

"1. ЈАДО А РЪДРАТ НА РУМАНА РУАЈИМЕАДО
 "УДО А ТРЕОРИУЖЕАТ НА СЕУДОФАДО МАР
 "ДРАЈДОЈДО 'Н А Н-ОЈАЈДО; ИДО А ТУДО АР
 "СУДО ТЈОДО ТЕОРА А РЈЛЕДО НА Д-ФРАТ-
 "АЈДО, 7 АР СУДО ЕЈЛЕ ТЈОДО ДЕЈТЕ ЛУАТЪАЈН
 "ЕАДО; ДО ЖАЈДО РЕ АН ЕЛАЈРЕАДО СУДО А-
 "НЈР 7 ДО РЖЕТЕ РЈ РУМАНА БИЈНЕ АМАДО
 "МАР СЕЈЛЕАДАР НА Н-ЕУН ЈОННУР ЖУР
 "СОДАЈ НА ДООЈНЕ СРЕУСТА, МНА ТОРР-
 "АДО, 7 АН НАСТАЈИЈНЕ СЕАТДО АНРАТ
 "ДО ДЈ РЕ АДО ЈМЈРЕ УИРН; ДО ТЕАРУИДО РЕ
 "АН ЕЛАЈРЕАДО АНЈР 7 ДО МНУРЗАЈЛ РЈ НО-
 "САЈТЕ ЈОНЗАИТАДО УАДОБАРАДО АН СОДО-
 "АЈДО; ДО ДУАЈЛ РЕ НА ТЕУДО ПАИЈРА 7
 "РДОАР РЈ РУМАНА МАЛЛА ЖРУМАДО АН
 "СОДРОЈН ЛАН ДЕ ТУАЈРЕАТ 7 ТУДАСАТ
 "СОЈИМЕАДРЖТА ЛЕ РУМАЈДО БИЈНЕ."

Меагајм жо д-фул ан сумадо сеудо-
 ро адо ар з-сеол рејн а н-оју, оју надо о-
 тјо лејр адоар мору а сур ар тујне 'нуајн
 а елујнеанн ре "Феурта Уј Руајне" но
 "Ан бодоар Жард жо Дудлијн"? Надо
 о-тјо лејр руајнеанн 7 рарадо а сур ајн
 нуајн а елујнеанн ре "Репла ан Дрол-
 лајо Ддијн" но "Мјајне о Веул-ае-н-Аи-
 најн"? Надо о-тјо лејр е а теунадо ар-
 ајнеанн. созајнујл нуајн а елујнеанн
 ре "Сјор 7 Сјор Јом" но "Сруадоан на
 Фејне"? Ајур надо о-тјо лејр ан з-сеол
 ро ан брдојн јр мдо а сур ајн нуајн а
 елујнеанн ре "Ан т-Уллазојн Дуд о" но
 "Са Ајурнијн Дјур"? Тажм сјијте
 нјор сун аон ејне ејле 'ран доијан
 сеол леадо сојн сумадоадо но сојн сум-
 арадо ле сеол на н-ејнеанн, 7 нј дојрнм
 ан нјо рео де дрјо зур рузадо мје 7 до
 тозадо мје амедрж доојнеадо на н-ејне-
 анн; оју дојнеанн ан доијан мору ан
 нјо сеудоа до сумајр нуајн до сур
 флото абајнеол "Мјајрта" ор соијајн
 ан доијанн ј м-верлн 7 нуајн а сумајр
 ан суртеадо а др 'ран тјо-јмјне ан
 ројн Жаодоладо рн 'Рор Дојнеанн ан
 т-Саијајо' жо најд рјад сојн рдружте
 ле н-а бијнеар зур жад на мја-фладо а
 мјонна но сојоја де н-а з-сеаннајд 7
 зур тејнеадоар ан ан рјалан јад До
 дртеадоар сеар, оју нјл сеол ле рдојајл
 анн јр бијне но јр руајне на е.

До рнне на реан Жаодојл а н-оје-
 ејол а о-теанзан а теунадо сојн бијн,

сојн бларта рн 7 а о-тајне лео, 7 нј
 јонзајтадо е жо н-теарнадоар а н-те-
 ејол сун а з-сеол а теунадо сојн бијн,
 бларта лејр. Феадојне ан сеол до'н
 теанзајо 7 ан теанза до'н сеол. Мја
 'р мјур ан теанза јр мјур ан сеол, ма
 'р брјожијар ан теанза јр брјожијар ан
 сеол Тажм сјијте нјл сеол но теанза
 'ран доијанн адо а д-фул ан сумадо
 ијору ро Мја д-фул сумајр адо сунне 7
 ма д-фул рјор ан теанзајо 7 ар сеол
 га н-ејнеанн ајне, тјо лејр ан
 нјо рео а теардузадо 7 рејсрјо ре жо
 д-фул ре нјор рјне на додрар.

Та сеол рдо лејр адо жад ујле ејне раој
 неанн 7 теунајн рјад а н-оје-ејол сун
 а з-сеол а сојндојл бео 'на меадо;
 мјнеанн рјад до а з-еларнајд е јнр на
 рјолајд 7 јнр на солајрјо, 7 меагајм зур
 сојн сунн ан нјо сеудоа теунадо Јр
 мору ан дрјур адо јор сеол Жермајн-
 адо 7 сеол јодоладо, јр мору ан дрјур а
 га јор о ол на Фрајне 7 сеол на Са-
 ран, 7 сојндојнеанн жад н-аон тјод а
 сеол рејн ајне жан трумајлеадо жан бар,
 оју јр сур де 'н беадо сојнајнујл е, 7
 јр лумајте лејсрјо а маојн тул амјжа
 на лејсрјо а о-теанза јо а з-сеол бар
 о' рдојајл. Јр рјор жо д-фул рјадтајар
 оррујнн ујле рдоаар а теунадо сун ар
 н-аранн 7 ар н-јне о' рдојајл, адо нјл
 рјадтајар ар дрјор оррујнн ар о-теанза
 ндо ар з-сеол а дрјнеанн ар а рој; нјл
 рјадтајар ар дрјор оррујнн аон нјо а
 дајнеар ле рјорбеадо ар о-тјне а дрјне-
 анн. Јр мору ан трумај е зур јомрујо
 ар о-треоррујтеоррујте доојне на н-ејне-
 анн о на нјејсрјо рео, јр мору ан трумај
 е најр сурнеадоар теанза 7 сеол на н-
 ејнеанн јнр ан з-сеудо аит, 7 жад нјо
 ејле јн а ордузадо рејн 'на н-ојајо, оју
 тајм сјијте надо д-фул ар н-доојне-
 ан сур јр мдо дрјод—сојн руајне, рра-
 доанга рн, ндо сојн рннеадо, мјаннајр
 рн сун ан т-ајнејо а дајнузадо 7 жо з
 сурнеадо рјад а о-теанза ндо а з-сеол
 ндо нјо а дајнеар ле беадо ар о-тјне ар
 леадо-таојд ар а рој.

Суррујсо ан орјор јр мдо ар на феа-
 рајд а руајн бар ар рој а о-тјне, јр
 сојн дојн рн а теунадо, оју јр рју јад

Δη οηόρν ιρ ηό ; Δέτ ιρ κόρν τύνηη Δ
 'ηαρτέυη' Δρ γοη Δρ τ-επρε ηαρ Δη ζ
 ceudηα. 7 ιρ φέτορν ζυρ κόρη τύνηη é
 Deuηαδ ρηηη εαηηε ηόρν Δ τ-εαοδ Δρ τ
 επρζηάτΔ Δη τ-Αη Δτάηαο, Δ λέηζεΔη
 beáτΔ Δρ τ-επρε eulόζαδ υαηηη Deapδ
 Δηδ ρηηη το'η τοηηηη ζο b-φυηηηο 'ηαρ

[Le beúe ceúoéηυúζεε Δηηηηη η-ζαο-
 τάλ reo éυζαηηη] *L. 37a*

LESSONS IN GAELIC.

