

LESSONS IN GÆLIC.

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
h	h	ee	u	u	oo
i	i	ell			

XXV. LESSON.—

Translation of last Exercise.—

1. 'Sé do beaṭa, a Šeāḫaṇ, cjaṇṇor a ḏ-ḏuṣl tū? 2. Tāṃ ʒo maḏē, ṛlāṇ ʒo ṛaḡb aṇ te ʔjaḏṛuḡḡeār (enquires). 3. Raḡb fleāḏ ṇōr aḡaḡb a ṛēṣṛ, aḡ ʔḡḡ ḏ' aṭār? 4. ḏḡ ʒo deṣṇṇṇ, — ḏṛmaṛ aḡ ʔṭeāḏ aḡur aḡ ḡl ʒo ṛultṇṇar, aḡ ur ḏṛmaṛ uḡle ʒo ṛuḏāṭ ʒo eṣṛḡe ṇa maḡṇe; ḏo ṛṛeāḏ aṇ ṭ-aor ḡḡ le ʔoṇṇ aḡur ʔeṇṇṇar ceolta ḡṇṇe. 5. Ca ṇṇeḏ ḏuṇe ḏḡ aṇṇ? 6. ḏḡ deḡḡ ʔṛ ḡḡa, aḡur oṭṭ ṇḡā ḡḡa. 7. Buḏ ṛultṇṇar aṇ ḏāḡ ḏḡ aḡaḡb: ḏ-ḏuṣl ʔṇor aḡaḏ aṛ aṇṇ ʒāṭ ḏuṇe de ṇa ʔṛ? 8. Tā, ʒo deṣṇṇṇ, ʔṇor aḡaṇ oṛṭu — ḏḡ ḡṇḏ, ḡṛṭ, ḡṛṇaṇ, ḏaḡḡḡ, ḏoṇṇāḏ, ʔoṇṇ, Šeāṇur, Ḍoṛcāṇ, ʔeāḏar, aḡur Rṛḏeāṛḏ aṇṇ, maṛ aṇ le ṛcaḡṭ (the choice, the best) aṇ ḏaḡle. 9. Cja ʔḡaḏ ṇa ṇḡā ḡḡa: ḏ-ḏuṣl aḡaḏ ʔṇor aṛ aṇṇ ʒāṭ aṇ ḡḡḏ? 10. Tā ʔṇor — ḡṛḡḡḡ, Caḡṭṭṇ, ʔḡḡṛ, ḡḡāṇe, ḡṇṛa, Rḡṛ, Saḡḏ, Šṇēāḏ, aḡur Šḡḡle; ṛṇṇ ē aṇ ṇeḏḏ a ḏḡ aṇṇ. 11. ḡḡor ṇḡṇ aṇ ḡāṇ a ḏḡ aṇṇ. 12. Tā ʔṇor aḡaṇ ḡāṛ ṇḡṇ; aṭṭ buḏ ḏaṇṇe ṇṇṇṇṇṇeāṭa (relatives) ṛṇṇ uḡle. 13. Cja ṛuḡḡ aḡ ceāṇṇ aṇ ṭlāṛ? 14. Šuḡḡ ṇ' aṭṇṛ aḡ ceāṇṇ aṇ ṭlāṛ. 15. ḡṛ ḏḡaṛ tū ḏe'ṇ ṇ-ḡṇṇāḡḡle? 16. ḏo ḏḡaṛeār de ḡṇṇāḡḡle. 17. ḡṛ ḡl tū ʔṇṇ ʒo ṛuḏāṭ? 18. ḏ' ḡl ṇē ʔṇṇ ʒo ṛuḏāṭ. 19. ḡṛ ṛaḏ-aṛ aṛ ṇeṛḡe? 20. Ṛ ʔṇṇ ṇāṭ ṛaḡ ṇē aṛ ṇeṛḡe. 21. Cja aṇ ṇḡḡ ʔṇṇ? 22. 'Sé ṛuḡ ṇa ḏ-ʔṇṇ-ṭṛaṇṇ (vine) ē, a ʔāṛaṛ ṛa ḏ-ʔṛaṇṇ ṛaṇ ḡṇṇāḡḡle, aḡur ṭṛḡḡ aṇ ʔṇṇḡṛ. 23. ḏ-ḏuṣl ʔṇor aḡaḏ cja aṇ ṇḡḡ ṇṛḡe beaṭa? 24. Tā ʔṇor;

այրքէ դժ իյոճայլէ Վ շի՛ ճ իւ՛նք դժ հ-ծրդժ,
 ո՛ յոյրքէ դժայր ճճճդժը (is made) շի
 իյճայժ ճճճր ճճճայլ (gowail, barm). 25.
 Ճիւ իյճ ճճ ճճոյր-իւոյլ ճճճր ճճ իյճիւ-
 փոյլ իյճայժ, իւյրժ ? 26. Ի՛յ Յճ ճճիւյրդ,
 իւր-իյճայժ ճճճր ճիւիւյրժ. 27. Ըյճ իւճար
 (carved) ճճ իյճայժ-փոյլ (venison) ? 28.
 իւճար Տճարլայ (Charles) ճիւճճոյժ.
 29. Ըյճ իւճայլ (carved) դժ հ-ճճիւյճայժ ?
 դժ իւճար-ճճարճ (chickens) ? 30. Ը՛
 իւճայլ իւժ իւյրդ. 31. Ըյճ ճճ իւյր ճ՛
 ճիւր իւճ ճճ ճճայլ ? 32. Ը՛ ճիւրդճար
 իւճ ճիւր ճճ ճ-ճճ ճիւր իյճայժ, 'դճար
 ճիւ ճճ իւյճ ճճ հ-ճիւ իւյր իւյր.

Exercise 1

Translate—

1. What (kind of) food do you like to have in the morning, for (your) breakfast? 2. I like bread and butter, tea and cream, and cold meat prepared since yesterday (the day before). 3. Will you allow me to fill tea for you? 4. I shall, and welcome (i.e., with pleasure), if you please (if it is your will). 5. Do you use sugar with it? 6. I do so; and besides, I like much sugar. 7. Do you prefer cream to milk (literally, is cream better with you than milk)? 8. I prefer cream. 9. Give me a portion of the mutton, if you please. 10. I shall (give it) and welcome. 11. Perhaps you like an egg? 12. I do not; I have plenty (my sufficient share is) in the meat. 13. Give me the cream-ewer, if you please. 14. Here it is to you and a hundred thousand welcomes. 15. At what hour do you breakfast each day? 16. At half hour after (at half past) (the) eight, or at (the) nine o'clock. 17. What hour do you take (eat) luncheon? 18. I eat it at (the) two, or at (the) one o'clock. 19. Who is usually with you eating breakfast? 20. The family of the house, as are my father, and my mother, my brother and my sister, my children (of) sons, and my children (of) daughters, (i.e., my children male and female). 21. Where is thy brother William this (present) time? 22. He is in Dublin, the capital of Ireland. 23. Were you ever in Dublin? 24. I was; and in truth to you a beautiful and extensive city it is: I would like to be in it each year for two or three months. 25. Is there at all any person residing in it related to you? 26. There is; my grandfather, or the father of my mother, along with a cousin-german, and many other persons—relatives. 27. Is James M'Hugh a cousin-german of yours—he who is, if it be true, as president or chancellor in Trinity College? 28. He is a cousin-german of my mother, and he is related to myself, in the fifth degree; he is indeed very generous to me, for he bestows much money on me every time (whenever) I go to the city. 29. That is good; what time were you in Dublin? 30. It is now indeed three months; but I expect I shall be in it before another month. 31. Will you come with me to my own house to-night? 32. I do not wish it; the house of my grandfather is very near to me; and I will go to it; the people of the house wish that I should tarry with them. 33. Are you going? 34. I am. 35. God's blessing be with you. 36. Thank you (may good be to you); safe may thou be, and thy kindred.

