

ՏԱ ԸՆ ԶՈՒՆ ԵՐ ԲԱՅԵՐ ՔԵ ԾԱՌԱ ԵՐԱՏ ԾԱՅԻԼԵՐ,
ԶԵՆ ԵՐԱՏ ԵՂՆ ԶԵՅՈՒՆ ԲԱՐ ԲԵԾԾԵԱ ԲՅՈՒԾԱ.

46 Ծօ Ծրսէ՛ւ Դը Չի՛նայ Ծօ Յ՛նը Դը Ծլե,
Ծօ Դճի՛նայ ԴԺԺ Լեճ՛այ՛ե Դճ՛այր՛ե Երըն՛յօլլ.
Չի չսըր՛այ՛ն՛եյն Դը՛նայ Դի՛լ Դեճ՛այր Դըր Երփօ՛նայ
Յօ Ըրը՛նայլլ օ Ե՛րը՛նեօ Բ՛ձ Լեճ՛այն մօ Դի՛ն Բլե՛

47 Աղ իմ օ ջեմա՛յ Յոյ դաճայիտ ըմբ իջօ՛ւնայ
 Աղսար օ Աժոյմ արած մի ձօյնիւր;
 Տափա՛տ ըմբ օճայի յի յօյրեա՛տ մի յօյմ
 Ճա՛կ եարդա տօրայիտ ըօ ամբոյժայժ դա տօ՛ւնաճա՛.

48 Տիրյմ յր ձեցյմ ճի լաճար րձ դձոյն րթլորձ
 Ձիձ դձ հ ձձ րձար լեղձ ձր րձյննձր,
 Ձիյն յր ձրձ ձձ ձձ ձձ ձձ ձձ
 Ձձձձձ ձձ ձձձձ յր ձիյն ձյմ ձիձձ

21η Ἰερατ λαοῖθ.

Այլ մեյժրն իջն ծախս ձեռնիւեա՛ծ “Ե՛յս յօյնիյր լիօմ”
Տաճայր քարաւ յօյն-իմիյնեա՛ծ ծեյք քօրծայէտէ քստ,
Ա՛յր տեղիդ քնեաճտա՛ծ յօղս քաօղայծ ձշգօծայր քա շօւլ
Եսօ՛յ յնիյեալ Օ Լեաղաճայր յօյնիլտէ աղ յնրն.

For Ceanh.

Comâr Ța Țrsoința.

21η Προβλεπόμενη Δοση.

Տաօլեանի ցեղք քար չար լեռ քնի մէ դաւր ճալմ կողի,
'Տ շէլեանի տձ Երկանի րփօր Եփօմ ճչ րիմօլիք ար Եօ չեան,
Եօ ճւր րի միքի 'դա ան րփօժ ան Տիւծ Ալ Բլօլիք. [Եօլի.
'Տ չօ Եփլի մօ չիւծ-րա մար ճլճ՝ ի ճլրիք ար ան Եփօլիքեճ

Անսր բլան բարձա Ծո ղ Եայլ և ԾայՅ, ի՛յալ ԴմբարՅ դա ՅԵբան
 Եր Դղղ ըղղ ԴԵԴ մո ԵարբայնՅ Ծո ԼաԵ 'Յսր Ծո յալլ,
 'Տ յօղԵԴ ԴղԴԵ ԲլյԵ բաԴԵ ԴՅսր ԵճլԵրլղ Եաղ
 ՅԴԴալ յօղղ մԵ 'Ի Դղ Եայլ Դ-բլլ մո ԻԵճլղղ Դղղ.

ԾԱ ըրիցի զո յօ շարժարեւոյս զի յո թժա իջօր,
 Զիցի իր Երեւոյս ի լիջարժայօր յո ծրօն, քարաօր!
 ԾԱ յի ըրի լեւո յօ յօսուցար ծառ զօրիս զօ!
 'Տ յօ ծարժայ զի քար իր զ ծառ ի լի զիցի յօ լի զիցի.

'S a þajotð aη mjrte leat mē bejt tηη,
No a þajotð aη mjrte leat mē tūl 'ra ʒ-cyll?
ʒi þajotð aη cūjl cēaηʒaite 'r é to deul aτā bηη,
'S ʒo tē'tē'm 'raη talaη bējt mo ʒeaη ope fātō' cōmηāt ljom

17 Ի ԲԱՐ ՏԱՆ ՇՅՆ 1 ՈՐՔԱԾ 1 ՈՐՔՅՈՒՆ ԼԵՅՐ 'Ն ՅՇՈՅԻՐ' ԵՇԻՐ 'ԱՐՈ
 'Տ ՇՈՅԻՐ ԴՐՈՒՆ ԼԵ Պ-Ա ԺԱՅԻՐ ԱՐ ԼԵԱՅԻՐ ՐԵ Ա ԼԱՊՆ,
 ՇԻՐ ՅԱՐ ԱՐՈ Ե 'Ն ՇՐԱՊՊ ԸՈՐՔԱՊՊ ԲՏՈՊՊ ՐԵ ԲԱՐԾ ԱՐ Ա ԺԱՐՆ
 'Տ ԲԱՐԱՊՊ ՐՄԵԱՐԱ 'Ր ՐԱՅԻՐԱՅԻՐ ԱՐ 'Ն ՇՐԱՊՊ ԻՐ ԴՐԼԵ ԲԼԱՏ

'S zjijne čljr črešo čenčar me mja mčjčedn tja uam,
Kj' l eolar čum to čjše djam, čum č'djamro ho to čruajč,
Čmčajrle čljr to čuž mo mčajtj čam žan eulož leat,
'S žo rad čeuo čor jh to črojče-rtjž 'žur ja mslte člear.

See Hyde's "Love Songs". p.

the word, (th)ough; and τ the sound of th in (th)ought; η has the sound of the ll in Wi(ll)iam; $\eta\eta$ has a sound like that produced in sounding 'ing', if you could conceive yourself to stop in the middle of the sound of g, or n in the word 'new'; γ before and after a slender vowel sounds like sh.

Sounds of the Aspirates.—

θ and η sound like w when followed or preceded by α , σ , υ , as, α $\theta\alpha\pi\tau\sigma$, his bard, pronounced a wardh; α $\eta\theta\alpha\pi\tau$, his beef or ox, pronounced, a warth; and like v when preceded by ϵ , ι , as, α $\theta\epsilon\alpha\eta$, his wife, pronounced, a van, α $\eta\eta\iota\alpha\eta$, his desire, pronounced, a vee-un. σ and ζ sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are almost silent in the middle, and perfectly so at the end of words. ζ sounds like ch; ϕ , like f; τ and ϵ , like h; and γ is silent.

The sound of ϵ broad is found in the 'gh' of the Irish word lough, a lake; ϵ slender cannot be represented by any combination of English sounds,—it is found in the German personal pronoun Ich, I.

Sound of the Vowels—long.—

α sounds like a in war, as $\theta\alpha\pi\tau$, top.
 ϵ " " e " ere, " $\epsilon\epsilon\pi\tau$, wax.
 ι " " ee " eel, " $\eta\eta\eta$, fine.
 σ " " o " old, " $\sigma\tau$, gold.
 υ " " u " rule, " $\upsilon\tau$, fresh.

