(14)



1121/100 Rol. Ujin 2

beautaine,

1895.

Οο ζέιξεαό απ βάιρευμ το ζεαπας Ος Comain Connanta πα ξαετίζε η mb'l'a'cliat, an 4at Octini, '93.

Ιτ πιαη ίτοπ δυρ η-ηητίηπε α δρογτυξαό όμη ξράτα α ταδαίρις σ' αρ ξεσοι άργαιξε τέιη, ceol δρίοξήρι ηα πρόπο, το ceol διαττα αρ τιπτεαρ; γι ισηξαηταό ίτοπ το δ-τυιί ριασταρατ αρ διό ορραίη το α τευματ, ας γι το τήμι αη πιό τεο le τας μιθε ηιό ειθε δαίμεατ le δεαία τίορι αρ σ-τίρε; πας δ-τυιί ριασταρατ ορραίηη— αη Κυηηρατ ηα δαετίζε τεο— α όμη αιρ δυη όμη αρ σ-τεαηταη α όπο δια αιρ δυη δο δάτ? Νας παιδ ριασταρατ αιρ τασιμίδιε είναι αρ α όμι αιρ δυη το τείξε απαί τασιμίδιε αιρ δυη το τείξε απαί το το τείξε απαί το

συμηπ. Ις πρατ τη απά τέ le ημό α βαμπερας le η-άμ το τήμ τέμη, με έμση σύμηη α βεμτ α σοσήμημο 7 σο βράτ ας βρογτυζαό αμ η-σαομπερό τίμη η α ηθίτε αμή το α συμπαό βιό τόμα α συμπαό σαη κοταί αμ βιτ α μάτ σία σταομό. Μέτ τά τισ σίοδ leight αμάτ σα βιόδο αμπεραμπαί το τισ εμε σίοδ αμπερια ασμηπη, ατο πά βεασημό σα μιξα απόσο σα τιμε ημό ας σα συμπα ασμηπη, ατο πά βεασημά σα τιμε ημό ας συμα απόσα.

υίσελη υπόη πόη ομη ημαίη α ἐἰμηη νεαξημό ζωό μηθ σμηθ αξ γερη
μη πο αξ γεασαιξη κοπη σέιξελημό η

η αιλια- ἐεοι, ημα γομη η πεαγα, σαν
ιροπ, απά ιε γαξάρι γλορ ηθαίη. Υμά το

γιηι ημα γτορίε πίση το μαίς ημα τεαμη
λη σιξός μημος μαίς μη ξ- εεοι τώς
ἐαγαίς. Γι απαίη ειμημή αδηλίη 'Ιρ

Σήδησα πο Θλίτη το αδηλίη 'Ερροπαίο

λη Είητο' α η-σρά, 7 χρό 30 δ-γιη γρογ

Nac reann leir an 3-cuio ir mó o'an n-oaojnjb-jojn rean 7 65 - ronn man "Tar-ra-ra-loom de-ay," no "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," no "Daisy, Daisy give me your Answer do." 7pl? NAC B-rujlmjo A5 léizean an b-reanamlact oul a muta int An niò reo! Nac b. ruilmio as cailleaήμητα αη ζηάσα α δί αξαίηη απ ηα néjčib veara 7 ap ca ruama b binne? Ir ríon é 50 d. ruilmío 7 camaoio rár-Ta leir! Mearaim 30 m.béjomío ancoramul le oponzait fre Lunouin no Mancercen 30 luat, act cam connte ηΔά Δίι το Δοη σμίηο ι η Είνιηη Δη ηιό ηληπελό το. 21 λ σεισεληη Δη ο σελη 3Δ 30 ίξηη μαιηη, παζγαιό 3ας αση ηιό α bajnear le rion-beata an ocine vilre Ειρεληη ιέι. Υπάγ εύρλη ηλοήτα έ cúραη τεαηξαη ηα τίρε, ir cúnam η Δοή τα έ εύμα το το τίρε το τη Δη 5-cenona Nac d-ruil ceol na h-Eineann Δοη σε ηΔ comanajo κίση 50 b-ruilmio 'n an 3-cine ra leit? Nac ríon é 30 b-ruil ceanza ceol 7 clujcioe and le and (Le bejt leants,)

The vitality of nations is like that of individuals or any other object in Nature.-It grows and dies. Rome, Spain, and Holland were the commercial mistresses of the world, in successionthey vanished. England succeeded Holland; she is declining to-day, and in less than ten years Japan steps into her boots-she has one boot on al ready. What, then, will those West Britain Irish men do who, a few years ago, proclaimed that the "English language was goodenough for themthat it would be the language of the world"? Will they cast their lot with England and follow her into her original and inherent barbarity, or seek to deck themselves off in the resplendent Irish plumage which they despised in its day of tribulation ?

seum číniráð te Dillon J. McCormick.

Τελό Μις Μαιτίοη, Ειρηις.— 21, Τελό θα βυίσε Sίαρι η Είριηη le 11- α Ιίηη.

δί αη τεαό γεο σευητα καοι δυη Čημις αη Τεακαποιή, ας ι ητεάμπαιο δημα Κυαό <u>Uα Ceanabái</u>η αη ταηςακαός 30 η έμκεδο απ Κόη 5lar αγ αη δ-καμτρε ας Ρομς 5lar 7 30 μα έκαο γε τρεαγημό αιμ ζησος Τεακαπμίη.

Tanzaspeace este do psinne ré nac de casque s látasperor.

Oá o-thockat Luinz an Chainn Caim zo chan an Fold Duid, in rin zo mbut thom le Mac Zall a cota.

Ομί απας Ούη Οόπηαι ι ςαγταπ ίηηη ζίεληη σελη Ομίης είσιη τά όπος. ceitne mile ar beul Mullic. 'Sé an τάς αρι συσαό Ούη Οδήηαι ΙΙ αρι αη ηzleann áluinn úo: Le linn Baill Deinz UI Öömnaill—ceann de na faitis mo-114 bí 1 3. Concae 21/4/500 'ran c-rean Δημγημ, δι Δη τ. γειίζ Δημ Δ τόμη 7 140 σεληπολ οιάς ίειτ, λο υπελόημολο πλό nad aon oul nata aize. tuz ré léim μαό δημας αη έηοις, 7 εμαιό τέ ατ σιοηη σευτο τροιξέε τρελγηλ 'η δότλης. manduj an léim é, 7 cuineat 'ran mball an tuje ré é. Jr minic a tainic mé 'η μαιό Τά γί της τησιότε σευσ απ FAO. TIS le oujne ap bic a sabar trio an noteann uato Daill Deino reicring.

