorrect and barbarous. He should have said, as it is written. Farther down, the Student says, "Let the editors of those journals print no Gaelic that is not at least fairly correct. If they can't do this," etc. I ask in God's name, do what? If the poor Student had said, let the editors of those journals print Gaelic that is at least fairly correct, then with some show of propriety, he may say, "If they can't do this." His two negatives, "no" and "not" do not destroy each other in the above case, and the expression is another of those barbarisms. I think this is enough this time. Let us have Irish in Irish type. We want no approximations but the thing itself.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS D. NORRIS.

The GAEL wrote to the Citizen on the same subject but the letter was not published. The substance of the GAEL's contention was that Father Keegan nor any one else wished to see Gaelic badly written, but that in order to encourage those who are learning it, their efforts should be published. — that a child must creep before it is able to walk. We cannot conceive why such men as "Student" are eternally hammering at "bad Irish." Some of the best Gaelic writers in New York to-day wrote very bad Irish half a dozen years ago. Let all who are able to write Gaelic in any way, send their exertions to the papers. This is the way to improve themselves. By and by they can refer to the grammar and see where they erred.—Ed. G.]

From the Tuam News of Dec. 27, 1889.

We have received the number for the current month of the Brooklyn GAEL, a periodical wholly devoted to the preservation and cultivation of the Irish language. This number contains a large quantity of interesting Gaelic reading. Its leading article embodies the speech delivered at the re-

ception of the English Home Rule delegates in Tuam, by Mr. M. J. Costelloe of Graigue Lodge. There are also given two or more contributions from the pen of a Maynooth student, a native of the Co. Waterford, which we have read with pleasure. He regrets the absence from the College of the Rev. Eugene Grouney. It also publishes the reports (from the Tuam News) of proceedings of the Tuam Irish Language Committee, together with report of trial at the Petty Sessions Court here, wherein figured John Jones of Gregawanna and donkey, Sergeant Kilcommons and the McDermott Roe of Cummer. The GAEL is certainly well worthy of support from Irishmen. It is the first journal ever printed in the Irish language in America, nay, the first Irish paper ever printed in any part of the world, except the Keltic Journal, started in Manchester in 1869, which became defunct after its seventh number. Irishmen of New York and other States of the Union would act praiseworthy if each sent one or more copies of the GAEL to their friends in Ireland. They would thus help the spirited proprietor, Mr. Logan, and show the people at home that in the "greater Ireland beyond the Atlantic," the Irish language is not a thing Irishmen are ashamed of. It may not be uninteresting to some people to be informed that the proprietor and editor of the GAEL is a native of the parish of Milltown adjoining Tuam, and that the editor of the "Gaelic Department" of the Tuam News for the last fifteen years is from another bordering parish, both being self-taught in Irish. This goes to verify the Irish proverb—

'Ní fíada ná fíur ídórad a dárdear a h-íróidíar a h-íróidíar.

Twenty years of the best part of his lifetime has the editor of our Gaelic Department been aiding in the cause, the greater part of which he silently and *con amore* worked with the late Canon Baurke author of the College Irish Grammar and other works. Often did he travel miles and miles on foot taking down poems, songs, proverbs and other Gaelic remains from old persons who have since gone over to the majority. Besides what he has given of his collection in our "Gaelic Department" he has yet in manuscript as much as would fill a column weekly of the Tuam News for the next fifty years.

The governments of Russia, Turkey, Germany and England (now in Canada) seek to uproot all for eign languages, in their respective dominions. Why? We put that question to the Irish leaders and to the editors of the Irish-American press. Will they answer it? Never, why? We admit that it would be a hardship to Irish-American editors to go to the expense of buying Gaelic type and hiring Gaelic compositors, etc., without the expectation of getting a return for it, but it would certainly be no hardship for them to direct their readers to where they could be instructed in the National Language at the small expense of two cents a week. Were Irish-American editors patriotic, they would urge their readers to avail themselves of the opportunity, aye, and avail of it themselves too.

Send 60 cents for 211 3A00AL.