121 BE21RT21 CRU21021 20 REJO-
TE21C.

[We are indebted for this old Munster song to Mr R Cross, Hartford, Conn., who received it from Mr M O'Shea, Carriganima, Co. Cork].

Tráé 30 deajneac, 20 3luajr mé am
aojar,

Tréarha caolta ajr trúct 2om,
Már a rajb lúpta ó Phoebur, 3ah
rjújt 3ah écljrr.

21 teacé 30 mé 3lan éújhe. [ahj;
b'fearr ljom ój3-beah cojr ah 2oéajr,
Na carh ójr ra méjorj. [3hó a3am,
Tájm tjjh breójte, a'r, nj'l rújm a h-
Coéla fójl nj feudajm, [3lan,
Faoj heara 2omra, 3ac njó a'r cójr
2a 3eallar fój 2o'h neultan.

21 cujr rao2 trjom éao2, le Cújrr.

2á ma ljom le cójreac, a b-fujl 2o 2ó-
O Corcaj3 njó 3o Cléjrr [laé2,
b'fearr ljom ój3-beah cojr ah 2oéajr,
Na carh ójr ra méjorj. [3hó a3am,
Tájm tjjh breójte, a'r, nj'l rújm a h-
Coéla fójl nj feudajm, [3lan,
Faoj heara 2omra, 3ac njó a'r cójr
2a 3eallar fój 2o'h neultan.

3eabair maéajé lóna 2o 2uajb le h-
ajrjom,

3ah éfor 3ah cáj a 3laó2a ojt, [ajr
3eabair copá a'r fáraj 3o njó33 ráj
21' é 2abair 2o lánj 3ah 2uj2eacá. 2o
3eabair ah fájhe ru3 Fjorh a
rjañ lejr

Cum bejt 3ac lá ajr 2o mjearajb,
21' 3eabac tú uajh3 3ac njó 2a h-2ub-
ajr leat,

2lé2 ha beajra cruacá 2o méj2eac.

3eabac tú a r2óraj3 ah laha cró3a,
2u3 2ajle mjé Tréójh 3o h-éjrrh
2j3ur Ór3ar Ó3 Fjhh 2o élahja 2jójr-
3ur lea3 é 3-copac aoh fjrr. [hjh
3eabair ah lón-2ub ceolhjar ah carh
2j3ur car2 mjóh ja 3-caora, [cjh
21' 3eabac tú uajh3 3ac njó 2a h-
2ubajr leat

2lé2 ha beajra cruacá 2o méj2eac.

2o 3eallar capall 2ómhajl njár 3eallar
fój 2ujt,

Na h-jarh33 lón 'ha bejté ojt,

21' meaj a'r ceolhjar a njó33 bó2ar
Faoj r3amajl éo33 ajr lejh loé,
3eabair bjañ 7 ceol 2o lea3ac ló2ajr
21' 2o 2eajac r2ójr 2o'h fjrrh real,
21' 3eabac tú uajh3 3ac njó 2a h-
2ubajr leat

2lé2 ha beajra cruacá 2o méj2eac.

3eabac tú a mjaojh3 ah t-rlac á2 mjh
2o beajhuj3 2jaojr 'rañ éj33, [3la3e,
le fearra jora 3o 2-2u3 ha mjle
2ar éalajé éaoj33 raoj lejr. [2joméall
3eabair ah 2ra2ajh rj2a 2f car2a
21 teacé 2ar 2ojh 2o helen, [2ubajr
21' 3eabac tú uajh3 3ac njó 2a h-
2lé2 ha beajra cruacá 2o méj2eac.

3eabac tú ah 2ó uajm 2o 2f 2jol ajr
21' 2jarcuj 2jór 2a h-éjreacé [reóraj
2j33 a 3-clover faoj 2o2ac ha córac
3ur éujt le ceol2a faobar.

2o 3eabac tú ah t-uball 2f a pleacac
2jr éj3ur ban

2o 2uaj3 ra éujr le helen,
21' 3eabac tú uajh3 3ac njó 2a h-
2ubajr leat

2lé2 ha beajra cruacá 2o méj2eac.

H. Dineen's Crjóé. *Féac Éojm Ruad*
p. 100.

This correspondence shows the interest Mr Hen-
ehan takes in the Gaelic movement.—

90 Penh St. Providence, R. J.

Jujl, 4hac lá, 1893.

21 éara 2jlr,—

Cujrm éu3ac lejrj ruajr mé a njé,
ó mo éjr-2újté, j h-éjrrh. 2já 'ré 2o
2ojl é cujr ah 3aó2al éuj3 ah 3aoj 2o
7 bej2 mjre rreajrac ajr a 2on.

Cujr ajr ajr éu3am j arjr mar jr j
ah é2ac lejrj j h3aó2al3e ruajr mé
rjañ ó 2ajle.

bú2 mjaé ljom 2á m-bej2eacé rj cló-
2uajle ran h3aó2al mar ah 3-ceutha.
leatja 7c.

2j. J. Ua éjheacájh.

Trjah [Con2ae ha 3ajlljhe],
22, 6, '93.

21 3aoj 2jlr,

2ejrm buj2eacá 2ujt ajr 2on ah
3aó2al 7 ah lejrj éjr-3ná2amujl a

ERIN'S LOVELY HOME.

Translated by Martin P. Ward of Islandeady, co Mayo, now of San Francisco, and who says.—

The poetry and translations of Mr Dougher, and especially his song *Conchae Dheas Mhaigheo*; his allusion to *Culnabinne*, and to poor old Tom Daly, God rest him, put me in such Gaelic humor that I felt I was a gossoon again after the sheep in sight of Cruach Patrick and Nephin, and impulsively urged me to sit down and dress up Erin's Lovely Home in a native suit of breidhean. So, if you think it worth while stick it in a Gaelic corner, or on the "hob," as Mickey Eibhleén used to say.

Երկնի մի մեծ լի աղի մո ծառ
Այն մ'առնի ի բնի բլաժայ,
Շարժեմք մե՛ լի մար թերթիքե՛ս
Շում Երկնի սրտի լի ծառի,
Օ՛րհնայի մեծ լի լի լի լի,
Մար լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Քանի-նայե՛ս, լի լի լի լի
Ար Երկնի լի լի լի լի.

Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի
Լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի.

Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի
Լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի.

Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի.

Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի.

Լի լի, "Տե՛ս է լի լի լի լի,
Օ՛րհնայի մեծ լի լի լի լի,
Օ՛րհնայի մեծ լի լի լի լի.

Օ՛րհնայի մեծ լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի.

Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի.

Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի
Այն լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի,
Ան լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի լի.

The *Irish Standard*, Minneapolis, Minn., printed an excellent notice of the Gael recently; but if an O'BRIEN would not help to preserve the Irish Nation, who would?

The Celtic Monthly, of Glasgow, had a nice notice of the Gael the other day. The Monthly is entering on its second year. The first volume can be had bound in cloth for 3s 6d, or in strong leather for 5s 6d. It is an excellent journal, printed on superior paper, and Celtic to the core. The address is Mr John Mackay, 17 Dundas St. Glasgow, Scotland. In one of the Monthlies we received was a an excellent photo of that thorough Highland Home Ruler Mr. J. G. Mackay, of Portree, to whom is largely due the success of the Land League and the Home Rule movement in Scotland—Five years' subscription to the Celtic Monthly would not buy that photo from us.

