126,



Cejlendrad Cujújne Šeážajn Lijc éjl le Jumann Čejlejž Drooclín,

"A Čájnoe,— Τάμαη τημηη ίξε 1η τοο αποίτ έμη αίημη 7 τάμι Šεάξαιη της η-Είι, Αποεατόος Τάμα, αη τίση τρεμολίτε— "Leoman αη Τρέμο," το τησημέλο 7 το σησημό.

21η τράτ η πυσαό Seázan mac η Θη η ο-Τοβαρ ηα βρηση, η 3 σοηθαε 2η αιβεο, σευ 7 οστ πβιαθαηα ό τοιη, βυτ πόρ, βυτ τρομ, 7 βυτ λεατρομας αη τ-υαλας αηασαιρ 7 λέιη σο όρος 30 συδ τορέα ογ σιοηη αρ η-αιτρεασαίδ 3 αη αση γτηίος απάιη ο τάιηημοτο η λας αξ βρηγεατ τρέ ηα ηευίσα συδα γιη. υς έτρε υποραφάνο, επάροτε κασς ἐτίτης ἡαιιαιζότε τα ηξαιι, ας το τεοπαιό Όρα τη 21 2ή όρας το πας πρεισεαν τί το τίση πιισε παη τηπ, 7 το ceap Se α τερηθήτεας μήται, Seázan πας h-Éil, το ταρτάν 7 α πιαταν [υπαιαν τος].

'Sí ceanza na cíne bun 7 piléan na Saoinre. Di a tior reo az Ándearboz Anac Éil, 7 rin é 'n rát an oibnit ré co vicciollac i raocan a coranta; bí an Flor ceuona as na Jallajo 7 rin é 'n rat an choradan romaile ha cean-Jan in Cining. 213ur ré 'n rat ceuona a snoroustear lear-Cspeannait inoin cum 3Ac η10 1n A 3-cumar 00 σеилАФ αηαζαιό ηα σεαησαη- αηαζαιό α labαπέα 'η Ειμιηη. Cájoe 'r ο έθυσασαμ ι όμη τη τώτι το τλοιητό ησιήσοιλό ηλ h-Eineann 30 mbud ceansa ruanac, fr-101 an 5aeo1113 7 nán labain ac oaoine ruanac, friol i, b' unnar viob a leon-At. 21ct, Anojr, 30 b. Fuil ri D'A rojluim le uajrlit na chuinne, ní euzrajo rí nó 30 rearrait 'n c-21113eal an an 3choc or cloud 21eand mon lorapate τέισελό Α ττοις Αξ τιαξηλό σειμελό Δη ζ-γλοξαίι 7 Δζ ζίλοσας Δη ζίπελο ολοησα cum δπειτελήπαις Δη ζάπτα mon 7 buala bor .

> DAJtearc, eloquence. noill, perforate, romailt, use.

301115 HU 3-COS OUD. (Leanta)

"b' réidin 30 d. ruil duil aise a deit σεαμικό μημη," Δη συτ e,le.

"Uzur vá mbejvedv fjor az an amaván 30 nad lujd a fár ruar le n-a σοραγ γέρη, ασαγ α δραιτ 'γ α ταδαρρτ όί, 'r δειδελό γί γίλη," Δη 3uc eile.

"'S rion tuje rin."

"1r amadán é."

" Nà bo da rujt do ceann lejr, béjomjo az jmteact.

"Fázramujo an bodać man cá ré."

Uzur legr rin o'égris riao ruar int an sen, 7 amac leo in son pusille-busille Δήληη ημαρ το ταιηις γιατο, 7 τέλξ TIAD Soillir bocc ina rearass man ruain riao é, 7 a dá rúil oul amac ar α έναηη αξ συαπικού 1η α ησιαίζ, 7 αξ σεμηλό 10η ζαηταίτ.

Mion d'rava rear ré zun fill ré an AIT 7 é A3 rmujnead jha ceanh réin an Δη meuo σο conajnc ré 7 a cualajo ré 7 as cujingusad legr feig ar, had lujd GAEL, which costs but little.

σάμίμιδ αξ α σομαγ γέιμ σο δέαπγασ את איך א כאוחד ס'וחלוח אח Rit. "און דפו-Ojn," Δη τέ lejr τέjη, "50 η-jηητεοάΔο TIAD DAM é DÁ mbej de ad Aon élfeact Δηη, Δċ b'rejojn ηΔη tuz Δη τητοοος Alne to rein nuall leis re an rocal TO TOOMAT AMAC AT A beut. Cuan-Tốcajo mé 30 majt co luat a'r éineocαγ αη ήμιαη τά αοη βίαηησα αξτ rotanajn 7 cupóza az rár le h-ajr an C15e."

Cuajo ré a bajle, 7 co cujnreac a'r bí ré níon covail ré neul no sun éinis rerean, 7 but h-é an ceur nur ro πιηπε τέ το ται Απαί 7 συαμουξατό 30 maje thio an breup tape cimicoll an cite, as reucaing an ociucrat leir aon lujo ηώη αjtηθ τέ τάξαjl; 7 50 σεjinjη ηί μαθ τέ 1 θεατ αξ спансизат η пајн tus re luit mon airceac raoi noeana, TO O DI FAT THAT 50 DIREAC le binn an

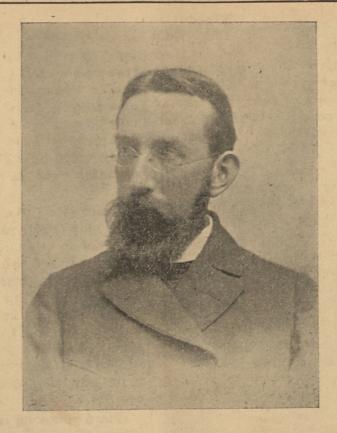
Cuajo re anonn cuize, 7 breachuit ré 30 zeun ajn, 7 connainc ré 30 nad телст 3-сплова велда аз селст атас ar an noar, 7 30 hab react noulleosa α5 τάτ ατ 5αc chaojbín aca, 7 50 nab rus ban inr na ouilleozaib.

"Ir nó 1013a11 cac é," an rereat, "nac ocus mé an luit reo faoi noeana niam noime reo. Má cá mjonduil i luid an υις ραφ σοί μος μος της αμ ιπρ 1042 A115415 TO."