(BOURKE'S)

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish.	Roman.	Sound.	Irish.	Roman.	Sound.
á	a	aw	η	m	emm
é	b	bay	η	n	enn
é	c	kay	o	o	oh
o	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	ρ	r	arr
ρ	f	eff	ρ	s	ess
ζ	g	gay	τ	t	thay
η	h	eh	υ	u	oo
η	l	ell			

Owing to a mistake the Lessons are held over]

The following poem composed by the late Mr.
 Michael Burke, Esker, near Athenry, Co. Galway
 on the day after the "Big Wind" of February 6th
 1839, was published in Nos. 4 & 5 of Vol. 3 of
 THE GAEL, but as these numbers are run out and
 new subscribers desiring the poem, we re-produce
 it. Mr Burke died in Brooklyn, and is buried in
 Holy Cross Cemetery.

1

beúδ oúδ' éηη Δη τά lá τeυζ
 Δ ζ-ευηηηε ζρηηη ζο η-ευζ,
 ιρ ιοηόΔ ηητε δ' eυζ
 ι η-δαιε, ηυηρ ι επρ—
 Οηόεε ζαοηε ηόρν ι,
 Οηόεε ρλαδ ιρ δόζ ι,
 Deur, Coillte, εραηηηε ρερόεα,
 'Ζυρ obaηη το ηα ραοηη.

2

Οηόεε υαηηεαδ, ρεπέετΔδ,
 Φυαηηεαδ, ρτοηηηεαδ, ζαοότΔδ ;
 'S ουηηε δαη ηαδ λέηζεεαδ
 Cúηαέτ Δη Άρδ-ηηζ ρυαρ—
 Δη τοηηηη Δ ηηζ Δ ζέηηηηεαδ,
 Δη ηυηρ Δ ζεαηερα, λέηηηηεαδ,
 Δηηηηηδ, δύηι ιρ eυηηαδ,

ι η-εαζηα Δζυρ ι υαέδδάρ.

3

Δη ταιαηη Δρ εηέ le buaúερεαδ,
 Peacaúε ρερεατα, 'ζ-υαηηε
 Φαδ Δη δεαζάηη υαηηε
 'Ειοηρζαη Δηα Δ ζηύρρ ;
 'Ευζ ορτοúζ' υαδ τοη ζαοηε
 Séúεαδ λάτοηη λέηε
 Caηηαηζ ιρ Δηη Δ ηευαδ
 'S τηζεε εδδαιηε Δηυαρ.

4

ηη τύρζε ουδαιηε ηα ηηαέηηα
 ηα εαζαηηη Δρ baη ι η-ιαηη ι.
 Cúδαηηηαρ, φυηηεαδ, ρλαδóεαδ,
 ηηηηεαδ η-αζαηδ ηα τηάε—
 Δη ηυηρ φεαρζαδ, ερεαέτΔδ,
 Cηαράηι leηρ ηα ηευητα
 Ταρ éηρ ηα ηηητε ceυτα
 'N éυηηοéΔη το δαέ'.

5

'S δάέτΔδ Δρ φαδ Δη ραοζαη,
 Δηαρ δαιε φαδ ó Δη οηε,
 Eυηηαηζ. beúεúε ιρ ταοηηε.
 Δé ηοαηη φυαηηεαδ ροηρ ;
 Δηηηεαδ ζυρ éεαρ Δη τ-Δηρδ-ηηζ
 ΤόρτΔηηη ηηρ ζαέ τηάε τιοδ,
 ηαδ τ-ερεαρηόε' ζο ηηάε τιοδ,
 Δé ζο ζάέτΔδ ραηαέτ ρηαρ.

6

Δé τόηζ Sé ρυαρ Δ ράηε,
 Cυρρυζαέ τío ζο λάτοηη,
 Ο φεαρτέυηη, ηηδ ηαδ ζηάέτΔδ τío
 b' φέτοηρ ρόρ Δηηαηη ;
 Τυητε, caηα τρευηηηαρ,
 Sáηηε ηρευηαδ, ζευρηηαρ,
 Sáηηε, báηητα ιρ φευρηαηδ
 'S ρηαδóε ζλαρ Δρ ρηαδ.

7

'S ουηηε δαη ζαη ηευρζαρ,
 ηο Δηαδάη. δά η-δέαρφαηηη,
 ηαδ ζ-κοηηόε' Δη οηόεε ρηη
 Δ éροηε 'ρτςζ' ηα éηαδ,
 ηο ηαδ ρηυαηηόε' Δρ Δη λά
 Δ ζ-ερσοηηαηδ Δρ φαδ Δη ηάδύρ,
 Cηέ-εαζηα Δρ ζαέ ηάηηηηη,
 'Sαη ηρεητεαηηηαρ Δ τηηαη.

8

Δη ζηηηηη εαηηεαδ Δ ροηηεαδ,
 Δη ζεαεαδ φυηηεαδ, ηηηηεαδ,
 Δη ρπέηρ ι caηαδ Δ ηευητα
 ηα ηηητε ceυτοéα ηυαρ—

Շրայիդ 'ր բլեյծե քեւծա,
 'Տ Շարրայճեաճա յ քլեւրճաճ.
 Ու հ-էրճ ար քաճ աճ քեւճաճ,
 'Տան իմար յ շորրուճ' քար.

9

Յոյճա քլիճեան քհանճ,
 Շեանճ, քօրճ, լանճ,
 Այ իմար ան ինճո յ քանճ
 Այդի քէյի ք քանճ—
 Ոյ 'լ շույի քար օ Աճան,
 Լեանճ, քարճ, քհանճ,
 Ուճ ք-էրքեօճայճ քար ան լա քի
 Լե քրլալ ար ան քլիճ.

10

Լեյր քա քրլաճքա քանճ,
 Էրքեօճայճ քար քան քրլաճ
 Այ քնճո ք քլօրքայճ օ Աճան
 Ի ք ճ-քօղղղաճ արք—
 Իր քարքաճ, ճլայի, ճլանիար,
 ճօյճի, քեւիար, քօղղիար,
 Շօլ-ճի. քօղ ան քօլաճ
 Շիքքար քի քիւճ ք Շիքքօ.

11

Ոյ 'լ քանիճեաճ քայի օճ քէանճ
 Օճ ճ քլալ աճ քա քքրքայճ
 Ուճ ճ-քլալ քար ան ճ-քեւքա
 քի-ք-քօղղ, արքօճ,
 Այ ան քնճո ք ճլայր ք քօր
 Լե ճլաճ ի քիւճ 'ր քքօր,
 Օքիքքար, քանք 'ր ճիւր,
 քարք, քիքք 'ր ճլօճ.

12

Տիւճ է լա քա քնճօլե,
 Ալաճ, քօղ ք քնճ
 Այ քլաճ քա լանի քնճ
 Ար քանք քա ճ-քքրք;
 'Տ ճօ քնճքար քօ քանճ քօրքե,
 Ալքե քիաճան քօ քանճալա,
 Ուճ քեաճ ար ար քաճ քօքք
 Ա ճ-քօղղղաճ քնի.

13

Տիւճ է լա քա քքօրքա,
 Շօլ-ճի, ճօյճի, ճլօրիար,
 քանք, քա քիքք քօճա
 Օ քիքք քա ճ-քքրք
 Օճ ճ-քօղղղաճ քեանք,
 Օճ յօնճար քաճ ճօ քանճ
 'Տ ճ-քրքայճ քաճ քար քան քօ
 Ու քիքք քար օի քքնի.

14

Ի քիւճ յ քնքքար քա քանքան,

Ու հ-քրքայլ ք քա քանի,
 Լե քլալ ան Աայ ք քնքան
 Ի քնքան քօ քա ք-քօր;
 Իր քօ քօքքքք Շիքքօ,
 "Շայրիճ ար ար արք
 Ար քնճիճ ար քնքաճ
 Շա ճքան քաճ ք-ար ճ-քօղղար."

15

Յօրքօճայճ քի քի քա ք քնքաճ,
 Լե քարք քիլքաճ, քօղիար,
 Ար քլաճ քա քալաճ քանք
 Ար քաճ քա լանի քն,
 'Տար քանքայճ 'քաճ քար քարքաճ
 Իքիճիճ ար քօ քօղղար-ք
 Յօ հ-քքրքի, ք ճլաճալ,
 'Տ քօ քալաճ քն ճօ հ-ք.