## O'Curry's Lectures.

ON THE  
MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT IRISH HIS-  
TORY.

### Lecture III.

Delivered March 20, 1855.

(Continued)

Fanciful as this account of the origin of the far famed Clonmacnois may at first sight appear, there still exists on the spot evidence of its veracity, which the greatest sceptic would find it difficult to explain away. There stands within the ruined precincts of this ancient monastery, a stone cross, on which, amongst many other subjects, are sculptured the figures of two men, holding an erect staff or pole between them; and although the erection of this cross may belong (as I believe it does) to the beginning of the tenth century, and although it was then set up, no doubt, to commemorate the building of the Great Church by the monarch Flann and the Abbot Colman, there can be but little doubt, if any, that the two figures of men holding the pole were intended to perpetuate the memory of the manner of founding of the primitive Eglais beg, or Little Church, the history of which was then at least implicitly believed.

Many abbots and scholars of distinction will be found amongst the inmates of this retreat of piety and learning at various periods, I shall mention here the names of but a few;

A. D. 791. Saint Colchu Ua Duainechda, surnamed The Wise, died on the 20th February this year. He was supreme moderator and prelector, and master of the celebrated school of this abbey: he was also a reader of divinity, and wrote a work, to which he gave the name of *Scuab Crabhaigh*, or the *Besom of Devotion*; he obtained the appellation of the chief scribe, and was master of all the Scots of Ireland. Albin, or Aleuin, bishop of Tritzlar, in Germany, and one of Charlemagne's tutors, in a letter to Saint Colchu, informs him that he had sent fifty shekles (a piece of money of the value of 1s. 4d.) to the friars of his house, out of the alms of Charlemagne, and fifty shekles from himself.

A. D. 887 died Snibhne, the son of Maelumha, a learned scribe and anchorite. Florence of Worcester calls him Suifne, the most esteemed writer of the Scots, and says that he died in 892.

A. D. 924. On the 7th February, the sage, Doctor, and Abbott, Colman Mac Ailill, died full of years and honour, he erected the Great Church where the patron saint lies interred.

A. D. 981. On the 16th of January died Donnchadh O'Braoin, having obtained a great reputation for learning and piety, to avoid the appearance of vain glory, he resigned the government of his abbey in the year 974, and returned to Armagh, where he shut himself up in a small enclosure, and lived a lonely anchorite till his death.

A. D. 1024. Facbna, a learned professor and priest of Clonmacnois, Abbot of Iona, and chief Abbot of Ireland, died this year in Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage, etc.

Those are but a few of the distinguished child-

ren of Clonmacnois previous to the time of Tighernach.

Tighernach himself was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable of all the scholars of Clonmacnois. His learning appears to have been very varied and extensive. He quotes Eusebius, Orosius, Africanus, Bede, Josephus, Saint Jerome, and many other historic writers, and sometimes compares their statements on points in which they exhibit discrepancies, and afterwards endeavours to reconcile their conflicting testimony, and to correct the chronological errors of one writer by comparison with the dates given by others. He also collates the Hebrew text with the Septuagint version of the Scriptures.

These statements which you will find amply verified when you come to examine the Annals of Tighernach in detail, will be sufficient to show the extent of his general scholarship. It is to be presumed that he was perfectly acquainted with the several historical compositions which had been previous to his time.

The common era, or that computed from the Incarnation of our Lord, is used by Tighernach, though we have no reason to believe that it was so by the great Irish historical compilers who immediately preceded him.

Tighernach also appears to have been familiar with some of the modes of correcting the calendar. He mentions the Lunar Cycle, and uses the Dominical letter with the kalends of several years; but he makes no direct mention of the Solar Cycle or Golden Number.

I shall now proceed to consider the several copies of the Annals of Tighecuach which have come down to us, all of which are unfortunately in an imperfect state.

