

THE PATH TO FREEDOM.

BY O'GINEHAELAIDH.

Youth of Erin, on your shoulders
Rests your country's future fame ;
In your bosoms rest the embers
That can blaze to Freedom's flame—
Rest the embers that, if nurtured
By your strong and steady hand,
Rest the embers that, if cultured,
Must redeem your motherland.

Not in speeches highfalutin
Can the work you need be done,
Not in pleading to the Briton
Can the vict'ry e'er be won.
Not in "moral agitation"
For the people's rights to land
Robbed of them by despot nation,
With the tyrant's ruthless hand.

Not by "Irish Confed'rations,"
Not by "Clansmen's" secret aid
Not by "County Org'nizations"
Can your sufferings be allayed ;
Not by so-called "dynamiters,"
Not by "Ancient Orders" strong,
Not by foolish "Blatherskiters,"
With their brayings loud and long ;

Not your money, poured like dew drops ;
Not addresses great and grand,
Not your "Leaguers," be they legion,
E'er will free your native land ;
Not your "Five Cent-Spread Light tactics"
Not your "Scares" will ever gain
One iota of that freedom
Which you labor to attain ;

Not with sword-blade, musket, bay'net,
Can the Saxon be assailed—
These were tried and tried too often,
And as of en have they failed ;
Not your "bombs of nitrate's" thunder,
Not your cannon's mighty roar
Will restore the foeman's plunder,
Snatched from you in days of yore ;

Not in war's fierce din and slaughter,
Not in streams of crimson blood,
Not in feats of Trojan valor,
Not of those will come the good ;
Not assassin's keenest dagger,
Laying cruel tyrants low ;
Not your death on martyr's scaffold
E'er will gain your freedom. No !

No ! never will such means avail you
While, like cravens, soulless, low,
You permit that tongue to perish
Which your forefathers cherished so,
While you let your native music
Lie forgotten, lie unsung ;
While you leave your harp neglected
With its every chord unstrung.

While you leave your proud traditions
Lie untaught, unread, unknown,
Never can that spirit kindle,

That will make your land your own.
While you lisp in foreign accents,
While your lips are taught to frame
Words and notes of Saxon foemen,
You are Irish but in name.

Then cease that alien speech for ever ;
Long enough its notes have rung
In your ears, while naught but falsehoods
Have its owners at you flung.
Cast their speech and cast their music
Back to those from whom it came ;
Show at once, and show it plainly,
That you are Gaels in more than name ;

That the spirit of your fathers,
Still undaunted, lives in you ;
That you're true to their example—
As they did so will you do :
That the tongue which Miledh brought you,
That the tongue which Bryan spoke
To his men on Clontarf's meadows
When he burst the Danish yoke ;

That the tongue of saints and sages,
Ollamb, Brehon, warrior, king,
Which in long departed ages
Made your isle with glory ring ;
That the music, sweet but mighty,
Which their bards were wont to play
When they roused men's warlike passions,
Live among their sons to-day.

Lives as lives the tender seedling,
Buried deep the Winter long,
Yet in Spring it buds to freshness,
And the Summer makes it strong.
It blooms, it blossoms, it increases,
Day by day it stronger grows,
And at last, with roots extended,
Offshoots many from it throws.

So in you remains the seedling
Of your language, old and grand ;
See 'tis nurtured in your bosoms,
See 'tis cultured by your hand.
See it buds, it grows, it blossoms ;
See it flourish day by day,
See it strengthen, see it ripen :
Yours the fault if it decay.

Be it spoken, be it written,
Let its music sweet be known
Wheresoever Ireland's children
In their exile may be thrown.
Then shall all dissensions perish,
All your factions low and mean :
Then shall blend the flag of orange
With your native flag of green.

Then, with Ireland thus united—
One in language, one in all,
One in spirit, each determined
To obey his country's call—
Then unroll your glorious Sunburst,
Draw your sword in FREEDOM'S name,
And no power of earth or heaven
Can withstand your righteous claim.

—Sunday Democrat.

Gaels, read Father O'Growney's letter carefully

LESSONS IN GAELIC.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

LESSON XV.

VOCABULARY.

ḁḡḁḡ. bread,	rawn.
bḁḡ. white, pale,	bawn.
boḡḡ. laughty.	burb.
blḁḁ, blossom, flower,	blaw.
ḁḁḡḡ, opinion, expectation,	dho-y.
ḡeoḡ, meat.	ḡeo-ih.
ḡḁḡḁ, a prince,	flaih.
ḡḁḡ, yet,	fo-iss.
ḡealḁḁ, the moon.	ḡealugh.
lḁḡḡ, read thou,	lhey-ih.
lḡḁḡ, physician,	lhee-ah.
luḁ, luḁḁḡ, a mouse,	lhu-ugh.
loḡḡḡḁḁ, bright, shining,	lhunrugh.
luḁḡḁ, ashes,	lhoo-ih.
luḁḡ, swiftness,	lhoo-ass.
luḁḁ, swift,	lhoo-ah.
luḡ, an herb; ḡḁḡḡ-luḡ, all-heal; luḡ-ḡḁḡ, fox-glove; ḡḁḡḡ-luḡ, clivers.	
ḡḁḁḁ, soft, mild, tender,	mu-ee.
ḡḁḁ, manner, form, respect, moh.	
ḡealḡḡ, heaven,	inauv.
ḡoḁḁ, a wheel,	rowhah.
ḡḡḁḡḡ, ever, up to this time, ree-uy.	
ḡḁḡḁ, plenty; ḁḁ ḡḁ ḡḁḡḁ ḁḡḁḡ, I have my plenty—I have plenty. sawih	
ḡḡḁḡḡ, beauty,	sḡeeuv.
ḡḡḡḡ, sit (v).	sih.
ḁeḡḁ, hot; also flee (v).	thēh.
ḁḡḡḡ, thick, plenty,	thiuv.
ḁḡḁḡḡ, the shore at low water, thraih.	
ḁḡḁḡḡ, ebb; to recede,	thrawih.
ḁḡealḁ. a tribe,	threyuv.
ḁḡeḡḁ, feeble, ignorant,	threh.
ḁḡḡḁḁ a Lord, a high wave, a hill, tir-eh	
ḁḡḁḡḁ, a foot; the sole of the foot; 12	

inches, thro-ih.
 ḡḁḁḁ, a will or testament, oo-aucht.
 ḡḁḡḡ, hour, as, ḁḡ ḡḁḡḡ, and contracted
 ly, 'ḡ ḡḁḡḡ, the hour; that is, when;
 hence it is always translated 'when';
 but whenever a question is asked,
 the words, ḁḡ ḡḁḡḡ, are not contrac-
 ted into ḡḡḁḡḡ; as ḁḡḁ ḁḡ ḡḁḡḡ, when?
 i.e., what hour? oo-ir.
 ḡḡḡḡe, water. niske.

Exercise 1

Translate—

1. The day is fine. 2. This month is wont to be fine. 3. My son is young. 4. Is my son young? 5. He is not young. 6. He is usually good. 7. He is not wont to be up early. 8. Is every man good? 9. Every cat is not grey or black. 10. God is good. 11. Who is God? 12. What is heaven? 13. There is happiness in heaven. 14. Are you lucky (is the luck on you)? 15. No, I am not lucky. 16. Do you love me? 17. I do not love you. 18. I love God, and God loves me. 19. God loves every person. 20. God is king in heaven and on earth. 21. The field is yellow and white. 22. The virgin is young and mild. 23. Luck attends those that are good; (idiomatic form is—luck is usually on the good. 24. Are you good when you are lucky? 25. I was never lucky, yet I am of opinion (is *doigh léim*) that I am good. 26. Is the sun bright (*lennrach*)? 27. The sun is bright. 28. Have you got (*bh fuil agad*) white (*geal*) bread? 29. I have plenty, and milk. 30. Have you enough of everything? 31. I have. 32. You are as generous (*stail*) as (*le*) a prince.

