









ca ceapmat jomlát ap cieol ๆa ך•éj－
 $\Delta$ б́еипá，aćc jr feárf beasán ceopl




Jr rupur oujnŋ cajne a o－caojo गa




 リムठ O＇$\dot{F} O \boldsymbol{l} l$ reociá oo＇$\eta$ סOMA



 ojob acá＇raŋ reompa ro arocic a ojíc－

 bär， 7 a ठ́j́cijoll a ס̇euŋat aŋolr 7 јо ŋ．uajn a bíjr＂aŋ o－ceanja min，mjlır，
 б bär maŋ aŋ 万－ceuona．

$$
\text { [ } \mathbf{C}_{\mu j o i} \text { ] }
$$

What Our Western Friends Think of The Gael
The Official Messenger Of The Knights Of S John，Evansville，Ind．，had the following notice of The Gael in a late issue ：
A friend has sent to our desk this week a cop of the＂Gael，＂a bright and sparkling publication in the Celtie language，edited by M．J．Logan， Brooklyn，N．Y．It comes to us like the recalling of a sweet dream from the forgotten past．We cannot refrain from the pleasing retrospection of the days of long ago when first we learned to call forth the requisite sounds of twentyssix letters from the use of eighteen ；how we surreptitiously hid beneath our garments the forbidden copies of Irish text books issued by some society in Dublin，whose name we have long since forgotten，whose good in－ tions were doubted by the clergy，and therefore ren dered illicit as a source of study，but time ha brought about changed conditions，and the study of that most grand and rithmic language is no longer forbidden．On the contrary it is being taught in many of the national schools throughout Ireland， and through the efforts of patriotic spirits like Lo－ gan and others，is being spread and fostered in Am－ erica．Why should not the Ancient Order of Hiber． nians and kinkred societies turn their attention in this direction and thus aid in raising a monument to Ireland more lasting than granite columns，a
monument forever telling the glories of Erin＇s past， and ever hoping for the dawn of the new era that is coming，oh，so slowly，but surely coming？＂

Considerable talk has been indulged in lately in connection with Mr．Oleveland＇s third term i－ dea．We hope no man will ever sit in the Chair of Washington for a third term．We believe no patriotic American would suggest it．And we hope the coming Congress will settle，now and for aye，this dangerous question by passing a law making even the suggestion of a third term high treason punishable by death on the spot．The example set by Washington in relation to Presi－ dential terms，like the Monroe Doctoine，is a sa－ cred，though unwritten law of the United States， and，therefore，dangerous to meddle with．

The embryo magwump sought a third term for Grant but was chenkmated through the patriotism of the late lamented James G．Blaine．This is the very class（representatives of the Tory elem－ ent of the Revolution）that seek it now for Mr． Cleveland．They jeopardize the life of the Pres－ ident，unless he be a party to it himself．From the tone of the public sentiment during the seven days＇occupation of Colin by the Britsh，we would not insure the life of Mr Cleveland（though we are in the insurance business）for less than a 100 per cent on the policy．The Gael never minces words in announcing the public temper on any matter．Hence it would rather see Congress pass such law as we suggest than a repetition of the Lincoln and Garfield tragedies．

## THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Mass Boston，John Riordan，P．Doody－Law－ rence，Dr．McGuaran，P．Foley，T．Mann，J．Me Kenna，T．Griffin，per T．Griffin（plur na n－Eir－ eannach－W orcester，T Heneberry，R．O＇Flynn， per Mr．O＇Flynn，J Hearn－Springfield，Jno．R Donoghue

## Mont－Butte City，P S Harrington．

N J－Paterson，Counsellor Wm B Gourley（\＄5） －Jersey City，Rev．Father Hennessy．
N Y－Brooklyn，Mrs．Rina F Svensson，Thos， Jordan，Thos．Galligan－W．New Brighton，John Barry－City，J．Scanlan，Miss B McDwyer，

R I－Providence，Irish Language Society，per Martin J Henehan．

[^0]The following, sant us by a true Gael, was written on the death of the "Convict,"Edward Duffy, in Millbank Prison, in January, 1878, by O'Donovan Rossa, who was, also, a Convict in the same prison.-