Seven copies of these annals are now known to exist, besides the vellum fragment which I shall mention presently. Two of them in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, are described by Dr O'Connor in his *Stowe Catalogue*, and one of these he has published, without the continuation, in the second volume of his "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*," a work which we cannot mention without a tribute of respect to the industry, learning and patriotism of the author, and the spirited liberality of the English nobleman (the late Marquis of Buckingham), at whose personal expense this work, in four volumes 4to, was printed.

Two copies of Tighernach, one of them in English characters, are to be found in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, and one in the library of Trinity College. The last, although on paper, is the most perfect, the oldest and the most original, of those now in Ireland. In the Trinity College library there is however also preserved a fragment consisting of three leaves of an ancient vellum MS. apparently of Tighernach, though it is now bound up with the vellum copy of the Annals of Ulster.

Two other but very inferior copies are to be found in the British Museum. The first of these (Egerton 104—Hardiman MS.) is in small folio on paper, and has evidently been made either from one of the Stowe copies or from that in Trin. Coll. Dublin. It is a bad copy in every way. The handwriting both of the Gaelic text and of the inaccurate translation which accompanies it, are (as well as my memory serves me) identical with that of the bad translation mixed with Gaelic words in the first volume of the MS. Annals of the Four Masters in the library of the R. I. A.,—the first of the two volumes in small folio. This

copy of Tighernach commences at the same date as the T. O. D. copy, and comes down to 1163. The second in the British Museum (Egerton 94, — Hardiman MS.) is but a bad copy of the last mentioned, made by a very inferior scribe.

It is believed that an eighth copy of these Annals exists in the collection of Lord Ashburnham, but as that nobleman does not allow any access to his valuable collection of MSS., I am unable to say whether this is so or not.

These annals are of such importance to the illustration of Irish history, that I shall offer no apology for introducing here some particular account of the copies which still remain.

Dr. O'Connor has carefully examined those in the Bodleian Library, and from his account of them, the following extracts are taken.

"It has not been hitherto observed," says the writer, "that there are two Oxford copies, both imperfect, the first escaped Sir J. Ware, though he had the use of it, and entered it in his catalogue as another work. It is marked 'Rawlinson' No 502. in a label prefixed to it, in Ware's hand it is described thus—'Annales ab Urbe condita usque ad initium Imperii Antonini Pii.'"

"This MS. begins, in its present mutilated condition, with that part of Tighernach's chronicle, where he mentions the foundation of Rome, and consists only of a few leaves ending with the reign of Antonius, but it is valuable as a fragment of the 12th century. Very brief are the notices of Ireland, which are mixed up with the early parts of Tighernach. He questions the veracity of all the most ancient documents relating to Ireland, and makes the historical epoch begin from Cimboth, and the founding of Emania, about the 18th year of Ptolemy Lagus, before Christ 289. 'Omnia Monumenta Scotorum,' says he 'usque Cimboth inceta erant.'

'But yet he gives the ancient lists of the kings as he found them in the 'Veteres Monunanta.'

'In the fragment, Rawlinson, 502, fol. 1b. col. 1 line 33, the end of the reign of Cobthach, the son of Ugain, he synchronizes with the Prophet Ezechias thus given—Cobthach the slender, of Bregia, the son of Ugan the Great, was burned with thirty royal Princes about him in Dun Riga, of the Plain of Ailb, in the royal palace of the hill of Tin-bath (Tin, fire, and bath, to slay), as the ancients relate, by Labrad, of ships, the beloved son of Ailill, the illustrious son of Lagare the Fierce, son of Ugan the Great, in revenge for the murder of his father, and grandfather, killed by Cobthach the Slender. A war arose from this between Leinster and the Northern half of Ireland.

"The second copy of Tighernach in the Bodleian, 'Rawlinson,' 438, has not this passage, neither has it any part of this MS. preceding the time of Alexander. But from thence both agree, to where the first ceases, in the reign of Antonius, the loss of the remainder of that MS. is the more lamentable, as the MS. No. 433, is imperfect and very ill transcribed. The quotations from Latin and Greek authors in Tighernach are very numerous, and his balancing their authorities against each other manifests a degree of criticism uncommon in the iron age in which he lived. He quotes Maelmura's poem, thus—

"Finit quarta ætas. insipid quinta, quæ continet annos 589, ut Poeta ait,—The fourth age of the world finishes, the fifth commences, which contains 589 years as the poet says.