OBS.—The sentences in the several exercises embrace only such words, for the greater part, as are given in the lists at each heading. Sometimes words in former lists or exercises are again brought into account. The learner should therefore make himself thoroughly familiar with the words, their sounds, and their idiomatic turns of expression, to prevent reference to former Lessons.

To translate these English sentences into Irish, and to write them in the Celtic character, to speak them from time to time when alone or with others, must at once ensure a knowledge of the language as it is spoken and written. Begin forthwith to speak it.

[The learner might find amusement and profit in picking out the words given through the Lessons and arranging them in alphabetical order, in the form of a dictionary. An Irish-English and an English-Irish lexicon could be easily compiled, and would be very valuable as it would contain the words in common use.—Ed]

The Philo-Celtic Society of New York meets at 263 Bowery every Thursday evening at 8, and every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock p. m., and impart instruction gratuitously to all who desire to cultivate a knowledge of the Irish Language. New York Gaels should urge their neighbors to attend the sessions of the society.

New York, August 20, 1891,

Dear Sir.—I hereby inclose to you a continuation of those little extracts from the *Seanchus Mor*, or Brehon Laws. I am sorry that I had no time to send you any for the last number, but be sure that you will always hear from me when I can have a minute of time to myself. I hope that those who take any interest in these little expoundings will connect the following with the last given.

Original, as in *Seanchus Mor*.

TUCAIT A DEHTU HA LAIDH MHOIRIO : .1.
 LAEDAIRNE DA UNAI AN CAD FER DO MUIH-
 DEIR PATRAIC DO MARIAD; OCUR A BREIT
 FEIN O LAEDAIRNE DOH TI HO MUIHFEAD, CO
 FHOUDORIN IN OIAD DO BERAD DO. OC-
 UR DO CUALAD NUADU DERIS, MAC NEILL,
 DEIBRACHAIR DO LAEDAIRNE EIRDOIC, OC-
 UR E A HSIALLUOECT AC LAEDAIRNE, OCUR
 A DUBAIRTEIDE DA FUAFLAJCTEA DE, OCUR
 SO TUCTA CUIHA ELIO, HO MUIHFEAD HEC
 DO MUIHTEIR PATRAIC. OCUR TUCAD
 TAJRDOECT MARIULAD LAEDAIRNE DO, OC-
 UR HO FUAFLAJCTEA OJA SIALLUOECT, OC-
 UR HO ZABURTAIR FLAHE UM A COMULLAC
 RIN NIR; OCUR HO ZABURTAIR A FLEIS A
 CEDOIR, OCUR DO CUAD O'HOIRADH HA
 CLEINEC, OCUR TAPLUIS AN FLEIS FUICTH O-
 CUR HO MARIURTAIR OIRAN, ANU PAT-
 RAIS.

HO ZUMHA INU CARPUIC HO BEC IN CLEP-
 ECH ANO, OCUR OIRAN OC CORUAD AN
 CARPUIC, OCUR ZUMHA CUIH BIDEIN HO BE-
 PUO IN TURCUR. OCUR HO FERZAJTEO IN
 CLENEC, OCUR HO TOZAJB A LANU FUAFL-
 DOCUM A TAJREHA, OCUR HO BI CPOF FIZ-
 ILL; OCUR TAJHIS CUIHEUZAD OCUR TALUM-
 CUIHYZAD HOIR INH BASLE, OCUR DORCHE-
 TU AN IN ZREIN, OCUR TAPMROILLRE; OCUR
 JYFED A DEIRTEIR CO HOFLAJCTEA DO-
 RUI JCFRIN ANO IN UAJR RIN, OCUR SO PA-
 BUR AS MPOD HA TEMRAD; OCUR CONJO
 ANH RIN HO CLAEHTA TEMUIR. OCUR HO
 AJCTEA A TAJREHA NIR HA LANU DO
 TOIRHEM UM BREIT DO ZADAJ HA FER
 MUIHDEIR DO MARIAD, OCUR A HOZA
 BRETEMON J HEIRIN DO, OCUR HO DEM-
 URTAIR ROM RIN O HO HAJTOED OJA NIR.

The Gaelic Journal should be in the library of every Irishman. Send to the Editor, John Fleming, 33 South Frederick street, Dublin, 60 cents.

Irishmen, never forget this—if you do you shall get left—that the Irish Nation did not bring ONE pound of earth to Ireland—that, therefore, *the language is the Nation!*

English Translation.

But the cause of the poem having been composed was as follows:—Laeghaire ordered his people to kill a man of Patrick's people; and Laeghaire agreed to give his own award to the person who should kill 'the man', that he might discover whether he would grant forgiveness for it. And Nuada Derg, the son of Niall, brother of Laeghaire, who was in captivity in the hands of Laeghaire, heard this, and he said that if he were released, and got other rewards, he would kill one of Patrick's people. And the command of Laeghaire's cavalry was given him, and he was released from captivity, and he gave guarantees that he would fulfil his promise; and he took his lance at once, and went towards the clerics, and hurled the lance at them and slew Odhran, Patrick's charioteer.

Or, 'according to others', the cleric (Patrick) was in his chariot at the time, and Odhran was adjusting the chariot, and it was at 'Patrick' himself the shot was aimed. And the cleric was angered, and raised up his hands towards his Lord, and remained in the attitude of prayer with his hands crossed; and there came a great shaking and an earthquake at the place, and darkness came upon the sun, and there was an eclipse; and they say that the gate of hell was then opened, and that Temhair was being overturned; and then it was that Temhair was inclined. And the Lord ordered him to lower his hands to obtain judgment for his servant who had been killed, and 'told him that he would get' his choice of the Brehons in Erin, and he consented to this as his God had ordered him.

Modern Irish as I understand it.—It will be noticed that I write the following as much like the

Df an cfor 'r tacaride teact ornn r 'hfor
b' f'ejorrr rom jao soc,
'S ro 'h f'at, a rcor mo eiojre, o f'az
me Scjberfn.

'S majt a eujnngjnm ajr an t-am, an
bljadajh da-ror r oet,
O'ejrnj me moc lejr na buadajllj le
trojo ahaajr 'h neact',
Do rcar an arn cuacta rjnh le orouj'
o' h m-bajnrjofajh,
'S reo e adbar ejle o f'az me Scjberfn.

O, 'r ta eujnne hajt, a' r bejro zo deo
ajr an la rjn rluo' r fuar,
Nuajr eajhge an tjeearna mallujste
orrajnh 'r na peeler le 'ha cul;
Dnr rjad rfor na oojrre 'r oojt rjad
ruar na tjt';
O f'azajr an rean 'ran t-oj a rjle na h
deor eare tmejoll Scjberfn.

Do h'atarr, beahact lej, dj rf tnh le
rjadnr ar,
Ooj rjad ar an leabujj f 'zur eajt
rjad f ajr an t-rnar.
Turt rf rfor le reanrao 'r hfor ejrnj
arj' a eojd',
'S la 'n h'arajj eujreao f a j-cjll jlar
Scjberfn'.

Df tura anhrj tmejoll bljadajh zolejt
'r ba laj an marac tu,
Df lejrj ornn o' f'azajle le rajcefor zo
j-cajllfje tu;
Do ear me tu an h mo eota-mor ajr
tmejoll an h'eaton-ojre',
'S ar zo h'ac jah rjleao ajr ajr zo' h
t-rean loj, Scjberfn.