It would be a nice thing for Gaels to lose their identity and permit themselves to become a part and parcel of the "civilization" embraced in the late Royal Wedding!

Don't fret friends whose Gaelic matter don't appear—your turn will come.

The New York Herald of Aug. 21 reports that Preet, Cleveland was hanged and shot in effigy by a mass meeting of democrats at Buchanan, Tex.

ԱՌ Մ-ԲՐԱՅՈՒՆՅՈՒԼ ԶԼԱՅՈՒՆ ԾՅ.

Լե Ծոմար Աս Յոյոմեա.

Բոյո—Եստե նա Յ-Երած.

Պայտոյ Երեւն իմարայ յի միւր
Եայրեալ Յո Եւրի իս Բոյո,
Այ Երեւն Ես Եստե Յա Եստե,
'Տ նա Ե-Երեւն յիւր յիւր Ե-Երեւն;
Ծո Եարեա-Ես 'ի Եստեալ Ես Երեւն
Եո Եստե 'ի Եո Երեւն իս Երեւն
Ու Երեւն, Եստե, իս Եստե
Ծա Յ-Եստե իս Եստե Ե-Երեւն.

Ես Եստե իս Ե-Երեւն իս Եստե
Ու Եստե յի Եստե յի Երեւն,
Ա Ե-Երեւն, Ե Եստե, 'ի Ե Եստե,
Տա Եարեա Յայ իմար Յայ Եո—
Ես Երեւն իս Եստե յիւր յիւր, մար իմար
Ծո Եստեալ Ես Երեւն իս Երեւն,
Տ մարտե Ծո 'ի Ե-Երեւն Ես Երեւն
Եո Յայրե իս 'ի Եստե Եստե մար.

Ա Եստե Եարեա 'ի Երեւն Ես Երեւն
'Տ Եարեա Ե Երեւն իս Երեւն,
Ես Եարեա իս Երեւն իս Եարեա
Տա Երեւն Եստե իս Երեւն;
Ես Եարեալ մար իմար Եստե Եստե
Լե Եարեալ Ծո Եստե-Եարեա Եստե,
'Տ Ե Երեւն իս Երեւն Եստե
Այս Ե Ե-Երեւն իս Ե Եստե ԾՅ.

Ծ 'Երեւն Եարեա Երեւն Ծո 'ի Ե-Երեւն իս
Յո Եարեա իս Երեւն իս Երեւն,
Այ Ծ 'Երեւն իս Երեւն իս Եարեա,
Ու Եստե իս Երեւն իս Երեւն;
'Տ Եստե Եարեա Եստե Ծո Եարեա—
"Ծա մ 'Եարեալ Եստե Երեւն յի Երեւն,
Այստե Յարեալ մո Երեւն Եստե Եար Եար Եար
Եստե

'Տ Երեւն Յարեալ մո Երեւն իս Երեւն.

'Տ Երեւն իստե, Եստե Ծ Երեւն
Այ Երեւն իս Ե Երեւն իս Երեւն—
"Ծա մո Երեւն, մո Երեւն, իս մո Եարեա,
Եար իստե իս Երեւն իստե—
Ծո Երեւն Եար մո Երեւն իս մո Եար-
Եստե

Այստե իստե Եստե Եստե Եստե,
Արե Յայ Եստեալ Ծո իստե իս Ծո
Ե-Երեւն,

Երեւն մո Եարեա Եար Եստե յի Ծո."

ԲԱՌ ԱՅԱՅ, Ա ՏՈՅՐԻՆ.

Լեյր Եստե իս Եար Ծոյ.

Եստե Եստե, Ե Երեւն, իս Եարեալ մո
Երեւն-Եստե;
Եստե իստե Երեւն Երեւն Ե Եստե իստե
Երեւն,
Եստե իստե իստե Ծո Եարեա-Եստե, 'ի Եստե Եստե
Եստե իստե Եարեալ, Ե 'ի Եստե իստե
Եստե Երեւն իստե Եստե, Ե 'ի Եստե իստե
Եստե Եարեալ.

Երեւն իստե Երեւն Ծո 'իստե, մո իստե-
Եստե, Ե Ե-Երեւն իստե
Եստե իստե իստե Ե Երեւն Ծո Երեւն
Ծո Երեւն;
'Տ մար իստե իստե Երեւն իստե
Եստե Ծո Երեւն-Եստե;
Եստե Եստե, Ե Եարեալ, Ե 'ի Եստե իստե
Երեւն Ծոյ.

Եստե Եստե, Ե Երեւն, Ե Երեւն, Ե իստե-
Եստե,
Եստե Եարեա իստե Ե Ե-Երեւն իստե յի Երեւն-
Եստե, Եստե, Եստե,
Ա 'ի Երեւն Եստե Եարեալ մո Երեւն
'Եստե 'ի Եստե իստե
Եստե Երեւն Ծո Եարեա իստե, Ե իստե
Եստե Եստե Երեւն Ծոյ.

Ու Երեւն Եստե մե Երեւն, իս Երեւն
մե Եստե;
'Տ Եստե իստե մո Եարեա; իս Եար իստե Ծո
Երեւն-Եստե;
Եարեալ մե Երեւն իստե Եստե մոյստե
Երեւն Եստե,
'Տ մ 'Եստե իստե իստե իստե Եստե Եստե
Եստե Եստե.

Only a few individuals, really, guide the destinies of nations, Gaels are sufficiently numerous to guide theirs if they only work with energy. Nothing demonstrates this so forcibly as the public press's encomiums on the Gael; and these encomiums are irresistibly accorded because the Gael is a living substantial evidence of the reality of what had been treated as a pleasing romance; namely, the ancient learning and civilization of the Irish race. Hence, any Irishman who does not endeavor to circulate this evidence fails in his duty to his offspring; and if he proclaim himself a patriotic Irishman, he lies, and his actions prove that he does.

Gaels naturally feel some pride because of the encomiums which the public press, from Texas to the Highlands of Scotland, shower on their little journal.

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

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

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

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



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

Terms of Subscription—\$1 a year to students, 60 cents to the public, in advance; \$1. in arrears.

Terms of Advertising—20 cents a line, Agate.

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as 2nd-class matter

Twelfth Year of Publication.

VOL 10, No. 2. AUGUST. 1893.

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.

The Gael feels the dull times keenly, for its best supporters were out West, and instead of getting subscriptions from that quarter now we receive requests not to cease sending the Gael and that they will make up the difference when the times get better. Hence, we hope that those not affected by the panic will make amends by circulating the paper.

We have a large number of photos intended for the Historical Album, but the Gael's income would not justify us in publishing it. We shall, though, in a short time, begin to publish them in the Gael, which will serve the same purpose, and will cost us only the expense of blocking.

No. 46, of the *Gaelic Journal* which came to hand is, as usual, full of interesting matter. We sent it along with some Gaels to the Irish Village at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, and have received a letter from Mrs. Hart thanking us, and stating that the journals were placed where every one could read them.

The Sunday Gazetteer, Denison, Tex. had a very flattering notice of The Gael in its issue of Aug. 6. We thank brother Murray, and wish the Gazetteer continued success—a condition which its excellent make up would indicate to have largely attained.

Brother Kean of the Denver (Col.) Democrat regrets that circumstances over which he had no control conspired to the unfortunate fact of his non-acquaintance with the mellifluous tongue of the Gael. There are many in the same boat with you, brother Kean, but your urgent appeal to your Celtic readers to support The Gael shows your interest in its welfare.