The world is growing darker to me-darker day by day;
The stars that shone upon life's path are vanishing away,
Some settling and some shifting, only one that changas never -
'Tis the guiding star, the beaconslight that blazes bright as ever.
Liberty sits mountain high, and Slavery has birth
In the hovels, in the mansions, in the lowest dens of earth.
The tyrants of the world pitfalls dig the path between
And overshadow it with scaffolds, prisonsblocks, and guillotine.
The gloomy way is brightening when we walk with those we love,
The heavy load is lightening when we hear and they approve.
The path of life grows darker to me as I journey on,
For the loving hearts that travelled it are falling one by one.
The news of death is saddening, even in the festive hall,
But when 'tis heard through prison bars, 'tis saddest then of all :
Where there's none to share the sorrow in the solitary cell-
In the prison within prison-a blacker hell in hell.
That whisper through the grating* has thrilled through all my veins :
"Duffy is dead I" A noble soul has slipped the tyrant's chains,
And whatever wounds they gave him, their living books will show
How they very kindly treated him, more like friend than foe.
For these are Ohristian Pharisees, hypocrites of creeds,
With the Bible on their lips and the Devil in their deeds-
Too merciful in public gaze to take our lives away,
Too anxious here to plant in us the seeds of life's decay.
Those Christians stand between us and the God above nur head, The sun and moon they prison, and withhold the daily bread, Entomb, enchain, and starve us, that the mind they may control, And quench the fire that burns in the ever living soul.
To lay your head upon the block for faith in treedom's God, To fall in fight for Freedom in the land your fathers trod, For Freedom on the scaffold high to draw your latest breath. Or anywhere, 'gainst tyranny, 'tis well to die the death.

Still sad and lone was yours, Ned, 'mid the jailers of your race,
With none to press the cold white hand, with none to smooth the face ;
With none to take the dying wish to homeland, friend, or brother, To kinered mind, to promised bride, or to the sorrowing mother. I tried to get to speak to you before you passed away, $\dagger$ As you were dying near to me, and far from Castlerea
But the Biblesmongers spurned me off when at their office door, I asked that month to see you-now I'll never see you more.

If spirits once released from earth could visit earth again,
You'd come to see me here, Ned; but for these we look in vain.
In the Deadshouse you are lying, and I'd "wake" you if I could, But they'll wake you in Loughlin, Ned, in that cottage by the wood.
F or the mother's instict tells her that the dearest one is dead-
That the gifted mind, the noble soul, from earth to heaven hath fled.
As the girls rush towards the doors and look towards the trees,
To catch the sorrow=laden wail that's borne on the breeze.
Thus the path of life grows darker to me- darker day by day ;
The stars that flashed their light on it are vanishing away, Some setting and some shifting, but that one which changes never-
The beacon light of liberty that blazes bright as ever.

[^1]† Roses was refused permission to see him by the governor.

## 

Oo cumấ né frece，earbuly rléjbre a 5 conode ma
 と白敖
 2hr rejò a o rét hol Scélajo，




 ＇† б Deochain Oorrri．
3 bal ré oljaothna h－1 fo弓ŋnam， ${ }^{20}$ ajure oojne in tirnleth： blear $\boldsymbol{l}^{\text {ée é co thralje }}$


 Fornuini a coir for rino lejc $2 \eta \Delta \mu \Delta \varepsilon$ аег пा впоппа．
5 Oo fajt tar elpa h－ule，
 Conit farj5ajo la Serman 2lワo aér an oejrcupre leṫa．

 Léj亏arr Canojn la Serman， Ir ér a o flaóac lıクリ．
7 оо с́ит п епепп об о＇réjr

 Oor nicFeo an limp．
8 So po cobajn oo по e erın Zjċea Paerajc for Ochluo， bo clor cjan ron ar 5 arma 2ךиспијбе culle fociluo．


 Cuata ๆ．enenn oo beaču．


 bed fär tin Cempać cua．

## A HYMN OF PATRICK, APOSTLE of IRELAND.

Composed by Fiech, Bishop of Sletty, in the Queen's County, disciple, and a man contemporary of Patrick himself
N. B. This hymn is admitted by all learned Protestants to be the only authentic life of St. Patrick.

1 The birth of Patrick in Holy Tower Is the meaning of what is recorded in stories, A youth of sixteen years At the time of his being carried into captivity.
2 Succat was his name at the well (baptism). Who his father was this is the knowledge, He was son of Calpurn, son of Otidus, Who was son to the deacon Odissus.
3 He was six years in servitude :
The food of men he ate not.
There was beside him (Patrick) miserable, Four of his family (tribe) in his slavery.
4 Victor made a covenant with the servant Of Milcho, to go over the waves; He (Victor) placed his foot on the stone; There remain after him the impression.
5 He proceeded over all the mountains To the sea; prosperous was his flight:
He dwelled at the seas with German; Afterwards in the southern part of Letavia.
6 In the islands of the Tyrrhenean sea
He tarried in them for a time:
That he read the cannons with German, Is what is recorded in lines.
7 Towards Ireland do proceed
Angels of God in an assembly ; Otten he saw in visions That he should return (to Ireland) again.
8 A relief to Ireland was
The coming of Patrick to Foclat.
He heard the distant sound of the calling
Of the children of the wood of Foghlaul.
9 They entreated of the Saint to come Upon his leaving Letavia, [to return For the purpose of commanding the people of Eire From evil to eternal life.
10 The people of Eire, it was foretold, Would see a spiritual new day
That would last to the end of time.
The country of Tara will be deserted