Short.—

α " " a in what, as, $\gamma\alpha\tau$, near.
 ϵ " " e " bet, " $\beta\epsilon\theta$, died.
 ι " " i " ill, " $\eta\eta\iota$, honey.
 σ " " o " got, " $\lambda\sigma\tau$, wound.
 υ " " u " put, " $\mu\upsilon\tau$, thing.

Sounds of the Long Diphthongs.—

$\alpha\epsilon$ sounds like ay in may.
 $\alpha\sigma$ " " ay " "
 $\epsilon\sigma$ " " eo " yeoman.
 $\epsilon\upsilon$ " " ai " fair.
 $\iota\alpha$ " " ea " fear.
 $\upsilon\alpha$ " " ua " truant.

Sounds of the Variable Diphthongs.—

Long—

$\alpha\iota$ sounds like awi in sawing.
 $\epsilon\alpha$ " " a " mar.
 $\epsilon\alpha$ " " ea " bear.
 $\epsilon\iota$ " " ei " reign.
 $\iota\sigma$ " " ea " tear.
 $\iota\upsilon$ " " ew " few.
 $\sigma\iota$ " " oi " going.
 $\upsilon\iota$ " " ui " ruin.

Short.—

$\alpha\iota$ sounds like i in mit.
 $\epsilon\alpha$ " " ea " heart.
 $\epsilon\iota$ " " e " berry.
 $\iota\sigma$ " " u " plum.
 $\iota\upsilon$ " " u " pur.
 $\sigma\iota$ " " ui " quill.
 $\upsilon\iota$ " " ui " guilt.

Sounds of the Triphthongs.—

$\alpha\sigma\iota$ sounds like ee in feed.
 $\epsilon\sigma\iota$ " " o " mole.
 $\iota\alpha\iota$ " " ee " eel.
 $\iota\upsilon\iota$ " " u " June.
 $\upsilon\alpha\iota$ " " ooi " cooing.

It will be observed that the sounds of the long Diphthongs and the Triphthongs are alike, only that the added slender vowel which make the Triphthong imparts to the consonant immediately following it a liquid sound. We could not find the sound of $\epsilon\sigma\iota$ in English—oi does not cover it; add a short i sound to the o in 'mole' and it will be the exact sound.

In the following examples let the reader note that we give the $\epsilon\eta$ or $\alpha\eta$ the sound of $\alpha\eta$ in shillellah.

The infinitive ending $\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$, sounds simply 'oo'; as, $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau$, much, $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$, increasing, pronounced, mayudhoo; the $\upsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon$ or $\iota\zeta\epsilon$ of the perfect participle has the sound of iheh; $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\upsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon$, increased, pronounced, mayudhiheh; the root verbs whose last vowel is slender form the progressive and perfect participles by annexing $\iota\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$, and $\iota\zeta\epsilon$, respectively; as, $\kappa\tau\upsilon\eta\eta$, a round or gathered mass, $\kappa\tau\upsilon\eta\eta\iota\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta$ gathering, a gathering pronounced, cornnoo (the noo having exactly the sound of new);

cornnigh, gathered, pron. cornniheh.

Some verbs end their progressive participles in *at*; as, *deun*, do, *deunat*, doing; and their perfect participles in *at*, and *te*; as, *deunat*, done; *buaite*, beaten, pronounced, respectively, *dheuneh*, *dheuntheh*, and *booiltheh*.

Hence, then, we have this table —

<i>iuat</i> and <i>uat</i>	sound	oo.
<i>at</i> and <i>a</i>	"	eh.
<i>ite</i> and <i>uite</i>	"	ih.
<i>u</i> and <i>i</i>	"	ih.

In the beginning of a word *at* and *at* are pronounced like the pronoun *I*, *at*, a horn, pronounced, eye-urk; *te* sounds *eh*, as, *muite*, we, *us*, pronounced, muinne; *it* sounds like *u*; as, *coit*, sleep, pron. colleh.

Omit the sounds of the aspirates *al* together in the middle of words, marking their places as the division of a syllable, and you have a very close outline of Irish pronunciation. Take *raoat*, the world, for instance, omitting the *j* in the mind's eye, you have *rao-at*, and, substituting the sound of the diphthong *ao* (ay), you have say-al, the proper pronunciation.

Now, it is as easy to learn the foregoing as Pitman's phonetic system; in fact it is phonetics. Here is Pitman's system.—

a represents the first, *o* the second, and *u* the third place of Pitman's long open sounds; *e* the first and second and *j* the third place of the long slender sounds. The unaccented Irish vowels represent Pitman's short vowel sounds

Pitman's Table— Long,

1	a	as in alms,
2	a	" ape,
3	e	" eat,
4	au	" all,
5	o	" ope,
6	oo	" ooze,

Short.—

1	a	" at,	a,
---	---	-------	----

Irish sound—

*

e.

j.

a.

o.

u.

2	e	" bet,	e.
3	i	" it	i.
4	o	" on,	o.
5	u	" up,	u.

* The *a* as in alms is not found in Irish except before double *u*, as, *muall*, slow.

The eclipsing letter needs no mention hardly as its sound is substituted for that of the initial letter of the eclipsed word; as, *raoat*, a priest, pronounced, soggarth; *raoat* *an* *leabhar* *do* *h* *raoat*, (pron. thoggarth) give the priest the book. Concive the eclipsed letter dropped entirely and you have mastered eclipses.

Muirne *na* *Truise* *baine*

'S *i* *mbaile* *na* *h* *hine* *rao*

at *mo* *nao* *le* *bhaile*

rao *le* *i* *na* *Truise* *na* *rao*

'S *do* *baile* *na* *rao* *le*

rao *le* *na* *rao* *le*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*

—*at* *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*—*at* *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*.

at *na* *rao* *le* *na* *rao*.

ԱՍԻՉԻ ԿԱ ԼԱՌՐՈՆ.

(Տջւլ Յարմաղաճ)

Le 21. ԱՌ Ը.

Այս ԵՅԻ. ԲՅ ԲԵՐ 7 Վ ԲԱՅՈՒՆԵ ԸՆԴ. ԵՐԱԲ ԱՇԱ ԱՇՈ ԼԵԱՆԲ ԱՄԱՅՆ, ԱՅՈՐ ԵՐ իՄԱՆԵԱԾԱՐ 1 ի-ՅԼԵԱՆՆ ԸՈՒԲՆՆ իՄՇԱՆ, ՅՈ Կ-ԻՈՄԼԱՆ ԸՈՆԱՐԱՇԱ. ԵՐ ԵՐԼԱ ԼԱ ԵՅԻՆ ՅՈՐ ԵՄԱՅՈ ԸՆ իՄԱՇԱՐՆ 'ԸՆ ԸՈՅԼԼ ԼԵ ԵՐԱՅՆՆԱՅԱԾ ԲԵՐԻՈՐ ՅԻՍԸԱՐ, 7 ՈՒՅ ԲՅ ԼԵՅ Վ ՄԱՇ ԵԱՅ ԿԱՆՐ.