O atarr, atarr eolarrac, fejcjro tura
arj' an la
'Nuajr bejro do e'rr zo ehnge raor o' h
Sarajac zo h'ac;
bejro mjre lejr na buadajllj, le conj-
hah Rjz na haon.
'Zur hujom ajr oja le r'arajh do ead-
arj' zo Scjberfn."

The greatest fraud of the present age is the pat-
ent medicine man and he has so duped the public
that he can flood the country with advertisements.
The latter, however, are useful now and again, and
are all of his nostrums which the public should use.

Kansas City, Mo. Sept. 25. 1891.

Editor of the Gaodhal.

Dear Sir:—

I send you the following from the Welsh, if you
deem it worth a place in THE GAEL. The origin-
al was written for the Eisteddfod by Owen Evans,
a Welshman of Utica, N.Y., and translated by Mi-
chael Kilroy, a native of Dunmore, county Galway
Ireland, at present in this city.

The style of poetry, prose, and chorus are
closely followed; but there are a few expres-ions
omitted which seemed to be intended to ridicule
the Irishman. Otherwise I think it is a good trans-
lation. Yours truly,

P. McENIRY.

[One thing is certain—that the Irish is in good
hands in Kansas City, and that the piece does cred-
it to the translator in matter and in humor,—Ed]

218 320021.

Df rear tje 'ha eoirujte
Ajr an m-bajle a m' f'ocarr,
Rjz h' r'ejreac le h-errearhac,
a dajhreao to tobar;
So an conra dj eadarrea,
'S e rjrnjodra ajr pajreur,
e dajre zo t-tj urje
'S jeoda o rje dojleur.

Cajre— Seao, azur an uajr a dj an
conra rjrnjodra acu, eujr P'arajc a
eoir fejn de an h a p'oca, 7 jluajr ajr
zo t-tj a eoirzladao eum zo j-conjro-
eao re lejr da dajre, mar ar re

Curra—
Jeodam rje dojleur, rje dojleur
ar e dajre zo t-tj urje, jeodam rje
dojleur.

Ajnr an reao to jluajreadar
Aj ojbrijzao zo ojan,
zo na d cloj ajr a meurajd
Eujr rjonur orrea 'r rjan;
Djreadar rala o h j-cne,
Turreao, curra, azur tnh,
Mar o' ojbrijdear rje a lae
zo rajr re rje troj dohajn.

Cajre— Seao, azur jreao zo rajr
P'arajc curra, turreao o' h la cruajd
ojre, do dj re an a r'ureao zo moc
ajr h'arajh am'arac, ac, fararor, huajr
a eanjad re zo t-tj an o-tobar jr ah-
la dj re e'nejr turjnh arreao rojnr.
"Oe! oeon!" ar re, "hac ornn a ta an
mj-ao a o-taod bajre lejr an o tobar

տւայրեաճ րօ. Ծա մ-բեյծեաճ քյօր Գ-
չամ Գ իւեօ րօ Ծօ՝ Կ Կ-Ծօնար Գ Եյէ Գյր
Կյ Եայրքյն Գյր Եւեօ Ծօյլլեւր Ե մար,
ՀեօԵայն, 7c.

Լեյր րյն Ծօ Եօյեար Գ Եեայն
'S Երօմ Գյր րյուայրեայն,
Չար Կյ քեաԾայր քե՝ րան Ծօյնայ
Եաօ Գ Ե-քեարր Գ Եւեայն;
ՉԵ Եայէ Եե Գ Եայրեւօ րա Եարօչ
'S Երօճ յաԾ Գյր Գն ԿնԵար
Չչար իւայր Գյր Գ րյիւԵալ
Յօ ԾԵյ Գն Յ-Ծօյլլ Գ Եյ Ե-րօչար.

ԵայնԵ.....Տեաճ, Գչար յար իօճԾայն ԿԳ
Ծօյլլե Եճ Ծօ րյուէր քե րյօր Գյ Յն
Երայն, քաօյ րԵայէ Եւմ, Կօ Ծօր, Գչար
րօ մար ԵԾԵայրԵ քե Լեյր քեյն: "Ծօ
Եւալաճ Յօ մյնԵ Յօ Կ-օմրքյն Գն Ծօ
Կնայն Եյմէյօլլ Գն ՅԵ Եօն Եեյրե Կ-Կայրե
քյԵեաճ, 7 ԵԳ քյօր ԾԳ Ե-քայրքայն Գն րօ
Կօ Յօ մ-բեյծեաճ Գն ԵաօԵ քյօր Կն ԳյրԵ
Ե՝ քեյԾօյր Յօ Ծ Եւրքեաճ Գն Երե Եօչ Գ-
մաճ Գր. ՉԵ Եյօճ րան մար Գ Եյէ քե,
Յօ ԵյնԵ, Կյ մյրե Գն քեար Գ իւայրԵ Գ
Կօյր Ե, մար քայրԵաճ Գն Կրօ Կօ Յօ Ե-քեյ-
քեաճ Եաօ Գ Եայրքեար Եճ, օյր Կր քե ԵԵԳ
Գն Կօ Կարչաճ Ե ԵայնԵ Յօ Ծ Եյ Կրչե,
մար,

ՀեօԵայն, 7c.

Ծուայլ րԵայրաճ Գ ԵօմրչլաԵաճ
Չյր Եեաճ Կօ Ծ-Եյ, 'Կ օԵայր,
Կուայր ԵօնարԵ ԵաԾԵ քԵԾրայԵ
ԵրօճԵ Կ-ԳյրԵ Գյր Գն Ծ-ԾօԵար;
Չար րչրեաճ քե, Գչար ԵեյԵ քե
Չչ Եւր Կւչ Գր, 'ր իւաճ
Յօ իայԵ քԵԾրայԵ Եօճ մարԵ
Չչար մյճԵա քաօյ 'Կ Յ-Երե.

ԵայնԵ...Տեաճ, Գչար Կուայր Գ Եւալաճ Գ
Եօնարքայն Գ իւայրաճԵ, Ծօ ԵայրչաԾար
Գ իյէ Եւրչե Կ Ծ-ԵայրքԵ Գ Կ-Կայրա Գչ
քայրքայն Եաօ Գ Եյ Գյր. Կօ Եաօ Գ Եայն
Ծօ. "ԾԳ," Գր քե, "քԵԾրայԵ Եօճ մյճԵա,
մարԵ քյօր Գն ԿօճԵար Գն ԾօԵայր մար
Եւր Գն Երե ԳրԵաճ Գյր Գնօյր Գչար Ե
քյօր Գն Ծ՛Գ ԵայնԵ Չչար ԵԳ քայրԵւր
Գն Կարչայճ Գն Գ քԵԵաճ, Գչար Կյ քյօր
Ծօն-րա Երեւօ Ծօ իւաճ Կյ Եե ԵԳր
Կօ քԵԾԵար. մար,

ՀեօԵայն, 7c

Չչար Գն ԿաԵար քեար ԾՅ 'Կ Գյր
Օր ԳրԵ Լեյր Գն Յ-Երայնքայն

Չ իւայրԵ ԵԵԵայրԵ Լեօ
Չար, Գր քե, Գչ մյնքայն,
"ԵԳ քյօր ԿԳ Յօ Ե-քայր Եեօ Ե
ՉԳ քրքայն Գն Երե Եե
Չար Կյ քԵչքայն քե՝ Կ Ե-րօճ Ե
ՉԳ՛ր ԵյրեայրԵ քեյն Ե.