The lovers of Irish autonomy will rejoice with us, we are sure, from the number of Gaelic correspondents in this issue. Who has the temerity to say that the Irish is a dead language, after reading the Gael from month to month? Yet it was seemingly so, as was the social standing of the race, when we organized the Gaelic Movement, twenty years ago. There was then no *Graobhin Aoibhinn*, no *Padraic*, and the number of Irish scholars in Ireland could be counted on the fingers; and it was then that P. J. O' Daly, of Boston, wrote to us to say, "I have unearthed a man in Charleston who is able to read and write Irish." And when we founded the Irish school at 214 Bowery, New York, in 1878, our only assistant in teaching was Mr. T. F. Halvey, the wool merchant, now of Philadelphia, with the pupils of the Brooklyn Society—the late D. O'Keeffe, and D. Maguer having not then shown themselves.

The organization of New York infused new life into the people, and in less than six months seven Gaelic societies had sprung up in the city, numbering some 600 members. The enthusiasm permeated the politicians, also, for, for the first time, they took courage to nominate a Catholic Irish-American for mayor, and elected him by 3,000 majority. But the Gaelic movement has had such exalting effect that they elected the present Irish Catholic mayor by over 70,000 majority! And, possibly, there are over 2,000 persons in New York to-day able to read and write the Irish language.

Should not these facts (facts of history and patent to all) excite feelings of admiration in the hearts of Irishmen and cause them to scatter the Gael far and near. And, (in a whisper, Irishmen,) is there a journal published that voiced sentiments tending to promote the honor and the interests of the Irish race with as much exactitude, clearness and prescience as the *Gael*?

ROYAL IMMORALITY

(From the New York *Freeman's Journal*).

"English Royal family morality isn't any better to-day than in the past. The Duke of York, who has just been "married" to the Princess of Teck has another wife in Malta. This first wife is the daughter of a British naval officer, to whom the Duke was married by a Catholic priest. There are two children living. The law against Catholic assumption of the Crown, and "the necessities of the monarchy" are the reasons given for the failure to recognize this marriage. It is quoted "to the credit of the Duke" that he "resisted to the last" the efforts of Queen Victoria to bring about his union with his cousin, the Princess, and that he succumbed only "when further resistance was impossible." The Duke is said "to be almost heart-broken" because "his love for his Roman Catholic wife and family has been most sincere." The Princess, "knowing all the facts," is quite "reconciled, and acquits the Duke." In fact, we are told that "there is much sympathy for him, because he is the victim

of circumstances over which he has no control." The facts have been given by Harold Frederic to the American press, but only one paper, the "Westminster Gazette," in all England, not excepting our own Catholic press, has had the courage to stigmatize this legal concubinage as it deserved. No circumstance can possibly exist to justify the annulment of God's law for the convenience of man. The refusal of the Catholic Church to acquiesce even tacitly in a matter of this kind lost the fealty of the English monarchy under Henry VIII. We look back to that exhibition of Papal steadfastness with pride, and as we do so, the regret comes over us that this repetition of the ancient immorality has been allowed to pass by without a single Catholic protest against it. But the fetich of the royal family is so sacred in the eyes of Englishmen, all Englishmen, that they would tolerate almost anything done in its name. The consequences can be traced in a rotten and rotting "society."

Possibly, since the destruction of Sodom general society has not been so morally corrupt as it is to-day. We have here a picture of this Queen of England and Empress of India, who has been held up by a sycophantic, putrid press before the universal public gaze as a model mother and a paragon of morality, forcing her grandson to become a bigamist—a penitentiary offense by the laws of all civilized nations. And the congregated representatives and lawmakers of the "Great Anglo-Saxon Race, the Civilizers and Educators of the World," not only condone this moral pollution but congratulate "Her Majesty" on its successful execution!

And this is the Prince who will one day represent the aforesaid "Great Anglo-Saxon Race, become the head of its religion, the civilizer and educator of the world, and the First Citizen in the land!! And the Princess (who cannot be compared with the virtuous working girl who earns her living by the sweat of her brow, or the labor of her hands) will become Queen of England, Empress of India, and the First Lady in the land!!!

Had the Duke of York been an Irishman what a delicious morsel the Anglo-Irish and Anglo-American press would have to serve out to their readers for the next six months! Parnell, the Irishman, a singleman, was hounded to death—York, the bigamist, they

would pass in silence!

But what about the Irish and Irish-American press suppressing this most important news item from their readers? Important to the Irish race because they could point to the social and moral depravity of those people that keep them in bondage, under the lying, hypocritical plea that they are a semi-barbarous race and unfitted to govern themselves. Could there be a more effectual means employed to enlist the moral sympathy and support of our neighbors of other nations than the exposition of the moral depravity and corruption of our enslavers? And how can we do this if the matter be concealed from us?

We have talked with several Irish-Americans on the above subject and all of them expressed their astonishment that the Irish-American press would suppress the matter—one enthusiast going so far as to declare "The English have the press in their pocket." It is no wonder that these sentiments would find expression, for Irish-Americans working in mills and factories with Englishmen have always to be on the defensive repelling the attacks made on their race, nationality, and religion, and it is cruelty, in the extreme, to seek to deprive them of the effectively defensive weapon furnished by the developments in this recent exhibition of the characteristic British moral depravity,—from the Throne to the Commons.

The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (one of the oldest Catholic papers in the United States) deserves the grateful thanks of the Irish race all over the world, and Irishmen will not err in having it a regular visitor in their families.

21 520211, 201112 521 11-1111 21111
 1 1111111 11 520211 20 1111111111 7
 1111 20 1111 1111 521 1111111111, 111111
 7 1 11-1111—1 11-11111111 1111?

Irishmen, do you wish to be identified with the "Harlot of Nations? If you do don't support the language movement—conceal the Gael from your neighbors, and scoff at the idea that your forefathers were a learned people.

The most interesting paper coming to our desk is the MacTalla of Sydney. Every Gael should get it.

Some friends think that the Gael is too hard on our Scotch brethren. No, friends; you don't read the Gael aright; we claim them as our flesh and blood, and we are not one to befoul our own nest. Our warmest friends in America are Highland Scots.

The national debts of Great Britain and France combined exceed by two billions seven hundred millions all the gold in the world. Why, then, the Shylocks's talk of an "honest dollar"?

Our national debt is nine hundred million dollars. When that debt was contracted it was to be paid in silver or gold, the ratio of silver being 16 to 1 of gold. Now the Shylocks want to depreciate silver thus increasing our debt by the amount of the depreciation. Thus, depreciate silver one-fourth and you increase the national debt to 1,200,000,000 00.

These Shylocks buy up the press of both parties to further their schemes. But the people should see to it that they get their pound of flesh when it will be due, but *not one drop of blood!*

These confidence men seek to impress on the disturbed public mind that the silver issue is the cause of the panic, when they know well that it is owing to the manufacturing outlook, as the closing of Fife & Jones' factory here in Brooklyn a few days ago demonstrates. All the manufactures of the country are run on credit. The above Firm, as usual, went to the bank to renew its bond. The banker asked for the security.

"The business, as usual," replied the Firm.

"The Tariff issue," replied the banker, "has unsettled business; and unless you can reduce expenses we cannot extend the loan." The factory closed and its four hundred hands were thrown out of employment, and the bank, losing the Firm's bonds, which were as good as gold, as assets, shut up also.

That is the cause of the business depression.