Cannains re'n rojan amac 7 bajn ré an plannoa 7 o'joméajn ré ar. τε ας 1ηη α τε ας γέιη έ, 7 δαιη τέ η α ouilleoza de, 7 zeápp ré ruar an zar. ל בֹבוחוז דעל כושל שבח בד, וובח לבזבחות ατ αη δρόζαη άη- ηίη ημαίη δημίζισα η Le bejt leanta

Rev. Fr. John J. Caroll, St Thos. Church, Chicago, preached, in Irish as usual, on St Patrick's Day. The sermon has been printed in pamphlet form, with liberal translation

Now is the time for every Irishman to help in the distribution of Irish literature.—Distribute THE





REV. E. O'GROWNEY, M.R.I.A.,

(Late Prof. of Celtic in Maynooth College.)

Born in 1863; commenced to study Irish in 1879; became a reader of The Gael in 1883; Editor of the Gaelic Journal in 1890; Professor of Celtic in Maynooth College in '91; wrote Grammar notes texts etc. in '92; Simple Lessons in '93–96, and lost his health in 1894.

เทารางเอ คุงผา ปร-พง คุณร อด

Le 21 Us C.

Ο' έριι Ρηίση η η παιηγέπε το S
η Μιγέη α αργέσα α άσαιι, τ'μογ επίσε
ημόσο οιγίσο η α η-οίτα. Τιμηγέσα ο
αργόσα απόσα τια η η α η-οίτα. Τιμηγέσα ο
ποιή διακό για η η α η-οίτα. Τιμο
ποιή διακό για η η α η-οίτα. Τιμο
ποιή διακο τια η η α η παιο
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πο

υπό ήμαη έ Δης συμγησόκ Δη Δη ήμαμο 30 λαιδεόκαο Δη Ρκίσικ οκάρο αδιασαίο ό'η 5 σκαηηός, ημακ δα 3ηασαίο, Δη μαμι τυμκίμης δαίι α ο-σηξε μαγαί τοο'η σμαμη.

Ουδηλό έ το η Ρηίση τυηλό έλης ταγλό ο δυμόθα η Ιλγταρλότο το. τυρ τιας Ευμοροίο γιας.

Οο έιμη ηα σος τήρης είμιτε ακά σε διεηπα, τάιρητε ή ίματας ης πο, α της πεορίζε α σ-ταοίδ αταίαιρ, κός ατ ταδ αίρτ το παίριε σο η όιτ- γεαρ μαγαί, έ γειρ σο έσητδάι αγτεας ό αερ ηα μοιότε αρ ίαετιδ είτη.

21η Δηήσεοη ηλ coήμλη ξελό σε η ταιιάη γοιμητά, σ'eulaj λη πασleijη η οιόσε απ ηλ πάπλα le πίτ σο ηλ coilleid, λη τη-bejt σεμήη ήξτε σό ε le coimeλσόη σ'ejηη στιμή 50 σόμη γελό coileac ηλ 5-choc λ βάμη άμησε λουτ 50 σεμήμη πίξη ε coileac πόη λη γηλοίς λ ταιγθεάηλό—ημό η ελή-cluince η Seactή.

Ιτ παρ τίη σ'αιριτις εποίης αη δαίθ ευησυγαίται é,

"21μ δούο συησυγός," ογηΔήξεΔοΔη ηΔ συλδά, "ημαίη α δί γέ ηΔ όμαη-ἀμά τη ήρη λαδαίη γέ η α ματηλίλε ατό σε ἐσιλελίδι απ κηλοιό, σε κιλόλιδι αξυγε ἐσιλελίδι απ κηλοιό, σε κιλόλιδι αξυγε ἐσιλελίδι απα τος ἀλγατο τὰ ἀσιλελίδι ηί δέιτο α ξυηματο τος δέμκειο τίσε σοιλελίδι πόμα απ κηλοιό—απ σ-ευπ σε τή ισικοιτική."

Sul labajne na h-onájve atlacajt o' jann an Phíon ain a moiméjvid tejn-jonača, an tlac ré na rachamujnee vejnjonača?

"Seat 30 Dejijn," Do freazajn an bajlle, an maon an an inaojn De'n ceac

οηόριας 'Νίορ σεαμμασ αη δεαηματαί, αη σμησασίτ, αη ρμης το σε σμαίζας σεαρς." Νόο σασήλιί αη σιοίια-γεομια, σο ή-γεαί, ηαρ σοιμμεασ ή γασαρτο σο σασίδ ίεαδα αη κίρι σίητη, ασο πλήσε μαίρι μοιή ας μι-δάς, 7 μλ δίας ας μαίδι ητοιρί όδ ας ηλούς σομασίς ας τέ, ηίος ίτιε, ηί κέισις ίεις έ δίας αδο πόμμε σε δεαδα ροίς α σεασό γας τίορημιζεασο.

" Ασμγ Αη Διζιή Αη γεαμός σμη μαιδ γέ Αιμ τί βάγ ο κάζαιλ," ο ιαμμ η Ρηίόη αμ αη γεαμός. "Νί γεά α αξαίμ μημαμαιζ, ηίομ ιέισ αη δεαπμαγαί, αη διησαοίγ, σο η ιηπγεό ελιόνε σό έ. Ο μδ. αιμτ γίγι σο η Сиμε η δαιλε, σάμμηζε αμ αη ήρόμμε το τειμισροίο πας ιείσιος συ ταλημισροίο τειμισροίο τειμισροίο το τιαλημη το σο τιαλημη το ποιαλοί τε γαμανισμοί αμανισμοί αμανισμοί αμανισμοί αλά ποιαλοί το ποιηπρεκό γε γημανισμοί το ποιαλοί το τισμομαμαί, ιά αμ ήλημος."

ειτηδό τέ το 50 ημης, συη ιαθαμη αη συησασητη σοιαίι το, αη easal a δεις τραημιήσε α ημας.

"Ος! ος! οςοή!" ο'єίμη απ Ρηίοη, το έμτ lear 30 синαμας. "Όλια πα τυατά 7 πα 5-τοιμέατοιμ το γεαίζαη-αςο," το lean απ 510lla γεομπα, "δέμτ δάγ απ τιξεαππα όις 'πα callamain."

Rizne αη Ρηίση α τάιηθε ο τυαιηιτό
ηδ ταπραιηστε ο δυημόας com beaco.

Ιης αη οράιο ασίακαιο το σομημιό αη

Ρηίση 30 γασα αμ δησή ηα σ-συμγημότοση, αη σιασηαό σο δεάξ-ομδηεαζαίδ, αη βιμή ηα γέμε αξ γάγ η 3-σησίδε αη ήμο σο συμαίξεασαμ, ησό σεαξαγδία 30 μαίτ, σο δέαμγαδ ηίσγ μαίλε ηα σομτά γξιαμάταδο σε σαμτάπασο.