ԵայնԵ..... Տեաճ, Գչար Գյր րյն Եայէ ԿԳ
քյր Գ Յ-Ծօրօչա ԵօԵ, Գչար Ծյմքեա-
Ծար Գչ օԵայր Գյր Գ Յ-ԵրօյԵ Կ-ԾյԵԵյօլլ,
ՅԵ քեար Եւ Գչ քայրքայն Գ Եյլե Կօ
Յօ իայԵ Գն ԾօԵար իւայն Յօ իրայրեօլ-
Չչար Ծ՛քեւաԾար Գյր Գ Եյլե Լե Կօն-
չաճ, մար Կյ Ե-քայրեաԾար քԵԾրայԵ
ԿԳ Գ Եւայրքչ.

ՉԵ, Լե ԿԳ Կն րյն, ԵԳ ԵօճքԵօյր Գչ
Եեաճ Եւ ԵԳ Ծօյլլ Եճ քԵԾրայԵ, Գչար
քօրԵ քեաԾայնքա Գչե, Գչար րօ Ե քԵճ
Գ քյրԵ, մար, ՀեօԵայն, 7c.

"Չրի քԵԾրայԵ," Գր քԵԾրայն.

"ՉԵ Եեար Գն Ե-ԳրԵօյր Ե՛ւ,

Չ Եյէ Գչ Եւր ԿԳ Կւչ օրքայն

Յօ իաԵար քյօր քաօյ՝ Կ Երօճ րօ;

Տաօլար Յօ իաԵար մարԵ

'S ԿԳ Ե-քեյքեայր Յօ Եեօ Ե՛ւ,

Լեյր րյն իւայրար Գն ԾօԵար

Լե րյլ Յօ Ե-քայրեայր Եեօ Ե՛ւ.

ԵայնԵ.... "Տեաճ," Գրքա քԵԾրայԵ, "Եայն
Եեօ, ԵւրԵաճար Լե Ծյա, Յօ իայԵ մայԵ Գ-
չայԵ; Եճ մԳ քաօլԵար մարԵ մե Եւմ Գ
ԿԳ քԵչԵար ԵւրԵա մե; Եւճ Ե Գն Կօր Գ
Եյ Գն Գն ԾյլԵԵ Գն Գ քչաճ մե, Կուայր
իւաճ քեար Եար Յօ Կ-ԵԵԵայրԵ Ե, Եճ
Երօյր մյն Ե քարԵւր Կրչչ, Կյ Ե-քայր
քչն Գն Կօ քեյլԵ-քե Լե Յօ Կ-օԵԵայր
րյԵ Գյր րօն Եւր Կ-օԵայր ԵայրԵաճ, մար,

Կյ իւաճ, 7c

ԿնԵար, a windlass; Եօնա, contract

ԱՆ քԵԾՐԱ

(The Prayer—The Lord's Prayer.)

Չր Կ ԱԵայր, Գ ԵԳ Գյր Կեայն; Յօ Կաօն-
Եար Ծ՛ԳնԿ: Յօ Ծ-ԵյրԵ Ծօ քԵՅԵԵ: Յօ
Կ-ԵւրԵար Ծօ Եօյր Գյր Գն Եալայն, մար
ինԵԵար Գյր Կեայն ԵԵԵայր ԾյնԿ Գ-
Կյւճ Գր Կ-Գրայն ԼաԵԵայնքայն: Գչար մայԵ
ԾյնԿ Գր Ե-քԵԵա, մար ԿայրԵայրԵ Կե
Ծ՛Գր Ե-քԵԵայրայն քեյն: Գչար ԿԳ Լեյն*
րյն Գ Յ-ԵԵԵայն: Եճ քաօր րյն օ օլԵ.
Չմեյ.

* The Gaelic literal translation of this clause is, *pernit us not into temptation, and not lead etc., and the Gaelic would seem to the truer rendition for our Savior would not lead us into temptation.*

ԱՅ ՇԱՌՈՅՆԵՅԻՑ ԱՄ ԶԻՅԱՇ-ՉԼԼԻ ՇԱՌՈՅԱԼԻՑ.

ԲԱՅՐԻ ԱՊ ԱՊԱՇ ՉԼԼԱ ԵՆԻ ԵՄ ԶԻՅՈՒՆ ԵՄ
 ԱՊԱՊԱՇՏ ԱՊ ԲՆԱՐԱ ԱՊԻ 'ՅԱՐ ԵՂԱՐ ՊԱ Պ-ՇԱՌՈՅԱԼԻՑ,
 ՈՒՆ ԲՆԱՅ ԱՊ ԼԵՊԻՑ ԵՄ ԵՂԱՐՈՅՏԵ Ա Պ-ԵՂԱՐԼԱ,
 ԱՊՅԵ ԱՊ ԲՆԱՐ-ԲԵՂԱՐ ԼՅՈՒՄԵՆԱ ԵՄ ԲՆԱՐՅՈՑ Ա ԵՂԱՐԻՑ.

ԱՊ ԱՊԱՐ Ա ՊԱՅԱՑ ԱՊ ԼԵՊԻՑ ԵՄ ԼԱԵՂԱՐ ՅՈ ԵՂԱՊ,
 ԵՂԱՐԵՂԱՊ Ա ԵՂԱՐԱՊՅԵ ԵՄ 'Պ Ե-ՇԱՐԱՊԱՇ ԶԻՅՈՅՊԱ,
 ԵՄ ԵՂԱՅՈՑ ԲԱՊԱՊ Ա ՅՈՒՆԱ 'ՊՈՊՊ ԵՂԱՐՊԱ ԵՂԱ ԲՆԱՐԼԵ,
 ԱՊՅ ԲՆԱՐՅԵՐ ԱՊ ԵՂԱՊԱՐ ՊԱ ԵՂԱՊՅԱՊ ԵՄՈՒ ԱՊԼԵ.

ԱՊ Պ-ՅՅԵՂԱՇՏ ԱՊ ԼԵՊԻՑ ԵՄՈՒ ՊՅՈՐՊՅՈՐԱՇ Ա ԵՂԱԼԼ,
 ԱՊՅԱՐ ԵՄ 'ԲՅՅԼԱՊՅ ՅՈ ՊԵՂԱՐ ԲԵՂԱՇ ԼԵՂԱՇԱՇ ԵՄՅ,
 ԱՇՏ ԵՄ ՅՐԵՊՅ ԱՊ ԲՆԱՊԱՊԵ ՅՈ ԵՂԱՇ, ԵՂԱՊՅՅՅՅՅ 'ՊԱ ՅՂԱԼԼ,
 ԱՊԱՐ ԵՄ ՅԵՂԱԼԼ ԲԵ ԵՄ 'Պ Ե-ՇԱՐԱՊԱՇ "ԵՂԱՐԲԵՂԱՇ Ե Պ-ԵՄՅ."

ԵՄ ԲԱՊԱՐԵՂԱՐ ԵՂԱՊԱՐԼԵ Օ ԲՅՅՅ Ա ՈՒՅՊ ԼՈՒՊԻ,
 "ԵՄ ԵՂԱՐ Ա Յ-ԵՂԱՇՈՒ Ա ԼԵՂԱՇԱՇՅՈՒ ԵՂԱՇՅ ԵՄՅ,"
 ԵՄ ԱՊ ԲՆԱՊԱՐԵ ԱՅ ԲԱՊԱՐԵ ԵՄ ԵՂԱՇՈՒՇ Օ ԵՂԱՐ,
 ՅՅՈՒ ՅՈ ԵՂԱՐԵՂԱՊ ՅԱՇ Պ-ԵՂԱՐԵ ՅՈՒ ՈՒ-ԵՂԱՅ Ա ԵՂԱՐ.