ԵՐ Ե Ը ի-ԱՅՈՐՆՆ ԸՆ ԵԱՐՈՒՅ, 7 ԵՐ իՄՇ ԸՆ ԵՄԱՇԱԼԼ. ԵՐ ԲՅ ԱՅՈ ԵՄԱ ԵՄԱՇԱՆ ԵՒ ԸՈՐ, ԵՐՅՈ ԸՆ ԸՈՅԼԼ ԱՅՅ ԲԻՇԱԾ ՈՒ Մ-ԵԼԱՇԱ ԵՐԼ-ԵԱՇԱՇԱ իՆ ԱԼԵ ԲՈՆԱՐ ԼԵԱՆԲ. իՅՅԵԱՇՈՒ ՅՈՐՈՐ ԵՐ ԼԵՄԱՐ ՈՒ ՐՅԵԱՇ-ԱՅԲ ՈՐՇԱ ԵՄԱ ԼԱՌՈՆ, ՅՈՐ ԲՅԻՍԸԱԾԱՐ 7 իՈՒՇԱՐԱԾԱՐ ԱՄԱՇ ԼԵՐ ԸՆ իՄԱՇԱՐՆ Ը ՈՒ ՄԱՇ ՅՈ ԵՐՈՒՆԵԱՇՈ ՈՒ ԲՅՅԵ, ՈՒՐ ԵՄԱՅՈ ԵՒՅՆԵ ԱՐԱՄՆ ԸՆՆ, ԱՇՈ ՈՒ ԼԱՌՈՆՆ ԲԵՆ ՅՈՒՇ ԵՐՈՒՄԱՅՈՆ Ե ՅՈՐ ՅՅՅԵ ԸՆ իՄԱՇԱՐՆ ԵՐՇՈ ԱՐՈ ՈՒ ԼԱՌՈՆԱՅԲ ԵՐ ԼԵՅՅԵԱՆ ԱՄԱՇ 1 ԲԵՆ ԱՅՈՐ Վ ՄԱՇ. ԲՅ ԱՇԱ ԵՐՈՇԵՇ ՈՒ ԸՈՅՅԵ, 7 իՄ ԵՐԵՐՅՈՐ ԼԵ ՈՒ ՅՅՅԵՅԲ ՈՒ ԱՇԵՄՆՅԻԲ, ԱՇՈ ԵՐ ՈՒՅԱԾԱՐ ԱՄԱՇ ԸՆ ԵՐՅԵ ԼԵ ԲՈՅՈՐՆԵԱՐԵ.

ԵՐ Վ Ե-ԵԱՐՈՒՅՆՅ ԵՐԵ ԼԱՅՅԵ ԱՅՈՐ ԲՅԵԱՇԱՅԲ, ԵԱՅ ՈՒ ԵՄԱ, ԵՐ ՈՒՅԱԾԱՐ ԵԱՐՈՒՅ իՄՈՐ ՄԱՐ ԵՐ ԲՅ ԵՐՈՐԱՐ ԸՆՆ. ԱՐՈ ԱՐ ԵՄԱՅԼ ՈՒ ԼԱՌՈՆՆ. ԲՅ ԲՈՐՅԱՅԵ ԸՆ ԵՐՈՐԱՐ ՅՈ ԲԵՐ, 7 ԵՐ իՅԱԾԱՅԼ ԵՐՅ ԵՐԵ ԵԱԼԱՇ ԲԱՇԱ ԵՐՇԱ, ԵՐ ՈՒՅԱԾԱՐ ԱՅՈՆ իՄՈՐ, ԲՅ ԲՈՅԼԵՅՅԵ ԼԵ ԵՐՅՆ ԻՄՈՐՆ ԱՅՅ ԵՐՅԵԱԾ ԱՐՈ ԸՆ ԵՐԱՅԼԱՇ. ԱՐՈ Ե-ԵԱՅԲ ՈՒ Կ-ԱՅՈՆԵ ԵՐ ԸՈՒՇ ԸԼԱՅՈՆԵ, ԵԱՅՅԵՐ, 7 ԱՐՈՐԵ ԵՐԼԵ ՄԱՐԾԵԱ, ԵՐ ԲՅ ԲՈՅԼԵԱՐԵԱ ԼԵ ԼԵՐ ՈՒ ԵՐՅԵԱԾ. 1 Յ-ԵԱՐԵԼԱՐ ԲԵՐ ԸԼԱՐ ԵՒԲ, ԱՅՅ Վ ԲՅՅԵ ԵԱՇԱՐ ԼԱՌՈՆՆ ԵՐԼԵ ԱՅՅ իՄՅԵ ԸԼՅԵՇԵ. 7 ԵԱՆՆ ԵՐՅՈ ԸՆԱ ԵԱՐ-ԼԱՌՈՆՆ.

ԵՐ ԵԱՆՆԵ ԲԵ Վ ԼԱՇԱՐՆ 'ՈՒԱՐՆ ԸՈՆՆ-ԱՐՆԵ ԲԵ 'ՈՒ ԵԱՆ, 7 ԵՐ ԼԱԾԱՐՆ ՅՈ ԸԱՅՈՆ ԼԵՅ ԵՒ իՄՅՐ ԵՒ Վ ԵՅՅԵ 1 ԲՅՇԵՇԱՆ, ԱՅՈՐ ՅԱՆ իՄՅՈՒԱՅՈՆԵԱՐ ԱՐՈ ԵՅՅ, ՈՐՆ ՈՒ ԸՈՒՅՈՒՇ ԸՈՆՆԵԱԾ ԱՐՇՈՅՈ ԵՒ իՆ ՈՒ ԱՅՈՆ. ԵՐ Ե 'ՈՒ Ե-ԻՈՄԼԱՆ Վ ՈՒ-ԱՐՈՒՄԱՅԵ ԵՒ, ԸՐԱ-ԱՆ Վ ԵՐՅԾԱՅԼ ԱՐՈ ԱՐՈ ԸՆ ԵԱՇ ԵՐՅՈ, 7 ՈՒ ԸՈՆՅԱՅԼԵԱՐ ՅԱՇ իՄՇ 1 ԲՅՅԱԼ իՄ ԵՅՅԵԱԾ Վ ԸՈՆՅՈՅԼԼ ԸՈ Կ-ՈԼԵ. ԱՆ ԱՅՈ ՐՈՒ ԵՒՅԱԾ ԵՒ ԵՄԱԾ ՈՒ Կ-ՅԵԱԾ, 7 ԵԱՐ-

ԵԱՆԱԾ ԵՒ ԼԵԱԾԱ 'ՈՒԱՐ իՄՇՅԵՐՆ 1 ԲԵՆ 7 Վ ՄԱՇ ԵՐ ԸՈՒԼԱԾ. ԵՐ իՄԱՐՆ ԸՆ ԵԱՆ իՈՒՇԱ ԵՄԱՇԱՆԵԱ ԼԵՐ ՈՒ ԼԱՌՈՆԱՅԲ իՈՆԱՐ ԲԱՐ ԿԱՆՐ ՅՈ Կ-ԱՐՈ 7 ՅՈ ԼԱՅՈՐՆ.