'Νέιτ το το όλη λη τιλοταμλη το η ήλλη ητό μα δελί 7 το τημιλη τέ λη λη πόπολλος τλιτελήτα λη λη το λολολοίας 7 δελτα η μη λη 5- σειτηλη η ηληδ τί πο οίς," λη τέ, με τλιτελή σελτε "το τλομ πέ τί, τός δα δελταιμ έ με λόδαμ ζοή τελμς, '

21 το Δη ἡοτυζαό Δη ceo το οιο ἡαοιnir 45 éinis, deitrnis ré dá cors, as or-קדולון זס ססוווון . סס וועל ווסחסעם סס-Ι αδαμέλ λ έμοι όθ. Селил, σο ή ο έμι όγέ αη ομδηόη σευσηα αη γεαό ηα γειηbire olaza, aco reuc cio ré o'a chac. Δό Δηίτ. 30 prap chá ταίο rmuaince ματθάγατα α ιηητίηη απ αη τίπε είπε είπιη γίοημασό σε Lujcpolo. Ca h-άις ann a b-rull an canm ro? o'jann an Prión 1 3-спав. 21 бізеаппа, звас спиліве Ain! 7 chomica raoi buille miciuinir ηειή-ημηξέε, το όμιρ έ κειη απ α ξίωι. ηιδ legr αη βαισμίη σο μάο, απ ηβέις FAOI DEARMAD DÓ AN THAIMMEAT D'FA-Jajl Dan eardaj ré com mon, 7 tjonrsημό τέ λη σοκόμη-ημικε σ'λικικελό.

Sul nainic ré vonur a cille, v'rorzail ré é rein; cainic va peantain irceac. Zo rorcac, cuineavan iav rein,

[Le bejt leanta]

Send 60 cents for the Gael for one year.—Do your part as an Irishman.

Mo Znád do Léim A Sean Béim Céacta, Le Mac An Oidne.

Νιαρη α διόθας απ ξαητύρης δυας 'γαη δαρίε η Ο-σιζ π'ασαρ η Θίρηση, ταιριστερού ο τάξαρη α δί σημηματό σέρισσατό, 7 σημηρι τέ γεριστατ οιτό ο οριαρη, 7 γιαρη έ; δί τέ απ λεαξ-τύρλ, 7 σημηρι π'ασαρη αρη (σπέρτ α τυρρέρη σ') τό), σασ α δρηγ α τύρλ ; ης το παρι α συδαρης γέ,—

"Muain a bicear am duacaill 65, 00 bjor 1 nonao le Péjo nj Čeallao, cajljn Dear Enjopalac, injean tionontald toπάργ μη Cρόμημη α δί Δηη α compute le h-ajceat Cílljat, 7 jr mjnje to čujnear airdean onm réin as out d'a reuc-Δήης; се σμη πιοης τη τό τοι ότη ας Δη μαόλης α τίξε δίος γάιτελό, ηάητα, 'τ nájneac a v-taojd a dejt az vul an co றுறுக். 21 நக்க் யி வு நக குடியுகு cháct bjoear am fean oibre aize Uilljam na réill, 7 an lá noim rul vo dhirear mo ruil, bioman az cun an ajtine lést na potáste, 7 dí cuso de mo comrclabatice as mazar 'r as saine rum 1 0-TAOD mo rimpliveact o'm mioncad-ACT TO THÁCTAINN NIN PÉIS NI CEALLAT. Ουδαίης γεαρ 0108, 'Τά 'η παε ί τη α ηοότ, 'τ ημηα μαζαιμ ο'α γεμέλιητ callfin a 3pao'; ap-ra rean eile oiob. ηλ τειόιμε α είλολημε πο γιαισεοέλιο An rluais rise cum riubail cu, man ir rí ojoce 'n bájne comóncájr a biceann 1011 5130034 ΥΙΟΥ 114 2116114 7 ΥΙΟΥ 114 5μέσηε; 7 γηη έ Δ 3-coráη γιζε, γοιπ 1ojn čeonajn an dá dajle. Tan éjr rcup σύιηη σ' καη αγ απ απ 5- ειηη κεαπαη, η απ bjor beautajote an oul a cuajnt 30 oof mo cailin an ofoce rin. Leir rin oub-AIRE, FANFAD-TA ANI, TO NO 30 breicγεασ ηα γιαθμαιότε ας ιπτεαίτ τομη. Connanc mé béint to'r na buacaillite a niżineacajł a n.ojaż an cujo ejle, 7 a raine onm rein. Leimear anainde an an 5-cloice, 1 5-coin 100 to meallat. тап везбел опт зо пават ве гапат-AINT MAN A DUBAINT, 'r to luitear rjor An An 5-close'r tuscear com coola; njon b-for com cajo bjor am coola αη μα μι το ήμγα η Γυση σα ο τό το τός κός 'γ το θέμφα γ απ γμος, 'γ το η μα ό το αγαπ αη μα η κα απα τι μα το τός απα απα απα απα το μός απα το μος το μος απα απα το μος το μος απα απα το μος απο το μος απο

Οο ξίας αγ σαμέπε τη ο'α ης ιμαργεαές, ιέργ γη συδαρα του άτιμξα γ τη μαρηθεάς; 'Ca δ-κυρί γιο ας συί?'' Ο' έπεαςαρα απ σε δα πεαγα σοιη, 'γ συδαρας,

Tamujo as oul as of Fjona so roilléan Janla na Sjonna." 21n-ra mire, oá m-béjdead caj mancajzeact azam. bud majt ljom oul lib.' Oubaint ré ljom 'léim anuar ve'n 5-cloice 30 procan ? leat το cora an an rean céacta ro anny an of3, 7 abaja man a cualfajo cú rinhe az nát. Leir rin to léimear a nuar 30 gapajo. 7 leatar mo cora an ruitlioc rean céacta a bí caite 'ran οίς ΔηΔιce Δη clorde; ηι ηΔηδ τος, ηΔη, rojatan, clan, no coltan ain, 'r bi na λάτη α υπίτες ός; ηίοη υ-κίμ πάο 50 παίδ Δηη Δċ ΔṁΔjη Δη θέjm, 'γ Δη ceap γτος. Νιιαρι α διογ απ γιισθ απ απ 5-селста cualar 140 A5 μάο, "reo γιαμ αη ceanreanan mé." Oudaing mé na rocail 'r δί mo céacca an cor-nainoe rúm.