 Ro finuo ino ajcrine

12 ．oa lêjr pazpajc com－beda
 Ir ед ṫиarjajo a lua Suar $\begin{aligned} \text { de rech } \\ \text { Ureda ooeat．}\end{aligned}$
13 јmıuıク ajar 2lpocaljpr， Wa ent cojcat tór cajado
 De molà סé ๆf aŋad．
14 Wi，con jebét uacit rıje，
 For conrena arise $\boldsymbol{p}_{\text {rifecair }} \mathrm{fri}$ de in olnoajo．


Canà céo pralm cech $\eta$－ajocie Oo $R_{15} \Delta_{1 \eta j e l}^{50} 5 \pi 14$ ．
16 Foje for leje lujm 1aram Occur cullche f̀lutć $\quad$ mme：
 $W_{1}$ lejc a coinp 1 ejmme．
17 prıectao Sorcéla oo cach．
 jccajo lurca la efurca

18 patraje priorcair do Scoruib bo chear mor reat $\mathfrak{l l}$ leatu Jmmı co ej́rae oo brat Jr càd oor flúc deatu．
 Locar $\eta$－ulle la careal， For nolajc in e －anm Cnaral Jr $1 \eta$ món ćȧe $\eta$－Jrel．
20 Con oa $\dot{\varepsilon}-\Delta \eta \jmath^{c} 1 \eta$ ש．arpal Oo Falc， 51 c jaete véne
 Crloć Críre oo tuatualo Fene．
21 For tault h．епепп bol cemel Cuata atonèa jola


 Ir cjay do meract emajn

11 His druids on Leary
The coming of Patrick concealed not.
Most true were the prophecies
To their sovereign they declared.
12 Pious was Patrick till death,
He was powerful in expelling evil :
This is what spread his praise
Up to every nation of mankind.
13 Hymns, and the Apocalypse,
And the three fifties of psalms he habitually sung.
He preached, baptized, and prayed:
From the praisng of God he ceased not.
14 The sharpness of the cold of the weather did not He stood by night in the waters [stop him; For a watchful, heavenly, or clean conscience to keep;
He preached by day on hills.
15 In converting the country of Benna Boirche
He did not take lukewarmness ; amidst its rocks
The singing of a hundred psalms each night
To the king of angels he performed.
16 He went on a bare stone afterwards, And a wet coverlit about him.
It was his sins to banish
He did not allow his body get into heat.
17 In preaching the gospel to every one
He wrought more miracles in Letavia:
He healed the blind with fasting,
The dead he raised to lile.
18 Patrick, during his preaching to the Scots [Irish] Suffered greater hardships compared to Letavia,
That they might come to judgment
In holiness worthy of life.
I9 The sons of Heber and the sons of Heremon
All followed the devil;
Yet the host of the Devil rolled
In the great road of hell.
20 Until the Apostle arrived
He proceeded, though the winds were severe.
He preached three score of years
The cross of Christ to the people of Fenias.
21 Over the peoples of Eire was darkness; Peoples adoring idols :
They believed not in the true divinityIn the true Trinity.
22 In Armagh is sovereignty, And a head for the government of Emania,

1r Cell mon Our－lė－5ıuıre

23 paefiajc ola m－bol fllobra 2lo cobra ool oo $2 \boldsymbol{\eta}$ aċe
 For reó a meaday lajcie （Le bejć learfa）
sLथ́Nथ1ร்ァ ojथ épre

$2 \mathfrak{2 r}$ an j－crojé as crociat dí
てrıúr mac oo b＇uaral crojoje ；
bualte ríor a 15 olatirij ojojaleać ＇lăp a m．blàr．＇；
2lće oo rear riao or a comalr
Oána ’ п по́ a rınпrean món－
 r丂áci．
（しนıทワео万）








 ＇r 15 －céß斤；
 Capr an eráple conncać rıar， $\mathfrak{2}$＇r na cäjroe ofl＇in émınク WaOmía réıŋ．
（しひゥпео万）