ԵՒ իՄՅՐ Վ իՄԱՇԱՐՆ ԲՅԵՒԼԵԱ ԵՐ, 7 ԵՐ իՄՅՈՆ Ե ԵՐ ԼԵՅՅԵԱԾ ՈՒ ԲԵԱՆ ԼԵԱԾԱՐ ՈՒ ՅԱՐՅԵ, ԵԱՐ ԲԱՅՈՐ ԲՅ իՄՅԱՆ ԱՅՈՆ. ԱՆ ԱՅՈՐ ԲՅ ԿԱՆՐ ԲԱ ԵՄԱՅՈՆ ՈՒՅ ԵՒ ԵՄԱՇ-ԱՆԱ ԵՒԱՅՐ ԵՐ իՄՅՆԵ ԲԵ ԵՐ ԲԵՆ ԵԱԾԱ իՄՈՐ ԼԱՅՈՐՆ ՈՒ ՅԵՅ ՅԻՍԸԱՐ, ԱՐ ԵՐ ԸԵՅԼ Ե ԸՐՆ ԵՅՐԵ Վ ԼԵԱԾԱ ԱՆ ԱՅՈ ՐՈՒ ԵԱՅ-ՈՒԵ ԲԵ ԵՒ իՄԱՇԱՐՆ, 7 ԱՇԱԾԱՐԵ.

"Ա իՄԱՇԱՐ իՈՆՈՒՅՈՆ ԵԱԾԱՐ ԲՅՈՐ ԵՐՈՒ-ԸԱ Կ-ԱՅԵ ԸՆՆ Վ Ե-ԲՅԼ ՈՒ ԱՇԱՐՆ, ԵԱ ԵԱՐ-ԵԱՅԼ ՅՈ իՄՈՐ ԱՅՈՆ Ե ԲԵՅԵՐՈՒ."

ԱՇՈ ԲՅ Վ իՄԱՇԱՐՆ ՈՒ ԵՐՈՒ, իՄ իՄԵՐՇ-ԸԱԾ ԲՅ ԵՐ Ե, ՈՐՆ ԵՒՇ ԵԱՅԱԼ ԵՒ ՅՈ Յ ԵՐՅՅԵՐՇԱԾ ԲԵ իՄԱՅԱՐ ԵՐ ԵԱՅԼԵ ԱՆՆ, 7 ԲՅ ԲՅՈՐ ՈՒ ԼԵՅՅԵԱԾ ԱՄԱՇ ՈՒ ԼԱՌՈՆՆ իՄՅՇԲՈՇԱՐԱՇԱ ԱՐ ԸՆ ԱՅՈՆ Ե; ԲՈՐ ԲՅ ԲՅ ԸՐՅՇԾՈՐՅԵ ԵԱՐ ԲԵՒՈ ԿԱՆՐ ԵՒԼ ԸՆՅԱ ԱՇԱՐՆ.

ՈՒՇԵ ԸԵԱԾՈՒ ՄԱՐ ԵՐ ԸԱՐ ՈՒ ԼԱՌ-ՈՆՆ ՈՒ ՈՒ իՄՅԵԱՇՈՒՅ ԲԵԱՇԲԱՆԱՇԱ ՈՒՅ ԿԱՆՐ ԱՐՈ Վ ԵԱԾԱ, 7 ԱՐՈ ԲԵԱՐԱԾ ԵՐ իՄՈՆ ԸՆ ԵԱՐ-ԼԱՌՈՆՆ ԵՐ ՅԱՐՆ ԲԵ,

"ԵԱ ԵԱՐԵԱՅԼ ԱՅՈՆ ԲԱՐՆԵՐ ԸԱ Կ-ԱՅԵ ԸՆՆ Վ Ե-ԲՅԼ ՈՒ ԱՇԱՐՆ, 7 իՄՈՒ իՄԵՐՇ-ԸԱԾ ԵՐՈՒ Ե ԵԱՅԼԵԱԾ ԲՅՈՐ ԸԱ."

ԵՐ իՄՅՈՆ ԸՆ ԼԱՌՈՆՆ, ԱՇՈ ԸՅՅ ԲԵ ԵՒՅԼԵ ԵՒ 'ՈՒ ԵԱՇԱԼԼ ԵՐ ԸՅՐՆ ԲԱ 'ՈՒ Յ-ԸԼԱՐ Ե. ԵՒ ԵՐՅՈՒ ԿԱՆՐ ՅՈ ԲԵՐ ՅԱՆ ԲՈՇԱԼ Վ ԲԱՇ, 7 ԵՐ իՄԱՅՈՆ ԼԵՐ ԲԵՆ,

"ԲԱՐԱԾ ԵՄԱՇԱՆ ԵՐԼԵ ՈՒ ՅՈ իՄԱՐ-ԲԱՅՈՒ իՄԵ ԱՐՅՐ - ԲԵՅԵՐՇԱՅՈՒ իՄԵ իՄՅՈՐ ԲԵԱՐՆ ԸՆ ԵԱՐԱ ԲԵԱԾ."

ԵՐ ԸՅԱՅՈՒ ԵԱՐՆ ԸՆ ԵՄԱՇԱՐՆ 7 ՅԼԵՐ ԿԱՆՐ Ե ԲԵՆ ԸՅՈՒ ԵՐՇԵՅԼԵ ԵՐԼԵ. ԵՐ ՈՒՅ ԱՐՈ Վ ԵԱԾԱ, ԵՐ ՅԼԱՆ ԸՆ ԼԱՅՅԵՐ ԱՐ 7 ԵՒ ՐՅՈՒԾԱԾ ՅՈ ԸՐԱՄԱՇ, ԵԱԾԱՐԵ,

"ԵՐ ԵԱԾԱ ԵԱՅ ԸԱՄԱ, ԸՅՄԱՐԱՇ Ե."

ՈՒՇԵ ԸԵԱԾՈՒ ԸԱՐ ՈՒ ԼԱՌՈՆՆ ԱԾԱՅԼԵ իՆ ԵԱՅ-ԲՅՈՆԱԾԱՅԲ, ՈՐՆ ՈՒՅԱԾԱՐ ԸՐԵԱՇ իՄՈՐ ԼԵՐ, ՅՈՐ ՈՒԼԱԾԱՐ ԲՅՈՒ ԲԱՐՅՈՒՅ. ԲԱ ԵՅՐԵ ԵՐԱՅՈՒ Վ Յ-ԸՅՈՒՆ ԵՐ ԸՐՈՇԱԾ 7 Վ ԲՅԼԵ Վ ԵՅՅԵ ԸՐՈՒ. ԱՆԱՅՈՐ ՐՈՒ ՅԼԱՇ ԿԱՆՐ ԲԱՐ Վ ԵԱԾԱ, 7 ԱՅ ԲԵԱՐԱԾ ՈՒՄՐԱ ՅՈ ԵԱՆԱ, ԵՒԱՐՆ ԲԵ ԱՐՅՐ ԸԱ Կ-ԱՅԵ ԸՆՆ Վ ԲԱՅԲ Վ ԱՇԱՐՆ. ԸՅՅ ԸՆ ԵԱՐ-ԼԱՌՈՆՆ ԵՒՅԼԵ ԱԱՇԱՐԱՇ ԵՐ ԱՐՈ ԸՅ-ԸԼԱՅՐ, ՅՈՐ

"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.