ԵՄ ԲՆԱՐ ԱՊ ԼԵՊԻՑ 'ՊԱ ԵՂԱՇԱՊԼԼ ՊՅՈՒ, ԼՂԱՅՈՒՐ ՅՈՐՅՈՒ,
 ԵՂԱՐ ՅՈՒ ԲՆԱՐԵ ԱՊ ԲՆԱՊԱՐԵ Ա ԲՅՅԱՊ ԵՂԱՇ 'ՊԱ ԵՂԱՇՈՒՇ;
 ԼԵ ԲԱՇՏ ԵՄՅ ԱՊՊԱՐ ԱՅԱՐ ՊՅՈՒ-ՅՐԱՊՅՅՅ ԵՄՅ ՅՂԱՅՅ,
 ԵՄ ԲՆԱՅ ՊԱ ՅՂԱՇՈՒՇՅՈՒ ԵՂԱՇ ԲՆԱՇ-ԵՂԱՐԲԵՂԱՇ Ա ԵՂԱՊՅ.

ԱՊ ԵՂԱՊՅԱԼ.

ԵՄ ԲԵ ԲՆԱՇ ԱՐ Յ-ԵՂԱՊՅԵՂԱՇ 'ՅԱՐ ԱՐ Յ-ԵՂԱՇ ՊԱՐ ԲԱՊ
 ԼԵ ԲՆԱՐԵ ՊԱ ԵՂԱՐԵՂԱՊ ԵՄ ԵՂԱՇՈՒՇ 'ՅԱՐ ԲԵՂԱՐ ՊԱ Պ-ԵՂԱՐ;
 "ԵՂԱԼԼ ԵՂԱՐ" 'ՅԱՐ "ԵՂԱՇ ԵՂԱՇ ՊՅՈՒ" ԵՄ ԼԵՊԻՑ,
 ԵՄ ԲՆԱՇԱՇԱՐ ԼԵՂԱՇ-ԲՆԱՐՅՈՒՇՅՅՅ ՅՂԱՐ ԱՊՊ ԵՂԱՇՈՒՇ ՊԱ ՅՂԱՐ.

ԱՊՊԱՇՅՈՒՇ ԱՐ ՅՂԱՐԵՂԱՇՅՅՅ.

Holliston, March 9, 1891

We have the above poem in our possession quite a while, but thinking that the Echo was only "sick" we did not wish to publish it.—Ed. G.]

In sending \$2. to the Gael (about \$6. during the last year), Mr. P. A. Dougher, Greenfield, N. Y., says,—

This is a small sum but I mean to repeat it often. I feel heartily in the cause, but circumstances hinder large contributors. But the day you make THE GAEL a weekly visitor I shall manage to send you \$25., or ten years' subscription to The Gael. Any way, I shall try and get you 25 new subscribers this winter.

In a recent letter from my parents and friends in the old country, they state that the cause of the language has taken such a hold around there that if a man of any respectability is met on the road and not salute him in the mother tongue, he would pass you by with an unsignified notice.—*Tha an boire leat, a Ghael!*

Now every Irish parent in this country that would feel desirous of having his children to learn the language of their forefathers, let him say to his son, "My boy, I would wish you would learn to read Irish, and when you learn a certain amount of it I shall make you a present of a nice watch." And to his girl say, "My girl, when you learn to read the Irish language and sing its melodies to a certain extent, I shall make you a present of a nice organ," a silk dress or any such as the girl would feel anxious to have, and in two years the Celtic glee would ring all over this broad land from Maine to California. Give the youth a chance and they will gain the ground their parents lost.

P. A. DOUGHER.

Johny Bull has "Pat" Egan on the spit; Who turns him?

The language is steadily creeping into the national schools at home, thanks to such patriotic Irishmen as Father O'Growney.

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

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

The  Gael.

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

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

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Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as 2nd-class matter
Eleventh Year of Publication.

VOL 8, No. 11. OCTOBER, 1891.

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

Subscribers will please remember that subscriptions are due in advance.

As we go to press we learn that Rev. Father O'Growney has been appointed to the Irish Chair in Maynooth college—the most effective step yet taken to rehabilitate the language. Our old friend and co-worker, John Fleming, is overjoyed at the good news. May he live long to see and enjoy the fruits of his labor.

With this issue THE GAEL enters on its eleventh year, so that it is now a fixed quantity in the world of letters.

For this hopeful and satisfactory position which THE GAEL occupies to-day we might claim a small share of credit. But no; the real credit belongs to those patriotic men and women whose names stand as a memorial of their deeds in the "Sentiments" columns of its pages. It is they who nursed it in its infancy; clothed and supported it in its boyhood, and who now usher it into the world in the full bloom of manhood.

The lines of the poet on another subject might be applied with force to the Irish language, aye, and to the people,

"Oft had it been chased with horns and hounds
And Scythian shafts and many winged wounds
Aimed at its heart, was often forced to fly,
And doomed to death tho' fated not to die."

Ballynacargy, Westmeath, Sept. 24th 1891.

Editor Gaodhal.

Enclosed find order for one dollar, my subscription to your courageous little paper.

The letter you publish from my friend Mr. O'Brien in your last issue, page 120, ought to open the eyes of our friends in America. See the good done by one copy of the little *Gaodhal*: it reminded a man of his duty towards the language of his forefathers, and having manfully done what he saw was his duty, Mr. O'Leary has his conscience clear, he has a man's share in the work of preserving this greatest sign of our nationality.

But, my dear Editor, how proud will you be to know that, thanks to that copy of the *Gael*, and to his own courage and perseverance, Mr. Patrick O'Leary is now, beyond doubt, one of the best scholars of Munster. He is a real treasure house of knowledge with regard to the beautiful dialect of the south, and has made, and is yet making, valuable collections of works on Gaelic as spoken in the west of Cork, and especially in his own Beara.

Seeing this striking result of a cause so small in itself, no wonder the *Cork Herald* in a recent article, pointed out how very easily indeed, the old tongue could be restored in West Cork, and the corresponding disgrace attaching to those who have charge of the education of the country, and who either shut their eyes to their duty towards the national language, or what is worse still, with their eyes open, do their share to make us more and more English every day.

With regard to the translation of "Remember Thee, Yes," on page 114, there must be some mistake*; as you may see by looking back to *Gael*, p. 770.

Respectfully,

E. O'G.

[* Yes, the mistake was ours; we mixed matters up a little—the English translation is what was meant.—Ed.]

[Whisper, you who sought to injure THE GAEL when you could not control it, were not your efforts the disfigurement of the nose to spite the face? If, by your conduct, you circumscribed its circulation to the amount of one copy, should you not atone for it to the Gaelic cause in sackcloth and ashes?]

THE ELECTROTYPES.

The reader has seen our proposition in last issue to supply all Irish American papers willing to contribute to the cost of production, an electrotype cut of the matter contained in the First, Second, and Third Irish books weekly. The following papers have responded to that proposition.—

- The Irish Pennsylvanian, Pittsburg, Pa.
- The Critic, New Orleans, La.
- The Western Cross, Kansas City, Mo.

The Freeman's Journal, New York City.
 The Connecticut Catholic, Hartford, Conn.
 Chicago Catholic Home, Chicago, Ill.
 The Catholic Sentinel, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 The Colorado Catholic, Denver, Colo.
 New Jersey Catholic Journal, Trenton, N. J.
 The Catholic Columbian, Columbus, O.
 The Catholic Sentinel, Portland, Ore.
 Kansas Catholic, Kansas City, Kan,
 The Catholic Tribune, St. Joseph, Mo.

The cost of the cuts delivered free by mail to the different papers will be 80 cents, which is less than half of what it would cost them to set up and prepare ordinary English for the same space. The cuts will be six by three-and-one-half inches,—the ordinary size of a school book page; so that it will cost the editors afterwards only the price of paper and press-work to publish the Lessons in book form, should they desire to do so.