"Seo τρεαγηλό ηλ ράμιτελό πέ," αρ γιλο. "Seo τρεαγηλ ράμιτελό πέ," αρ πηγε; ημαμη κληδασαρ 30 τελη ηλ ράμιτελό δί ταμίτη το α γιμδαί αδάμιτε τάηλιδη δομασαρ πο τέλτα λα ιξιμελό ταν τιοιότε ίμοπ. Γμέλασαν κύπ λα κάδ.—

"Mo had do léim a fean béim céacta."

215μγ αγ γαη γιαρ 30 παηξατήαρ 30 παόα 'η Ιαρία, ηί παιδ clojõe, γαί-γε, ηο clojõe αη αρ ίθιτη τηο céacca ίμοτη τομήτ μομά το τιμο έιξη α ίμιξατη διαίδ.

[Le bejt leanta]

WHERE IBISHMEN CAN CALL AND GET Gratuitous Instruction In The Language Of Their Country.

The Boston Philo Celtic Society meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at 6 Whitm ore St., and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10 P M. Mary J. O Donovan, 52 Myrtle Street, Secretary.

The Brooklyn Philos Celtic Society meets in Atlantic Hall, (entrance on Atlantic outside) corner Court and Atlantic streets, Sundays at 7 P. M.

The Chicago Gaelic League meets every Snnday afternoon at 2 p. m., in room 3, City Hall building, Chicago.

The Holyoke Philo-Celtic Society meets at 8 o clock on Monday evenings in Emmett Hall, High street, Holyoke, Mass.

The O'Growney Philo-Celtic League meets in Frank's Hall, Chapel street, New Haven, Conn. on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

The New York Philo-Celtic Society meets in 12 E. 8th street (near 3rd Av.), Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M. and Thursdays from 8 to 10.

The Pawtucket Irish Language Society meets in Sarsfield Hall, near the Postoffice, every Friday nevening, at 8 o'clock.

The Philadelphia Philo-Celtic Society meets in Fairmount Building. 31st and Callowhill sts. at 8 o'clock every Sunday evening.

The R I Irish Language Society meets every Thursday and Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, in Brownson's Lyceum Hall, 193 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

The San Francisco Society meets Sunday afteroons at 2 p- m, in K R B Hall, Mason and O'marrell streets, Wm. Desmond President.

New York Gaelic Society meets Wednesdays at 8 p. m., at 64 Madison Av.

Saint Paul Society, call on President Kelly, 410 Minnehaha street.

Kansas City, Mo. Society, call on President Mo Eniry, 1742 Allen av.

Springfield, Mass., Gaelic Society, President, John F. O'Donohue; vice president, Rev. John F Fagen: secretary, P. F. Hagerty; treasurer, John J. O'Meara; librarian, John A. Reidy, and instructor, T. T. Manning.—All old Gaels.

Williamsport, Pa. Society, call on President Gibbons, 1421 W 4th street.

Peru, Ind., Society, call on Counsellor John W O'Hara.

To get the Gaelic Journal, Send 4s to the Man ager, Mr. John Hogan, 8 Leeson Park-avenue, Dublin, Ireland.

The following from Mr. Joyce, a new contributor, is interesting.

21 Šαοι Οίιγ, Τημόροι ἀίης διαδαήα σευσ 7 σηί γιάεασ ο γοιή, ημαίη α δί ηα ρηασαγσίηη α σευήασα αη σεαπρυίι Jaliva 13-Cill-Ruháin, Ωηαίηη Ωήδη Cοησαε ηα Jalijme, Είρε, ἀιμη άρσ-ήμαση ηα σύιτάε γιογ αρ Śεαμμγ Ο'Coŋ-άλδηρ, γιε ηα η-άισε, 7 συδαίρτε είρη 30 σ-σιάδαργασό γε σηασαίρε σαίήμαη σό, σαη σίογ, σά γαισ α'γ ήμαιργεασό γε, 7 αη συίαισ ευσαίς 1 δ'γεαργα 1 η Jailijm αρ άμησαρ 30 ησευήγασό γε σάη α ποίασα αη άρεισιή Ρηασαγσίη 7 σάιηεασα αη άρεισιή Caigliceaά, 7 αη σάη α μάσ 1 ιάταιρ αη όρυμη ημόρα απαίρι δείσαν αη σεαπρυίι σ'α δεαημόρασό. Ουδαίρτε δέαμμη 30 ησευήγασό γε γιη. Μυαίρ δί αη σεαπρυίι σιοίνημιστε 7 ηα Jumpers αιμίς σρυμητής ε ι ε ε δεαημόρασό, (γιάη αη σ-γαήμι), σ'είρις αη παορ γυαγ 7 της γε γεαι σαίησε ήσιρ σόιδ 7 συδαίρτε συρ γίι γε ηαά δ-γασαίσ γε αση σριοδιόιο 1 ησασιηίδιο δοίδα ηα η-άισε σ'ιαπρό ο αη οροά όρεισε ή σοι δί ασα σο'η 3-σρεισε κή ρρασαγσίη, 7 30 ραδ ρηίση γεαρ η α η-άισε ασα δεαηα. γε γιη αη Γιίε δεαμμη Ο'Coηταδαίρ, α δί ιάταιρ, 7 τιμόσαγκασό σάη σιοδια αποίασα αποίασα σάη σροδια σα διερισιή ρρασαγσίη.

Οο τογιήτελταη αίμής ας buala bor 7 ας ζίλοτας αη Θέλημη. Ο έμη δεάμημη γιας 7 της τόις από τευτ τά γελητά τα η τό α τελητά τη το α ιελητά. Νιαμη α τυλίταρα τη τά γελητά πυξάται αμη 7 τα τελοτά απας έ.

Sceafan 1. Seoj594c.

อน์ท รัยฉมุนเร นา์ ดังหดิมชมห

Οά δ-κάζαιηη-τε κέιη culajo ευσαιο Α πρεισελό ότι αιτι τιτι είτε Ατ πόσιο σάη α σευηλό Α ποιλό αη επεισελό ζαιί, Ατ ηί ξεοδκαιηη ό τηα είλοητα Είροςο Εύταιτ ποιλό απ λοη ηότ Α σ'ιοπραίζ απ λη ιδίπι είξ Αξαιτι σο έπεις πας ηλ ηξηάς.

Νάη δ-κάηας αη σομαό σοή-τα Τράς η' αηαη δεις σ'α τειμηταό Οηαζαίμε σε 'η σύις ε τίμο Υίμις είησαμ σά δ-κάζαιηη Μη μές ηιο επείσεα η α είμε ας Μαρ σεμηταό ημοα σύδε αιτ Έξυτ α δεις απίτ το εμημαή απ Lά αη εμησαίτ α ξαδαίρε αηη.