The Gael.

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

Published at 247 Kosciusko 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

Thirteenth Year of Publication.

VOL 10, No. 7. APRIL. 1894.

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.

D M—No more free sample copies to those who know of its existence.

C O'B—He is not a priest.

J W—The price is \$2.

J D—We have no time to look up the origin of your name; besides, we think poorly of men like you, who, a non subscriber, would not send a stamp to pre-pay an answer.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzgerald of Ross, Skibreen, has been elected vice President of the Dublin Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

The orthography of the Gael's present address is a stickler to many of our correspondents though Kosciusko is an honored name in American history. However, those who cannot readily swing the pen around "Kosciusko" may, if they choose, address the editor at Third & Prospect Avenues, to which place he has removed his Real Estate business, and where he will, during business hours, receive with a

ceud mfe fálte

all who have business to transact in that line.

At the branch meeting of the Gaelic League for the preservation of Irish as a spoken language recently held in Galway, the Lord Bishop, the Most Rev Dr McCormick, who presided, was supported on the platform by the following clergy and gentry:

The Reverends J Dooley, W Conway, W Hayden, T Curran, R McDonagh, J Kane, J Craddock, J Greaven, Fr. Grilely, Fr Goveny, Fr Carroll, Fr O'Connor, Fr McCarthy, Fr Nestor, Fr Ralph, Fr Walsh; Dr Rice, J. P.; J Glynn (TUAM NEWS); Prof. Bainberger, Q's College; J P Hannon, J P; Rev. Brother Lynch, Messrs. R Saint George, M. Clayton, M Cunningham, T C; A G Scott, P L G Mr J Sleator, L L Ferdinand, P Kearns, T C, P L G, etc.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, President of the Gaelic League; the Rev. Prof. O'Growney, Maynooth College, and Mr M Cusack, represented the central branch.

—TUAM NEWS

[More than one-half of the Catholic clergy of America are Irish—We hope they will second the efforts of their home brethren by circulating the literature here.]

The Rev. Prof. O'Growney delivered an address in Irish before the Gaelic Society of Glasgow, on January 30. The Highland chieftains generally appeared in their full national costume. "It was a tony gathering, and its tone would indicate that our Brothers are tiring of playing second fiddle to the offspring of the piratical freebooters of the North Sea. Father O'Growney received a splendid ovation at the hands of his Scottish kinsmen,—a remarkable but an intelligent and patriotic change.

Sawny realizes the anomaly of holding his brother Pat—his flesh and blood—by the arms while the upstart brutish stranger is pommeling and robbing him. And, for what? Because his brother Pat would not leave a certain path which he believed would take him to the next world. But now, from all appearances, Sawny and Pat will take the common, brotherly pathway in their pursuit of this world's business regardless of the road to the next world.—That's common sense.

THE BANE of the IRISH ELEMENT.

If we take this city as a sample, the cowardice springing from the ignorance of Irish-American politicians in relation to their social standing among the nations, is the bane of the Irish element in this country. Let the greatest blackleg, public robber, bank wrecker, and destroyer of character, shout McLaughlinism, or any other Ism typical of leadership in the Irish-American element, and these leaders will slink from the public view and leave their element exposed to the malignant taunts and scoffs of their social, but inferior (as history declares), enemies, instead of coming forward, maintaining their

ground, and taking care to mete condign punishment to any of their party guilty of a breach of the public trust

For the Columbian Celebration last summer the Board of Aldermen appropriated \$10,000 in excess of what was lawfully expended, and instead of taking cognizance of this and punishing the guilty, the leaders sang dumb; left the Irish element exposed to public reprobation, and placed the city government in the hands of the A. P. A's, who sailed under false color, and who would not soil their gloves with a beggarly \$10,000 steal, the last haul they made being \$240,000.

The Republicans (devoid of political prescience) despaired of carrying the election, permitted the A. P. A's (disguised as reformers) to name the candidates; and, having them elected by the aid of Irish Americans who desired to emphasize their condemnation of the actions of the Irish leaders aforesaid, they got their mayor, before he was a month in office, to suspend an Irish-American commissioner lest he should fill vacancies in his department by men of his own views, a fact for which he was sternly rebuked by a Supreme Court Justice, who ordered the restoration of the commissioner.

And yet these cowardly leaders took no steps to have that mayor impeached and punished? Again, the same mugwumps employed fifteen carriages on election morning to distribute extra *Eagles* flaming with lying accounts of the murder of "peaceable citizens by Coney Island thugs." Several citizens told us that they voted the mugwump ticket because of that falsehood; Did McKane do any worse than that; and yet the leaders took no cognizance of it. And, by the way, it is said that Judge Gaynor's men had a hand in it!

Now, these mugwumps, who would sooner see a Sheehan, a Murphy, etc. (as one them, Freddy Hinrichs, piteously whined some time ago) in hades than in charge of "an important department of the government", are going about the city addressing Irish-Americans and importuning them to support their party in their hunt for the offices, that they might pitch the Irish-Americans aside.

Whenever these bigots appear before an Irish-American audience they and their introducers ought to be hurled off the stage. The Irish-American, or any other decent citizen of this town, has room in the Democratic or Republican party only—Let him shun the hypocrites, and if any of the other parties coddle with them, cut that party's candidate.

When the mugwumps, who climbed up the City Hall steps on the horns of the Republican Goat, held a primary election in the Ninth ward, out of 4,000 voters they enrolled—6.

OBITUARY.

It is with considerable sorrow and deep regret that the Gael records the death of the Rev. James Keegan of St. Louis, which sad event took place at his brother's home, Coone, Co. Leitrim, Ireland, some few weeks ago. We shall say this only of

the dead patriot priest.—Were a moiety of the Irish priests, at home and else where, like him, Irishmen and *Irishism* would be held in the same esteem all over the world to day that they were in the days when their Isle extracted from the nations the pre-eminent title of "Saints and Scholars."

Another patriotic Irishman, Professor O'Quigley, whose name may be seen in the "Sentiments" of the second last Gael with his \$5., has passed away. It seems cruel that it is they and not the droues who leave us. A San Francisco friend sends the following obituary notice of Prof. O'Quigley.—

Editor Gaodhal.

Dear Sir.—

I doubt not many of your readers will be sadly surprised to learn of the death of Professor John O'Quigley, which sad event took place on Monday, the 29th of January last. Mr. O'Quigley was the principal founder of the Gaelic school of this city, and though not numerically large to-day, it numbers some first rate Gaelic scholars—some of whom are not second to any who have made a study of the language within the last ten or twelve years.

Mr. O'Quigley was born at a place called Carruadh Bawn, near Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland, about 55 years ago. On the death of the head of the family, the widow and her children moved to England. Here, after a while, the subject of this notice took to the pursuit of a traveling salesman. While engaged in this occupation it is said he frequently smuggled arms for the Fenians during the years 65 67, O'Quigley being a warm friend and supporter of the Fenian movement. He was a zealous advocate of his country's cause; and spoke her language as well as any speaker of it whom the writer hereof has ever heard.

Mr. O'Quigley was ailing about a month, and while thus confined to his quarters, his every wish was provided and every care and attention given him by two good and true friends, Messrs., M. P. Ward and Michael Philbon.