If Gaels encourage these journal by increasing their circulation other Irish-American papers will be sure to follow suit. This is the most practical move ever made to place Gaelic primary instruction in the hands of every Irish man, woman, and child in the country, and if Gaels do not push it to the fullest extent they may shut up and cease talking of their Irish patriotism.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars flowed into the Land League treasury because the movement secured an abatement in rent to the farmer. But, as Mr. Blaine said in relation to the tariff, did that hasten Irish autonomy by a single pace? The Language movement, the life of the nation, requires no money, it requires intelligent, patriotic action. If the Irish press at home and abroad take an interest in the preservation of the language it will be preserved; and it will not cost them a cent to do so, nor the intelligent Irishman a cent to induce them.

As many of our readers may not know what stereotyping is, we shall briefly explain it.—When a page of The Gael, say, or any other matter, is set up in type for stereotyping, it is firmly secured in an iron frame. The surface, or face, of the type is then oiled over (to prevent the plaster from adhering to it) and the stereotyper pours fine plaster of paris, wetted to the consistency of cream, over it. When the plaster settles and dries it is raised off the type, and it is a perfect mold of it. This mold is then placed in a heated oven and when sufficiently hardened it is laid, face downward, on a smooth iron plate and immersed in melted type-metal. The metal runs into the mold and a perfect plate of the page is obtained; as many plates as may be needed can be taken thereafter, and the work is done in less time than we take to describe it.

The plates thus produced are about the eighth of an inch thick and are screwed to blocks of wood of such thickness as raise both to the height of ordinary type, and are then called 'cuts' or 'blocks', and are ready for the printer.

The reader will now readily see how easy it is to have Gaelic instruction and all other Gaelic matter printed in all the Irish-American papers by this means, the editors needing neither Gaelic type nor a knowledge of the language in the operation.

Stereotyping and electrotyping are similar only that the electro is more durable and a little more costly.

L'Epiphauie, Can, Oct. 5th, 1891.

Editor of THE GAEL.

I inclose a Dollar for next year's Gael.

I would wish to express a few thoughts on the Language movement. In my opinion the best way to preserve and revive the language would be to organize a society for to establish primary schools in those parts of Ireland in which the language is spoken, and especially wherever the priest instructs his people in Irish. The society would publish a Primer, a Spelling-book, a Catechism, and a Prayerbook all in Irish, and cheap as possible. Whoever learns his catechism and reads his prayers in Irish may be let learn all the "Bearla" he likes after. I think it of the greatest importance that females should be taught as well as boys, and they would make the best and cheapest teachers for infant schools. Three hundred zealous men of moderate means could do the work, and I would be happy to assist them.

Next, though less important, I think the modern S ought to be substituted for the character now made use of. I often make mistakes and I think other dim-sighted people sometimes find it hard to distinguish between 's' and 'f'. The old (English) books my father brought to this country had the 's' something like 'f,' and think the new way much better. The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

ED. LYNCH.

PARNELL DEAD.

Parnell was the most successful Irish leader of modern times, and he attained it by the iron firmness of his will and purpose. Parnell fell, but he was no libertine. And not a few allege his fall to a deep laid conspiracy, the principals of which are the British government, Capt. O'Shea and his wife.

—Born at Avondale, Co. Wicklow, June, 1846.

—Died at Brighton, England, Oct. 6, 1891.

As we cannot directly pray, we shall religiously breathe,—

Sit Tibi Terra Levis,

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL!

How little we hear from the mugwump press in relation to the seizure of an American fishing craft by Russia in the Russian portion of the Behring Sea? It is no "Freedom of the press" to permit English papers published in this country to disseminate sedition whenever American rights are in the path of English interests; their editors should be sent to where they belong—behind prison bars. American Tory-mugwumps of to-day are as great enemies to American autonomy as they were when they organized a regiment 1,300 strong in N. Y. City, went to Md. and fell into the British ranks.

Some 205 years' ago John Bull, whose hold on Ireland seemed then very slim, said to 'Pa',—

"If you teach your native language to your children I will hang you as high as a kite."

John knew what he was about.—He has 'Pa' by the throat firmer to-day than ever and will hold him there if he continue to obey the order.

* Gaels never forget to point out to your neighbors the extracts from bigotted Spaulding nor the lesson which they convey.

յարրածար ան յիջեան.

“Շարեան օտայ օր Բ-բայլ շար ԳՅ օր նիս,” ար րան քելմեարայիջե.

Շարածար սլե ամս 7 յիջեան ան նիս քեան Բրեան Գ թաճ շար քելմե քոճա քաճ. Շարածար արքեան ան 7 օր նիս ան քեան ար քա քոճաճ քար շար քեան քոճ.

‘Շա նի քարքայ օր Բ-բայլ շար ԳՅ օր նիս,’ ար րան քելմեարայիջե ; ‘քի շար քի յիջեան Գ շար ԳՅե.’

Քոճաճ ան լանդարայի, ԳՅար քի նիս ԳՅ-ար յիջեան օր շար ան քեան քելմե քոճաճ. քար քար-քան ան քեան 7 քիջեան ան շար քեան ; քելմեան քար-քան ԳՅար քարիս քարիս քեան.

Parnell's successful leadership should be a lesson for Irishmen. He was no orator nor the inventor of new ideas (the Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society having raised the LAND and LANGUAGE banner in the Irish World which Davitt and he bore to success), but he had a firm, inflexible will, and kept every Tom, Dick, and Harry who would be leaders in their places. This is the secret of the Land League's success. Are there not indications that it is the success of the Language movement also?

J O'N. We cannot print your translations because they are too long and of no interest to the general reader. You write good Irish, but twelve pages would not hold it, and our readers would want us to throw it into the waste basket before we would be half through with it. Write short pieces, not over two pages, and you will have full scope. We hope all others will also bear this in mind.

The English landlord in Ireland is decried for exacting rent, but the English manufacturer receives freely what the landlord leaves behind?

The Irish-American Nationalist gives the Irish cause a \$1. to fight England ; he buys a suit of English broad-cloth and thereby gives John Bull \$30. to fight Ireland !

The Catholic ratio to Protestant has reduced 10 per cent. in the last decade ; if the Gaelic revival does not change this state of things in a 100 years Ireland will be as Protestant and as anti-Irish as the Lowlands of Scotland.—Hibernians how do you like the picture? But, “What good is the language”! Ah!

“General Francach a d'fhag amhgar air Eire”!

In view of the success of the Gaelic movement an ardent worker in the cause suggests that it is probable that those who supported the Gael and fell in arrears may have met with business reverses, and that it would be patriotic and judicious to wipe off their arrearages and invite them to commence anew. We have never stopt the Gael for non payment and we shall gladly conform to the suggestion of our friend in all cases except in those where we know the debtors to be in a position to pay, namely, those of the learned professions—priests, doctors, and lawyers ; and they form two-thirds of the debtors.

Gaels, bear in mind that the Gael will be just as you make it,

The couple were married, and there were plenty of sons and daughters in the house on wheels. They took the ford, and we took the stepping-stones ; they were drowned and we came safely.

[NOTE—A large number of subscribers having from time time, expressed a desire for Gaelic matter closely translated by which they could the better learn the idiomatic construction of the language, we thought we could not adopt any matter more suitable for the purpose than the old legends common among the people. We follow the original closely regardless of verbal polish—Ed. G.]

The following song was written in Philadelphia from the dictation of Mr John Connelly, a native of Rosscarbery, Co. Cork. —J. J. LYONS.

O'SULLIVAN'S FROLICS.

As Bacchus frequented his frolics
Ձ օ-քի ան քարիս լան ան քեան Գ շարիս,
I espied a most beautiful damsel
Օճ շար նի յ լան քո շար ;
Bereft of all reason and senses
Օճ շար քար-քան օր շար լան շար,
I wish she was truly contented
Տ շար լան յոք-քան քար նիս Գ շար քեան.