 бín ar ท万ráta

C̈uadar fuar aŋ reajzre cam，


And the great church of Dundal－ ethglass［Down］．
It is not pleasant that tribeless be Teamar．
23 Patrick，after he was in sickness，
For comfort，was going to Armagh；
But there sat an angel on his head
On the way，in the middle of the day
 ca leo－


 raojrre，fóor jo oeo－
（Luŋŋŋeo万）










2lć ar aj̄ajóaj oul $j 0$ brát
＇S cuma lıワワ reuף，roђ，a＇r cれäot，
 a＇r raojr．

## （しนリワワеој）








We would recommend all those de－ sirous of possessing a solid interesting Gaelic reading matter to write to Mr． Patrick O＇Brien，the Gaelic publisher． 46 Cuffe st．Dublin，for his very in－ teresting book，bláciclears oe $2 \boldsymbol{\eta}$ ！l－ reáınib $\eta \Delta$ 丂seodajlje．Price，in cloth， 3 s ．
＂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－ sishop 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 of Europe contemporary histories of their country，written in 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 YORE．
Who are the Scotch？A tribe of Irish Scots who crossed over in the 6th century，overcame the natives，and gave over in the 6th century，overcame neme natives，and gave scotch Hilstory．
The Saxons Ruled in England from the 5th century and were so rude that they had no written language until the were so rude that they had no written language until the 14th，when

## 

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

Pablished at 247 Kosciusko st．，Brooklyn，N．Y M．J．LOGAN， $\qquad$ Editor and Proprietor
Terms of Subscription－$\$ 1$ a year to students， 60
cents to the public，in advadce；$\$ 1$ ．in arrears．
T＇erms of Advertising－ 20 cents a line，Agate．
Entered at the Brooklyn P．O．as 2nd－class matter
Fourteenth Year of Publication．
VOL J1，No．4．SEPT． 1895 ．
Remember that the First Irish Book is given frea of charge to every new subscriber．

Subscribers will please remember that subscrip tions are due in advance．

Gaels will be pleased to read，as of old，the transactions of the Brooklyn Philo＝Celtic（planly the Irish Language）Society which，under very promising conditions，resumed its Irish studies on Sept．1st．in the very handsomely furnished hall， corner of Court and Atlantic sts．

Shortly after 3 o＇clock President Gilgannon as－ cended the platform and in the following choice Irish address，with his usual suaviter，permeated by that energy and pathos which the occasion de－ manded，warmly welcomed those present ：－

 ajľe anj́r car éjr ceac rcoŋle a dejt acu le camull faca，cuinjm fälce
 ċän D＇a céple－rean 户ेàllee na h．éjreann－ Ceuo mile fälce！（buala bor）．Cà ma rjolea inr jać popáarree aj forsta
 coircéjm rómpa－cá rjnп a forjají

 סеи！at obajn mají aj ceajarj ajur


万lac ap rijŋrin an crejoeam fion $\sigma$
 нaral áprana ŋéjreanŋ
 A б̇amje zopur faoa－rean rcolájrjt








 5aoóajlze a labainc．Sjleaŋn riat ๆár labajn aOŋoujne j aci ja oaojne bociea jaŋ Fojlujm．Labajn oa0jŋe uaprle 7 ๆa oaojre but ámoe fojlujm
 ＇na rcolàne 1 n5aozallje éà beunla




てá éjreannalj a rill jo had an cean．


 rad rí ace＇$\ddagger$ a coolado，mar oudajne Slánuj亏ṫeon an oomajn le mac $\eta \mathrm{a}$
 le eamall fada，ać cà rí a oujreacic o＇n $\bar{y}$ coolá fada rin nior rearamina a丂ur níor bríojimajne na of rí arjam

 rí bar 50 brác co fada a＇r dejciear ép． reannat亏 beo a tjúl arceaci $f$ le cofoć a mátar．Wif o．fulje rí bár ajn a co rada a＇r majnéear an sao llalóć－





7 reaŋ abráaŋ oo éfreanŋaj̧ıb, 'raŋ



 a muŋnéal o'a fojlujm.

 5ać là 'raŋ $\varepsilon$-reacicinajŋ-" 50 m -beay-




Notwitbstanding that the vacation season is not yet over, a number of the old members, inoluding Mre. Svensson, the Misses Dunlevy, Griren, MoDwser, etc. and the Messrs. Morrisey, Gray, Galligan. etc., were present. Five new members, the Misses MoDonald and McNilis, and Messrs. O Regan and Moriarty.
Captain Norris and lady of the New York Socie ty paid the Society a friendly visit, and in a very nice address, in Irish and English, the Captain warmly congratulated the Society on its promising future, in view of the respectability and past record of those whom he saw before him.
A rousing vote of thanks was accorded the Cap tain After electing Brother Galligan Secretary, and reselecting Mossrs. Gilgannon and Logan President and Corresponding Secretary, respectively, the President announced that, until further notice, the meetings of the Socity would be held there every Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