LESSONS IN GÆLIC. (BOURKE'S)

	THE	GAELIC ALPHABET.			
frish,	Roman.	Sound.	Irish.	Roman.	Sound.
A	8.	aw	111	m	emm
b	b	bay	17	n	enn
C	C	kay	0	e	oh
0	d	dhay	p	p	pay
8	е	ay	n	r	arr
F	f	eff	r	B	ess
5	g	gay	2	t	thay
1	i	ee	11	11	00

XXIX LESSON .- Continued.

ell

Vocabulary

Attached (tond of), cumanac, attachment, affection, cumann

Architect, ápo čločajne; raop-ceac; a joiner : raop clojce, a mason; raop chann, a carpenter; raon-calman, a husbandman; naon, reost, a shipwright. From room is derived a large number of words of which it may be well to instance a few: raojnre, freedom, cheapness, immunity; raoinreact. f. the state of being free, cheap. &; raojnj, a handieraft; raontac, a freeman; raonrace, the act of working at any trade, particularly that of carpenter; γαομέμξα το, m, labouring; γολητιήτe, a labourer; raontacato, m, toil, tillage.

Barry, bannaje,; Castlebar, Cujrrlean a Dappajo Gappar de Dax Charity, cantannact, from cana, friend Communion, comaojn.

City. catain; metropolis, ano-catain.

Christmas, Noclac.

Estate, inheritence, outcajo; native land, tín-outcajr.

Foreign, cojzchjoc

Fetid, bneun.

Go, irr. verb, ceit (go thou); out to go; a5 oul, going; duajo, went; nacrao, I shall go

Holy Land, Talam naomita. Horseback, as mancuiseacc.

μάη Δ5Δη, or τά σύι Δ5Δη.

Kent, Ceantin.

London, m, Loinzolon.

Manchester, 21 Δ5ηΔcοηη, 21 Δηcercen.

Mansion, m, apar.

Probable, vojščeać, from vojš, fancy, hope; ir voitit, most hopeful.

Parliament, f, reir. Promised, zealled

River, f, Amuln, (pr. awan); a word abarr that is found compounded in the db + 'nn names of many places, as well on the Continent as in England, Scotland. Example-Rhine, pizaman, the king of rivers; Rhone, no-aman the rapid river; Garonne, Jand-Am-An, the rough river; Seine, reac-am- Seine A111, the separatingriver: the four A. vons, in England, are derived from Aman, river; the Shannon in Ireland from rean, old, and aman, river; Latin, amnis; Welsh, avon; Armor ic, aun.

Sir, cizeapha, raoi, outhe naral, and as a title of honor, prome (knight): Tizeanna literally means "Lord" Stephen, Stepan; Mac-Stepan, Fitz-

stephens, Stephenson,

Thames, f, Tam-u1rze, from cam, still, placid, sluggish, and u175e, water. Wh From this latter are derived the word whiskey, and those names of English, Welsh, and Scotch rivers and towns that have the prefix esk, axe, exe, ox, usk, ax; Hexham, the ter; Oxaterford—

Accident popul town or hamlet on the water; Oxford is Orzrono, i.e. — Waterford— O'Brien.

In our reply to Mr. Dillon in last Gael we said that the ending of the Future Tense was FIO or FAIO. That reply was intended for the particular form presented by Mr Dillon; and lest students should confound that reply with the Future forms in general, we would remind them that rap or reap is the synthetic ending of the First Person Singular, but in reply to a que I intend; I suppose, ; I am resolved, τά ry; as, α ησειηταιό τά έ? Θειηταο.

थाभ थापार.

Lest 21 n 75 adaptonn.

- 1 Το συαίμιτ με αη τημής γα τριμαμη Δτο τραηηταό απ απ τράιτ, Το δ' άπο, μόπ, μοηταπτας α τυτ, Μυαίκ τείιτ γ΄ τηγ απ αεκ α συδακο 215 δυπ πα το τράτα το τρος Μυαίκ κις τ΄ συμ πα τράτα τα τρατα. Σημακ γίματ μόκ γαιτοίμε συμ απ σατα.
- 2 διό μαόλης ζίδημαη έ ταη τό,
 21η μπίη τα τείητ ατ ηίς;
 ημημας! ημημας! διό δηεάς αη τίεο
 Νιαμη άποιις τ΄ ιε ηελης α τίδη;
 διό σιι ιεμ' εποίσε α ττιαμ—
 Τομη, τίατ α'τ δάη τά η τρέμη ατ τμιτεαό.
 Τοηη ησιαίς σιηηη τας ατο ατ σιμιτεαό.
- 3 γαρα! γαρα! σά η ξαού απορη 215 γέρθεα η η α πεαρτ 21 μ όρωμη πα στοηη πόρ η μαρθηεαό ητίηη. 215 γερημη σεορί το ή-άρο, το βιηη, Νί 'l ceol γι γεάρη γά ηεαή. γαρα! γαρα! αρ γεαό ηα η ογό σεα σα ή ξαού αξ γερημη α ceoρί το γροσή απ.
- 4 Νιαρη τειςιη δάο δεας απ απ ημηη τά τεοιταίδ σεαία 'ς τημαίι; Ναό σεατ απ παόαπο έ απ όπιος τα τοιας ότας ότας τοιας τοιας ότας τοιας διασταότος ότας πα τριτίς τοι έχριας τοιας διασταότος τοι διασταότος το τοιας διασταότος το τοιας διασταότες το τοιας διασταότες το τοιας τοι διασταότες τοι διασταότες το τοιας τοι διασταότες τ
- 5 Ος σίοηη ηα μαρία σά αη τρέμη 215 Ιοηημαό 5αη αση τμώμε; 'S é Ραμτας 3eal, τεαό όρφα Θέ; 'S é άρμς 5Ιδριμαρ, 5Ιηη ηα ηασή 5αη ρεασαό, ρίαη ηο 3ρμαμη. 'Να τομμηεαότ 5ομμη, 5Ιαίη τά ηα μεμίτα, 21η μαε, αη 5ρίαη αδ τις 5ο 3léiseal.
- 7 21cc, O! ir oil hom cu, a muin Ir ail hom beic leo' caoib