From the bondage of the people to the birth of the Lord,  
Five hundred and eighty nine years of a truth,  
From Adam to the birth of Mary's glorious Son,  
Was three thousand nine hundred and fifty-two years.]

(To be continued.)

### DON'T DRINK TO-NIGHT.

I left my mother at the door,  
My sister at her side;  
Their clasped hands and loving looks  
Forbade their hopes to hide.  
I left, and met with comrades gay,  
When the moon brought out her light,  
And my loving mother whispered me,  
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

Long years have rolled away since then,  
My jetty curls are gray;  
But oh! those words are with me yet,  
And will not pass away:  
I see my mother's loving face,  
With goodness radiant bright,  
And hear her words ring in my ears,  
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

My mother now is resting sweet,  
In the graveyard on the hill,  
But mother's words come back to me,  
And haunt my memory still.  
I've often passed the tempting cup,  
O! then my heart is right,  
Because I heard the warning words,  
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

I've now passed down the road of life,  
And soon my race is run,  
A mother's warning listened to  
An immortal crown is won.  
Oh, mothers, with your blessed smile,  
Look on your boy so bright,  
And say as you alone can say,  
"My boy, don't drink to-night."

These words will prove a warning when  
In the thorny paths of life  
The boy is in the tempter's wiles  
And yielding to the strife.  
These words stop the morning cup,  
And the revelry at night,  
By whispering back a mother's voice,  
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

—Irish World.

### THE PUNISHMENT OF THE SLANDERER

A woman to the holy father went,  
Confession of her sin was her intent,  
And so her misdemeanors great and small,  
She faithfully to him rehearsed them all,  
And, chiefest in her catalogue of sin,

She owned that she a talebearer had been,  
 And bore a bit of scandal up and down  
 To all the long-tongued gossips of the town  
 The holy father for her other sin,  
 Granted the absolution asked of him,  
 But while he for the rest pardon gave,  
 And that to do fit penence she must go  
 Out by the wayside where thistles grow,  
 And gathering the largest, ripest one,  
 Scatter its seeds, and when this was done  
 She must come back another day  
 To tell him his commands she did obey.  
 The woman thinking this a penance light,  
 Hastened to do his will that very night,  
 Feeling right glad she had escaped so well  
 Next day but one she went the priest to tell.  
 The priest sat still and heard his story through,  
 Then said "There's something still for you to do  
 Those little thistle seeds which you have sown,  
 I bid you go re-gather every one."  
 The woman said "but father, 'twould be vain,  
 To try to gather up those seeds again.  
 The winds have scattered them both far and wide  
 Over the meadow vale and mountain side."  
 The father answered, "Now I hope that from this  
 The lesson I have taught, you will not miss,  
 You cannot gather back the scattered seeds,  
 Which far and wide will grow to noxious weeds,  
 Nor can the mischief once by scandal sown,  
 By any penance be again undone.

—Tuam News

*Like "Little Stack of barley"*  
 ՏԵՍԱՊԱՆ ՅՔԵԱՅԱՐԱՅԻԸ.