21 ρεακαιζίο πα γίιζιο Τυη γίοι μιζ παη πα ολοί πεατό Οο ημηθε απ ιεαπό Ιογα Γυλημα λοίδηθας πα η-τράς, 21 απ καιτά τη τειται παρώτα Ο ε διματία παλιά το είτρε τή ι ε Le γιατατό τια παρώτα.

Sí Mujne an dean nán rmaoinis

Juda Musicania das.

PHILO-CELTS.

On March 14 the Brooklyn Philos Celtic Society had its annual election of officers, with the follow ing result.—President, P. S. McDwyer; vice president, Miss Annie Ward; recording secretary, Miss Katie McDonnell; financial secretary. Thos Jordan; treasurer, Miss Mary Guiren; librarian, Thomas Galligan; sergeauts atsams, Nicholas Heaney; chaplain, Rev. Thos. J. Fitzgerald; corresponding secretary, M. J. Logan.

The outgoing officers being called on to report, the financial secretary reported 69 members on the roll, the treasurer reported the society financially sound, and the corresponding secretary sub mitted

The Twenty Second Annual Report of the Philos Celtic Society of Brooklyn -

Philo, Celts,—When, twenty sive years ago, the foundation of your Society was laid the Irish Lan guage was not taught in any public school or college in the whole world save Saint Jarlath's College, Tuam, Ireland. The agitation instituted by this Society in urging the formation of societies for teaching the Irish language throughout the country had the effect of rousing general interest in the matter and several societies sprang up in our large cities, in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago, and other centres of population.

The American press took kindly to the Philo-Celts and published long and numerous articles, both humorous and grave, concerning their efforts and anticipations. Many of these articles were criticisms on interviews by Philo₂Celts who claim ed that the Gaelic language was the oldest human speech in the world and that the proof thereof lay moldering in the archives of the universities of continental Europe in Irish manuscripts brought there by Irish monks, to preserve them from the destructive ravages of the zealots of the reformation during their persecuting forays on the Irish.

Prominent newspapers in France, Germany and the continent of Europe generally copied some of the articles in the American press on the Philo. Celts and the claims which they made in behalf of their language. At this time, too, prominent European philologists, such as Mons.

H. D'Arbois de Jubainville, College de France, Paris; Mons. Emile Ernault, Paris; Professor Hugo Schuchardt, University of Gratz, Styria; Dr. Max Nettlau, Vienna, Austria; Ernst Windisch, professor of Sanscrit, University of Leipzig; Professor Thurneysen, Freiburg, Germany, and Heinrich Zimmer, professor of Sanscrit and comparative philology, Griefswald, Prussia, were seeking in vain through the modern classics-Latin, Greek and Hebrew-to discover the missing link which anciently connected these languages with the Aryan and through it with the Sanscrit (shan scriobh, old writing, which is pure Gaelic). Seeing the claims of the Philo: Oelts in their public press, these philologists repaired to those univesities wherein it was stated the old Keltic records could be found, unearthed them, digested them and proclaimed to the world that in them they had discovered the missing link.

The delightful news was heralded through the continental press and also the charge of barbarism against England in endeavoring to destroy, for political purposes, a language, a knowledge of which was indispensable to the full pursuit of philological research was made. Parnell being at this time in the zenith of his fame the British government got scared lest the charge of barbarity in relation to the language by the continental press should also extend to the general (mis)government of Ireland by the English, the commissioners of education in Ireland were ordered forthwith to permit the teaching of Irish in the public schools on an equal footing with other foriegn(?) languages.

The Dublin Gaelic society availed itself of this boon and for the first time in the history of English rule in Ireland, in the autumn of 1832, the first batch of Irish children graduated in their native language. There is now an annual examination and up to 1897 some 13,000 pupils have been presented for examination, of whom about 8,000 have received certificates of graduation.

Thro' the efforts of your Society (the Gaelic revival being started in Brooklyn in 1872) in direct ing the attention of European philologists to the antiquity of the Gaelic language, Celtic chairs have been founded in all the leading colleges and un iversities of Eur ope, the British isles and Am. erica. The American universities so favored are the Catholic University, Washington; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Gaelic societies have sprung up in all the leading cities of America and are now in operation in Boston (2), Chicago Holyoke, New Haven, Kansas City, New York(2) Pawtucket, Philadelphia, Providence, Peru (Ind) Saint Paul, Springfield, Williamsport and yourown society. And through the Gaelic League

(Continued on page 23.)

"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,"—Archistop Trench.

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

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

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



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

Published et 247 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn, N. M. J. LOGAN, - - - Editor and Proprietor

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1897

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.

For the last 800 hundred years Irishmen have not had such cause for rejoicement as they have today. The ancient prestige of their country in literature has re-asserted itself notwithstanding the powerful influence of their enemies exerted in its destruction.—The learned of the world have come to the rescue of Ireland sensibly in cultivating its literature. The GAEL has been the motive power in this renaissance of Irish literary splendor, and had it been the property of any other nation it would (from what it has done) have 500,000 of a circulation today. Its Gaelic composition may be imitated by the Professors of universities without detriment to their Professorial standing.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

FOURTH SERIES,—Written for the GÆL By

Rev. EUGENE O'GROWNEY.
PROF. OF KELTIC.

LESSON X (continued).

100.

As the letter γ is never eclipsed, words beginning with γ are not affect-ted when other words would be eclipsed; as, an γοιαγ, our light; η γεοπηα, in a room; an an γλοξαι, (on) in the world. But when γ is aspirated after the article, then the form and of the article is used, and this gives the phrase the appearance of eclipsis; as, cus 2100 an capall το ης γαζαης, usually written το η τηζαρης as if it were a case of eclipsis.

In Ulster, of course, we have or after every preposition followed by the article.

101. In the plural the noun is eclipsed by the prepositions (1η, 1Δη, η1Δ 50 with) that eclipse, and aspirated by the prepositons that aspirate; as, in the plural—the preposition with the article ηΔ has no effect on the following word, when that word commences with a vowel, when η is prefixed; as, 1ητ ηΔ bΔΦΔΙΒ, ΦΟ ηΔ η-μΔηΔΙΒ (hoo'. aniv).

102. In Munster the form yan of the article is used in the dative plural not only after 111, te, 50, but after all prepositions ending in a yowel; as, or na h-uanajo, from the lambs.

103. bánn (baur), top. bun, bottom.

Teac an pobujt (fub'.il) chapel.house of the congregation.

Teampull (tam'puL), church.