If the House of Lords refuse to pass the Home Rule bill the Clann-na-Gaels should dispatch emissaries to India to organize an insurrection in that country. One or two hundred smart, patriotic, intelligent men, versed in the Indian language (which they could be in twelve months), would upset British Rule in India within half a dozen years, for her ships are no longer invested with the power of creating such awe as they had been. The sinking of the Victoria by the comparatively slight collision with the Camperdown is a conclusive proof that a few strongly constructed fast-sailing, steel-prowed rams would clear the ocean of the British "big nothings." Hence, this being done in India, she could not hold the country three months. Ireland is too near England to operate successfully there. But if Home Rule be refused, the most effective scientific agency should be employed to enforce it. Some time ago British war ships bombarded Alexandria in the interests of her shylocks, and the Irishman who would object to bombarding her cities to obtain Irish independence, should be bombarded himself. We are no fanatic; we would not expect England to permit Ireland (nor would we desire her) to become a stepping-stone to other powers to assail her. But we would stop at no means to regain our own—Is that in any sense fanatical?

The following beautifully pathetic Gaelic lamentation was sent to us, among others, by Miss Jessie McIntyre of Grove Park, Kent, England. It is a question if there be a more beautiful or a more sentimental song in the language, Scotch or Irish.

Miss McIntyre is a lady of excellent parts, and an enthusiastic Highland Gaidheal. Miss McIntyre took a prominent part in the exercises at the reunion of the Comann Gaidhealach, at Oban, last September.

An Gaidheal air Leaba Bais.

Fad air faebh bho thir nan ard-bheann
Tha mi m fhograch an tir chein, [dian,
Am measg choigreach s fad o m chair-
Tha mi m laidhe an so leam fein;
Tha mo chridhe briste, bruite—
Saighead bais a nis am chom;
An uine gearr mo shuil bidh duinte,
S aig a bhas mi m chadal trom.

S tric ag eirigh suas am chuimhne,
Albainn aillidh, tir nam beann;
Chi mi sud an leanag uaine—
A 's am botham anns a ghleann;
Tha gach ni fo bhlath gu h-uraidh—
Aig an allt tha cronan fann,
Air a ghaoith tha faile cubhraidh,
Tighinn bho fhlurain nach eil gann.

S ann a sud a fhuair mi m arach,
S mi neolochdach mar na h-uain,
Ach s lom a dh fbagadh nis an larach,
Bho n a sheol mi thar a chuain; [rach
Thar leam gun cluinn mi guth na smeo-
Seinn gu ceolar feadh nan crann,
S oran binn nan uiseag boidheach,
Ard s na speuran os mo cheann.

Chi mi chill aig bun a bhruthaich,
Taobh an uillt tha ruith gu lughr,
S tric a bha mi sud gu dubhach,
Caoidh na cairdean tha fo n uir; [iadh
Mo mhathair s m' athair tha n an sin-
N cadal siorruidh anns an uaigh,
S chaidh mo chopan searbh a lionadh,
N uair a d thag mi n sin mo luaidh.

Nis cha leir dhomh tir nam ard-bheann,
Air mo shuil tha ceo air fas, [dian,
Am measg choigreach s fad o m chair-
Tha mi feitheamh air a bhas;
Thu-sa, spioraid bho chd, than daor-sa,
Ach cha-n fhada bhios tu ann—
Thig, a bhais, as thoir dhomh saorsa—
Beannachd leat, a thir nam beann!

THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS

- Ariz—Clifton, E Whelan
 Cal—Hollister, J Gleeson
 Conn—Stamford, M Daly
 D C—Washington, Wm F Molloy
 Ill—Apple River, E Sweeney—Chicago, Wm Raleigh
 Ia—Burlington, J E Casey, per J Hagerty.
 Mass—Boston, J Riordan—Lynn, F McHugh, T Donovan
 Mich—Sagolia, J Bailey, per M Downey. Montague
 Mo—St. Louis, Ursuline Convent Rev. Mother Antonia, per J Hagerty, Burlington, Ia—Springfield, P Mahan
 N Y—Brooklyn, P Crane, M Nolan, J Dunne
 O—Cleveland, P Dever—Columbus, P Devine
 Pa—Lansford, C C McHugh—Irwin, Rev. A J Gallagher, per Mr. McHugh
 W V—Wheeling, Miss Lacy, O McCann, John Travers (Renwood, omitted in last issue), all per A Lally
 S A. Brazil—Pilar de Alagoas, Dr. Manoel Ramos
 Ireland—
 Cork—Ballinora, N. S., M O'Brien
 Dublin, M O'Flanagan, Esq. per J Cogan, Esq

We have often urged subscribers to try to get at least one additional subscriber each, and we are sure all would do so if they seriously studied the matter.—That slight individual exertion would just double the circulation. Irishmen chuckle pleasingly (as they ought) when they hear of the Gael being sent for from some far-off country, like Brazil, yet how few of them give a passing thought to the fact that such pleasing incidents are due to the patriotic men and women whose names grace the above column from month to month? Let all, then, make a patriotic effort to circulate the Gael. All admit that it is a patriotic thing to preserve the "Old Tongue of Erin." Let them put that admission into practice and it will be done.

It is said that President Cleveland is greatly depressed by the business distress which his advent to power has brought on the country. But he can remedy the evil by issuing a proclamation declaring his tariff ideas untenable, and that therefore, he will veto any and all bills which reduce the tariff on any article manufactured in the United States. Let him do this and there will be no closing of mills or factories, nor no suspension of banks—nor no idle men parading the streets no more than have been for the last twenty years. This would accord with the material welfare of the "Plain People" whom his Excellency so often and so plausibly addressed during his candidacy.

We saw this news item in the *Connecticut Catholic* of July 29.—

"In ten years the descendants of two rabbits will number 70,000,000."

We ask our mathematical readers to tell us how often do rabbits breed, and how many at a birth?

O'Curry's Lectures.

ON THE
 MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY.

(Continued from p. 288)

LECTURE VIII.

[Delivered July 7, 1856.]

It contains an ample record of those traditions of the successive early colonizations of Ireland, which, in the most ancient times, appear to have been regarded as true history, but which were not inserted at length in the *Annals of Donegal*. Upon the authenticity of these traditions, or ancient records (if, indeed, they have come down to us in the form in which they really were believed two thousand years ago), this is not the place to enter into any discussion. The object of the O'Clerys appears, however, to have been simply to collect and put in order the statements they found in the ancient books; and, as before, I shall let the Preface and the Address of the author of the "Book of Invasions" explain that object in his own words.

The following is the Dedication, prefixed to his *Leabhar Gabhala*.—

"I, Friar Michael O'Clery, have, by permission of my superiors, undertaken to purge of error, rectify, and transcribe this old Chronicle called *Leabhar Gabhala*, that it may be to the glory of God, to the honour of the saints of the kingdom of Erin, and to the welfare of my own soul. This undertaking I could not perform without the assistance of other chroniclers at some fixed abode. Upon communicating my intention to thee, O' Brien Roe Maguire, Lord of Enniskillen, the first of the race of Odhar who received that title (which thou didst from his Majesty Charles, King of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, on the 21st of January, in the year of our Lord Christ 1627, and the third year of the king's reign), thou didst take in hand to assist me to commence and conclude my undertaking, because thou didst deem it a pity to leave in oblivion and unencouraged a work which would exalt the honour of thine own ancestors, as well as of the saints, nobles, and history of Erin in general. After having, then, received thine assistance, I myself, and the chroniclers whom, by the permission of the Church, I selected as assistants, viz., Fearfasa O' Mulconry, Cucoigry O'Clery, Cucoigry O'Duignan, and thine own chief chronicler, Gillpatrick O'Luinin, went, a fortnight before Allhallowtide to the convent of Lisgoole, in the diocese of Clogher, in Fermanagh, and we remained there together until the following Christmas, under thy assistance, Lord Maguire.