She answered and swore by all goodness
Ոք շարիս օճ շարիս շար,
Dont tease me with reasons insipid
Ձեք շարիս շար քեան քո շարիս ;
For it is now I am going to Cork City
Ձ քարիս շար Գ շարիս շարիս,
For a year I wont return to this country
Ոճ շարիս ան քարիս շարիս շար.

My parents do rarely insist on
Օճ շարիս քո-քեան օր շար,
I am the one-eighth of a century
Շար քարիս շար շարիս քարիս շար ;
If they dont consent as we wish them
Տ քո շարիս շար շարիս շարիս,
Through sweetscented meadows and valleys,
Օճ շարիս քո քո շարիս շար.

Her tresses and robes were enameled
Ձ քարիս օր շարիս շար շար.
Her eyes more beautiful and curious
Ոք ան շարիս շար շարիս շար ;
Her cheeks and her beautiful features
Ձ շարիս, Գ շարիս շար շար,
She neatly completes all images,
Ձ քարիս շար շարիս շար.

Her speeches so enlivened my spirits
Ձ շար քարիս շար շարիս շարիս,
Like the phenix, the lark and the linnet
Ձ շարիս Գ շարիս շար շար ;
In sweet scented meadows and valleys
Օճ շարիս շարիս շար շար շարիս,
Conversing and loving each other
Ձ շարիս շար շարիս շար շար.

Handwritten notes in red ink on the right margin, including "road map", "L. 171.", and "See Vol. 1. page 510. p. 171."

ԵՏ ԲԱԾ ՏՅ Ծ 'ՈՒ Յ-ՇՐԿԸ.

Եր բաժ ի՛յ օ՛ր Յ-ՇՐԿԸ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ Ե Կ-ՕՅ-ԼԱՕԸ 'ՊՊ Ե ԼԱՅԹԵ
 'Տ ՅԱՊ ԵՊԾ ԵՊՈ Ե ԲԱՅՐԻՅԻԾ 'Յ Ե ԵՐԵՅԱԾ ;
 ՁԵՇ ԱՅՊՐԻՅԵԱՊՊ ՅՕ ԲԱՐ Ծ ԲՄԼԻԾ ՅԱՇ ԲԱՕԻ,
 ՕՅՐ ԵՂ Ե ԵՐՕՂԵ ԼԵ Պ-Ե ՇԵԼԵ Յ Ե ԵՅԱԾ.

Եսժ Ի՛յաԾ ԵԲՐԱՊ ՈՒՇՇԱՅՐ Ե ԵՅՐ' ԲԵՊՊ ԵՕ ԻԵՊՊ,
 ԲՊՊ ՅԱՇ ԲԵԱՐԲԱ Ծ' ԵՐ ԵՂԼ ԼԵՅՐ ԵՕ ՊԵԱՊԱՐԱԾ.
 Օ! 'Ի ԵԵՅ յՊՊՊԵ ԼՕՇ ՇԼՊՊԵ Ե ՇԵՕԵԱ ԵՊՊ',
 Ձ ԵՐՕՂԵ ԵԵՇ 'Յ Ե ԵՐՊԵԱԾ ՅԱՊ ԵԱԵԱՐԱԾ.

ՕՕ ԵԱՅՐ ԲԵ Ծ' Ե ԲՄՊ; ԵՅՅՐ Ծ' ԵՅՅ ԲԵ Ծ' Ե ՇՐԿԸ:
 ՏՕ ԵՊ ՊԵՍԾ ԵՅ 'Յ Ե ՇԵԱՅԱԼ ԵՅՐ ԵԱԼԱՊ:
 ՊՅ ԼԱՇ 'ՅԱԲԲԱՐ ԵՐՈՊ-ՅՍԼ Ե ՇՐԵ ԵՕՊ ԲՅՅԵ,
 'Տ ՊՅ ԵԵՇՐ ԲԱԾ ՅԱՊ Ե ՇԵԼԵ ԵՊ ԱՅՊՊ ԲԱԼԱՊ.

Translation— She is far from the Land.

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,
 And lovers are round her sighing ;
 But coldly she turns from their gaze, and weeps,
 For her heart in his grave is lying.

She sings the wild songs of her dear native plains,
 Every note which he lov'd awaking ;—
 Ah ! little they think who delight in her strains,
 That the heart of the Minstrel is breaking.

He liv'd for his love, for his country he died :
 They were all that to life had entwined him :
 Nor soon shall the tears of his country be dried,
 Nor long will his love stay behind him.

ՈՒՇ ԵՕՅԻՊՊ ԱՅՐ ԵՅ ԵՕՊԱԾ ՅՐԵՊԵ.

ՈՒՇ ԵՕՅԻՊՊ ԱՅՐ ԵՅ ԵՕՊԱԾ ՅՐԵՊԵ ԵՊՊՐ Ե' Ե-ԲՐԱՅՅ.
 'Տ Ե ԲՕԼԱՐ ԲՅՊԵ ԵՅՐ Ե Յ-ՇՐՊՊ-ԵՕՊՊ ՅՕ ԵՐԱՅՅ !
 ԵՅ Ծ ԵՅՊՐՊ ԵՐԲԱ, ԵՅՐԼՊՅ ԵՅՅ ԼԵՅՐ ԵՊ Պ-ՕՂՇԵ,
 ՁՅՅ ՈՒՅՐԵԱՇՇ ՇՄՊԱ ԵՐ Յ-ՇԱՅՐԵ, ՊՐ ԵՊՊ ԵՐ Յ-ՇՐՕՂԵ.

ԵՐԱ ՇԵԱՐԵԱՊ ԼՕՐԱՊՊ ԼԱՅ ԵՊ ԼԱԵ ԵՅ ԵՅ ԲԱՕԻ,
 'Տ ԵՊ ԵՅԾԵՅՐ ՈՅՂԵԵ ԼԵՅՐ ԵՊ ՕՐ-ԲՅԱՅԼ ԵՅՂԵ ;
 ԵՐՅԾ ԵՕՊՊ ԼՕՊՊԱՇՇ ԵՊՇԵԱՊ ԵՐՊԱԼ ԲՅԱՐ ՅՕ ՇԱՊ
 ՈՒ ԿՊՊՊԵ ԵՂԼԵ, Ե ԵՐՊՅԵԱԾ ԵՊՊ ԲԵՊՊ 'ՅՅՐ ԲԱՊՊ.

Translation—How Dear to Me the Hour.

How dear to me the hour when twilight dies,
 And sunbeams melt along the silent sea ;
 For then sweet dreams of other days arise,
 And memory breathes her every sigh to thee.

And as I watch the line of light that plays
 Along the smooth wave tow'rd the burning West,
 I long to tread that path of golden rays,
 And think 't will lead to some bright isle of rest.

THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.

'Tis too bad that we persist in publishing these "Sentiments." Were it not for them every talker could claim that he was a worker in the Gaelic cause?

Cal—Santa Cruz, Mrs. Caroline E. Bliss—Fresno, J J O'Brien, C C Connolly, per Mr O'Brien.

Conn—Hartford, Con. O'Brien, M. Finn, J O'Connor, per Mr O'Brien—Bridgeport, P Corr, per Martin J Henahan, Providence, R I.

Del—Henry Clay, Rev. P Donaghy, per P R Mulrooney, Wilmington—Wilmington, James P Conway, Thos. Mulrooney, Jas. Mulrooney, P R Mulrooney, per P R Mulrooney.

Ill—Chicago, D Driscoll; T V Meehan, James Ryan, per Mr. Meehan.