## IRELAND'S DANGER.

Irish antonomy was never in greater danger than it is tosday; and that danger does not proceed from Protestant England-it comes from Irish (i) Catholies! who permit the English Catholic House of Howard, through its head, the antijIrish Tory Dake of Norfolk, to shape their poliey.
Patriotic IrishsAmericans go to considerable trouble and expense in hiring halls and organizing societies in foreign lands for the purpose of preserving the language of their forefathers and, thereby, the evidence of their own superior social standing among the nations, while there are some thousands of National schools from Donegal to Waterford along the counties of Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry and Oork, where Irish is the language of the people still, in every one of which the Natonal language conld be taught at the "nod" of the manager; but that nod is never forthcom. ing except from about 65 out of the thousands !
Here is where the Norfolks put in their fine work. They know that if the language be not
cultivated it will perish, and, with it, Irish Nation ality. These Norfolks hold the sword of vengeance over the heads of the Irish hierarohy and clergy, so that any of them who exhibits a spark of pattriotism need never expect promotion, however exalted his piety and learning. We all know that the late Archbishop McHale would have reeeived the red hat in place of Cardinal Callen only for the enmity of the house of Norfolk, a member of which, generally, being an attache of the pope's household, the present one being Cardinal Howard.
By keeping Irighmen ignorant of the ancient cultivation and learning of their forefathers with a view of eliminating Ireland from the roll of the sisterhood of nations, the Norfolks have done more injury to Catholicity than all the other agencies combined. We find by the "World" Almanac for 1895, page 3c5, that the Englisbsspeaking Catholic population of the world is only Fifteen Million Two Hundred and Fiftysfour thousands; Where are the Thirty Millions of Irish and Irish desoent gone to? Ab, let the Howards tell !

Let Irishmen all over the world give one great, grand shout for the preservation of the language and follow up that shout with active work and all the Norfolks in Christendom cannot prevail against Irish Nationality.

The Gael congratulates the Hibernians on the appointment of Father. Henebery to the Professorship of their Keltic Chair in the Oatholic Univer sity. Father Henebery is the right man in the right place. And that the founders of the Chair may be satisfied that their intentions will be faithfullv kept in view by its learned occupant, it is only necessary to intimate that he has been, as a theological student and a priest (like many other young priests) an old subscriber and contiibutor to the Gael. Professor Henebery is a county Waterford man and is a natural Irish speaker.

The Rhode Island Irish Language Society had its annual meeting for the election of officers etc. on Sept. 1st., Rev. Fr. T. E. Ryan presiding. The Treasurer's report shows that the society has 146 members; that the receipts for a year and a half (since its existence) are $\$ 1,385.56$, and its expenditure $\$ 1,015.37$, leaving a margin of $\$ 370.19$
The officers elected for the ensuing year are.Prest., Denis McCarthy ; Viee Prest., Edward De v O'Oonnor ; Secretary, Miss Mary O'Neill ; Librarian, John Murphy. Exeontive CommitteeP. J. O'Casey Wm. Dempsey, John McCarthy, Mary E. Farrell, Jane Gormley, and Annie Farrell.
The society meets for stady in the Brownson Lyoeum every Thursday and Sunday night.

## seanฯig！




（Lедŋъa．）
Wa olıjṫe rรıúrraċa ro，cujreat ap







 le r，jrjor nat－éjreann．Dj́ an clije ro＇raj am ceuona man djojaleur an
 alo ทa サ－oaonjeat le ocpur 7 le jont．


 rlajo api a $\eta$－eudájl 7 ar a maojr．Ir
 man a of leir ya cjancajo 1 rejlb ŋa 5 ．




 bajneat ojot mar an 5 －ceuoŋa an beaj－

 ać $\Delta m a ́ \eta$ le ceat $\eta \Delta$ b－procercún．b＇
 oljaס́ajn oeut a＇r rice o＇fájajl ar jab． alcur calman oá п－סеuпfad an colj－



 mo サá enjomat cujo de＇$\eta$ cijor ；Mí户ेeuofat ré ceać breas a ċup ruar ŋó
 $\Delta \mu \Delta \eta$ á1c，mar oá $\eta$－oeurifáo ré riŋ， oo nétr an olije rjlúrrasje rin，oob＇



translation．

These scourging laws were enacted against the Catholics of Ireland in the reign of the tyrant Henry VIII．，his son，Edward，his illegitimate daughter called Elizabeth（Betty the swine）．Ed ward III．，William and Ann，the Geor－ gies，and particularly，the devastator， Oliver Cromwell．