- 9] m' αις τά θ'ι-ατ'-Cιιατ'η α ιμιός;

 Τά σεατας πόη αποιτ

 2η αξαιό πα τρέιης, σόπαητα τίση

 5 μη σαταιμ τιμαξήται ταιτθίη ι,

 Ριίοπαιτ αι στίμε σιι';

 Ιτ αιι ιεπ' εποίτε α σασιπεαό σάπα—
 'S α πηά πόη-μαιτις, πίσηια, πάηια.
- 10 થές, Ο ! γ ς α τ α γ τ ε ο ι τ ε ο
- 12 Lic, τά αη τ-αη ας τεαίτ το τροτο 'Ν α πρέιτ αη ήμης τά ξίδης,

 215 γεισιμη τεοιί ης γμαικτε ίσομ

 Νά γειση γή κιαή—ηί δέιτ γή τωδ

 21 το ξίδητη το ξεαί πας ός:

 Ceol δίητη ας γασίκτε, τεοί ας γίαιτης.

 21 γαίκτε Είκεαση, γειση το τεακτ τάιση.
- 14 Do cualajo mé an muin fá znuaim-

Δίσ είμητελο ή 30 ίμας

Δη γειηιμη εεοιί α είμητιο η η σείι

Ο ο δρόη 30 δράς, α τίρι η α η ομαό,

δείο πόρι, δείο δυαη το είι

Δίγ δείο το γεαμρός η ήγα το διάτυξαο

Μίογ τείγε τός ταρ έις αη εράιο ήγόιρ.

Cajtin Ludnájr, Stát Lidarr, αη τεατημάτα τά του του γαθηα, 'γαη που αταίη 189).

Δη σέα το το το cun cutat,

an Claippear binn to can 30 3ninn na ceolta 113e rato". A Saoj tíl je món an ezamal atá an Eineannajz 30 b-ruil riao com coimann rin a laid an aineolair nac bruil mear aco an a treanza rein. Un reanza to nein úzvan je uajele, je bjene, je bnjožinajne 7 je apra antan Doman anogr. 211 uage feucam ran the ougleosa chion lodia na rean leadan 7 na reicim aon ceanza ani ca com boz, com binn, com breaz, com chearca léi, líonann mo chojte le voilzear; Νικρη εμήπηιζη απ απ ηθαή, τιμη. 7 αν οπος ήθας ατά αίσε α clann réin οί. Τά αη τ. απ αη ζαη σύιηη, 7 buiteacar mon le Dia 'η α ταοδ. 30 m. bejo ηα σαοιπε ατά σοδαμιζαό lejr αη η ξαοσαίζε άταγας αμ α τοη, 7 μασ το 30 b-ruil ηάιρε ορτα codajn το τειηατ of no fladajno, anuam ir rejoin leo é, 30 bhonac, voilzearac, man ní nad a n-anmanna rzníodia a leadan aicδεοτιιζτε η δοσταίζε. Είμζε γιας ος διη στά ή- η είl α clanna Ναοή Ράσμισο 7 σαιγθεάηαι 5e το η άγγιμη η α chinne nac réjoin le csonantar, nó le malluitéeoinid Sac γαη δυμ η η γη ε α τό δυμ η το το το το δα δα δα δα το δρίγε γίοτ. Cujn má'r réjojn leat, αξοοπόνταις, απ beannutαό τημη σαη τηισε αη τSacr. Deupla legr αη η beannuga ο éjreactac boz, mjljy, tjata na Jaotajlze, 7 cjtrjn ájnte 7 αη θάμη θημό απά αίζε αη η δαοταίζε οτ α είσηη.

Léjžjö, a Šaoj Öjl, πο τρέαζε 7 πά τά τά τηητε 30 δγυη τέ υγρεαμητά του βάγρέας, τιοτουαίτε αρ του πα

hojbne 30 b. ruil Jean mo choice.

21 Saoj U, Ιόταιη, σαθ το θεαππαίτ 7 το θυμτεατάς, 7 συμόμη καιο γαοξαιί τυξατ κέμη, 7 γοηας 7 γευη το η ηδασταί. Ο ταμά,

Comár Ua 3njomea.

[Mr Griffin is one of the few Irishmen who may speak authoritatively on Gaelie matters. Mr Griffin had his Irish Class in Lawrence over sixteen years ago. The Gael and its editor have the fervent prayers of *Irishmen*.]

UN CLÚJRSEUC. Le Tomár Ua Tríomta.

2 Ν΄ς ἐἰοῖτκιο ταοι πό αιπτεκ ζηιπη
Οο ζατ απίτ το τεο,
Οο θηιτ απ τιαοιό, τ'κάς ταθας το τίπ,
Τας τρέαια τημιπη τετ' κόπ;
Απ τταοιητε θί ας μάπ πο έποιτε,
Ωτιο leun! πι'ι τί πίοτ πό,
Αιτ θάιμα το απ κιιι ατ τράτ ιε τίστ,
Αι πάιμπή τίιι ός.

3 21 ἐἰάμτης ἀλοίη, τά τελη πο ἀμοιό,

Του τάη, τετ Ἰασί 'ς τετ ἀεοί,

JS 10 πατ οιτά ε πείμε α ηλιίαιτε απ Κιζ,

Τά τύιι τε Τρίστο αταπ απασίη

Το πρείτ τύ αρίς το τότ,

21 κάμη, παη διόις κατό.

०० 'था दंशार्गा ठार.

Leir 21 11 15 Abanconn.

απο ταιίη τη από τά; απο πάμκητη άλμητη τλέ; Τράμτος το τό τά τά Το πρέιο πέ κατα γαη τοπέ.

Ο cóη! ης συδ απ λά ληση,

Νή 'λ μευλο απ δης 'γαη οίσς',
'Νυαρη δεασ όπη' ταορδ ασά τύ

21 γοσημήη ότο πο τρογόε.