The funeral took place on the 31st ultimo, attended by a large number of warm friends of the deceased, and associates of his in the Gaelic movement. The remains were interred in Holy Cross cemetery. Veterinary surgeon, Dr. W. F. Egan, late of Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, Ireland, was also a most warm friend of the deceased, and did every thing in his power to soothe his last moments and to marshal his friends in quite a respectable funeral cortege.

Among his last words to Mr. Ward were,—“Oh, stop my Gaodhal, and give my best regards to Logan and to all the friends and readers of the Gaodhal; say to them to pray for me; and thank God that Corbett whipped the Englishman,” when he, O'Quigley himself, prayed in Irish.

He ordered his epitaph to be engraved in Irish,

with an English translation.

Gastric fever was the immediate cause of his death.

—MAYO.

—May their souls rest in eternal peace. Amen.

The Gael is in debt to both of the above deceased's liberal subscriptions and, to discharge said debt to the extent of our power, we shall issue 500 extra copies of this present GÆL, circulate them, and request of all those who thus receive a free copy, to offer, from the depths of their hearts, a Pater and Ave to God to grant to the souls of the deceased eternal rest; and to our Gaelic friends we say: Be doubly importuning in behalf of your deceased patriotic brethren; in the language which they loved so well and for whose preservation they devoted their might and means,

Δεξινησιζιζο Rfz ηα Τροβαινε. ερε ερο. ηηζυτε Δ Δηάταρ Θεαηηιζτε, ηα ηαοηη ηα η-αβροαλ, Δζυρ ηα δ' εφορευν ζο ηυλε, ρυαηηηεαρ ρερερυιζε Δζυρ ζλορη ηα δ-ελατερ Δ εδααιρε δ' αηημαηη. Αηδ αρ ζ-αλρηοηδ Δτα ηηεζτε Αηρ ρεζε ηα μαηδ.

Goldsmith was born at Pallas, Co. Longford, in 1728 and a year thereafter the family removed to Lissoy, Co. Westmeath, which is his "Sweet Auburn." He died in April, 1774. The "Deserted Village is one of the best poems in the English language." In a future issue we will give the "Traveler," another of his poems, of about the same length

We have been taxed by ignorant persons (though some of them claim to have a knowledge of classics) with "manufacturing" the comparative extracts we keep as a standing matter on our sub-title page. These persons proclaim their ignorance because we name our authorities (all bitter, anti-Irish Protestants, compelled by the truths of history to record facts), and we tell where Spalding's English Literature may be bought; and in a former issue we told (from the title page of the book) that he was William Spalding, A. M., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics, in the University of Saint Andrews, Scotland; and Cornwell is a wellknown anti-Irish bigot. Any well informed person knows that up to the 12th century Irishmen were called Scots, and Ireland Scotia, when the title was transferred to the present Scotland.

Now, it is Irishmen and Irishmen's sons that are the cause of the above remarks. No wonder that we hear a story told of the illiterate hayseed Irishman who slept with a nigger and whose face was blackened during the night, exclaiming, when he got up in the morning and viewed himself in the mirror, "'Pon me sowl they wakened the wrong man," when "educated" Irishmen do not know themselves.

ΤΑ 'η ριαδ ριαδαιη ρορ Αηρ Κορηαδ
2ηαιζεο.

Le A. Lally.

Ιρ μαη ηομ ρερεζοδ 1 ηζαοαηζε
Αηρ ηα ραιτε βρεαζ τα ηη ερηηηη.
Ιηηρε 1 δ-εραε le η Αηρ ρλεδτεηδ
Σηαρ 1 ζ-κοηαε 2ηαιζεο.

Οα ρηδαλεα Αηρ δαρ ηα ρλεδτε
βυδ λευρ τυε Αηρ ρεαε λεζε
Αζυρ δ' Αηρεοεα εο η-εωδεηοη
le Αηηλεοζ ζλαρ Αηρ εαηη;
Ο' ρερεεα 'η ριαδ ριαδαιη, αοηη
ζο αεηηη'ραε η-αζαε 'η ε-ρηη
ραιρε ζο ζρηηη Α ερηηηη 'η Α ρυαη
Αηαρ τα ζεαη ορεα εηηεαε' βυαη;
'Κοιρ δ' Α ζ-ερηηηηηηζ' λεηρ ζο η-αηηεαε,
le ραηηα αιτε Α' ρ αηηηαηδ ζοηζ,
Αηε ηαρ ρεαη εη ηο ρεαρ ρεηζε
Ο δαηηηζ αη ηη ε-ραοηζηλ.

Τα ρορ 'ρηα τυητα ααιηηηε,
λεαρ ηα ζ-κοηαε τοηηαηη,
Α' ρ τα εαζλα αηηη Α ρηλε ρορ,
Οζ ηη'λ Αηε αεδαρ βαοζαηλ.

Ο' ρερεεα ιοηραε ηορ' ρ βρυε
Α loc λεηηηεαδ Αηρ ηα εηηε,
'Σαη ζεαηη'ραδ βυητε Αηρ Α ηοηη
Αηηηαδ κοηεαηρε δ' Α ρρηηη.

Colloro ρεαρ ηα ηηηηε
Α' ρ αοηηηεαηρε ρεαρ Αη ζυηηα,
Κη εδηηεοαεδ Αη τοηηαη ρητο
Αη ερηηηηη ζο τοο;

'Συρ ζιδ αοδ ρυαρ δε λεηη 'η ραηρ,
le ζοηε ηη ραζαηηη ριαδ βαρ,
Οηη ηη η-αηλ le οηα ηαηηηεαη
βεηε Αηρ κοη-ρλεδ αρ' 2ηαιζεο.

'Κοιρ μαη δ-ρυλ ρηδ τυηηεαε ρορ,
λεαηηηηδ ηηηηε ηυαρ
ζο ρηδαλαηηηο Αη ραρε
Τηεαηηα 'ζυρ Αηρ ραο,

Τα κοηηη ρηαοιε Αηρ ρεαδ ηα η-οηεε
κοηηηαε le ηα ζ ερηηη-ρυηηε,
βητεαη Αζ εηηηηαδ ζο αοηηηηαη.
Α ζ-κοηηαηηε βεο ραη ηηηο.

Τα 'η λαε' ριαδαιη αηηη ηρ βαιηαλ,
Αζ ραιηε 'ζυρ Αζ ζαηηαηλ,
Τηεοηηαδ Α η-αηηηη λαηζ
Ατα εηηηαδ ρεαη ζαη ηοεε;
Αεε ηρ ρε Αη ζαε βοεε αηηαηη
Τα ρυαηηε αρ le ραηη,

'Súr nat mairé ar do flióct,
'Súr do rcoláiríde mar an 3-cenonh,
Leir an c-rollur a éabairt amac,
Ná rad tú tigh, 3an b'reac,
21 éara mairé, 3an bré3,
3o b-feicfid tú do námaro rfor
Le púdar úr na 3bré3'.