"On the 22nd day of October, the corrections and completion of this Book Of Invasions were commenced, and on the 22nd of December the transcription was completed in the convent of the friars aforesaid, in the sixth year of the reign of King Charles over England, France, Scotland and Ireland, and in the year of our Lord 1631.

"Thine affectionate friend, Brother Michael O'Clery."

The Preface, or Address to the Reader follows.—
 "It appeared to certain of the people, and to me, the poor simple friar, Michael O'Clery from Tirconnell, one of the native friars of the convent of Donegal, whose inheritance it is from my an-

cestors to be a chronicler, that it would be a charity for some one of the men of Erinn to purify, compile, and write the ancient honoured Chronicles which is called the Book of Invasions, for these reasons. The first reason. My superiors having charged me to collect the Lives and Genealogies of the Saints of Erinn from all places in which I could find them throughout Erinn, after having done this, I selected associate chroniclers to adjust, purify, and write as much as I could find of this history of the saints, as well as the succession of the monarchs of Erinn, to whom the pedigrees of the saints are carried up, as may be seen in the book in which they are written. After that, it occurred to me that work of which I have spoken was incomplete without correcting and writing the Book of Invasions already mentioned, because it is the original fountain of the history of the saints and kings of Erin, of her nobles and her people.

"Another reason too; I was aware that men, learned in Latin and in English, had commenced to translate this Chronicle of Erinn from the Gaelic into these languages that we have spoken of and that they had not so profound a knowledge of the Gaelic as that they could put the hard and the soft parts of the said book together without ignorance or error; and I felt that the translation which they would make must (for want of a knowledge of the Gaelic) become an eternal reproach and disgrace to all Erinn, and particularly so to her chroniclers. It was for these reasons that I undertook, with the permission of my superiors to purify and compile this book, and to collect for it, from all other books, all that was wanting to it in history and in other learning, as much as we could, according to the space of time which we had to write it.

"The chroniclers who were with us for this purpose, and for purifying the book, were, Fearfasa O'Mulconry, from the County of Roscommon; Cucoigry O'Clery, from Bally Clery, in the County of Donegall; Cucoigry O'Duigenann, from Bally-Coilltífoghair, in the County of Leitrim; and Giollapátrick O'Luinn, from Ard Ui Luinn, in the County of Fermanagh.

"It is right that you should know that it was ancient writers of remote times, and commemorating elders of great age, that preserved the history of Erinn in chronicles and books in succession, from the period of the Deluge to the time of Saint Patrick, who came in the fourth year of the reign of Laeghaire mac Neill, monarch of Erinn, to plant religion and devotion in her: when he blessed Erinn, men and boys, women and girls, and built numerous churches and towns throughout the land.

"Saint Patrick, after all this, invited unto him the most illustrious authors of that period, to preserve the chronicles, synchronisms, and genealogies of every colony that had taken possession of Erinn, down to that period. Those that he invited unto him, at that time, were, Ros; Dubhthach, the son of Ua Lughair; Ferghus, etc. These were the sustaining pillars of the History of Erinn, in the time of Saint Patrick.

"St. Colum Cill, St. Finnen of Cluain Iorard [Clonard], and St. Comgall, of Beannechuir [Bangor, in the County Down], and the other saints of Erinn, induced the authors of their time to perpetuate and amplify the history and synchronisms existing in their day. It was so done at their request. The authors of the period of these saints, as is manifest in the latter part of Eochaidh O'

Flinn's poem, were, Fiontain the son of Bochna; Tuan, the son of Cairrell, son of Muiredhach Muinderg, of the Dal Fiatach; and Dallan Forgaill, the illustrious author and saint.

"The histories and synchronisms of Erinn were written and tested in the presence of these illustrious saints, as is manifest in the great books which were named after the saints themselves, and from their great churches; for there was not an illustrious church in Erinn that had not a great book of history named after it, or from the saint who sanctified it. It would be easy, too, to know, from the books which the saints wrote, and the songs of praise which they composed in Gaelic, that they themselves, and their churches, were the centres of the true knowledge, and the archives and homes of manuscripts of the authors of Erin, in the olden times.

"Sad evil! short was the time until dispersion and decay overtook the churches of the saints their relics, and their books; for there is not to be found of them now, but a small remnant, that has not been carried away so that their fate is not known from that time hither.

"The books of Invasions which were present [i.e. which we had by us], at the writing of these Conquests of Erinn, were, the Book of Bally Mulconry, which Maurice, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, transcribed out of Leabhar-na-h-Uidhre, which was written at Cluainmíchois in St. Ciaran's time; the Book of Bally Clery, which was written in the time of Melsheachlainn Mor, the son of Domnall [king of Ireland, who began his reign in the year 979]; the Book of the O'Duigenanns, from Seanchua in Tírconnell, and which is called the Book of Glenn-da-locha; and the Book of the Ua Chonghail; together with other Books of Invasions and history, beside them.

"The sum of the matters to be found in the following book is the taking of Erinn by [the Lady] Ceasair; the taking by Partholan; the taking by Nemedh; the taking by Firbolgs; the taking by the Tuatha De Danann; the taking by the sons of Miledh [or Milesius]; and their succession down to the monarch Melsheachlainn, or Malachy the Great [who died in 1022].

"We have declined to speak of the Creator's order, the created things, the heavens, the angels, time, and the great uncreated mass out of which the four elements were formed, by the Divine will alone, in the six days work, with all the animals that inhabit the land, the water, and the air; because it is to divines that it belongs to speak of these things, and because we did not deem any of these things to have been necessary to our work, with God's help. It is with men and time only that we deem it proper to begin our work, that is to say, from the creation of the first man, Adam, whose descendants, our ancestors, we shall follow in the direct line, generation after generation, to the concluding of this undertaking,

O'Faherty's *Stamra an tSeinníoch*, reviewed in the *Zaobal* recently, is for sale by Mr P. O'Brien, 46 Cuffe St. Dublin. The price in cloth is 2s: in wrapper, 1s 6d.

T. F. WYNNE,
PAPER-STOCK,

13 & 15 Columbia St. Brooklyn.

Real Estate.

I negotiate Sales in every State of the Union.

City and Suburban Property, Houses and Lots, Stores, etc. always on hand for Sale & Exchange. Some 200 Lots in the 8th Ward suitable for builders, singly or in plots; valuable Corner Lots, etc.

An excellent Farm of 147 acres in Sullivan Co. N Y., 100 miles from the City, 3 mile from Hankins Station, Erie Road. There are first class buildings on this farm including a substantial 9-roomed dwelling and two large barns, granaries etc., with a never-failing brook running through it. Price \$5,500; will trade for city property.

I have 6,000 acres of unimproved land for sale in the adjoining portions of the States of Colorado and Nebraska, in quantities to suit purchasers. The price per acre of the land in Sedgwick Co. Colo. (two miles from Venango, Neb.) is \$6., and of the land in Perkins Co. Neb. (4 miles from Venango) is \$7. This land is all tillable gently rolling, prairie.

Excellent Store property in Bloomington Ill, a few blocks from the Vice President's residence, to Trade for a good farm in N Y or vicinity.

I want an offer for a 40 acre piece of land bordering on Lake Michigan; five or six acres are clear and the balance woodland. This is a grand site for a summer residence, being only a few miles from St. James, Maniton county, Mich.

Also, a 162 acre farm in the same location, 80 acres being fenced in and under hay, producing this year \$400 worth. Price, \$1,800.