Ομισο Ισοπ, α γτόρηση άλιηση, Ομισο Ισοπ, α'γ δέρο πο όμος το λάη, λάη το γός, το ξάρμο, Ος γιαρήπησας τοαλ, α δος τός.

21]ο ἐαιίἡ τοι ατά τῶ, 21]ο ἡῶιμηἡη ός ζαη εκάτ, Τράμτοἐκαιτ τῶς το κατ τῶ 21 γτόμη, α μῶιη, α ἡμάτ. Dallas, Tex., 21bhán, 18, '95

21 Cana Oflir:

Τάρης το leith Lae 'l Párpaje củξαμη, 7 cup ré ácar món onm an leith rin a beit at láimrchíbh réin. Τά mear san cómar asam ont ó an tam a ruajnear an ceut uimph te 'n Jaotal man zeall an an obajn mais atá τά ας τεμημά. Με τά αρ τεαπραί βαετοίξε ας τόξαιης α τηη αρίγ, αξυγ γ σεάρη σο m. beit rí taob le taob le sac teansa różlujmce ejle ran toman. Το léizear a b pálpéan ó Éjninn a tasann cusam so b ruil níor mó te taoinib as różlujm Baetilse in Éjninn anoir ná bí 'n aon am le tá ceut blatain.

Οο τίιτ το πο τέροια το που αοη σε ηα Κοιρίητε ατ σαιλε-αη-ήμιληη, Κοηταε ηα βαιλιήμε, πητε. Νί τεαό το σειήπη, ας Κιαραμίζε ατ ατ πέ, ο καιλιτε Καταραμίζε ατ ατ πέ, ο καιλιτε το που το δο πραμλιτε το που το δο που το δο το δο καιλιτε το το δο που το δο δο το δο που το δο που το δο δο το δο που το δο που το δο που το δο δο που το δ

Ir ríon hac deuil mónán de clann na h-Éineann annr an z-catair ro no annr an reáit ro rór, ac mar an zceudna ir réidir leo nuo mait teunat nuair ir áil leo rin.

Τράτηση το σιαιαί τα πραμη το ο σιαιό τα πραμη, δί αξαιηη 'báll' απης απ άιτ το (under the auspices of the Irish-American Benevolent Association, a most flourishing and prosperous local organization). πιαιρ α δί τιπόιοιι ότις ότιτο ρεαργα δαιιιξότε ι το σεαργα ότιε.

Τά τύι αξαπ πας δ-γευς απη τύ le ταπουίτηε απ απ οπος-ξαεόι ξε ατά απητ απ leicin reo; πί γος ιόι πο conξηαή είε lem' αιςe.

'Sé πο τότις 50 δ-κιιζη κατα laeτης 7 lán-rlájητε τιπ τι δείτ ος τροηη αη Βασταίλ αμπ κεατ πόμαη το δίματα αηταίδ κός.

Le vocur mon,

Ράσηαις Աα Сиррајη

[εί ἐλρα U ς Ἐμρκάρη, ης call συς α best ξαθας σο leitrzésl; ταιγθεάρη σύρη απ πουσ Είρεληπας ατά 'ηλη α γπιλαίητε σο έμρ απ βάρρέλη τη α στεληξα τύτζαις το παιτ leat— ρ ε 5]

21 n Leoman 7 a Trí Coma latóinite

Ní delneann daoine zlice raice in aimtir zadad.

Vocabulary.

comaphiteophite, councillors, korliy-

τιαού, did call,
ο'τρατριμή, did ask,
balcajó, smell thou,
aπάρι, breath,
ταοι-cũ a wolf,
ουδαρτ, did say,
ριάταρτε, a flatterer,
γιαρτοεάπ, a cold,
ταρτε, anything,
ταιαά, danger,

horee, ylee-eh, dheefry, balhy, unawil whayulchoo dhoo.airt, plawsee, shlydhawn, fhaickeh gawvah,

Translation.

The Lion and His Three Councillors.

The Lion called the Sheep to ask her if his breath smelt; she said ay; he bit off her head for a fool. He called the Wolf, and asked him; he said No; he tore himto pieces for a flatterer. At last he called the Fox and asked him. Truly he had a cold, and could not smell.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times.

"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,"—ARCH-BISHOP 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.







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The Gael reports active Gaelic work at home and abroad.

The New York P. C. Society holds its ann ual concert and ball at the Murray Hall Lyceum, 39 St. & 3rd Av., on Moore's anniversary, May 28th

The Providence Irish Language Society held its first anniversary entertainment at Infantry Hall on April 28th (as announced in our last issue), and was a complete success—outsripping all of its kind ever held in America. The Irish bagpipe, harp, and song were prominent features of the entertainment.

Secretaries of Gaelic classes should send us the addresses of their halls, and also their time of meeting, that we may publish them for the information of travelling Gaels and others who may desire to call on them.

To get the Gaelic Journal, Send 6s to the Ma-

nager, Dollard's Printinghouse, Wellington quay Dublin, Ireland.

For the honor of your race, Gaels, you should swell the circulation of your journal into the millions, because it is the only representative of your language in America. National pride should impel you to do this. And, to help you along to compass so noble a purpose, we shall send The GAEL to clubs of 10 (to separate addresses) for \$4 a year; and any Irishman that would not contribute his quota of that to see his language and literature scattered broadcast, put the back of your hand to him.

Gaels, at one time or other within fifteen years some 1,500 of you were vociferous in your cry for the presevation of your native tongue and the circulation of its literature. What efforts have you, as a body, made since to circulate your Gael & Is it a want of confidence in the ultimate success of the Gaelic movement that is the cause of your supineness ! If so, what grounds have you for it !- In 1881, when THE GAEL was ushered into the world, not ONE man, woman or child in all Ireland had graduated from any public school The next year-1882, 17 persons in all Ireland graduated in the Irish Language-last year 1.165 graduated in it. Where, then, is the room for a want of confidence? Or, is the cause over confidence, assuming from such favorable condition of things at home that the work is done ? Ah, friends the work is not done until the crownless harp waves over an Irish executive mansion on Irish soil! The lapsing into such quietude of your patriotic predecessors left your country to:day a despised beggar knocking for recognition at the portals of Great Britain. Patriotic perseverance intelligently directed will free Ireland in speech and limb-wind; bags will-never!