The first scourging law pertains to the spoliation of Ireland．This law was at the same time as a vengearce on the country，and in a form to break the spirit of the peop！e by hunger and famine．With this condition before them，the Protestant enemy empover－ ished all the people of Ireland，robbing them of their goods and means．This was particularly true concerning their land，which had been for ages in the possession of the Catholics．They were despoiled to such an extent under Hen． ry and his illegitimate daughter Betty the swine，that only the seventh part of the land was left to them，and after that，under Cromwell s reign，that lit－ tle was taken from them in like man－ ner．Under that scourge，no right at all was left with the Catholic，but on－ ly at the will of the Protestant．An Irishman could obtain a farm of land for 31 years if the foreign Englishman willed it，but always－poor as this con cession was－the Catholic could not hold that holding for ever，nor more than a third part of the rent；he could not build a fine bouse or any other handsome thing on the place；for if he did that，accordiag to the despoiling law，any knavish Protestant could come and put him out of his house without a penny or satisfaction．What crime did he commit that he was put out of his own humble shelter？He committed no crime but that which St Peter committed when he was put to death，namely，that he was a Catholic． Under and by the order of the unfor－ tunate Henry，six hundred monaster－ ies were despoiled together with all the
 é？Nif deárnat ré aon coln ace an cojr a minne Naom Peadar anuajr a


 at ré ceuo maıniropr．leır an mépo e，le a ouj亏̈teá 7 a millead．Cá for jo

 blàt－Clıà $7, \eta$－ 5 aıllım
 léljean－rcnıor．Øf re man żomar as


 lujm，оппクar $\eta \Delta$ é $m$－bejead fior acu

 mear 50 deo or comajn an $\tau$－Sácran－

Oo réjr an olije rin ronjorad ta colărojó 7 ๆa rjolleeaca；ćupreadan fladaciar jac májbirg rcolle，man




 Cajeliceac ทo proertúnaci，ir сиma


 coln ain．Faol＇$\eta$ oljje ceutna rin



 $\Delta \eta$ m̆ä̀ajn，そo carajo ar bict elle，a



 rin，reallčonn，a čun opabalójnide Sac

 aciz as jaċ nópaine prozertútaci a rád lerr an énreannace a of cjonncać b＇féjofr inr an doreallčojr ar ar lad． rar řuar：＂$\tau$ à capall ajacora，y yce do．

others that were burned and destroyed． There is yet to this day immense num－ ber of your churches in the possession of Protestants ；particularly in Dublin and Galway．
The second scourge enacted was the destruction of learning．It was the object of this despoiling law to keep the Irish in ignorance－ to make boors of them，＊＊without edu－ cation or knowledge，in order that they would have no means to acquire any information of the fame and re－ nown of their forefathers；that they w uld be as serfs for ever under the scorn and contempt of the unmerciful Saxon．

According to that law the colleges and schools were destroyed ；the school master was hunted，as was the priest， and if any Catholic man or woman were guilty of transgressing that law， in teaching any child，male or female， or yet if they were teaching any one， Catholic or protestant，no matter who it be young or old，according to this accursed alien law that person would be guilty of the national crime called treason felony．Under that same law a child，male or female，could not be sent over the sea to France or Spain or to any other country to receive in－ struction or knowledge．the tather or mother or any other friend who would help or assist the child to receive instruction at home or in any country no matter what country it should be． they were all guilty of that scourging law－treason－telony，which the devilry of Englishmen enacted against Irish education．Under that scourge every unscrupulous Protestant was empower． ed to say to the Irishman who was， perhaps，guilty of the treason－felony of which I have spoken above：You have a horse，peter $0 \cdot$ Brien？but if you have that horse does not belong to you henceforth．＂

## ＂For what reason？＂

＂Because you are guilty of treason－

ทf oajŋeañ an capall rin leat ทíor mo.'

## "C1a 'ク Fáde?"


"C1a 'п ciojr ŋо ojojoáıl a rinŋe mé le 50 rjnjorfajóe mé féıŋ 7 mo mıun-
 ćeaŋŋ
"be oo ṫoro, brir cú oljђeam ujll.


 Cajfljceać oul ar ryо1 по coláproe. brir cí an oljรeami, 7, o'a bris rin, ir ljomra oo ciapall."

> (Le bejt leaŋta)

About a week ago (Àug. 9.) Father C'Growney finished Part III. of his Simple Leseons in Irish, and he purposes dedicating it to the Irish Classes in America with a view of securing their support in defraying the expenses of its publication, which will be about $\$ 250$. Father O'Growney will receive no money except under these conditions. -

1. He does not wish that any one would give more than one dollar.
2. Each person who gives a dollar will receive as a present from Father O'Growney, the First Second and Third Books of the Lessons.
3. The names of all the contributors will be published in the Book and the work dedicated to them.
4. The the money will not go through Father O'Growney's hands but directly to Mr. John Me Neill, who will pay the printer.
5. The money is not required now, but Father O'Growney would desire to know how many will assist him, so that if there be many he will commence the publication of the book at once.
The above is a translation of what Father O'Grow ney said concerning his book in a long Gaelic letter which we received lately from him.