(Continued from first page)

ri éirre d'earbáb b'f, ac na fatarabó du
ba,lobta 3o laetamul, 7 o'a dárri rih,
o'fullaigh ar 3-cáirde anacur 7 anró3
7 fuaip na m'lte bár le h-ajr an élojbe
le oerur, 7 uaj3 3an cónra ar a 3corp.

Nj h-ionghaíh uamán do beiré ar
Raparab Rjbeac na h-éirrean, 7 3o
m-be:beabó na oerora teota, rállte a3
teac ó na rúlib le b'ire c'roide.

21 3aoabab, focal nób ó eir: 21á'r
rfor 3o b-fuif cá3 a3ur fide m'illín o'
ar 3-cáirde c'irte in ra t'ir mór reo,
éirre 21óir, 7 ar r'3a3ar le anmairha
3aoabac o'ra, 7 3an focal 3aeó33e
acu le reanmóir do éabairt oúgh o'a
Domhábó in ar o-tean3a féir.

Leat a 3-coirruide,

21. Ua Donnu3.

In referring to the Philadelphia Hibernian in the last issue, a big typographical bull was made. Instead of saying that the Hibernian progressed in public favor by becoming a bi-weekly, as was intended, and as the facts demanded, the types had it bi-monthly.

O'Curry's Lectures.

ON THE
MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT IRISH HIS
TORY.

LECTURE VIII.

[Delivered July 7, 1856.]

old books, such as die, which is the same as dia, and cia is the same as cie."

This valuable preface closes with a few examples of contractions, which are intelligible only to the eye.

These are all the works I know of by Michael O'Clery.

Of the old writings of Conaire O'Clery, brother of Fathers Bernardine and Michael, and who transcribed the chief part of the fair copy of the Annals of the Four Masters now in the Royal Irish

Academy, I have not been so fortunate as to discover any trace beyond his part in that work.

In the beautiful handwriting of Cúeoigeriche (Cúigry or Peregrine) O'Clery, we have, besides his part of the Annals of the Four Masters, a few specimens preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. We have:—

1. A copy (evidently made for his own use) of the Leabhar Gabhala, a Book of Conquests, already mentioned.

2. A copy of the topographical poems of O'Dugan and O'Huidhrin, together with some other ancient historical poems.

3. A book of the genealogies and pedigrees of the great Irish races, as also of the Geraldines, Butlers, etc.

In the volume in which these pieces are preserved, the last article is the Last Will and Testament of Cúeoigry O'Clery himself, written in Gaedhlic, in his usual beautiful hand, on a small quarto sheet of paper, and dated at Cuirnna Heillthe, in the Co. Mayo, on the 8th of February 1664, which must have been, I should think, some five or six years before his death.

The will begins in the usual way.—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost"; and after ordering that his body should be buried in the Monastery of Buirgheis Umhaill, or whatever other consecrated church his friends might choose, he proceeds to bequeath the property most dear to him of all that he had acquired in this world, namely, his books, to his two sons, Dermait and John, to be used by them as their necessities should require. And he directed that the books should be equally at the service of the children of his brother Cairbre, with a charge that his sons and his nephews should instruct their children in the acquaintance and use of these books,

He appears to have very little property besides to leave to his sons, and they do not seem to have much increased it. The last recognized member of his descendants, the late John O'Clery, died quite a young man in Dublin about four years ago. This John was the son of John O'Clery, who was many years gate-clerk at the gas works in Great Brunswick Street in this city.

To him the books that we have been speaking of did actually come down by lawful descent; and, having brought them to Dublin about the year 1817, they subsequently passed from his hands into those of the late Edward O'Reilly, at the sale of whose books they were fortunately bought for the Library of the Royal Irish Academy by Dr. Petrie.

With his other literary accomplishments, hereditary and acquired. Cúeoigry O'Clery appears to have been no mean adept in the poetic art of his country. I have in my own possession two poems

written by him a short time before his death for some members of the great house of his ancient patrons, the O'Donnells of Donegall.

The first of these is a poem of forty quatrains, addressed to Torloch, the son of Cethbharr O'Donnell. It is a philosophical and religious address on the vanities and the fleeting dignities and interests of the world. He condoles with O'Donnell upon the fallen fortunes of his house, and the dispersion of his family and people. He compliments him on having, after the plantation of Ulster, collected about him a body of his own people, and having visited at their head (during the Cromwellian wars) all parts of Ireland, gaining honour and emolument with them wherever they went, during the space of fourteen years; and that then only he permitted them, when all hope of success was past, to submit themselves to the English law, and so disbanded them at Port Erne, on the borders of their own ancient territory. He exhorts the aged chieftain and warrior, that as he had been granted such a long life (being, at this time over seventy years of age), he should now dismiss from his mind ambitious aspirations, should rather turn it to devotion and to penance for his sins. He says that he himself will be the first of the two to be called before the heavenly throne, and that this is his last literary effort and gift bestowed upon him at the close of his life.

The second poem is a poem of thirty-four quatrains, in answer to one addressed to him by Calbhach Ruadh (Red) O'Donnell. O'Donnell's poem appears to have contained a request to O'Clery to take up the genealogies of the Tirconnell race, as he was bound to do, he being the last of their hereditary Seanchaidhe. O'Donnell complains, too, of his having been driven by the foreigners out of Mayo, where his family had taken refuge, and forced to seek for a new home in the neighbourhood of Craichain, in the County Roscommon. In O'Clery's poem the poet commends his young friend O'Donnell to the attention of his own learned tutors, the O'Mulconrys and the O'Higginses of the county of Roscommon, who will, he assures him, extend to him the literary homage due to his own worth and the well earned fame of his own family.

Whatever may be the poetical value of these pieces of O'Clery, they are not certainly wanting in a clear appreciation of the shifting of the scenes in this uncertain world, and the firmest religious conviction of the interference of an All-guiding hand in their direction. As specimens of the writing of one of our literary scholars, they cannot fail to be interesting.

I have now closed what I had prepared to say to you about the O'Clery's. If any apology were needed for my having dwelt so long upon their labours and themselves, remember that I have done so on the ground of theirs being the last and

greatest school of Irish historians, and not on account of the peculiar authority which, of itself, every record and assertion of such careful and critical scholars has ever since been held to bear, and must ever continue to bear with it.
(To be continued).

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

- Cal—East Oakland, Rev W Gleeson.
D C—Washington, Henry Murray, \$8. to help the cause, T O'Dowd, per T J Lamb.
Fla—Key West, T O'Callaghan.
Ind—Peru, Counsellor John W O'Hara.
Mass—Worcester, Tim Quirk, \$5. to extend the Gael—Boston, Miss B Molloney—Chelsea, D O'Sullivan.
Mo—Millwood Rev Thomas O'Clery (an Soggarth a ruin, gan bhreig)—Sedalia, Jere Sullivan.
St. Louis, J Cunniff, J O'Brien, T O S Meehan, P Sarsfield, D D Lane, per Mr Lane.
Mont—Anaconda, T Devine—Columbia Fall, J N Beaton (a Brother Scotsman).
Neb—Fort Niobrara, Sergt. T Higgins, per D D Lane, St Louis, Mo.
N Y—Brooklyn, J Callaghan—City, P Morrissey
M A O'Byrne—Greenfield, P A Dougher. Also, Brooklyn, L Slavin, the heart of an Irishman—Auburn, P Mee, M Moore, per Mr Mee.
J—Jersey City, T Lyons.
O—Berea, T O'Donovan—Cleveland, John J Burke—Springfield, Rev Martin L Murphy.
Pa—Phila., J J Lyons, per T Lyons, Jersey City
N J; J Clinton Wm McBride; Jas O Kane, T Roache P MaFadden, per Mr McFadden.
R I—Providence, Revs T E Ryan, J O Walsh per Fr. Ryan Rev Fr Ryan, J Holland, per Mr P O'Casey.
Vt—Bellows Falls, John P Hartnett.
W Va—Wheeling, J McMullin, H Thurston, T Devlin, Jas J Quinn, per Dillon J McCormick; D O'Brien, D O'Keefe, per A Lally.
Nanaua—Longue Pointe, near Montreal, Rev J S Kelly.