16

Տիւճ է ան քքանճ քնքիքաճ
 Ուճ քքքք քաճ 'ք ար ճօ հ-քք ար
 քքք քան ճքր քն
 Աքր քանք քի քա ճ-քօճ.
 քանքքք ճալ 'ր ճալքայճ,
 'Տար քօղղարքայճ, քար քնքքք,
 Ուճ ճ-քքքքք արք ք քն
 Լե քի քա քքքքքքք.

17

Շայրիճիճ-ք քա քանք
 Յօ ճ-քքքայճ լա քա քքք,
 Յօ ք-քքք քքք քքր ան քանճ,
 'Տ ճան քքք քաճ է 'ք քքք.
 քնք քար քքք քա հ-քքք
 Շքքայճ քանք քաճ քքքք
 Ար ճքքք ար քքքալ քա հ-քքք,
 Այ ճքքքք քաճքք, ան քք.

18

Ճլաճիճ-ք քօղղարք,
 Աքր յ քքք 'րա ք-քք,
 Այ քքքք քօ քքք յ ճ-քք;
 'Տան քքքք քքքք յ ք-ք,
 Ու Շքքայճ ան լա քքքք քքք
 'Տքաճ քքքք քքք ար քք քքք-քա
 Օա քանքք 'ք լե քքք
 Ու քքք քքքք 'ք քք ճքքք.

19

Շա քն ճքքք քքքքք
 Օ քք ան Տքքքք քանք
 քքք քք քքք քա քքք
 Տքք յ ճ-քքքք քն,
 Յօ քքքք քքքքք քքք յ քքք,
 Շքքքք քքքք 'ք քքքք,
 Օքքքքք ար քա քանքք,

30702, plájs a' r eu3.

20

Nj' l jorreta ar fad ac rjucrad
D-farar zaetj3 m3ra 'r tojrreacé,
21η cala3η ar crjé le ea3la,

'San crje 'r fad o'a 3-cráð'.

S1η é crjocé 3ac cúrra ;
S1η é crjocé 3ac r3júrpa ;
S1η é crjocé aη t-ραο3αjl-reo,
2' r 3aη f3or a3a11η ce 'η lá.

21

b3j3ó ar dur η3ápa
N3or 31111e fearoa, a éápaob,
21ar campra3e ar ηa η-ápaob
'N a1111r ca3a3b a crjall—
D3eap réj3 ar aη tapr11e
Le tro3o aηa3a3b a ηá3a3o,
21 3-cuj3 ar11 11 a lá3a3b
'S 3aη ou11e φαηacé r3ar.

22

S3peoa3a3j3ó-re ar 21á11e,
11p3e ar Rj3 ηa η3pápa
S3b a éa3a11e ráðá11e
Ó 3eup-δru3o ηa rluaz
Ó3aðala, leon3ar', épaopaé'
21 c1aο3éa3η lejr aη 11ηaο3 r11
2' r le η-a leaηb 3opa,
Ru3 ar 11r11o11η bua3b.

23

21á éο3eα11η r11e pá11e l3b
11r crjap3pa l3b aη la r11η,
bua3f3b r3b dur ηá3a3o
11r o33a, r3l11 r311η.
Nj é3ocpa3b a' r η3or éa111e.
Ca3a3o O! η3or fear11e o3b
Ná ba1111o3aη ηa η3pápa,
21113eal a3ur ηaο3η.

24

Cráé ceuηað aη oáη reo
Seo é r3or 1 pa11η o3b
Óo 11a3é a' r a b'fé3o11r
Le c3all oο cúp 1 b-fua311 ;
Far t3ocpa3b fó3 aη a1111r
Nac 11be3b f3or ce oua3a11e 'η éa11e rο
Nó ce aη t3r ηó tea11pull
21 3-coo3o3eao 3o ruαη. —

25

213le a' r oét ce ceuoa3b,
Nao3 or c3o11η crj de ceu3a3b,
Su11η a' r oáca 'η téa111a
3o ré3að lá ce 'η 11j

Ó ru3að Crjorο ó 21á11e
1 η-betlehem 11r a r3ábla,
3ur é1113 aη 3aο3é 11 á11re,
Leaé-uα11r ar é11r aη ηaο3.

21η Cú 7 aη 3e11r3a3b

Éa111e Cú a b3 leaηa3111e 3e11r3a3b
ar fearó ca11a3l3 feara ruap lejr faο3
é11peað, 7 éο3r33 ré 1 o-to3ac o'a
3pea11aé 7 η-a o3a33 o'a l33eα11η. 3aη
f3or a3 aη η3e11r3a3b cao oο ceuηað
é, oua3a11e : "21á' r ca3a éú, c3a' η fáé
b-fu311r oο 11o 3pea11aé? ac 11á' r ηá-
3a3o, cao éu3e b-fu311r oom' éa3pað?
11r 11eapa ca3a clua11e ηá ηá3a3o
é1111e : b3oð ou11e ruo é3311 ηó 'é3le,
7 11 r11 be3b f3or a3a111η le η-a éeα3-
pað.

Vocabulary.

éa111e, came,	hannick.
leaηa3111e, tollowing,	lhanwainth.
3e11r3a3b, a hare, (g hard)	ger-ee-a
3eαð, during,	fah.
ca11a3l, a while,	thamull.
éο3r33, began,	huss-y.
to3ac, first.	tusaugh.
o3a3b, after,	yee-ay.
l33eα11η, iicking,	lhee-uv.
3pea11aé biting,	grammah.
cao, creud, what?	kawdh.
ceuηf3að é, make of her,	yaynfahye
cao éu3e, why,	kawdh chuige
b-fu311r, art thou,	will-ir.
cao3pað, caressing,	kadrah.
clua11e, deceitful,	klooneh.
tea3pað, meet, oppose,	thagrah.

Translation.

The Hound and the Hare.

A Hound after long chasing a Hare at length came up to her, and kept first biting and then licking him. The Hare, not knowing what to make of him, said: "If you are a friend, why do you bite me?—but if a foe, why caress me?"

A doubtful friend is worse than a certain enemy: let a man be one thing or the other, and we then know how to meet him.

ἀρετοῦν; ἀ ἡ φέτοῦν ἰατ ἄ ῖευηδὸ, ὀν τὰ ῖατ ἰ δ-ῖαδὸηαιρε ὄο ῖόλλ ἄπρ leadpιδδ ὀιζε ηα Σατραη, ηἰά'ῖ ηηαη le ἀσηουηε ὀυλ le η-α δ-ῖεῖεῖηετ.

(Le deit leητα)

THE PRONUNCIATION OF IRISH.

We saw a suggestion from someone in a late issue of the Irish-American that to preserve the purity of Irish pronunciation it should be spoken into a phonograph by a good Irish speaker.

We think that Irish pronunciation has been already preserved in the writings of the late Archbishop McHale. If intelligence and an opportunity to study and practise any matter or thing be assumed to assure perfection, then we submit that the Archbishop possessed these data to an extent beyond the reach of any man now living. Hence, if Irish writers of the present day observed the mode of accenting etc., pursued in his writings, there would be no fear of the pronunciation; and also, to bear in mind that the Irish sound is broad and guttural.

Another matter we would call attention to is, the indiscriminate use of the accent at the whim of the writer, and which puzzles the learner. In Irish grammars and text-books we are given six long diphthongs, and yet we see some of these accented by some writers. Accent cannot lengthen the sound of long diphthongs. Do those persons under review suppose that they show a superior knowledge of Irish by violating its rules? Why don't they take the same liberty with the English language? Why? we repeat.

Since the Rev. Professor O'Growney's "Simple Lessons in Irish" have been put in book form we have read them carefully, and from that reading of them we are satisfied—as far as we are competent to judge—that they are the best Irish text-books for beginners yet published. The pronunciation of each word is presented in such elaborate, methodical form that any person who reads them cannot fail to acquire a tolerably correct Irish pronunciation—as correct as is possible without hearing the language spoken. No wonder that the learned Professor's health wanted recuperation after going through such a mountain of labor.

Professor O'Growney states that the vowel should not be accented before ηη in such words as ζεηη, etc., as the ηη of itself lengthens the sound of the vowel immediately before it. Also, that the aspirated ο (ὀ) and ε (ἔ) in the middle of words, lengthen the sounds of vowels immediately preced-

it; but they cannot be denied, for they are yet in evidence in the law books of England, if any one wishes to go see them.