Being in communication with the Railway Companies I am in a position to negotiate the Sale of Lands bordering on said railways in All the States of the Union. These lands are desirable because of their proximity to the Railways, and the title is perfect, coming directly from the Railway Companies. I can sell in lots or plots from 100 to 000

RATES of COMMISSION:—

Letting & Collecting	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

F. M'OSKER,

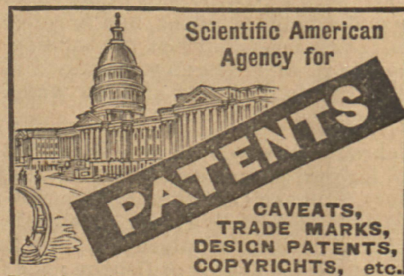
PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTING & FIXTURES.

All our Work Warranted.

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

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand in the following places.—

J F Conroy, 167 Main St. Hartford, Conn.
D P Dunne, Main St. Williamantic, do.
G F Connors, 404 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs Dillon, E Main St. Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs Bergen, S Main St. do. do.
M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del.
Mr Calligan, 23 Park Row, N Y City.
W Hanrahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R
J H J Reilley, 413 High st. do.
J N Palmer, P O Building, Tomah, Wis.
M J Geraghty, 432 West 12th st. Chicago, Ill.
J Dullaghan, 253 Wabash Av. do
H Radzinski, 283 N & 2863 Archer Av. do
H Connelly, Cohoes, N Y.
Wm McNab, do.
Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill.
Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do.
Mr Gorman, Joliet, do.
C. Schrank, 519 South 6th. St. Joseph Mo.
M H Wiltzius & Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
G T Rowlee, 133 Market St. Paterson N J.
Catholic Publishing Co. St. Louis Mo.
E B Clark, 1609 Curtis St. Denver Colo.
John Murphy & Co. Publisher, Baltimore, Md
T N Chappell, 26 Court St. Boston, Mass
Fitzgerald & Co. 196 High st.. Holyoke.
Mrs. Hoey, 247 First St. Portland, Or.
Ed. Dekum, 249 Washington st. do.




Scientific American
Agency for
PATENTS
CAVEATS,
TRADE MARKS,
DESIGN PATENTS,
COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to
MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought before
the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.



RIPANS TABLETS
REGULATE THE
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS
AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABLETS are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes), \$2. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

see above
p. 301.

CONTENTS VOL. 6.

Κυαριθεαδτ ηο ιμφοα,	693	Professor Roehrig's Card	52
Philo-Celts	"	Do Ćairtín de Noimad	"
2η Ξεαννέιαδ Ξεαλ	693, 706-20	Death of Canon Bourke	"
Molloy's Grammar	694	Όιοτ-Κυρετα	53
Λεϊτριν Ρ 2ης Ιηηης	" 5	Λεϊτριν ό 2ίτ-Οίηατ	54
βίηαδαιη ηα ο-τρί η-Όετ	" 6	Ούλ αη Όίρφοιτ	57
Λεϊτριν S E 2ηατ Οαηηαδ	"	Οαίηη Deaη ηα Λυαάηα	737
2η 2ηαηζαηηε Σύζαδ	" 7	The Meeting of the Waters	58
βηηαη 2ηατ Σαηβηε	" 8	As Slow our Ship	"
An Irishman's Daughter	"	Monosyllabic verbs	59
The Irish Race in America	" 9	O'Sheridan's Letter	761
American Newspapers	700	Balfour & the Goat	"
Rev P C York's Lectures 701-14-24	48	Captain Norris and the Irish-American	762
P F Lacey on Emigration	703	Emmett's Grave	id
The Drunkard's Wife	" 4	Errors in York's Lectures	763
An Irish Hurling Green	" 5	The Gull and the Kite, The Man and the Lion	766
Όηάηο Ι-Ι. Λαίηηη	707	Λεϊτριν Ξεάζαηη 2ης 2ιοδζαηη	67
Ήλλεαδ αη Όςβεαηετα	" 9	Λεϊτριν Κόηα βρεαδτηης	68
2η βηαταδ Οαίηηε	"	Οαηα Ήςοη	69
Οηητ Ό'Ρυαηηε	710	The Peelers and the Goat	770
Canon Bourke's Letter	11	Remember Thee, Yes	1
The New Pantheon	713-27	A Nation Once Again	id
The Exile's Childhood Home	716	The Irish Emigrant Girl	id
Οόηηαδ ηα 2ηςοα	"	O'Curry's Lectures commences	2
The Irish Language worth pres- erving	716-35	Irish of certain terms	3
A poem to Fr. Moynahan	718	The Os and Macs	4
Her Wellington's Name	19	The Milesian Dynasty	774 88, 843-60
The "Ignorant Irish"	"	The Genitive Case.	id
Οά Ήαδ αη Λά Οίηεαηη αη Όίόδε	21	Oui, Oui	775
The Men of Clare	22	In Memoriam, McHale	6
Knownothing	23	2ηηηηηη ηα Ξηυαίηε βάηηε	id
Gaelic Criticism	29	Ός Όςη 2ηατ 2ηζαη	778
Οοηηε 2ης βηηαη	732	Mr Heffernan's explanation	id
Ξυτ ό η ε-Seah Ήόο	33	An Irish Speech from Tuam	779
2ηηδεαη 2ηςλέηηη	733-53-90	Όηάηο ιε Ι. 2ηατ Ριοβαηηο	781
The Ass and his Driver	734	Brian Boru's Address to his Army	2
Hercules and the Wagoner	"	Ireland in 1880	3
P C York's Letter	37	Shall the Irish Nation Perish?	5
Wm Russell's Letter	39	Όίηη αζυρ Ράοηης	786-92, 818
J Robinson's Letter	"	Λεϊτριν ό Κλυαδ	787
Seηηη, α Οάοηη Οηηηε	41	A Dream of Erin	id
Κεαηη [translation]	742-55-91	Nationality	788
Irish of Luck-penny, etc.	743	2ηβηάη αη Ρόταηηε	794
2η ε-2ηαλ Οαίηηαη	44	Knownothingism	5
Ράοηηε Οηηεαδαιη. in English	747	Dublin Report	6
The Gael's Anniversary	"	The First Printed Newspaper	9
2ηη Όόζα 2ηηά	"	Έηηε	800
The Foundation of the Gaelic Movement	751	A list of words in common use	id
The Boston Pilot & the Gael	"	Sounds of the Diphthongs	801
		Ρεαδαιη βρεαδτηαδ ηο έαη Οαηαδ	3
		Ήυαηη ηα Λεϊτρεαδ	id
		Λεϊτριν αη βί'α-Οίηατ	804
		Οεαηε αζυρ Οοηεαδ	805
		The Green Flag	7
		Ούηη	9
		The Shamrock of Tara	810
		Maledicta	11
		2η Οηύηηηηη Λάη	14
		Hibernia	id
		Honoring a Patriot Priest	15
		The Vision of Tullamore	19
		The Anti-Whistling Song	826

ԲԱՐՈՒՅԵ ԿՈՆԵՍԱՐ. <i>in Irish</i>	827-33
Ծօ 'ի ԱժԵՐԻ Շ. Յ. ԱՊԱԿ ԶԵՐԱՅԻԼԵ	829
ՈՒԱ ՇՐԻՆ ՏԱՐՈՒԹԱ	830
A Voice from Wales	id
The Reader	31
ՏՇՈՐ ԱՆ ԲՅՈՒԼԵ ԲՅՈՒՆ	2
A Voice from San Juan	3
A Practical Suggestion	6

CONTENTS of VOL. 7.