Oo b'reaph oo ha capllaid rean-reup, acc ir reaph leo an reup úp. Mí h-jao ha capaill acá an an mbocan acc na

h-arail (Lessons 776). 21ca Ojanmujo an an mbótan 30 baile-an-Róba inoiu; 50 roindizio O14 00 (562). Do bí imnice agur ajtimenta an na reanaid nuain ruain a n-acain (their f.) bar. béit clú agur cáil rór an oileán na ηδοή. Ταθαίη Δη σ-Δθηλή ούιηη, 17 majt ling ceol. 219 majt leat ceol na η-eun?]r majt, ni'l ceol inr an vom-An (dhou'-an see § 834, which I prefer to it § 764) jr reapp tjom joná é. Nac é Ojapmujo aca rlán, lájojn, 'aca rlaince an bhadain (Wrodh'aun) a15e," man adein an reanfocal. Ceol na η-eun an δάμηλιδ ηλ 3chann. 21η é ro ceac an crazaine, a Dianmujo? Ir é 50 ceimin, acc ni'l an razane arciz, acá ré amujt 1 cceac an pobuit- Ná cuip an t-aol ap balla an teampuill. Ir é 2100 O'Domnaill an rean ir reann jnr an brobal ro (bub'-al).

104. Smol, a thrush. Pneučán (prae-āCH-aun), crow.

The music of the bards is better than the music of the birds, but I prefer the music of the birds. The bird was sittingon (the) top of the door and sweet music was coming out of his mouth (ar a beul). A wren in the fist is better than a crow on a tree (—a bird in the hand etc). Do you prefer the music of the thrush to the music of the bard? The crow is a black bird. That was a big fair. Is this the road to the chapel? The little bird was sitting on the top of the church.

(To be continued)

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, Saint Patrick's Day, '97

Dear Mr. Logan,

I ask your permission to say a word to those kind readers of the Gaodhal who assisted me in bringing out part III of Simple Lessons in Irish. I received from the Societies of New York, Providence and S. Francisco 50 dollars each, 45 dollars from individual readers of yours, and generous subscriptions from the Society of Philadelphia and the Gaelic Society of New York as acknowledged in the Gaelic Journal. Of this amount (about 225 dollars in all), 40 cents on the dollar went to send copies of the three parts to all sub-

scribers, leaving 135 dollars. Of this 10 dollars went to print a supply of lists of subscribers, to be sent to all subscribers and as far as they would go afterwards. The remaining 125 dollars went towards the cost of printing the Lessons,

The best plans some times go astray. Just as as everything seemed in order and the first batch of part III was printed off, the printer backed out of his contract for part I and raised the price of part II, so that the gratifying sale of this part was in fact losing me some money. At the same time he refused to print any more of any part.

In these circumstances, it was impossible for me, at a distance of 4,000 miles, to arrange matters. I had to fall back on the Gaelic League and ask their assistance. They have already staightened out matters considerably and have made it next to impossible to have such things occur often again.

But things were in such confusion for some months that I found it impossible to discover whether all the subscribers had received (1) their three parts and (2) copies of the list of subscribers. My object is to ask those who have not yet got them to let me know, and I shall have all sent, even if the lists should have to be reprinted

I remain, Dear Mr. Logan, Yours sincerely,

E. O'Growney.

[The whole trouble is, the subscribers thought that their names would be published in and a part of the book for ever from the wording of the appeal made to the them on page 47, No. 4, Vol. 11 of the Gael. We shall publish all the names in

GAELIC LEAGUE, 1 Sackville Place, Dublin, Feb. 13th, 1897.

To the Editor THE GAODHAL:

next issue. - Ed]

Sir.—We beg leave to apply through your columns to the patriotism and generosity of the Irish Race in America for support on behalf of the Officator or Gaelic Literary Festival which will be held in Dublin on the I7th May next. The programme and particulars of the Festival are contained in the Junuary number of the GAELIC JOURNAL, from this it will be seen that it is proposed to offer prizes for original essays, poems, and songs in the Irish language,

and for the recitation of Gaelic pieces. The compositions sent in will be read at the public meeting and the awards will be made in public by a committee of distinguished Irish scholars, who will act as adjudicators. It is fully expected that an Annual Prize meeting of this description would have a very stimulating effect on the Irish Language movement. The coming Festival will be the first of its kind in Ireland for nearly nine hundred years, and we earnestly appeal to our fellow countrymen to provide us with the necessary finnncial assistance to carry the project to a successful issue. If a sum of even £100 is quickly subscribed the Committee would be able to go on with the proposal. Perhaps you would also kindly do us the service of publishing the article on the Omeaccar from the GAELIC JOURNAL.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Gaelic League, Douglas Hyde, Prest., James Casey, Sec., John MacNeill, Editor Gaelic Journal.

Here is the article from the Gaelic Journal referred to,—

At a conference of the Gaelic League in Dublin on the 25th August last, it was resolved to hold annually an Oppeactar, or public assembly, on behalf of the Irish Language, at which prizes would be offered for competition. The Executive Committee have since cerefully considered the matter, and have decided to hold the first of the proposed annual metings in Dublin, on Monday, 17th May, 1897.

As the Feis Ceoil is fixed from the 18th to 21st May, the large number of visitors whom it is expected to attract to Dublin, will be enabled to attend both the literary and the musical festivals, and the arrangement under which the Om

eactar will take place on the day preceding the opening of the reir will, therefore doubtless, be of mutual advantage to both celebrations. Besides, the Feir Committee not having given that position in the programme to the Irish language which was at first contemplated, it seems fitting that the Gaelic League should undertake to supply the deficiency. It must not be understood, however, that there is any feeling of rivalry or antagonism in this matter towards the promoters of the Feir. On the contrary, we believe the one institution will be the complement of the oth-The National Eisteddfod of Wales fosters the Welsh language as well as Welsh music, and, moreover, the Honorable Society of Cymnrodorion, which occupies a somewhat similar position in Wales to the Gaelic Language in Ireland. holds literary meetings in the same town and during the same week as the Eisteddfod.

The Executive Committee of the Gaelic League, therefore, confidently appeals to its branches, to the Irish societies in America, to the friends of the National language, and to the Irish people generally for their generous co-operation and support in carrying out this patri. otic project. The Committee does not think it advisable in present circumstances to inaugurate any large or ambitious undertaking, judging it to be better that the annual Oppeacoar should grow in importance with the spread and development of the Irish language movement itself, and they estimate that a fund of even £100 will be sufficient to enable them to offer suitable prizes and meet all other expenses in connection with the first assembly next May. We shall acknowledge in these columns any sums sent us for the Prize Fund now opened, and subscriptions may

also be sent to the Treasurer, Gael ic League, 1 Sackville-place, Dublin As the time is now rather short, it is desirable that persons who intend to subscribe should do so as soon as possible, in order that the Committee may be in a position to make final arrangements.