ERRATA.

As we desire to present Father Cunniffe's Lecture to students as a model of modern Gaelic speech in every form, we correct a few typographical errors which escaped the proof-reader's notice in the last instalment.—

Line	For	Read
24	ηηοφοῦν	ηηαφοῦν.
34	αηη	αηοη.
36	ααὸ	ηαὸ.
39	della one of the α's.	Second column, line 19 read ηηαη for δηαη; line 25 read αου for αου; line 26 read ηηηαη for ηηηαη.

The Gael favors the modern tendency of dropping the 'j' from the simple preposition αηη, 'on' and write αη, 'on', while it (the j) is retained in the prepositional pronoun αηη, 'on him'.

ing them, and therefore, that α of οαδ the j of ηηηε, ηηηε, etc. should not be accented. This is an old rule and we are glad that the learned Professor has called special attention to it.

The Gael in its infancy printed matter from students in almost the identical form in which they sent it in order to not damp their enthusiasm by any sensible mutilation of it, but the status of the Gaelic movement now dictates a different policy; though we shall be glad to publish the exertions of learners at all times, it will be subject to such alterations, if necessary, as will make them conform with the suggestions and rules contained in Professor O'Growney's Lessons, the Dublin Society's Books, or Canon Bourke's Easy Irish Lessons. The deviation from this purpose will be in regard to Poets who have at times been accorded certain latitudes.

"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.

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Fourteenth Year of Publication.

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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 June number of the Dublin Gaelic Journal just to hand is, as usual, very interesting. It reports a general movement in the City and County of Waterford to put the Irish language on an effective footing in the schools and colleges there.

Apropos of the Gaelic Journal and the Irish people, particularly now on the eve of a general election when the hustings will resound with patriotic appeals to elect Nationalists to fight the English in the House of Commons.—While the Irish people are animated (at home and abroad) by the spirit which leaves their National journal with less than 1,000 supporters, they will fight the English in the House of Commons or out of it—when they reach the end of the circle!

We are pleased to be able to announce that the Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society has resumed its literary studies. It meets in Granada Hall, 120 Myrtle Av., on Sundays, at 3 o'clock. So that all who call will receive gratuitous instruction in the Irish language.

The study of Irish was recently introduced for the first time in six of the National Schools in the neighborhood of Headford, county Galway. But the Gael cannot see why it should not be taught in every school in the South and West of Ireland. And the patriotic press at home and abroad should persist in demanding of the directors of education in these provinces why it is not so, remembering that it is no cost to them, and that the government pays ten shillings to the Teacher for every pupil of his school who passes in Irish.

The Gael thanks the Gaelic Journal for its complimentary remarks in its June issue. The Journal knows the Gael a long time, hence the Gael appreciates the compliment the more.

The Gael begs to tender its grateful acknowledgments to the following journals for their kindness in prominently calling the attention of their readers to it.—The Portland Weekly Dispatch, Portland, Or.; The Lexington News, Lexington, Mo.; The Faribault Democrat, Faribault, Minn. The Sioux City Journal, Sioux City, Ia., and The Brown County Democrat, De Pere, Wis.

We hope Gaels in these locations will appreciate this assistance in bringing their movement prominently before the public.

The Gael records its sympathy for and condoles with Mr. Patrick Ford of the Irish World on his great bereavement in the loss of his beloved wife. Gaels particularly should have a warm regard for Mr Ford and sympathize with him in his troubles for it was through his great paper that the Gaelic Movement was founded—the only movement gotten up by Irishmen for the last 300 years that has done aught to preserve Irish Nationality.

THOMAS ERLEY

In recording the death of Mr Thomas Erley of this city, the editor of THE GAEL feels a pang of sorrow generated only by the loss of a near and dear old friend.

Mr. Erley was born in the town of Sligo about sixty-five years ago, and passed away at the residence of his sister, Mrs. M. A. Lavin, 1060 3rd Av., on the 22nd of May last.

A review of Mr. Erley's exertions in the Gaelic cause necessitates a brief history of the Irish Language Movement from its inception to the present time, for he was one of its organizers.

In the Spring of 1872 the editor of the Gael commenced the agitation for the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language in the columns of the Irish World under the nom de plume of "Gael," and suggested the formation of societies and classes for teaching it as the most effective means to that end. The agitation was continued

in the Irish World from week to week, Irishmen from all parts of the country taking part in it. In September of that year (1872) "Gael" was appointed principal of the schools of Our Lady of Victory, this city, and, after a short time, organized an Irish Class from among the boys and, after regular hours, gave a half-hour's lesson on the blackboard twice a week, using Bourke's Lessons as a text-book.

"Gael" having, as before stated, urged the formation of classes for teaching the language, was now very proud to be able to report that he had done himself "what he preached"—the formation of an Irish class. Seeing this report in the Irish World, and not knowing who "Gael" was, Mr. Erley wrote to Mr. Patrick Ford of the Irish World for "Gael's" address. Mr Ford published it, and on its appearance Mr. Erley wrote this letter:—

147 North 1st St., Williamsburgh, Aug. 8th, 1873

Mr. Logan.—Sir, Seeing your name mentioned in the Irish World as a person who would give information of a society for the study of the Irish language that exists in Brooklyn, if you let me know when and where they meet, its object and cost, you would much oblige

Thomas Erley.

After this "Gael" and Mr. Erley became fast friends. Matters dragged along until the Fall of '74, when it was decided to organize a permanent society. Mr. Erley urging that should the language die, Irish Nationality would be a thing of the past. The organization of a society was decided on, and both commenced a canvass for members. After a month or so the names of twenty-five patriotic Irishmen were secured, who promised faithfully that they would attend a meeting at any time with the object of organizing the contemplated society. On the 12th of December postal cards were sent to them to meet, and out of the 25, 17 attended; Mr. Erley felt happy. The meetings were continued, and, after a few weeks the Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society was organized, with Mr Erley as treasurer. The society worked along—its greatest want being suitable textbooks. The agitation carried on by the Brooklyn Society reached the ears of the Revd. Fathers Bourke and Nolan in Ireland, and led to the formation of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language by them, early in 1877; and their having compiled and published the series of Irish lessons was a great boon to the Brooklyn Society which so largely increased in membership that in the latter part of 1877 30 of its them were residents of New York City.

Considering that the 30 members residing in New York would form a respectable basis for organizing a society there, a committee was appointed to report on the feasibility of such a step. The committee reported favorably, and Mr. Erley engaged the hall 214 Bowery, and the first meeting

for organizing New York was held there on Friday evening, May 17, and 27 new members enrolled. This body rapidly increased in membership and after a few weeks became the New York Philo-Celtic Society, which meet now at 263 Bowery. The organizing committee continued its organization next at 96 Bowery where the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language was organized, (lately changed into the Gaelic Society) Mr. Erley continuing its treasurer, also.

In these exertions the object of the organizers was, to create such an agitation in favor of the renaissance of the Irish language and literature as would compel the leaders of education in Ireland to have it taught in the National schools, where alone it would have any lasting effect, and, with this idea thoroughly fixed in his mind, Mr. Erley never ceased to advocate the founding of a fund to provide premiums for successful Teachers and pupils (on the Cleaver plan) in the Irish National Schools; and before he departed he had the satisfaction to witness the formation of such fund and the general success of the movement which he helped to organize 22 years ago.

Being one of the founders of AN GAODHAL, Mr Erley looked upon it as his foster child, and paid for eight copies of it every month, six of which he sent to different parts of Ireland "To show," he used to say, "what we are doing here."

Mr. Erley was the true type of an Irishman, and he abominably detested these loudmouthed Irishmen who were always talking Irish Nationality and who would not contribute a penny to save its life—the language.

Mr. Erley was a man of few words, but of intense positive patriotism. And he and his compatriots have preserved the Nationality of Ireland.

By the decease of Mr. Thomas Erley, the Gael and the Gaelic Movement have lost an invaluable prop, and Ireland a true and devoted son.

The Gael has many true devoted Irish clerical subscribers and it requests of them to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of the soul of their departed brother.