The Boy and the Nettle	833
Szeul ԱՊԱՅԻՐԵՆ Ք. ԱՊԱԿ ԱՆ ՆԱՅԻՐԵ	id
ՔԱԿԱ ՊԱ ՏԱՊԻՊԱ ԱԶՍԻ ՔՅՈՒԱՊԵ ԱՆ ԱՈՒՔԱՅԻՐԵ	840
ԾՈՒԱՐ ԽՈՅՏԻՆԵ ԸՆԼ-ՆՅՈՒԹԵ	841-50-63-74
Now or Never	842
Irish at Tuam Petty Sessions	id
ԱՊԱՊԵ ՊԻՅ ԾՅՈՒ	847
ԱՊՈ ԱՊԱՊԵ 'ՐՊԱ ԲԼԱՅԻՐ	8
ԸՍՊԵԱԾ ՕՅՈՒՅԾԱԼԵԹԱ	id
ՏԵԱՊՊՅՈՐ ԱՊԻ ԼԱ ԱՆ ՆՈՐԵԾԵԱՊՊԱՅԻՐ—	852-76-88-96, 925-37.62
Mistranslated Irish Names	854
Poland—Ireland	5
The Celtic Tongue. <i>Radnec's Quawb</i>	59
Canadian Population <i>Gas. Wagerly</i>	60
ՏԵՈՒԱԾ ՊԱ Յ-ՅԱՐԱԾ <i>"Lyons."</i>	id
Changes in the Language	id
ՏԵԱՆ ԶԱԼԱՅԻՆՊ	63
ԸՍՊԻՊԱ ՊԱ ԱՊՊԱ 'ՐԱՆ Յ ԸՅՈՒԼ	6
Bickerings	7
William O'Brien	72
ԱՆ ԱՊԱՅԻՐՈՒՆՊ ԱՊՅԵ	3
ՆՅՈՒ ՆՅՈՒՊԱԾ ՊՅՈ ՏԵՍԼ	5
ԱՊՅ ԸՍՐԻՅ ԱՊԱԾ ՕԱՊ	6
Through the Fields in the Harvest Time	82
A Sermon for the Drones	3
The Kid and the Wolf	5
Der Water Mill	6
The Boys and the Frogs	7
The Pious Work at Rimini	id
Scottish Gaels	9
ԲԱՅԼՅԵ ԱՊԱՅԻՐԵՆ ԸՍՊԵԱՆՊ	90
England's Fine Work	1
Douglas Hyde	2
The Curse of O'Kelly	6
ԸՍՐՊՊՆ ՇԱ ՏԵՐԱ, 7Ե	7
ԼԵՅԻՐ ԱՐ ԱՊԱՅՊԱԾԱԾԱԾ	8
ԱՆՐԱՊՆ ՊԱ Կ-ԸՍՊԵԱՆՊ	id
ՏԼԱԾ ՊԱ Պ-ՆԱՊ	901
Queries by Rev. Father Mulcahy, P. P. M R I A	2
A Pleasing Prospect	3
The Blessing of Duneraile	7
The Irish in Tuam	8
ԼԵՅԻՐ ԱՊԱՊԵ ՊԻՅ ՕՏՈՒՆՊ	id
ԼԵՅԻՐ ԸԱՅԻՐԻՆՊ ԱՊ. ՊԻՅ ԱՊՊՊՊՊՅ	10
ԼԵՅԻՐ ԸՅՈՒԱՊՆ ԱՊ ԸՅՈՅԱԼԱՅ	id
ԼԵՅԻՐ ՏԵԱՅԱՆ ԱՊ ԲԵԱՐՅԱՅՈՒ	11
ՏԵԱՊ ՏԵԱՅԱՆ ՊՅԵ ՏԵԱՊԱՊ	12

ԸԱՅԻՐԵՆ ԱՆ ԸՆԼ ԸՐԱՅԱՅ	12
A Funny Incident	14
Dr Mulcahy's Remarks	16
Capt. Norris & the Citizen	id
Don't drink To-night my Boy	19
Punishment of the Slanderer	id
ՏԵԱՊԱՐ ԶՆԵԱՅԱՐԱՅԵ <i>"Lyons."</i>	9 20
ԶՅՈ ԱՊԱՊՅՈ ԸՍՊԵ	21
The Gael's Supporters	id
The last Glimpse of Erin	23
Father Henebry's Poetry	id
From the Argentine Republic	30
ՆԱՊՐԱՅ. ՊՅՈ ԱՊՅԼԵ ԶՆԱԾ <i>"Lyons."</i>	id
ԸԱՅԼԼԵԱԾ ՊԱ Ն-ԲԻԱԸԼԱ ԲԱԾԱ	1
ՊԱՅՈՒՆ ՔԱԾՐԱՅԵ & ՊԱ Կ-ԱՊԵՐԵԱԾԱ	
ՊՅՊԵ	932-44
The Harp that Once	934
ՏԵԱՅԱՆ ԱԶՍԻ ԱՆ ՆԱՐ <i>"Lyons"</i>	935
Co. Tyrone Irish—Prayers. <i>"</i>	936
Report of Dublin Society	938
Fr. Hand on a Historical Society	939
ԱՆ ՏԵԱՅԱ ԶԱՅՈՒԱՅԼԵ Ա Յ-ԸԱԾ	
ԸՆԼԱՊՆ ՏԱՊՅՈ	943
Ա ՊՅԼԵԱՊՆ ՊԱ ՏՈՒ-ԼՅԱ	944
ԱՆ ՇԱՊ ԲԱԾ Օ <i>naomh P.</i>	6 945
ԸՆԼԱՊ ԱՊԵԼԱ	7
ԼԵՅԻ ԱՆ Պ-ՆՅՊՊՊԵԱՆ ԱՐԱԾ	948
ՈՐԱՅՈ ԱՊ. Ա ԱՊ ՆԵՅԻՐ	949
Where does Ireland Come in ?	952
ԼԵՅԻՐ Օ 'Պ ԱժԵՐԻ ՕՅՐԱՊՊԱ	953
ՏԵԱՊՔԱԼ ԱՊԱՅԵՈ <i>"Lyons."</i>	id
ԸԱՊ ԱՆ ԼՅԱՊՆ	954
Gleanings from the Islands	956
ԸՅՈՒՆՊ ՅԱՆ ԸԵԱՊՆ	957-69
ԸՆԱՅՈՒԾՆ ՆՅՈՒՆՊՆ ԱՊԻ ՆԱՐ ԱՐԾ-ԵԱՐՅՈՅՅ ԱՊԵՐԼ	959
ՊՅ ԼԵՅԻ Ա ՆՅԱՅԱՅՈ ԱՊԵ <i>"Lyons."</i>	960
ԱՆ ՐՅՐ ԶԵԱ-ԾՈՒ	1
The Catholic Press	963
The men to push Fr Hand's Idea	4
ԼԵՅԻՐ Ք. Կ ՆԱՊՅԵՐՅՈ	5
ԸՍՊԵ ԱՊՅ ԸՅՈՒԹԵ	968
O Sullivan's Farewell to Ireland	id
ՊԱՅՈՒՆ ՏԵԱՆ 7 ԱՆ ՆԵԱՊ ԸՍՊՊԱ	id
ԱՆ ԱՊԱՅԾԵԱՆ ԱՊԱՊԼԱ <i>Lyons</i>	970
Andromache to Hector	971
The "Scotch Irish"	975
ՏՊԱԱՊՊԵ ԱՆ ՆՅՊՊՊԵԱՆ ԱՐԱՅՅ	979
ՕՐԵԱ Պ-ԱՅԱՅՈ ՕՐԱԾ-ԱՊԱՊԵ	980

For the Gaelic Journal send 60 cents to the Rev Eugene O'Growney, Maynooth co. Kildare, Ireland

p. 324