Should the proposed annual Gae lic festival be successfully started, and we are quite confident it can be made a great success, if our friends everywhere will but throw themselves actively into the scheme —it will have important results for the Irish language. The Omeaccar will, by reason of its character and novelty, tend to fix universal attention on the Irish language movement; it will help in obliterating dialectical differences, and in fixing the literary standard; it will make for the creation of a modern Irish literature; it will encourage and be a bond of union to all workers in the revival of Irish; and, finally, it will rally the Irish nation for the maintenance of the native tongue. Indeed, we hope to see the Omeaccar, in course of time, do for Irish what the Eisteddfod has so well done for Welsh.

The Committee has decided to offer prizes, the value of which is still to be determined, for the following competitions:—

- 1. Essay (Irish) on the Influence of Language on Nationality.
- 2. Historical Poem (Irish) on the Gaelic Race, or any incident in Irish History.
- 3. Three Lyrical Poems (Irish), each not to contain more than six stanzas,
- 4. Recitation (Irish) in either prose or poetry.
- 5. A Song of the Movement (in Irish), with chorus, suitable for singing at Gaelic League meetings.

(All poetry to be written according to recognized Irish metres).

The following general conditions are to be observed:—

1. The Prizes will be publicly awarded at the Omeaccar

by Adjudicators appointed by the Executive Committee.

- 2. Adjudicators are debarred from competing.
- Competitors shall, if required, produce evidence of the genuiness and originality of their compositions.
- All compositions must bear assumed names or mottoes only, and must reach the Secretary on or before 21st April, 1897.
- A Prize may be withheld if the successful competitor is not present, or his name disclosed to the Secretary when called upon.
- All successful competitions shall be the property of the Gaelic Laegue-
- 7, Competitors for the Recitation Prize must send in the names of the pieces they have selected for recitation on or before 1st May 1897.
- 8. The competitions are open to every person, whether resident in Ireland or not, and irrespetive of nationality.

We may add that it is the intention to hold the Officaca in turn at Cork, Belfast, Galway, and other Provincial centres, and to offer further prizes for translation into Irish, and for the collection of Gae lic oral lore, if sufficient money for the purpose be obtained

Mr. M. J. O'Sullivan writes. -

Μοηταί Ο'Οοηηόυξαό,

Probloent,

AJUY Pádnaje O'Seácájn,

Νεμρόητ

γιαρη μέ αη δαούαι τέιξιοηας 7 το τέαρ μέ το μαθ τέ το μαιτ, δυό μαιτ αη τάη η τ. Sean Dean Doct, το είνης μέ γαη τ. Sean Τίρ έ. Το ιίοη μο τροίτε ιε μόρτας ημαίρ το εοημαίρε μέ μα γοςια το είνης μέ γατ ό το δος δρεάξ, δίηη.

βαμταιμ ματαμημε ορτ μαμ ηάμ

τομίοδ με δ-καιο ο ο κάο με 'η τουι Τά τάιι ασαμ 30 δ-καιι τιδ σαι έαμ έιηη 30 μαιέ.

Cujujm chíoc aju mo lejcju, le mear món na Zaocajlze, zo d-rujl cú réjn zo maic.

Do capa tilir,

Miceal J. O'Suilleadáin-Fall River, Mass.

Philo: Celts, (Continued from page 18.)

branches are formed in Cork, Belfast, London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Donegal. Galway, Tralee, Dunmanway, Waterford, Kealkill, Macroom, Derry, Farney, Castlelyons, Mount Mellerary etc. The Irish language was taught last year in 70 of the public schools compared with 59 in '95, and 1217 pupils presented for examnation compared with 1,131 in '95; and the Christian Brothers passed 544 of their pupils compared with 523 in '95; 29 Teachers received cer-

tificates to teach Irish compared with 17 in '95.

Between the Public and Christian Brothers' Schools the Irish language was taught in 120.

Your little journal, THE GEAL, which has been the very life of the Gaelic Movement in America and its readers a strong prop to the movement in Ireland, as present and recent events demonstrate, is in a prosperous condition and has distributed not less than 1,440 cepies, of each issue, among Irishmen for the last ten years, a large number of whom are to-day excellent Gaelic scholars.

When this Society was organized it had seemingly insurmountable difficulties to contend with—the prejudices arising from the wily representations of the enemies of Irish autonomy that the Irish Language was a mere "gibberish", spoken only by the lowly and the mean—but now, that it has brought it to the notice of the learned world and that the learned world has embarked in the study of obtaining a knowledge of it—the greatest compliment which can be paid to any man or nation being to copy him or it—Ireland and the national language are safe.

Respectfully submitted, M. J. Logan

CORDÍN

याम कर्षेड द्रमार्थाड या उपाठमाद्र्य.

Cajt τέ, ό η α ἐποίτε, l cujo ἡόρ σ'ά ταοξαί, 215 κοξίμημ 'γας πύιηθαό σθαηξα ηα ηδαοταί; 50 παίμις α ἐμίο τζηίδ' αξμίηη 50 βράς 'Cabajre γοίμγ 'γ κίογ αίμ άρ οσθαηξα το ἀάς.

υζότης, τας απ, ατ τιμός το cum Dé Leabato ταδαίρε το α θείατας ηα ηαοή; το παίτ 3 é cum αη ξαοταίζε corαίηε ό'η πράς Μη καίο 'ς δείτ μίγτε μας 4 'ς γευμ ατ 5 γάς.

ट. Ó. मधर्ध

Носајое.

1. γέ τιη, le choj το πόρ, παιτ.

2. r. r. leabat ram annrna flatair.

3. γ· γ. bo ηδιά τη σοηξητή έ τη τη τη τού, γ. γ. Αη αμηγή τα λάταμ.

4. r. r. ujrze nic

5. r. r. 50 veo 'r cojvce.