Gaels should send as many copies as possible of their little journal to the Old Country. It will encourage them there, and, besides, supply them with considerable reading matter—a sufficiency to keep them in practice until better times.

Until the power of England wanes. Ireland cannot successfully organize to fight her on Irish soil. Hence, then, if Irishmen would have Ireland free they must change their base of operation, 50,000 picked men could seize Canada, and that in possession as such base, privateers could be let loose to clean the seas of British commerce. The freedom of Ireland would then be but a short way off, and, that accomplished, Canada could be annexed to the United States.

The intelligent reader will see the point here right away.—Ireland is within a six hours' sail of England—Canada is, ordinarily, ten days away

from her; and the cry of indignation raised by patriotic America at the betrayal of the Monroe Doctrine—an indignation which has permeated the patriotic American spirirt to such degree as to cause veterans of the public service to sever their conneciton with it—in Nicaragua, makes it reasonably certain that the Irish force in Canada would not lack either material or moral aid.

The activity of the Orangemen in enlisting recruits for England in the United States under the name of A. P. A., is now intelligible. Fearing tha tthe construction and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States should injure her South: American trade, England to take possession of Nicaragua, and retain it, even had the United States recourse to force to dis lodge her. She calculated on the papersmillions of the ready drilled A P A's to fall into her ranks in her fight with the United States, as their prototypes of the Revolution, the Tories, did; but the howl of indignation raised by patriotic America at the betrayal of the Monroe Doctrine made her change her mind and hoist her sails from Nic aragua, notwithstanding her A P A allies, and the seeming friendship of Federal officials.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Life of Saint Ciaran, of Saighir, by the Rev D. B. Mulcahy, P. P., M. R. I. A., Kilelief. Co. Down, is a most readable book. The text is in clear, bold Irish type, with English translation and notes explaining the names of persons and places. It has 90 pages; no price is named on it

The Visitor, Hartford, Conn., is a new weekly published by Mr. John F. Conroy, the patriotic stationer and general merchant of that city. It is an excellent paper—a very mint of information on all subjects. The subscription is \$1. a year.

We have received the initial number of the Queen State, published by J W Vincent, at Linn Creek, Mo. It does not touch on politics or religion. It is a monthly, and its price is 50 cents year. The Gael has many friends in Missouri, and is, therefore, pleased to see the signs of general progress extend to Camden county.

The Irishmen of New York and vicinity can obtain gratuitous instruction in the language of Ireland by calling at the rooms of the P. C. Society, 263 Bowery, on Thursday evenings from 8 to 10, and on Sunday afternoons from 3 to 6, o'clock.

The Philadelphia Philo-Celtic Society meets at Philopatrian Hall, 211 S. 12th St., every Sunday evening, where it imparts free instruction to all who desire to cultivate a knowledge of the Celtic tongue.

29 Glenngariff Parade.

Dublin, Ireland,
645 21514011, 1895.

21 έ τρα 10η ή μ η η

Cultim cuzas palpeur a léizear or comain Connanta na Zaetilze i mb'l'a' cliat, ir réivir 30 mearrait sú sur coir duis é a cur i 5-clot ran ηδαοταί. Cultim cuzas mar an zceusna sansa a rzhíodar 30 véizeac le v' azait-re.

Cujnim cuzas spi rzillinze cum 30 3 cujnrjo sú an Zaodal cuzam an read bliadna eile.

Νί ι πόρλη αξαπ α ρλό ιεας, αός 50 δ-γυμιτίο αξ οιβημόλο το τρευη, εύραπας εύρ η αξαρό.

Jr σότους ljom 50 brujl σύ τίλη, rolláj, joje conp ασυς chojte

Ir mire oo cana 30 h-eus,

21 Jaban Dong.

Westerly, R I, May 6th, '95.

21. 1. Ua Locain.

Δίιτ θελό έ το α δ-καί τη πητε απη αότ τά το leon Είπεληπά απη, 7 συμεληη τιλο ταίμ ήδη 'κλη ηδαεόριτε 21τ Condae Ciapparte το h-αρίε μου, 7 ητί κελη πό δελη, δυαζαίτ πό σαιτή παό δ-καί ό'α ιαδαίητα απ καυ

Cujnjm vollan cuzar 'γαη lejnjn ro le h-αξαίξ αη Βασσαίλ.

Le ruil 30 d-ruil cu rlan 7 rona, Oo cana Saoclac,

Paopuje J Ua Catarajt.

ERRATA.

In Mr. Dillon's communication in the last Gael a few typographical errors occurred.—In the 31st line of 2nd column page 10 read Blessed Margaret Mary for Blessed Virgin Mary; in the 34th line read Dayton, O. for Cayton, O.

seanajója jaobalze.

Lejr αη Ωταjη Uηηασμας Ρ. J. Uα Cujηιδ, 1 ο Teampull Ναομή Ωιρηοηγијг, Εοδηας Νυαό, Οιό'ι Ράφηυις, 1895.

(Leanga.)

21η μαίδ ηα η-Θιπεαπαίζε σύπαστας το leon le δυαίτο το γάζαι απ αη ηάπαιο ιστική το ι

Since issuing the first insstallment of Rev Father Cuniffe's Saint Patrick's Day Lecture, many Irish-speaking persons (who are not able to read Irish thoroughly) expressed a wish to see a close English translation of it in The Gael, as it would help them to read the Irish thoroughly and, thereafter, Gaelic matter generally We have complied. We give the "close" translation of the present installment in this parallel column, and we shall give the subsequent installments in the same form; the trans lation of the first installment will also be given before it is completed, so that the reader will have a valuable piece of Gaelic oratory for his library.

The enemy got victory for a time, and it was their intention, not only to bring Ireland under their sway, but to force their own idolatry on the people of Ireland, and to banish from the island for ever Saint Patrick's holy faith. During these years Irishmen and Scandinavians were in each other's grip in deadly strife, and often the soil of Ireland was reddened by the best blood of the country.

Were the Irish powerful enough to gain a victory over the Scandinavian enemy, or was that unfortunate people powerful enough to hunt them out of the Green Isle? They were; but if they were why did they not do it? We reply to our question saying, they had home misfortune—that division that scattered their strengh by petty little wars among themselves, which kept them from coming together in one united mass that would drive the Scandinavins from their country for ever.