In order to receive the book and to be entitled to have our name recorded in it in accordance with the learned author's expressed purpose, we send the desired dollar. Perhaps in a thousand years from now some student will throw his eye along the list of names to whom the book is dedicated because of their assistance in producing it; could we then arise from the grave with what emotion of silent satisfaction would we watch that thoughtful student's face as his eye reached that part of the list in which in life we had seen our name, would we not be tempted to joyously exclaim, "That Logan is I!"

## felony."

"What crime or damage have I done to cause myself and my poor family to be despoiled-taking away my horse from me, which I purchased with my honest money."
"Be silent! You have violated the laws of William and Ann when you sent your son to Belgium to be educated; an Irishman or a Catholic has no right at all to go to school or college. You broke the law, therefore, your horse belongs to me."

Let 249 other Gaels send their names to Fr O'Grow ney, M. R. I. A., Prescott, Arizona, assuring him of their support, and they shall receive the book and will be prouder of the act than of any other action of their lives.

Gaels, remember the truism, "The young may die, but the old must." This may be your last opportunity to leave a monument behind you; and the book may be the last similar work of the Reverev and gifted author.

A a recent meeting of the Dublin Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, 6 Molesworth street, Rev. M. H. Close, M. A., Vice President, in the chair, Dr Pedersen of the University of Copenhagen, was introduced to the Conncil by a letter from Dr. H. Zimmer of the University of Greifswald, Prussia (who is a Corresponding Member of the Council), which said.-
"The bearer of this, Dr. Pedersen, from Copenhagen, is a good Celtic scholar. He knows old and middle Irish well, and is able to read and translate the Irish texts in the Leabhar na Huidhre and in the book of Leinster, etc. He intends to go to the West of Ireland to study Irish as a spoken language. You would oblige me by giving to him every assistance you can, references to Irish teachers, etc."

On the motion of Rev. M. H. Close, M. A., Dr. Holger Pedersen of Oopenhagen, was enrolled a member of the society -Tuam News

Is there anything in the foregoing news item that should bring the blush of shame to the brow of educated (soscalled) Irishmen \& How many educated ( $\ell$ )Irishmen have we who assist in the circulation of tbeir literatare or attempt to cultivate a knowledge of it? How many of our $\operatorname{Irish}(\ell)$-American newspapers give more than a perfunctory support to the preservation of Irish National life?
Gaels, circulate your National paper that it may be seen wherever half a dozen Irishmen meet].









 Gın b＇í reojoe rion uajrle oo né̂n $\mathfrak{m}^{\prime}$ eolajr an a rimrıonaće，
 O＇fájlear le fíon úmalaćz oo＇$\eta$ minaol laojé rojnċe na baŋba，



















 $2 \eta a \mu$ モá rião realltamul，caljać mar ir oual cijob uajóe tinaeb，


 Wać jomóa cjll a＇r majnirejr oo rilao riac or oo lours．




 Do bejmeadar，סo jearpadar 7 סo marbadap 5an cors．
Jr fada mire 1 ๆ－ólār 7 ajn rólär yf cleacioać mé．









The Gael article on finance recently published in the Burlington(Ia.) Evening Post has brought hundreds of newspapers, pro and con the Silver Issue, to our desk. Now, in answer to all these, the Gael being primarily devoted to the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language, and, therefore, has very small space for extraneous matters, it would simply ask of all those clamoring for "sound money" to define what sonnd money is in view of the fact that all the gold in the whole world is less than eight billions while its National debt is $\$ 27,000,000,000$ \&
We want the money of agea, silver, on a proper basis, to go hand and hand with gold on this o tinent.

Owing to our pica type being taken up with the translations, O'Carry's, and Bourke's Lessons are held over-they will appear as we want to correct the typographical errors in the Lessons, which are published now in book form by Mr Kennedy of New York, at One Dollar.

## LESSONS IN GACLIO.

## The Gablic Alphabet.

| frish. | Roman. | Sound | ris', | Roman. | 8 mad. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | a | aw | II | m | emm |
| $b$ | b | bay | リ | n | enn |
| c | c | kay | - | o | oh |
| - | d | dhay | P | p | pay |
| - | e | ay | $r$ | r | arr |
| F | f | eff | $r$ | 8 | ess |
| 5 | g | gay | c | t | thay |
| 1 | + | ee | u | u | 00 |
| 2 | 1 | ell |  |  |  |

0 'Faherty's Sjamra an jeumindor, reviewed in the jaotal recently, is for 3ale by Mr P. O'Brien, 46 Cuffe St Dublin. The price in cloth is 28 : in wapper, 1s 6 d .

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.