The Bedford Weekly News is a four-page very interesting journal just after springing into life. Mr. W. Stratton McGregor is its editor, and its office is 1293 Bedford Av. The Bedford district is much in need of a journal of this kind to represent it. The Gael wishes its young neighbor every possible success.

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

ԵՅԻԼԵ ՏԱՐՐՈՒ,

ՇՈՊՈՒԵ ՉԻՍՅԵՕ,
 ԱՆ Ե-ՕՇՏՆԱԾ ԼՈ ՄԱՐՏԱ, 1895.

ՇԵԱՐԻՈՒՅԵՐՆԻ Օ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՅԵ !

Ա ՇԵԱՐԻՈՒՅԵՐՆԻ ՇՆԻՐ ԵՐ ՔԱԾԱ Օ Ծ' ԽՄԵՅՅ ԵՄ ԱՅԻՆ,
 ԵՄ ՔԵՆ Ի ՄՈ ՇԵԱՐԻՍՐԱՐ ԱՆ ՇՐՈՅԵ ՆԱ ՄԱՅԼԵ ԾՈՅՆԻ ;
 ԱՆ ԵՆ ԵՄ ՄՈ ՔՐՈՐԱՅՈ ՇՈ Կ-ԵԱԾՔՐՈՄ ԼԵ ԵՆՆԵԱՆ ՃԱՅ,
 ԱՇ ԵՐ ՇՐՈՄ 'ՆՈՅՐ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՅԵՄ, Ա ՇԵԱՐԻՈՒՅԵՐՆԻ Օ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՅԵ.

Ա ՇՈՒՐԵ ԱՆ ԱՅԻ ԵՆ ԵՄ ՇԱՐԱ ՔԵՆ ԼՈՅՐԻ ՇԵՆԻ,
 ՆՏՐԱ ԵՄՅՈՅՐ ԾՈ ԼԵՅՇԵՅՈ ՔՃՅԱՆ 'ԵՆ ԱՅ ՔԵՕ ՆՆ ԱՄԻՐ ՆՈ ՅԼԵՆԻ,
 ԱՇ ՇԼՅՆԻՄ ՅՈ ԵՔԱՆ ԵՄ ԱՆՈՅՐ ԾՈՒ ԱՆՆ ԵՐԼԵ ԵՐՅՅ,
 Ա, ԵՐ ԵՐՈՒՄ, ՆՈՐ ԱՆ ԵՅԵՒ ԵՆ, Ա ՇԵԱՐԻՈՒՅԵՐՆԻ, Օ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՅԵ.

ՄԱՅՐԵԱԾ ! Ա ՅՇԱՆՆԻՅԵՆԻ ԵՄ ԱՆ ՄԱՐՏԱՆ ՆԱ ՅՐԱՅԵ ԾՈՅՆԻ,
 'ՆԱՐ ԵՂ ԵՄՈՒ ԵՄ ՔՃՅԱՆ ՐՈՒՆԾՐՈՒՄ ԱՅ խՄԵԱՇՇ ԱՅԻՆ ?
 ՅԵԱԼ ԵՄ Ա Յ-ՇՅՅ Մ-ԵԼԱԾՆԱ ՅՈ Ծ-ՇՐՈՒՄ ԱՆ ՇՐՈՅԵ ԱՆ ՆՅՅ,
 Ա, ԵՐ ՔԱԾ ԱՆ ՇՅՅ Մ-ԵԼԱԾՆԱ* ԵՐ, Ա ՇԵԱՐԻՈՒՅԵՐՆԻ, Օ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՅԵ

'ՆԱՅԻ Ա Ծ' ԽՄԵՅՅ ԵՄ, Ա ՇՈՒՐԵ, ԵՄ Մ' ԱՇԱՆ ԵՐ ՄՈ ՆՆԱՇԱՆ ԵՕ,
 ՄՆԱՆ ԵՐԱԾ ՔԵԼ ԵԼԱԾՆԱ 'Ե Ծ' ԽՄԵՅՅ ԵՐԱԾ ԱՅԻՆ ԾՈ ՇԵՕ ;
 ՇՈ ՔԱԾ 'Ե ԵՐ ԼԵՐԱ ԿՈՄ ՆՆԱՆ ԵՐԱԾ ՇԵՅՇ Մ-ԵԼԱԾՆԱ 'Ե ՇՐՅ,
 'Տ Ծ' ՔՃՅ ՄՅԵ ԵՐՈՒՄ, Ա ՇԵԱՐԻՈՒՅԵՐՆԻ, Օ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՅԵ.

ԵՐ ՄԱՅԵ ԱՆ ԵՅԵՒ ԾԱՅՐԵ ՅՈ ՆԱՅԾ ԵՄ ԵՒ ԵՐԱԾ Օ 'Ն ԱՆ,
 'Տ ՆԱՇ ԵՐԱՇԱՅԾ ԵՄ ԵՐԵ ԵՐ, ՇՈՅՆԵ ԵՐ, ՕՐ ՇՈՅՆ ՇԼՅՆ ;
 ԱՇ ԱՆ ՇԵ ՔԱՆԱՐ 'ԵՐ Մ-ԵՅԼԵ ԵՅՅՇ ԵՐՈՒՄ ԱՆ ԱՐ ԱՆՈՒ ՇՈՅՇ'
 'Տ ՔԱՅԻ ՄՅԵ ՄՈ ՔՃՅ ՇՅՇ, Ա ՇԵԱՐԻՈՒՅԵՐՆԻ, Օ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՅԵ.

ՆՏՐԱ ԵՅՐՅՈՒՄ ԵՄ ԱՅ Մ'ԱՇԱՆ ՆՈ ՄՈ ՆՆԱՇԱՆ ԱՇ ԿԵՐ ՆՈ ՇՈ,
 ԾՈ ՇԱՆ ԵՄ ԾՈ ՆՆԱՇԱՆ Օ Ծ-ՔՃՅ ԵՄ ՔԵՆ ՇՈՊՈՒԵ ՉԻՍՅԵՕ ;
 'ՆՈՅՐ ՇԱՆ ԱՅԱՆ ԿԵՐ ԱՐ ԾՈ ՔՅԵՅՐԱՐ Ա ՇՈՅՅՈՇԱՐ ՄԵ ՇՈՅՇ',
 ԱՅՐ ՔՅՅԱՅԾ ՄԵ ՔԵՆ ԵՐ, Ա ՇԵԱՐԻՈՒՅԵՐՆԻ, Օ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՅԵ.

ՄԱՐՏԱՆ ՕՄՆԱ-

* ՕՇՏ Մ-ԵԼԱԾՆԱ ՇԵՅՇ ԱՅՐ ԵՅՇԵԱԾ.

The following is a semiliteral translation to make the poem more easily read.—

Dear brother it is a long time since you left us.
 You and my sister on the brown mail coach ;
 Then my spirits were as light as a breeze of wind,
 But my step is now heavy my dear brother.

My friend at that time you were stout and strong,
 Your equal could not be got here on hill or valley,
 But I hear that now you are on the decline—
 Ah, more is the pity, my dear brother.

Well ! friend do you think of Martin the brown hair—
 When you were leaving Ronndfort leaving us behind
 You promis'd you'd return in five years on the king's
 They are a long five years, my dear brother. [coach
 When you went, my friend, my father and mother

They lived some years and left us for ever, [lived ;
 As far as I can remember they lived 10 & 3 years,
 And left me mournful, dear brother of my heart.

A good story for you that you were far from the
 slaughter, [board,
 And that you did not see them stretched, cried, o'er
 But he who stops at home will have sorrow & mis-
 fortune ever,
 And I got enough of it, my dear brother.

You wrote to my father & mother but a letter or two
 Ah ! you lost the nature since you left the Co Mayo,
 Now send me a letter and your picture that I'll keep
 for ever,
 And myself will kiss them, dear brother of my heart

ԾՕ ՁԻ՝ ՁԻՂԻՇՎԱՅԻՐ.

ԼԵՅՐ ԱՊ ԴՅԱԾԱՐԾՈՊԻՆ.