The Scandinavians took advantage of the divided state which obtained amongst the Irish hosts [that is, the Irish chieftains], and they determined to place the island in subjection to them now and for ever. Hence, they made a compact with the pagan leaders of their tribe who were powerful in northern Europe at that time, and, accordingly, the enemy had no choice but to raise a large army to compass that terrible work.

Brian Boromhe, who was then supreme monarch of Ireland, saw the coming storm; he saw the dark cloud—the awful tempest, which was about to break over Ireland, and he prepared his hosts for the fierce contest, in order to receive the Scandinavians on the point of his pike. He called on the princes of Ireland to array themselves under the Green Flag of their country.

They came in mighty hosts to give battle to the

Tajnje rjao j rluajšejo mona le cat σο δηγελό απ αη ηδήμαιο, 7 310 ηας παδ Είρε τραη Αοη Αη Αη ός Αίο όπι τε αξίαιδ reo, cajnje rjao cujo bijan beazac o zac cuize 'n Cining Di anm 7 cablac ηα Loclann tape comejoll b'l'at Cliat, 7 Jan moili cannainzead an c-anm ruar 1 líne cozajo, ré rin le não, le chojo α σεμηρή αρ ήμαζταίδ Είμαη-Ταίρδ. θα nó. FADA bí na DAOIne az rúil leir an ιά έιγεα τος το, α τ ταιηις τέ γά τειηeat, 7 but é an lá é a bí po-cujinneac Α γίληυξαό η α chujnne. 'ré rjn le náo, Loine Ceurca, an chiomat la air ficead de mí an Abhain, 1014. Dí 'n buitean Espeannac astiste 7 neit, act ηίοη διαη le υηιαη καό το ταθαιης αμ an lá an a b-ruain an Slánuiteoin bár. man δί τέ σια σε μητα. δί τρογ ας η α Loclanη 1518 ημό m-bej ceao σύι 1 ηό mian as anm Chiordamuil na h-Einεληη κιιί το όδηταό αμ αη ία γιη. Βί Flor Acu man an 3-cenona hac hab an σ-1ηίλη σε Δημη θηγαίη 1 ίλζαιη, 7 η Δη rin de níon caill riad aon am, ac deirnit riao an azajo le cat oo briread an an anm Eineannac. Co luat 7 tain-1c bpjan 30 pad an cat le out an ataio. 7 η Δ'η δ' ρέισιη lejr é a reachad η σ a όμη Δη 3·cúl, της τό οπουιξτο το η Δητη Ejneannac an namajo o' jonnrusao.

Το léjm ré jn α τραίταιτο, 7 αποίτ απα ματιμέτα τη α εατ. το σαίτ α το τροίτ απα απα ματιμέτα τη α ιάμη, ιαθαίη γε ιείτ απα απη Είπεα η πατίτ.

"Η έκαπα ηα η-Είπεαηη, τά έρος αξαίδ της δέ τοο αη ιά απ απ ουτ αη Νιάημιζο εόμι απ απ τος τα τα πα τος τα πα τα πα τος τα πα τα πα τος τα πα τ

enemy; and though Ireland was not one [that is, her chieftains were not united, on this tremendous occasion, armies came to Brian from nearly all the provinces of Ireland. The Danish army and navy surrounded the city of Dublin, and, without delay, the army was drawn up in line of battle-that is to say, to give battle on the plains of Clontarf. Too long the people were in expectation of this eventful day, but it came at last; and it was the day which was memorable in the salvation of the world, namely, Good Friday, the 23rd day of the month of April, 1014. The Irish hosts were placed and ready, but Brian did not desire to give battle on that day on which the Savior died, because he was pious. The Scandinavians knew that the Christian army of Ireland had no wish or desire to shed blood on that day. They knew in like manner that all of Brian's army was not present, and hence they lost no time but hurried forward to give battle to the Irish army. As soon as Brian saw that the battle was to go ahead and that he could not evade it or defer it, he ordered the Irish army to engage the enemy.

He leaped into his saddle, and now riding on his war horse, his blessed cross in his hand, he spoke to the army, saying.—

"Men of Ireland, you know that this is the day on which the Savior died on the cross for our sake and for the sake of the whole world; and, if it be necessary, I bese ech you to die for His sake today. Behold the Scandinavians before you, the enemies of Jesus Christ, and the enemies of your Holy religion. Therefore I call on you, men of Erin to make fight, and to gain a victory today, or to die on the battle field; fight for Cod's sake; draw your swords for your religion's sake; thrust your pikes into the ribs of your enemies for the honor of your wives and daughters; fight quickly and boldly for your Church, your altars, and your country."

(To be continued)

* In this lecture we interpret Loc tannate Scandinavians because they were partly one nation at that time; individually, their accepted designations are:

Lociann, Denmark, Flonn-Lociann, Norway. Sonca, Sweden.

In its cogency of grammato-idiomatic construction, we challenge the speaker of any language to produce a more happily expressed discourse than this Lecture of the gifted, learned and patriotic Rev Father Cuniffe. Our translation is poor, but it has necessarily to be so in order to keep to a "close" literal translation of the original verbiage; and all intelligent persons know that, in a close translation,

(Le bejt leatica)

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Col-Silverton, Rev. D S O'Begley.

Conn-Grosvenordale, James F Torpey.

D C-Washington, Rev. P J O'Connell, Wm. F Molloy, per Mr Molloy.

Ill-Apple River, Miss Maggie Sullivan.

Ind-Union City, T McMahon.

Ia-Burlington, J Hagerty. (one of the old guard

Mass—Holyoke, J Phillips, Frank Egar—Clinton, Miss B M Padden, all per Mr Phillips—Holliston, Humphrey Sullivan, (\$5.).

Mich-Muskegon, N Carey, P J Connell, per W Harte (omitted in last issue).

Mo—Arcadia Ursuline College, the Mother Superior, per J Hagerty, Burlington, Ia—St Louis, Rev Mother Antonia, also, per Mr Hagerty—Millwood-Rev Thomas O'Cleary.

Mont-Saltese, James Boyle.