Once again it is our painful province to mourn and record the demise of two true Irishmen, and Gaelic Brothers.-Mr. Michael Ousack of Averill Park N. Y, and Mr. Michael J. Ginley of Clarksville, Tenn. Mr. Cusack was born in the county Clare, Ireland, 85 years ago, was a genuine Irish Nationalist, and ore of O'Connell's lientenants in the Repeal Movement. The Catholic Weekly of Troy devotes a fall column to its review of Mr. Cusack's labors in behalf Catholicity years ago when it was in need of energetic support.
Mr. Ginley was born in the county Galway, and was one of the first subscribers to the Gael. Both deceased were excellent Irish scholars.-

5о о-єиรajo ס1a rualminear ríop-


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 J H J Reilley, 413 High st. do. J N Palmer, P O Building, Tomah, Wis. M J Geraghty, 432 West 12th st. Chicago, ill. J Dullaghan, 253 Wabash Av. do H Radzinski, 283 N \& 2863 Archer Av. do H Connelly, Cohoes, N Y.
Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill.
Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, Mr Gorman, Joliet, do. O. Schrank, 519 South 6th. St. Joseph Mo. M H Wiltzius \& Oc. Milwankee, Wis. G T Rowlee, 133 Market St. Paterson N J. Oatholic Publishing Co. St. Louis Mo. E B Clark, 1609 Cartis St. Denver Colo. John Murphy \& Co. Pablisher, 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.
The Irishmen of New York and vicinity can ob tain gratuitous instruction in the language of Ireland by calling at the rooms of the P. C. Society, 263 Bowery, on Thursday evenings from 8 to10, and on Sunday afternoons from 3 to $6,0^{\prime}$ clock.

To get the Gaelic Journal. Send 6s to the Manager, Dollard's Printinghouse, Wellington-quay Dablin, 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 Col lege, Part I.
$\$ 0.15$
Simple Lessons in Irish, Part II.
Irish Music and Song. A Collection of Songs in Irish, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D.,
Irish Grammar. By the same,
Love Songs of Connaught. Irish, with English Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde, 1.25
Oois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stozies, by Dr. Hyde, iL.D.
Compendium of Trish Grammar. Translated from Windisch's German by Rev Jas. P. McSwiney, S. J,
3.00

The Pursuit of Diarmaid 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.,
The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with full Vocabulary.

The First Irish Book.

The Second do. do. .15
The Third do. do.
Irish Head=Line Copy=Book,
Leabhar Sgeuluigheachta, by Dr. Hyde .15

The Tribes of Ireland. A Satire by Anghus O'Daly, with Translation,
Reliques of Irish Jacobite Poetry. With Metrical translation by Ed• Walsh,
Tadhg Gaolach,
Molloy's Irish Grammar,
1.25

Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe,
Imitation of Christ (Irish),
An Irish Translation of the Holy Bible, Vol.
I. to Deuteronomy, by Archbishop McHale,
The First Eight Books of Homer's Iliad, translated into Irish by Archbishop McHale,
$\$ 500$ ale's Moore's Irish Melodies, with English translation on opposite page, with portrait of the Arehbishop,
The Children of Tuireann (which has a full vccabulary), The Children of Lir; Leabhar Sgeuluighachta, and the Imitation of Ohrist, 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.

When sending for these Gaelic books, if Gaels want works in the English language pertaining to Irish matters, such as Joyce's "Origin and His tory of Irish Names of Places; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, etc., etc. we shall accommodate them.

## F M'Cosker,

## Sanitary Plumber, Steam \& Gas

Fitter, Mobile, Ala.
John F. Conroy.

167 Main St., - . - Hartford, Conn (Open Evenings)

Magazines, Daily and Weekly Papers Choice Grades of Cigars and Tobacco.

Passage Tickets to and from the Old Country. Money Orders
On All Parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

## Real Estate.

Being in communication with the Railway Com panies 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 nies. I can sell in lots or plots from 100 upwards.

Rates of COMMISSIUN. -
Letting and Collecting ......... 5 per cent.
Sales-City Property-When the
Consideration exceeds $\$ 2.500$. ... 1 . it
Country Property ... ... ... 2.50 "
Southern \& Western Property ... 5 " "
No Sales negotiated at this office for less than $\$ 25.00$.

Comr. of Deeds,
M. J. Logan,

Third \& Prospect Aves.
Brooklyn, Y. Y


[^0]:    Ireland－
    Donegal－Drimnacross，J McDwyer，per Miss B McDwyer New York Oity．

    Kerry－Lispole N School－Dingle，Rev．Broth ers，both per Thos．Griffin Lawrence，Mass．
    Italy－Rome，Irish College．Rev．H．MoDwyer， per Miss B McDwyer N Y City．

[^1]:    * John Lynch, a fellow convict, whispered through the grating of Rossa's eell that Duffy was dead.