1

ՁԻ ԻՆՁՇԱՅԻՐ, ԻՐ ԱՅՅԻՆԵԱԸ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՖԺԵ,
ՕՒ ԵՂԱ ԵՄ ԶՈ ՔԱՐ ԻՊՐ ԱՊ ԾՐԵԱՐՓՅՆ ԱՅ ԼԱՅԺԵ,
ՈՒՅ ԼՍ ՇԵՈՒ ԱՅ ԴԱ Կ-ԵՍԻՊԱԻԾ; ԻՐ ԾՐԱԾՄԱԸ ԱՊ ԻՐԱԸ;
ԻՐ ՇՈՒԾ, ՇՈՒՅԻՆ ԱՊ ԻՐԵՍԻՐ ԼՂՊ ՇԵ ԴԵՍԼՇԱԻԾ Ե Դ-ՇՊԱ.

2

ՅՈՒԾ ՔԱՅԻՆԻՆԵԱԸ ԱՊ Ե-ԱՄ ԻՊ ԱՐ ԻՍՅԺԵ ՄԵՆ ԼԵՕ՝ ԵՂՈԾ
ՁԻՅ ԵՐԵԱԸԸ ԶՈ ԾՐԻՊՆ ԼԵԱԸ ԴԱՅԻՐ ԵՅ ԵՂԱ ԱՅ ԻՊՏՈՒՄ
ԿՐԵԱՅ-ԻՅԵՍԼՇԱԸ ԱՐ Ե-ԵՅԻՆԵ, ԴՕ՝ ՅՆ ԻՅՊՊՄ ԶՈ ԿՊՊ
ՏԵԱՊ-ԱԾՐՂՊ ԴԱ Կ-ԵՅԻՆԵԱՊՊ—ՇԵՈՒ ՔՍԼՇՊԱՐ, ՔԱՅԻՆԵ, ԾՐԻՊՊ.

3

ԾՈ ԻՊՊՊ ԵՂԱ ԵՂԱՄ ԾՐՂՈՒ ԵՂԱԾԱՅԻՆԵ ԾՈ ԵՅԻՐ ԵՂՆ ԴԱ Մ-ԿՂՈ,
'Տ ԾՈ ԵՂԱՊՅԱՅԻԾ ԴԱ ԾԵՕՆԻՅԵ՝ ԴԱ ԻՅՊՊՊ ԻՂԱԾ ԶՈ Կ-ԱՐՈ,
ՁԻՐ ԻՂՈՅԻՐԵ ԴԱ Կ-ԵՅԻՆԵԱՊՊ Ա ԻՂՊԱՅԻԾ ԶՈ ՇԵՈ,
ՈՒՅ ԼԵ՝ ԵՂԱՊՏ՝ ԱԸԸ ԼԵ՝ ԼՂՊՊ՝ ԱՐ՝ ԼՂՊՊ ԼՂՊՊՊ՝ ԻՐ ԱՊ ԴՅԼԵՕ.

4

ՈՒՅ ԵՂՊՊՊՄ ԾՈ ԾՈՒՇ՝ ԴՈՅՐ, ԱԸԸ ԵՂՊՊՊՄ Ե Դ՝ ՇՐՈՖԺԵ
ՁԻՂԱԸ-ԱԼԼԱ ԾՈ ԵՂԱՅԱՅԻՐՏ ԾՈ Մ՝ ԾՐՈՅՐԱԾ Ա ԸՈՖՈՒ
ՁԻՊՈ ԸՅԸԸՅՈՒԼ Ա ԸԵՍԻՊԱԸ ԻԵԱՊ-ԵՅԻՆԵ Ա ԸՍՐ
'ՈՒԱ Կ-ԱՅԸ ՄԵԱՐՏ ԴԱ ԴՂՊՐՊՊՊ ԻՂՈՒՐ, ԻՐ Ծ՝ ՇՈՅԻՐԱՅ՝ ՅԱՊ ԻՅՍՐ!

5

ՕՇՈՊ-ԵՕ! ՕՇՈՊ! ԵՂՊՊՊՄ ՔԱՅԻՆԵ ՄԵԱՐՏ ԴԱ ԾՐԱՊՊ Դ-ԱՐՈ ԱՅ ԸՂՈՅ
ՁԻՅ ՕՐՊԱՅՅԻԼ ԶՈ ԿՐՈՊԱԸ, ԵՂԱ՝ ԴԱ ԾՈՅԼՅՈՐ ԶՈ ԵՂԱՊՊ
ՔՂԱ Մ՝ ԱՊԱՊ-ԻՂԱ ՔՂՊՐՅԵ ՄԱՐ ԻՂԱՐԾՔՂՊՐՅ ԴԱ Մ-ԿՂՈ
ԵՂԱ ԻՂԱՅՈՊՊՊՏԻԺԵ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՖԺԵ՝ ԻՂՅՆ ԾՈՒԼՂԱԸ ԱՐ՝ ԻԵԱՐԾ!

6

ԵՂԱ՝ ԴԱ ՔՂԱԸ ԻՊՐ ԱՊ ՕՅԺԸԸ ԱՅ ԻՅՐԵԱԾԱԾ ԶՈ ԾԵՍՐ
ՁԻՂԱՐ ԱՊ ԿՂՐ ՔԵՊՊ ԱՅ ԾՂՊՊԵ, ԻՐ ԱՅ ԿՂՈՊԱԾ ԱՊ ԱԵՐ
ԼԵ ՔԱՅԻՆԵ ԻՊՅՐ ԱՊ ԱԸԸԾՂՊՐ; ԵՂԱ ՇԵՈՒ ԵՂՈՄ ԱՅ ԼԱՅԺԵ
ՁԻՐ ԱՅԱՅԻԾ ԴԱ ԵՂՊՊՊԱՊ Օ ԻՂԱՅՈՊՊ ԶՈ Կ-ՈՅՆ

7

ՕՇ! ԵՂՊՊՊՄ ԱՊ ԾՂՈՒՇ ՄԵԱՐՏ ԴԱ ԾՐԱՊՊ Դ-ԱՐՈ ԱՅ ԸՂՈՅ
ԻՐ ԸՐՊՊՊՊԼ Ա ԾՈՒՇ ԼԵ ԾՈՒՇ ԿՐՈՊԱՅՅ ՄՊՂԱ-ԻՂՅԵ.
ԵՂԱ՝ ԴԱ ՔՂԱՊՏԵ ՔՂԱ ԾՐԱՅԻՆ ԸՍՄ ԴԱ ԵՂԱՅԱ ԱՅ ՔՂԵ,
ԻՐ ՇՈՒՅԻՆԵ, ՇՈՒԾ ԱՊ ԻՐԵՍԻՐ, ԵՂԱ՝ ԱՊ ԾՐՊԱՊ ԱՅ ՇՈՒԼ ՔՂՈՅ.

8

ՁԻ ԻՆՁՇԱՅԻՐ! Ա ԻՆՁՇԱՅԻՐ! ԾՅԺ ԿՐՈՊԱԸ ՄՈ ՇՐՈՖԺԵ,
ՈՒՅՐ ԵՂՊՊԵԱՐ ՄՈ ՇՈՒՇԸՍՐ Ե ԴՅՐՂՈՒՇ ՄՈՐ ՔՂՅ
ԶՈ ԿՐԵՅՔՐՊՊՊ-ՐԵ ԵՂԱ՝ ՈՒՅՐ ԱՐ ՔՂԱՅԵԱՐ ԴԱ Մ-ԿԵՕ
ԸՈՐՈՊՏԱ ԼԵ ԾՂՈՅՐ ԻՊՅՐ ԱՐ՝ ԻՂԱՐԵԱ ԼԵ ՐՈՅ.

9

ՈՒՅ ԵՂՅ ԼԵՅՐ ԱՊ Մ-ԿՂՐ Ա ԿՐԵՅԸ ԿՂԱԾԱ ԱՐ ՕՂԱ
ՕՂՊ Ե ԴՂՂԱ ԵՂԱ՝ ԴԱ ԿԵԱԾԱ՝ ԴԱ Ա ԸՈՊՊՊԱՅԺԵ ՅԱՊ ԾՂԱԸ—
ՈՒԱՅԻՐ ՔԵՅՐՔԵԱՐ ԱՊ ԻՂՈՒՇ ՄՈՐ ԵՅՐԵՕՇԱՅԻԾ ԴԱ ՄԱՅՐԾ
ԸՍՄ ԿԵԱԾԱ ՈՒ ԿՂՐ—ԿԵՅԺ ԱՊ ԿՐԵՅԸԵԱՊՊ ԾԵՍՐ, ԻԵԱՐԾ.