The clergy make a good showing in this issue.

As a result of the big Gaelic meeting in Providence, R I, on March 11, about 150 met in Liceum Hall on the 29th and organized the "Rhode Island Irish Language Revival Society," and elected as its officers—President, Rev T E Ryan; V President, P J McCarthy; Secretary, Edward DeV. O'Connor; Treasurer, M J Henahan; Librarian, P J O'Casey; Executive Committee, James Hughes, J Cahill, Charles F O'Connor, H Mahoney, James Gillrain and Miss Maggie Coyle.

As we are preparing for the press No. 48 of the Gaelic Journal comes to hand. This, and the succeeding Nos, will be valuable as a series of easy Irish Lessons are commenced in it. We will not insult common intelligence by suggesting the why Irishmen all over the world should vie with one another to make the circulation of the Journal go up to the millions.

The Providence (R I) Visitor is taking a leading part in the Gaelic movement.—Patronize it.

The Gaelic League intend holding a convention Easter week.

The Gael protests against those bodies of men who call themselves "Gaelic" club This and "Gaelic" club That and nothing whatsoever Gaelic about them.

Mr. John F. Conroy, the energetic agent of the Gael in Hartford, Conn., is Ticket and Money Order Agent for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, the United States, and Canada. Let our New England (now, New Ireland) readers who want these accommodations deal with him.

There is an organization in Philadelphia which bears the name,

Comann Ón-ghall.

At their recent annual entertainment the card of admission bore the names of the Reception Committee in Irish, and in Irish characters. It is needless to say that Mr McFadden had a hand in it.

The Irish Standard Minneapolis, Minn is interesting itself in the Gaelic cause

The Irish Republic published in New York, is well edited, well printed and strikes straight from the shoulder

Poor O'Donovan Rossa! The handing over of the Skirmishing Fund was the mistake of his life; yet, instead of being censured for it, thinking men accord him praise, for his big, patriotic, honest heart thought it would be applied (supplemented by other funds) to the purposes for which it had been collected. Though the incident has killed Rossa [and it should not, for who has not erred?] he comes out of it as white as snow—That's the opinion of The Gael

The American Citizen, St Paul, Minn. is a fighter.

The Pacific Irish-American, of San Francisco, is a sprightly, new weekly

Irish-American Editors could not if they would give Gaelic lessons in their journals because they have not the means; but they could, if they would, do as well by keeping The Gael and the Gaelic Journal before their readers. We keep a gratuitous standing "ad" of the Gaelic Journal,—Why not you, brothers?—Echo resounds, Why?

Because of moving our real estate business and the time necessary to superintend the erection of a suitable office for it and the Gael, the latter has run late, but we expect, with increased facilities, to be on time in future.

The Brooklyn Eagle is the organ of the A P A's in this city, and the strange fact is that it is largely supported by Irishmen. No wonder that they are as they are.

Mayor Schieren would not permit the Irish flag to be hoisted on the City Hall flag-staff on Saint Patrick's Day. What a continuous, bitter memory these sheenies have! His "honor" seeks to avenge the whipping the bearers of that flag administered to his forefathers, the Hessian hireling freebooters, in the War of Independence—Had his honor his way, the English Red would float over the City Hall to-day—Remember that, Americans!

As we go to press we receive the following club of 10 of Div. 8, A O H, St. Paul, Minn. from Mr Thomas Kelly,—P M Moroney, T Phillips, J C Cantwell, M Conroy, P Geraghty, W Gormley, V Danne, A Costello, J Costello, T Kelly. This is the initiatory start, as a body, by the A O H, and we expect it to become general. Good for you, St Pauls, to make the start; when we are all gone in ages yet to come, some historian will record your actions.

Also, M Fahy, Phila., Pa.

Gaels, watch Providence, R I, and Rev Father Ryan! The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in America, or elsewhere, came off in Hibernian Hall there on March 11. We have three Providence daily papers before us and all agree in their report that one-half of the audience could not be seated, but stood packed like sardines in a box. A large number of the clergy of the diocese were present, the Rt Rev Bishop not being able to attend sent his Apostolic Benediction. Prof. Williams of Brown University was one of the speakers. We repeat, then, Watch Fr. Ryan and the Irish Language Movement in R I.

For the Gaelic Journal send 6s to the Rev Eugene O'Growney, Maynooth co. Kildare, Ireland

The Smile.



"Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he."

engravings can't be bought in any art store for less than \$1.50 each; but having contracted for a large quantity in the interest of the Gaelic movement, we will send the Gael for a year and one of the engravings upon the receipt of \$1.40, or the two engravings, and the Gael for two years for \$2.60. We will send both engravings free to all subscribers three or more years in arrears who send us \$3.00. To regularly paying subscribers we send both for \$1.20; to the public, \$3.00. To any one who sends us 4 new subscribers we send him 1 engraving free, and the two to any one who sends us 7.

The reader will form an idea of the size of the engraving when the postage on one, at even 2nd class rate, is 6 cents.

We hope the friends of the Gaelic movement will take advantage of the above propositions to circulate the Gael among their neighbors.

With a view of circulating *THE GAEL* and of promoting the object which gave it birth, we offer two elegantly executed Engravings after the world famed painter, T. Webster, R. A., entitled, respectively,

"The Smile" and "The Frown,"

a scene, its location, and occasion, which recalls to every Irishman fond and loved memories, ay, to such a degree that we are certain that every Irishman who sees our proposition will avail himself of it so as to become possessed of a picture of the scenes with which in youth he was so familiar.

The size of the engraved surface is 10x19 three-fourth inches and, on the finest quality of slate paper, size 20x32 inches. These



"Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd."

nies. I can sell in lots or plots from 100 upwards.

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.

RATES of COMMISSION.—

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

No Sales negotiated at this office for less than \$25.00.

M. J. Logan,

Prospect & Third Aves.

Comr. of Deeds

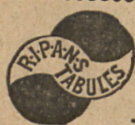
Brooklyn, Y. Y.

Real Estate

I negotiate Sales in every State of the Union

City and Suburban Property, Houses and Lots—Corner Stores always on hand to Let, for Sale or Exchange. Two New Tenement Flats, rented at \$2,500 a year, to be sold cheap. Lots, singly or in plots suitable for builders; two hundred such Lots in the 8th Ward.

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 Compa



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.



CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.