Vocabulary. (Continued.)

death, inc. death.bell, cling declaration, roncas debtor, rejceam defect, ecrotlar decent, casceamust dedication, comust demand, somewhere depart, reals o'smiss description, cuspicacional, casoso dial, casoso dial, casoso dignity, rank, rest doubtful, ceasmac

eagle, finéan, acuil, jolan eaglet, ilpin, earthquake, nam cheatron earnest money, japlur earring, aunarc earwig, conntabán easy, roaclac, rocajn' eaves of a roof, raibeal, cleican eclipse, ancha, upouba, ceme ecclesiastical law, neacoll edge, riéc (of a hatchet), ramao effeminate, bice elder tree, nuir elegy, amnat, contan element, an, bunabar elm tree, leam, rlaman eloquence, speech, oajtearc, robajt eloquent, mjoly cajte, ujnžjollač elopement, tujre eluding, avoiding, rocta emblem, ramlacato embrace, violiarzat, tender, veocav embracement, ujmpljoco embarcation, bancaco embryo, omnean embroidery, Δηηξηέητ, ζηθυγ emerald, rmana3 emigration, 1mjpte emollient, maotalac emigrant, erreapt

emulation, cumonat encampment, Farlage enchantment, raoboolba enchanted, zejrnesč enclosure, pound, managne end, the, bead, cappying eapp engine, an, апзрыт, вемрс, гсријпзе enjoy, meal engraver, ηιοηηλιόε, υμελούσημ engraving, 5parato enraged, nozalać, nézlać ensign, banner, tomán entertainment, feast, combeat, maran entrails, znealac, nujpleac enticing, 51mjc, 5pejresc entrance, 1995nato entrenchment, clorao envelope, compant England Jujobain envious, 10mta epilogue, an chiocrzaoit epitaph, reapt, znajm, laojo equality, parity, cocma equipage, cuprzan equity, coibéir erase, eancaillam erecting, building, 50019eat error, ronoul, wander, reaboid error, mistake, manaco erring, straying, zunnazao establish, eanail etymology, rajnijor. bunadar eunuch, ecjonać, cajlicean even number, coméan ewer, a, jug laban, padal evergreen, 571at5lar evidence, rajcealaco exalt, to, możuż examen, caroall excellent, Juac exchange, an, ajronéjn. excess, eanajn excursion, rzanda executor, resciooup To be continued

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Cal-Placerville, Rev, B McFeely.

Conn—New Haven, P Murphy, C J Hayes, J D Kelleher, James Reynolds, Capt. O'Brien, T. Kelly, per Major Maher (the Major thinks he has "downed" his old opponent of Mobile, Ala.

Del-Wilmington, M H McEvilly.

Ind-Peru, Counselor John W O'Hara.

Mass—Boston. Mark J O'Hare—Roxbury, Jere Murry, both per S L Joiyce—Holliston, H Sullvan, who has, also, sent a dollar for the Oireactas —Charleston, John Riordan,

Me-Portland, John A Egan.

Mo-Sedalia, Rev. D Healy, Jerry Sullivan.

NY-Brooklyn, Capt. TD Norris, who ha moved across to supervise the estate which he has lately purchased-City, Counselor A J Barrett-Yonkers, M Cleary.

Pa—Coalport, Rev. M O'Sullivan—Phila., P. Celtic Society, Miss Ellie O'Connor (2), F O'Kane P McFadden, per Mr McFadden, Rev. D J Murphy.

R I—Providence, Martin J Henehan. Vt—Bellows Falls, John P Hartnett. Wash—Spokane, P R Howley.

Cork—City (Model School), T Cronin—Knock awuillig, P Lehane, both per Capt. Norris.

Kerry—Cahirdaniel, J O'Sullivan—Kilgarvan, P Buckley—Killarney, P O'Conuell—Masterguiy, P Sugrue, all per Capt. Norris, 213 South 4th St., Brooklyn, N Y—Knocknagown, D Herlihy, per Bev D Healy, Sedalia, Mo.

Galway-Kilmilkin, Miss Katherine O'Malley -Trean, M Henehan, Wm. Gillen, per Martin J Henehan, Providence, R I.

Mayo—Doolough, Redmond McCarrick, per A Lally, Wheeling, W Va.

Roscommon—Clooncagh, Miss Tessie Gormly, per Mr Henehan, Providence, R I. Asia Minor—Board the U S Cruiser San Francisco, Philip Whelan.

Rossa saw the following item in UNITED IRELAND and published it in THE UNITED IRISHMAN.—"Every student of Irish should subscribe to the Gael of Brooklyn. It contains a variety of interesting poems, stories, and news in Irish. The Gael has just entered on its sixteenth year of publication, under the able editorship of Mr M. J. Logan, a man who kept the flag flying when the outlook was very dark and cheerless. The yearly subscription is four shillings. Address M. J. Logan, 247 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn N. Y." [Thanks all round, give the credit to the men and women whose names appear in the above "Sentiments" from month to month.— Ed.]

The Brooklyn and Philadelphia Philo-Celtic societies celebrated the 108th anniversary of the birth of Archbishop McHale. Mr. J. J. Lyons was the Gaelic speaker in Phil adelphia, and the Editor of the Gael in Brooklyn, a synopsis of whose address is on the title page.

Mr. Ruddy of Centralia, Pa. writes to us to say that at a mission lately conducted in that town by the Rev. Fr. Cunniff of New Y. mostly all the sermons were preached in Irish, and the confessions heard in the same language, most of the people understanding Irish better than English.

The Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society will give an entertainment on April 25th for the purpose of raising funds to help the Dublin Gaelic Convention.

This annual Convention of Irish Scholars is the most important step yet in the Language Revival Movement. A company of educated Irishmen holding conventions in rural districts, talking and speeching in Irish must have great effect

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, N Y.
Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill.
Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do.
Mr Gorman, Joliet. 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 Cartis St. Denver Colo. John Murphy & Co. Publisher, Baltimore, Md T N Chappell, 26 Court St. Boston, Mass Fitzgerald & Co. 196 High st. Holyoke. Mrs. Hoey, 247 First St. Portland, Or. Ed. Dekum, 249 Washington st. do.

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

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

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.

P. McSwiney, S. J.

The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, P. I, .80
Ditto, Part II.

The Youthful Exploits of Fione, Modern,
Irish, with maps, etc. by D. Comyn,
Keating's History of Ireland, with Literal
Translation, etc. Part I.,

Translation, etc. Part I.,
The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with
full Vocabulary.
The First Irish Book.
The Second do. do.

The Second do. do. .15
The Third do. do. .20
Irish Head-Line Copy-Book, .15
The Tribes of Ireland A States by Tracks.

The Tribes of Ireland. A Satire by Enghus
O'Daly, with Translation,
O'Reilly's Irish English Dictionary,
Irish Catchism, Diocese of Raphoe,
12

Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe, 12 Imitation of Christ (Irish), 80 An Irish Translation of the Holy Bible, Vol.

I. to Deuteronomy, by Archbishop Mo-Hale, \$5 0 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 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 informed that there is a stock of them now.



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