10

ՏԵԱԾ! ՔԵՅՔՐՅԺ ՄԵՆ ԵՂԱ, ԻՊՊ ԱՊ Ե-ԱԸԱՐ ԻՐ ՄՈՒ,
ՁԻՐ ԵՂՊՊՊԵԱԾ ԾՈ ԾՈՒՇ՝ ԴՈՅՐ ԾՈ Մ՝ ԿՂՈՊԱԾ ՇԵ ՐՈՅ

ΞΙ! ΔΕΥΥΦΑΙΟ ΜΕ ΔΕΔΙΜΑΔ ΔΙ ΠΙΔΗ, ΒΙΟΗ Δ'Ρ ΟΥΑΟ
] ΛΑΤΑΙΙ ΔΙ ΗΘΕ 'ΗΔΙΤ Δ ΜΒΕΙΤΗΙΟ ΔΟ ΒΙΔΕ.

11

ΞΙΟΤ ΔΗΟΙΥ, ΟΕ! ΔΗΟΙΥ, ΤΑΙΜ] Μ' ΔΟΗΑΙ ΔΑΕ ΤΙΔΕ
 ΞΙ ΞΥΠΙΕΔΕ ΔΟ Δ ΤΙΟΤΦΑΙΟ ΔΗ Τ-ΔΗΗΞΕΔΙ ΜΘΙ, ΒΙΕΔΞ;
 ΔΟ ΗΔΕΙΠΕΔΗΗ ΓΕ ΙΟΜ ΓΔΞ ΔΗ ΓΑΟΞΑΙ ΔΟ' ΤΕΙΞ
 Ξ'Ρ ΤΑΙ ΙΟΜ ΔΗ ΓΤΑΔ ΗΟΙΥ ΔΟ ΛΑΤΑΙΙ ΔΟ ΔΕ.—

12

'S é ΔΗ ΟΥΙΤΕΕ ΙΥ ΔΟΙΒΗΕ—ΦΣΟΙ-ΓΑΡΑΗ ΗΑ ΓΥΙ;
 'S é ΔΗ ΟΥΙΤΕΕ ΙΥ ΓΥΑΙΗΗΗΞΕ—ΦΣΟΙ-ΓΑΡΑΗ ΗΑ Η-ΟΥΙ;
 'S é ΔΗ ΟΥΙΤΕΕ ΙΥ ΒΗΗΗΕ—ΦΣΟΙ-ΓΑΡΑΗ ΗΑ Δ-ΟΙΥΑΥ;
 'S é ΟΥΙΤΕΕ ΔΗ ΤΕ Δ ΠΥΞ ΒΕΔΗΗΑΕΤ ΔΗΥΑΥ

13

ΞΙ ΗΔΕΤΑΙΙ ΔΙΟ ΔΑΙΞΗΕΔΕ Δ'Ρ ΒΙΟΗΑΕ ΜΟ ΕΠΟΙΤΕ
 ΤΑ ΟΥΙΗΗΕ ΗΑΙΤ ΑΞΑΗ ΔΙ ΔΑΕ ΟΥΙΕ ΗΣΘ
 ΞΙ ΗΥΙ; ΤΥΡΑ ΤΑΗ—ΗΟΙΥ ΙΥ ΠΥΗ ΙΟΜ ΔΟ ΤΟΙ,
 ΔΟ ΔΕΥΗΑΔ, ΔΞΟΘΗΗΜΙΤΕ ΔΟ ΔΕΥΗΑΔ ΔΗ ΗΟΙΙ.

Our New York Republican contemporaries flay the Grace and O'Brien Democrats for helping the Tammany men to apportion the Assembly districts of the city in the interest of Tammany. They should not. The Grace and O'Brien men are the kith and kin of the Murphys and Sheehans of Tammany, which the said press hound to death by the most ignoble means—lying and the defamation of character. In fact no ballot-box stuffer or rumhole bum could be guilty of more nefarious conduct, and this to the incalculable loss of the Republican party whose national principles need no lying, defamation or bigotry to attract to them all liberty-loving citizens, but many of whom are deterred from doing so by the well grounded fear (from the actions of the last Legislature, and the party's submission to Mugwump rule in New York and Brooklyn, the alpha and omega of whose "reform" is higher taxes, the ousting of the Murphys and Sheehans from office and the appointment of the Harrimans and Warrings in their places) that if they be not checked, the people in the near future, in locations where Mugwumpism is enabled to dictate the Republican policy (to Republican shame), (as has been the case in these cities), will have to submit to such laws (l) as will dictate the size of their chamber utensils and whether they can use them at the call of nature between Saturday night and Monday morning!

Republican friends, these parasites seek to supplant your honored, honest, liberty-loving State leaders through the immense public patronage placed in the hands of their confederates in New York and Brooklyn (by unthinking, deluded men), and if you permit them you will be consigned to eternal shade (as you would deserve to be), for the great majority of our cosmopolitan citizens love liberty, and will support the party who carries its banner.

Republican friends, your country since its Inde-

pendence has not stood so low in its national prestige as it stands to-day through the machinations of the lying, bastard mugwumps—the agents of foreign powers—who have prostituted the most sacred traits of social instinct in their efforts to ruin your country and degrade American manhood and bring it under foreign domination. They even went so far in the prostitution of these sacred instincts as to employ their wives, daughters, and sisters as campaign solicitors for their mugwump idol. Did civilized humanity ever descend to such depths of depravity?

Republican friends, the mistake of your lives was your endorsement of the hybrid candidates for mayors of Brooklyn and New York, both lying pledge-breakers.—Denounce them, and announce in your platform that the fact of a man's name being Murphy or Sheehan, Strong or Scheiren, is a matter of indifference to you, that the latter names have acted more deceptive, ignoble parts, in lying and circumvention than the most degraded name in the directory could.

We would recommend all those desirous of possessing a solid interesting Gaelic reading matter to write to Mr. Patrick O'Brien, the Gaelic publisher, 46 Caffe st. Dublin, for his very interesting book, *ΒΙΛΙΤΕΦΙΕΑΥΞ ΔΕ ΔΙΙΙ-ΓΕΔΗΗΘ ΗΑ ΔΑΕΘΑΙΥΞΕ*. Price, in cloth, 3s.

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.

A few weeks ago the editor of the Gael in his correspondence with Mr. Hagerty of Burlington, Iowa sent a copy of an open letter which was intended for the Secretary of the Treasury. Friend Hagerty lost no time in using it thus.—

To The Editor of the Evening Post—

“The following has been penned by the Gael, one of our brightest monthlies. It is published in Gaelic and English at 247 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn, N Y. It teaches Irish for 60 cents a year and would teach finance to the secretary (if he was teachable) for nothing.

—J. HAGERTY.

The Gael's Article.—Taxation.

The Gael being a teacher and general instructor, it will give a short lesson in finance to the secretary of the treasury.—

Sir—In 1893 the real estate of this city was valued for taxation purposes at \$12,000,000, being about 75 per cent. of the market value. You went down to Wall street a few months ago and paid \$8,000,000 in gold as a bonus for the loan of sixty-two millions required by you to pay the wages of yourself and other servants of the government. Now, had you given your printers orders to print sixty-two million one-dollar greenbacks to pay your men, on the above and similar security, it would cost only the price of the paper and press work, and you would have saved the \$8,000,000 bonus and the yearly interest on the sixty-two million dollars, and the gold necessary to pay the interest on our bonds already in the hands of foreigners you could levy off our imports. This prattle about basis has led you astray. The indebtedness of the nations of the world is \$27,000,000,000, the gold product of the world is less than eight billions, the silver and gold combined is less than \$15,000,000,000, what, then, is the security for the above twenty-seven billions? Is it not the real estate of the several countries? or, in other words, the countries themselves? Why then go borrow of countries poorer than your own? They have nothing to loan except that which they have borrowed on less stable security than your own country offers. When there is but eight billions' worth of gold in the whole world, on what basis has the twenty-seven billions been issued?