N Y-Brooklyn, Thomas Mulligan.

O-Lowellville, M Corcoran.

Pa-Centralia, P Ruddy (an Irishman)—Phila. F O'Kane, the P. C. Society, per Secretary J P Hunt

R I- Westerly, P J O'Casey.

Vt-Gouldsville, Edmund Ryan.

W Va-Wheeling, Dillon J McCormick, Sister Xavier, C F Gilligan, W H Brannen, per Mr Mc Cormick, M Lally, N Mead, Mary Ellen Burke, O McCann, Frank Healy, A Lally, per Mr Lally. Ireland-Dublin, An Gabhardonn.

Galway-Doorus, P Brennau, who has changed his residence from Holyoke, Mass. to the Old Sod.

Kerry—Camps N S. Jeremiah Deane—Rockfield N S. James O'Sullivan—Cahirdaniel N S., Teacher—Lohar N S., Ml O'Sullivan—Ca tlemaine N S, Eugene O'Sullivan, the last four per Humphrey Sullivan, Holliston, Mass.

Mayo—Binghamstown, Rev M J Munnelly, per Mr John Phillips, Holyoke, Mass.

New Zealand—Dunedin, the Editor New Zealand Tablet, per John F Perrin.

O'Faherty's Sjampa an Jejmnjo, reviewed in the Jaotal recently, is for sale by Mr. P. O'Brien, 46 Cuffe St. Dublin. The price in cloth is 2s: in wapper, 1s 6d.

the innate beauty of the original can never be reproduced.

Hence, we have no hesitation in declaring that this Lecture, in the manner in which it has been presented, is worth to the patriotic Irishman to leave as an heirloom to his family the cost of The Gael from its foundation.

In a recent issue of the Irish Republic we are told that a convention of prominent Irish. Americans is to be held in the near future to consider Amongst the names Irish affairs. mentioned is that of the "Hon, Thos, A E Weadock of Mich. If that be the party who introduced a bill in Congress, not long ago, whose object was the suppression of any publication which adversely criticised any foreign nation, or advised resistance to its rule, he is not fit to sit in Council The New York Sun with Irishmen. handled Weadock and his bill without gloves at the time. Had it become a law the Irish Republic would not be permitted to circulate through the United States mails to-day.

OBITUARY.

We regret to have to re cord the deaths of two good Gaels since last issue, —John Casey of Bur linton, Ia., and John Greaney, of Brooklyn, an old member of the P C Society, and a native of Headford, Co. Galway.—May they rest in peace.

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. M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del. W Hanrahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R 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, NY. Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill. do. Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, Mr Gorman, Joliet, do. C. Schrank, 519 South 6th. St. Joseph Mo. M H Wiltzius & Co. Milwankee, Wis G T Rowlee, 133 Market St. Paterson N J. Catholic Publishing Co. St. Louis Mo. E B Clark, 1609 Cartis St. Denver Colo. John Murphy & Co. Publisher, Baltimore, Md T N Chappell, 26 Court St. Boston, Mass Fitzgerald & Co. 193 High st. Holyoke. Mrs. Hoey, 247 First St. Portland. Or. Ed. Dekum, 249 Washington st. do.

O'Curry's Lectures.

MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT TRISH HIS TORY.

LECTURE IX.

[Delivered July 10, 1856.]

(Continued from page 396, Vol. 10.

Murroch, who, in concert with O'Brien, had led the men of Leinster against the Danes of Waterford, so far back as the year 1137.

That this book belonged either to Dermot Mac Murroch himself, or to some person who had him warmly at heart, will appear plainly from the folowing memorandum, which is written in a strange but ancient hand, in the top margin of folio 200, page a.—

"O Virgin Mary! it is a great deed that has been done in Erinn this day, the kalends of August—viz, Dermot, the son of Donnoch Mac Murroch, king of Leinster, and of the Danes [of Dublin], to have been banished over the the sea eastward by the men of Erinn. Uch, uch, O Lord! what shall I do?"

The book consists, at present, of over four hundred pages of large folio vellum; but there are many leaves of the old pagination missing.

To give anything like a satisfactory analysis of his book, would take at least one whole lecture. I cannot, therefore, within my present limited space do more than glance at its general character, and point, by name only, to a low of the many important pieces preserved in it.

It begins as usual with a Book of Invasions of Erinn, but without the Book of Genesis; after which the succession of the monarchs of the year 1169; and the succession and obituary of the provincial and other minor kings, etc. Then follow specimens of ancient versifications, - poems on Tara, and an ancient plan and explanation of the Teach Midhehuarta, or Banqueting Hall of that ancient royal city. (These poems and plan have been published by Dr. Petrie, in his paper on the history of Tara, printed in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy for 1839, vol. xviii.) After these come poems on the wars of the Leinstermen, the Ulstermen, and the Munstermen, in great numbers, many of them in the highest historic interest and value; and some prose pieces and small poems on Leinster, of great antiquity, some of them, as I believe, certainly written by Dubhthach, the great antiquarian and poet, who was Saint Patrick's first convert at Tara. After these a fine copy of the history of the celebrated Battle of Ross na Righ, on the Boyne, fought be-

tween the men of Leinster and Ulster at the beginning of the Christian era. A copy of the Mesca Uladh, or Inebriety of the Ultonians, imperfect at the end, but which can be made perfect by the fragments of it already mentioned in Leabhar na h: Uidhre. A fine copy of the Origin of the Boromean Tribute, and the battles that ensued down to its remission. A fragment of the "Battle of Cennabrat", in Munster, with the defeat of Mac Con by Oilioll Oluim, Mac Con's flight into Scotland, his return afterwards with a large force of Scottish and British adventurers, his landing in the bay of Galway, and the ensuing battle of Magh Mucruimhe, fought between him and his maternal uncle, Art, the monarch of Erinn, in which battle the latter was defeated and killed, as well as the seven sons of Olioll Oluim. A variety of curious and imortant short tracts relating to Munster, are to be found in the Book of Leinster besides this last one, up to the middle of the 8th century. This volume likewise contains a small fragment of Cormac's Glossary, copied, perhaps with many more of these pieces, from the veritable Saltair of Cashel itself; also, a fragment, unfortunately a very small one, (the first folio only) of the wars of the Danes and the Gaedhils (i. e. the Irish); a copy of the Dinnsenchus, a celebrated ancient topographical tract, which was compi led at Tara about the year 550; several ancient poems on universal geography, cronology, history and soforth; pedigrees and genealogies of the great Milesian tribes and families, particulary those of Leinster; and lastly, an ample list of the early saints of Erinn, with their pedigrees and affinities, and with copious references to the situations of their churches.