*an; an spealadour. ?*

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 ՈՆԱ Լ-ԱՅՆ ԼԵ ԸՍՆ ԲՐԵԱԸ ԴՅԱՆ,  
 'ՏԱՆ ԴՆ-ԲՆ ԼՅՈՄ ԸՍՆ ԼԱՅՆ ;  
 'ՏԱ ՐՅՅ ՆԱ Ծ-ԲԵԱՐ ՅՈ Ծ-ԵԱՅԱՅԻ ԵՂ  
 'ՅԱՐ ՅՈ Ծ-ԵՅՅՅԻ ԵՂ ԸՐ ԴՆ Մ-ԵԱԼԼԱԸ ՄԵ,  
 Ա Ե-ԲԱՅՆԵ ԸՅՅՆ ԵԸ 'Ն ԵՈՒՄԱՆ.  
 Ա Ն-ԱՅԵ ՆԱԸ Մ-ԵՅՅԻ ԵՄԵ ԸԸԱ ԴՆ,  
 ԲՕՐ ԵՍՆԲԱԾ ԲՅԱԾ ԸՍՆ ԵԱՆՅԱՐ  
 ԱՅԱՐ ԵԱԼԲԱԾ ԲՅԱԾ ԸՍՆ ԴՆ ՄԱԼԱՅԻԸ ՄԵ  
 'Տ ՆՅ ԵՍՆԱՅՆ-ԲԵ ԸԸԵ ԵՐԵԱԸՆԱՅԻ  
 ԱՆՆՐ ԴՆ ԵԱՌԸ Ե Մ-ԵՅԸԵԱՆՆ ԲՅԱԾ ԴՆ.

ԱՅՈ ՆՅԱՅՐԵԱՐ ԸԵՂ ԴՆ ԸՅԵ ԼՅՈՄ,  
 ԵՐ ՄՅ ԲՕԸԱ ԵՐ ՄԱՅԻ ԴՆ ԵՐԲԱԾ Յ,  
 ԼԵՅՅԲԵԱԾ ԲՅ ԵՆԵԱԼՅՈՅ  
 ԱՅՆ ԵՅՅԱԾ Ե Ծ-ԲՅԱՅԼ ԼԵ ԲՅՅԱՅԼ.  
 ԵՂ 'Ն ՐԱԼ Ե ԵՅՅ ԲՅ ԵՅԵ  
 'Տ ՅԱԸ ԸՈՆՐԱԾ ԵՅԼԵ ԴՆ ԸՅԵ ԲՆ,  
 ՈՅ ԸՍՆՅՆ ՅՆՈՒԾԱՅԻԸ ԲԱՅՆՅԵ  
 Ա ԲԵՐԲԱԾ ԵՄԵ ԵՂ 'Ն ՏՐԱՅՆ ;  
 ('ՏԱ ՐՅՅ ՆԱ Ծ-ԲԵԱՐ ՅՈ Ծ ԵԱՅԱՅԻ ԵՂ  
 'Տ ՅՈ Ծ ԵՅՅՅԻ ԵՂ ԸՐ ԴՆ Մ-ԵԱԼԸ ԵՄԵ  
 Ա Ը-ԵԱՌԸ ԸՅՅՆ ԵՂ 'Ն ԵՈՒՄԱՆ  
 ՈՆ-ԱՅԵ ՆԱԸ Մ-ԵՅՅԻ ԵՄԵ ԸՅԻ ԴՆ'.  
 ԱՅԱՐ Մ ԵՅՅԵԱԾ յՈ ԼԵԱԾԱՐ ՆՆ ՄՅ ՅԼԱՅ  
 'Տ ՅԱԸ ԸՈՆ ՆՅՈՒ ԵՅԼԵ ԴՆ ԸՅԵ ԲՆ [ԴՅԱՆ  
 ԵՅՅԵԱԾ ԴՆ ԵԱՆՅԱՐ 'ՅԱՐ ԴՆ Ե ԲԼԱԾ ԸՅԵ  
 ԼԵԱՅԵԱԾ ԲԱՅՈՅ յՈ ԲՅՈՆ.

From the dictation of Mr John Kane of West port, county Mayo, I have repeated four lines in the last verse in order to fill up as that is all that he knew of it,— J J LYONS.

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## Sound of the Vowels—long.--

α sounds like a in war, as βάρη, top.  
 ε " " e " ere, " céηη, wax.  
 ι " " ee " eel, " ηηηη' fine.  
 ο " " o " old, " όη, gold.  
 υ " " u " rule, " ύη, fresh.

## Short.---

α " " a in what, as, ζαηη, near.  
 ε " " e " bet, " βεη, died.  
 ι " " i " ill, " ηηη, honey.  
 ο " " o " got, " όοη, wound.  
 υ " " u " put, " ηυο, thing.

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