The combined national debt of England and France is \$9,926,793,398, so that if they owned all the gold in the world both in coin and other forms they would run short of meeting their financial obligations by over two billion five hundred million dollars. Why, then, do we pay them for what they had not to loan except on similar credit as inheres in ourselves?

Again, the national debts of all the nations is \$27,396,055,389, and yet, only \$14,675,000,000 in gold and silver to meet it!—just a small fraction over 50 per cent.

[Since the advent of the present Administration to power the debt of the country has increased by Three Hundred and Thirty-six Million Dollars.]

THE PHILA. PHILO-CELTIC SOCIETY.

1895.
The regular meeting of the above society was held in their school-room, Philopatrian Hall, 211 South 12th St., on Sunday evening last. It was resolved that \$75. be forwarded through the Catholic Times for the Cleaver Memorial Fund from the proceeds of an entertainment given by the Society for that purpose.

It was also resolved that the thanks of the Society is owing to the Rev. Joseph V. O'Connor for his able Lecture on “The Celt in History” delivered for the Society, and to the following named ladies and gentlemen for their services in making the entertainment the success it proved to be:—Miss Kate Hollowell, Miss Jennie Birkhead, Miss Jetta Nolan, Miss Maggie Hart, Miss Sarah Brill, Miss L. McSorley, Miss E. O'Leary, Messrs. T. McEniry, James J. Hicky, Dan. C. Magee, Lawyer Patrick C. B. Donovan, P. W. Mooney, Thos F. Dedwell, John E. Davis, George Henery and Martin Walsh.

The Society will celebrate its 13th anniversary on the 9th of June in Philopatrian Hall.

Francis O'Kane,
Secretary.

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Cal—Oakland, J O'Leary—Petaluma, Mrs. B M Costello.

Kan—Port Dodge, M D Shea.

Mass—Blackstone, Rev James A. Hurley—Belmont, T J Coghlan—Malden, P Casey, per T J Coghlan, Belmont—Charleston, J Riordan—Worcester, Edmund Walsh.

Mich—St James, Daniel McCauley.

Mo—Kan. City, M White, Wm. Rowan, per P. McEniry—St Louis, J Staed.

Neb—Chadron, Rev P Brophy.

N J—Trenton, Thomas Jennings.

N Y—Brooklyn, P Carrick.

O—Cleveland, Rev. John MacHale.

Pa—Allagheny City, Rev M Carroll—Girardville Rev P McCullough (\$5)—Phila., T McEniry, Miss Ellen O'Leary, Miss B Lynch, Miss E O'Connor, James P Hunt, Martin Walsh, per T McEniry—Williamsport, J Gibbons.

R I—Providence, the Gaelic Society, per M J Henehan.

Ireland—Limerick—Ballinamona, M Gleeson, per T McEniry, Phila., Pa.

Mr. Patrick McEniry, Kan. Mo. sends us the following—

A Δη τ ἀράη,	B Δη πράτα,
C Δη εριu cαpαλλ,	D γάη ηα βρόζε,
E Δη τ-γύληη,	F Δη βυαητεαη,
G ηα γραcλαῖῖ,	H τpαμηαη cαῖαοηp,
I Δη cηpῖη.	J Δη cομηάη,
K Δη eοῖαηp,	L Δη γpῖῖ,
M Δη βράca,	N Δη φόρηηη,
O Δη γάηηηe,	P Δη πpοpα.
Q Δη τ-αηcοηpηe,	R Δη δύηηp,
S Δη pῖpῖηη,	T Δη βαca cηοηpηe,
U lúb Δη τοpυηp,	V βαpη ηα βρόζε.
W λαῖαp Δη ῖαeῖ,	X Δη ῖpοηp,
Y βαpη Δη pῖcē.	Z Δη βpῖpῖηe Δῖυp ῖ

Δη pῖleαῖ pῖαp pῖοp leo μηαp Δ βeῖῖeαῖ
 pῖαῖαη Δη ῖαοpα ῖp ῖοηαηη βῖαca ῖ
 cῖαῖ pῖυηpῖeαῖ: pῖοηηηη ῖ pῖοpηα βeαῖ

Brother Lally on the Monroe Doctrine

Δη Cοlυμηῖα, Δ ῖpῖαῖ, cυῖηηῖῖ Δη Δη
 τpῖαῖ
 Δη ῖαῖ τῖ Slidel Δῖυp Mason,
 ῖe pῖαῖpῖαῖ pῖeαῖc ῖae, μηαp ηῖcαpαῖῖα
 το ηηηηe τῖ Δῖῖηῖe ῖγα Δ-ῖαῖpῖοη.
 ῖNoῖp pῖῖpη βῖpῖαῖpῖα ῖeαῖῖαη, ηῖ ῖ τῖpῖ
 αῖ pῖοηη,
 Δη βeῖῖ cαῖηηc Δη Δῖῖοηηoe ηο Δη Δ ῖeαῖ
 Δῖῖ,
 ῖS ηῖα ῖυῖηηp Δοη ῖυαη, cοpῖαῖηc pῖpῖη-
 ῖῖe pῖῖη,
 βeῖῖ Δῖαῖ ῖῖeul eῖῖe ῖe η-Δ Δῖῖηp

P O'B—Bridget is the Anglicised form of βῖpῖῖῖ, Brigid, which would be the proper way for any Irishwoman of that name to spell it. No Catholic female is christened "Bridget." The names given to all Catholics in baptism are pronounced in Latin by the priest; so that no female is called Bridget at baptism no more than Bridgid

Some persons assert that the Orangemen of Boston have as good right to march in procession through the street as the Hibernians. Not at all. The Hibernians carried their flag to free

the country—the Orangemen to enslave it. The Orangeman swears allegiance to the British crown; therefore he is not entitled to the same privilege as loyal American citizens.

The Gaelic Journal has the following list of papers which publish Gaelic —

- The Gaodhal, Brooklyn N. Y.
- The Celtic Monthly, Kingston, Scotland.
- The Mac Talla, Sydney, Cape Breton, Canada.

Papers that contain Gaelic matter,—The Tuam News, Weekly Freeman, United Irishman, Donegal Ynicator (Ballyshannon), Cork Weekly Examiner, Cork Weekly Herald, Kerry Reporter; Journals of Cork Archæological Society and Waterford Archæological Society, Ulster Journal of Archæology; in America—Irish American, San Francisco Monitor, Chicago Citizen, Irish Republic, New Y., Nation, San Francisco; in Scotland—Oban Times, Inverness. Northern Chronicle; in New Zealand, The Southern Cross; and the Irish Australian, Sydney, N. S. W., is about opening a Gaelic department.

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 Haurahan, 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 Radziuski, 283 N & 2863 Archer Av. do
- H Connolly, Cohoes, N Y.
- 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. 195 High st.. Holyoke.
- Mrs. Hoey, 247 First St. Portland. Or.
- Ed. Dekum, 249 Washington st. do.

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.

To get the Gaelic Journal. Send 6s to the Manager, Dollard's Printinghouse, Wellington-quay Dublin, Ireland.

Gaelic Books.

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 College, 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.	.80
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.,	.80
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 Sgeulnigheachta, by Dr. Hyde	2.00
The Tribes of Ireland. A Satire by Aenghus 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
Molloy's Irish Grammar,	1.25
Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe,	.12
Imitation of Christ (Irish),	.80
An Irish Translation of the Holy Bible, Vol. I. to Deuteronomy, by Archbishop McHale,	\$5.00
The First Eight Books of Homer's Iliad, translated into Irish by Archbishop McHale,	\$5.00
McHale's Moore's Irish Melodies, with English translation on opposite page, with portrait of the Archbishop,	\$2.50

The Children of Tuireann (which has a full vocabulary), The Children of Lir; Leabhar Sgeulnigheachta, 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 informed that there is a stock of them now.

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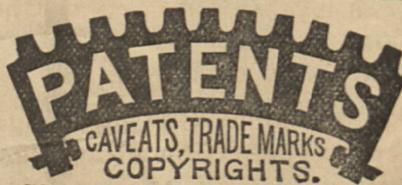
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