This is but an imperfect sketch of this invaluable MS., and I think I may say with sorrow, that there is not in all Europe any nation but this of ours that would not long since have made a literary fortune out of such a volume, had any other country in Europe been fortunate enough to possess such an heir-loom of history.

The volume forms, at present, part of the rich store of ancient Irish literature preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dnblin; and if printed at length, the Gaedhille text of it would make 2000 pages of the Annals of the Four Masters.

The book next in order of antiquity, of which I shall treat, is the well known Book of Ballymote.

This noble volume, though defective in a few places, still consists of 251 leaves, or 502 pages of the largest folio vellum, equal to about 2500 pages of the printed Annals of the Four Masters.

(To be continued)

งาเอนท อนอนาร์.

छम्। वम् व्यवद्यं के विव देवन.

Fonn-Cuan Cocast-Itali 7 rollamanca.

1r 1 η-Ο | leán Εαραίζ απά mo ceur ζηάτ, 215 αμ leiz mé léice mo μύη 50 η-ό5,

21 δ-γιη τρημη αρη αση έξη αξ τη η α τραγό ορη, 'S τα βεαπ α δρέατα το πο έρεα le γάτα].

Tà mire cheic.las-ni'l zan o'a reunad,

215ur ni'l mé aju aon con ac man bejceam an ceo;

'Sa ycon mo cleid' ir cu o' faz liom fein me,
'Jur cuajo cu i z che uaim in oo cailín oz-

21 η-ΔΟΙΥ Δ ΥΕΌΕΙΣ ΥΕΔΟ ΓΙΙΔΙΡ ΜΕ ΓΕΙΝ Ι,

'S buo lázac ar réinín í az rean le rázail; buo oear a beura 'r buo cúmna a méin-maic,

'S but zeall le neultan j ajn majojn breaz.

21]0 τράο το δέιζη ηά η έμη η δρευσαό,

'S το ζημαγό ζεαί, ζίεζεαί τραη αη εαία αη τράγζ. Το τά ζίς ζόρα le το leand a breuzat.

21 ο α γτόρ, ηίορ γευο μέ τά ταθαιρτ ό'η η-θάγ.

Οά b-ρόγα η η τία η τία η το caple τράη η α,

Do cójzread lán onm a beje zul 'na ojajz,

21 c an cjuin bean ban uo an tuz mé znat oj,

Ir Jun in a pairde do fuain mé í.

υ γεάρη Ιομη 50 μομ μομ μο όιδιο γαη μου ί,

U bleázan mo dó no a 3-cinn mo cize, Ná raithnear Seopra 7 rázaim rá có é,

'S jun faoi na fódaid a cuin mé j.

Οά προοφ τιος ας μα σασιμε το βιασαμτα 'ς βισιμι-τε Δη τράτ το τημαιητή αικ πο Salos κασο,

Djčest jn sice ljom sin rest na hojoće,

'S as compad caoin flom le heinize 'n lae.

Mj'l zan dam rmuajnead zo b-rujt mé cojtice

21 3 cinn mo ciż j, mo leand bán; 21 zur ruil mo choice i ceace 'n a caocmac,

'S α τσόη, cé 'η τ-ιοηζημό é, 1 η-σιαιό πο ξημό!

We re-publish this song by request of a valued subscriber. It was given to us first by Mr. Martin P Ward, and, with its history, appears in No. 4, Vol. 4 of The Gael.

510kla

Legr αη η Ταβαραροσηη.

Τιόρη το Όρα το έματαιζ της, Τιόρη το Όρα το γιάητης της, Τιόρη το Όρα α ηλοίητης της, Σιτάρη, Υπας α'τ Σρροματ Νλοίη. Τηρίμη η η-λοή α'τ λοή η το τηρίμη Ταξαρή τολοίδ-τε 'ηρίτ οπόρη Υποίτα τήσηλ, ατίματό, τιόρη Ταμό, α Όρα, το Γρατική το της.

Being frequently applied to for Irish books, we have made arrangements whereby we can supply the following publications, at the prices named, on short notice. -Simple Lessons in Irish, giving the pronunciation of each word. By Rev. E O'Growney, M. R. I. A., Professor of Celtic Maynooth Col lege, Part I. \$0.15 Simple Lessons in Irish, Part II. .15 Irish Music and Song. A Collection of Songs in Irish, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., .60 Irish Grammar. By the same, .50 Love Songs of Connaught. Irish, with English Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde, 1.25 Cois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories, by Dr. Hyde, LL.D. .80 Compendium of Irish Grammar. Translated from Windisch's German by Rev Jas. P. McSwiney, S. J. 3.00 The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, P. I, .80 Ditto, Part II. The Youthful Exploits of Fionn, Modern, Irish, with maps, etc. by D. Comyn, .75 Keating's History of Ireland, with Literal Translation, etc. Part I., cloth, 1.00 The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with full Vocabulary. 1.00 The First Irish Book. .12 The Second do. do. .15 The Third do. do. .20 Irish Head Line Copy Book. .15 Leabhar Sgeuluigheachta, by Dr. Hyde 2.00 The Tribe of Ireland. A Satire by Ænghus O'Daly, with Translation, .80 Reliques of Irish Jacobite Poetry. With Metrical translation by Ed. Walsh, .50 Tadhg Gaolach, .50 O'Reilly's Irish English Dictionary, 4 50 Dunlevy's Catechism, Irish and English, 1.00 Molloy's Irish Grammar, 1.25 Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe, .12 Imitation of Christ (Irish), .80

The Children of Tuireann (which has a full vccabulary), The Children of Lir; Leabhar Sgeuluighachta, and the Imitation of Christ, will meet the wants of all who desire advanced Gaelic reading matter. A large number of these books had run out some time ago, but we have been inform ed that there is a stock of them now.

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