Mass—Boston, Wm King, John A Hickey, and Messrs. Mulroy and Bozbej, per Mr King—Cambridgeport, P O'Casey—Worcester, J Hearn.

Mich—Detroit, D Tindall—Montague, Mrs. A Flagstaf, per M Downey; J Sweeney, per Mr. W Harte—Muskegon, Miss Katie McInerney, per W Harte—Green Creek, Richard Anderson (a Scandinavian gentleman who desires to study the beauties of the old tongue of the Gael), per Wm Harte Muskegon.

Minn—Merriam Park, P H Barrett.

Mo—Kansas City, E Cunningham, J B Shannon, John Kilroy, per P McEniry—St. Joseph, J S Hynes, Philip Slattery, M J Sheridan, per James O'Shaughnessy, Jr—St. Louis, M Mangan, Henry Maher, per Mr Mangan; P H Clarke, J Finneran, per Mr Finneran, J Henaghan, Mrs. H Cloonan.

Mont—East Helena, T Strappe.

N Y—Brooklyn, Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, per *Diarmaid* O'Donovan Rossa, T Erley, P Carrick, J Greaney; Frank O'Leary, and Messrs. McGrath and McNulty, per Mr O'Leary—City, Miss Katie Collins; P Waters, P A Gennelly, Miss M A Lavin, per T Erley, Brooklyn—Greenfield P A Dougher—Youngstown, Wm O'Gorman, Jr.

O—Berea, T Donovan—Columbus, P M MacGroarty, per Martin J Henahan, Providence, R I.—Cincinnati, Rev. P Ward, S J. per Mrs Cloonan St. Louis, Mo.

Pa—Pittsburg, P P Connolly, per Thos. J Madigan—St. Vincent's Abbey, Rev. Bro. P Cassidy.

Wis—Oshkosh, Dr. P A Griffiths.

Canada—L'Piphanie, E Lynch (who is always on time so sure as the year comes round, never insisting on the pound of flesh!

Ireland—Waterford, J O'Callaghan, for St Stephen's School, per D Tindall, Detroit, Mich, who continues to send two copies to that school. We wish others would follow the example.

Westmeath—Ballynacargy, Rev. Eugene O'Growney.

Mr. Erley can name every subscriber of the Gael, and, if sent by another, the party sending it, a fact which shows his interest in the movement.

You, gentlemen in arrears (not one lady in arrears), please send the amount of your indebtedness with a notification to cease sending the paper if you do not appreciate it. This would be manly and honest (leaving patriotism aside), and we refer to those, only, who owe for three or more years.

We have received a Gaelic pamphlet of sixteen pages, entitled the

TUATHAINE NA KUAD-FAETIJE,

from Dublin. It contains a choice collection of poems by Donchadh Ruadh, Padraic, etc. It was brought out at the expense of the Rev. E. D. Cleaver, and put in type by Mr. P. O'Brien, 46 Cuff St, to whom inquiries in connection with it should be sent.

It was stated in a recent cablegram that the trade of Bradford, England, suffered a loss of £323,546 in the month of September by reason of the McKinley tariff. More power to it—ten years of that and England won't have money enough to buy coal for her ships.

INFORMATION WANTED—of Lawrence Kirwan, a native of Braymore, Clarendon, King's County, Ireland; when last heard of he resided in or about Minneapolis, Minn. Please address Mr. L. Slaven, 771 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Minneapolis papers please copy.

WANTED. A permanent position as Horseshoer and Blacksmith, five years' experience in the old country and three years in this, by an excellent young man; reference from present employer: Address Patrick Donovan, 588 Shamut Av. Boston, Mass.

We hope if any of our readers has a spare copy of No. 2, Vol. 4 of the Gael that he will send it to us.—It contains "The Plains of Mayo."

244 pupils passed in Gaelic at the recent Intermediate Examination.

SCOTCH GAELIC.

As some of our readers may not have seen Scotch Gaelic we hereunder give a specimen from Baxter in his Preface to Allen's Admonitions,—Glasgow, 1782—109 years ago.

The fìos agam, a pheacaich thruaigh, nach gabh t an mianna suim do na nithe so; ach tha fìos agam gu d' thug Dia dhuit tuigs' agus reusan, (is tha e tairgse grais dhuit) gu t an-mianna chur fu' chois; is mur bi thu 'n toiseach ad dhuine, cha bi thu gu brath ad naomh. Tha fìos agam cuideachd gu bheil an saoghal mu 'n cuairt duit aingidh, is gu bheil ionus gach ni agus neach a th' ann, ullmh gu d' bhaca' agus gu d' bhuaireadh. Ach tha fìos agam nach cuir so airsan tha faicinn le beochreidhe' neamh agus ifrinn air thoiseach air, ni's mo na chuireas fras no osag gaoithe air duine bhiodh a' teicheadh arson anama, Luc. xii. 4. O dhuine, smaoinich cia mor an dealacha eidir na bheil agad ri chall is na bheil agad ri bhuidhinn; eidir na bheir an t aibhisteir dhuit is na bheir Dia dhuit; is cho'n fhead e bhith nach gabh thu suim an' sin do t anam.

Mr. P. A. Dougher has composed a comic song. "The Pretty Girls of Brooklyn," which reflects great credit on his poetic genius. We shall find room for it in a future issue; also, a Gaelic poem complimentary to O'Donovan Rossa

The TUAM-NEWS continues an excellent serial story, *FAIRZIÒEAC NA TUAM*, te *SIORRA*, as told by J King and written by J. J. Lyons, PHILA. PA.

THE ARYAN ORIGIN

Of The Irish Race
By the late

V. Rev. U. J. CANON BOURKE, P. P.

Some few dozen copies of this work are for sale by Mr. P. Hanbury, No. 55 E. 104th street, New York City, price, free by mail, \$2.

This is the grandest work ever published on the Irish race and language, and Gaels should secure a copy of it, for \$20. may not be able to buy one in the near future.

PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

JAMES TANNER

Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

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It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

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MAGAZINES

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, Devoted to the Irish Race at Home and Abroad.—Address,

Patrick Donohue, Boston, Mass.



Miss Maggie Harte, North Muskegon, Mich., W O'Gorman, Youngstown, N Y., John P Hartnett, Bellows Falls Vermont, and T V Meehan, Chicago, Ill. send answers to the last problem. Miss Harte says.—

"Here is the answer I got
Your two acres of grass.

Where you tethered your ass
In a circle he surely must feed,—

Get a rope f0.092 rds. long
And then he will get all he need,—

Ό-ϋυηι ρέ 50 ρεαρτ Δ5αηη? Σλῆη λεατ"

The next problem is one which we have seen with one of the public school children of the graduating class of this district, and we want to see the formula fully worked out,—

x plus y equal 4 times x divided by y, and x minus y equal 2 times x divided by y, What are the numbers?

Nothing tends to expand the youthful mind so much as the study of such problems as these.

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A neat nine-room cottage, standing on an acre of ground, in New London, Conn.—price, \$4,000.

A twelve-roomed house, plot 79 x 179, in Hempstead, L. I. 2 1/2 miles from New York, price, \$3,500 Also a corner plot, 100 x 125, at Hempstead, 5 minutes from depot, \$400.—Cheap.

Persons write to me inquiring how are they to know whether the title to real estate in distant counties and states be good or bad. Just the same as if it were in your own town or county. Get a diagram of the property, properly located, from the seller. Send the diagram to the County Clerk of the county where the property is situated, with a stamped directed envelope for his reply as to his charge of making a search against the property so described. He will tell you what the search will cost; Send his fee and he will send you, under his official seal, the state of the property—name of owner, if free and clear, and if in debt, how much. You take the same steps if you buy property in your own city, and no one should buy property at home or abroad without taking them.

RATES of COMMISSION.—

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

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