





Óileán na Naomh agus na h-Oileán —  
the island of saints and scholars—and a telling  
rebuttal to the enemies of Irish autonomy who, af-  
ter prohibiting education in Ireland, would tax  
the people with being too ignorant to govern  
themselves (applause).



The first meeting of the Oireachtas will be held in Dublin on the 17th of next month (May) and it is to assist in the making this initial effort a success by contributing to its prize fund that the Society has undertaken this entertainment.

In introducing the first speaker of the evening the chairman said that, as the first speaker, he would introduce to them a gentleman who could express his sentiments not only in his native language but also in the language of the oppressor, in French and in Old and New Latin—the Revd. Thos. J. Fitzgerald, the Society's chaplain (deafening applause which lasted several minutes). On order being restored Father Fitzgerald spoke substantially as follows:—

Jr mór an t-aéar éireannach ré air mo éiríocht an uair éirímh bailiúadh mór daoine angho aghóir le foinn coimhneadair do 'h éiríochtir 'ra mbaile f éiríochtir éim ár tseanach éirí air bun airí (bualala bar).

Tá Oireachtas nó tionsol le beir i m-b'laclach i m' na bealtaine, ré rin cruihhuadh daoine, éim a zcoimhnele éirí a zceann a céile éim an t'físe ir feáir do toza nó déanad amac éim an teanach m'ir zaothailze o'fozluim a' r do m'irnead toirna daoine óza anr na r'zoi'laia air fuaio na t're 7 éim f labairt amearz óz a' r aorol. bo éairt dúinn tairéide déanad air f labairt air m'ir a' r air t'ir, anr zác z'hoó, az ur'iajíte air m'airon 7 'ran oiréide, air z'or 7 air z'arraféide, le buacail 7 cailín a'ir'irne, le ceannachóir 7 ceannuize, a dul o'f' aonac az déanad m'irza, le uaral a' r f'riol, le fear na ceirte 7 le fear na h-ealáide (tá 'h ceairt azat azur bualala bar).

bo mór an t'ruaiz f o'faizail báir, an teanach labairt zairz'is na Féinne, Oirí 7 haoim Páruiz. an teanach labairt haoim Columcille 7 haoim b'rijióide 7 haoim na h-Éireann az craodrzaoisle a'iteaneta Dé dúinn. An teanach labairt 7 do r'z'ioada anr zác m'air'ir' air fuaio na h-Éireann ó L'ormór zo a'itomaéa 7 ar rin r'iar o'f' Duin-na-

h'Fall, 7 ó fear airí t're Cónaéta o' Corca a' r Ciaruféide. An teanach labairt b'riian na boirde az o'f'ir na h'Danair a zcailt Cluain-Tarb; an teanach labairt Eózan Ruac O'Neill az corzairt na Sa'ranac, 7 an teanach labairt Páruiz Sáireul 7 na Zéana F'adone (mór bualala bar)

air ar amra tá áirzoi'la'irne na z'arraféide 7 na f'rairne 7 o' t'ionta eile o'a fozluim le ráir 7 le m'oróail le tairde 7 le m'oréorad o'a zcuio léirín 7 iad eolzairead air f m'irnead dúinne. Mac é rin an náirne dúinn? 'Sé an náirne dúinn zo m'beiréad náirne o'ir'ir' air tseanach do labairt, 7 'ré 'h t'ruaiz rin do beir coim laz-b'irzéad a' r zo r'rao'icfaimir o' ár na'iaio, an Sa'ranac 7 a leiréio do déanad. Tá m'oráir de 'h z'c'ioneta azur de 'h m'ill-eán o'ir'ir' f'éirín 7 n'f'oul uair azuinn.

Jr beaz an m'iait an té f'éir'fac a teanach f'éirín. O'a réir rin, o'a b'riji rin.

Ladram'io le z'irad o'f' teanach na h'zaothail,

'S le cion 7 le mear airéir, air feaz air r'aozail.

azuir an té céirféad a'ir'ir, zo de an m'iait é, 7 f'or tá zo leor daoine mair rin 7

Jr mór an náirne z'ur náirac do b'io, Otaod Páir éadairt oneta nó b'rijió. (S'arata záirne 7 ir f'ior t'ur).

Nf zác dúinn m'io'acair na f'airtéir beir o'ir'ir' fearta (h'or m'io) otaod an z'aothailze labairt 'r do m'irnead mair acá r'f' a'ioir o'a m'irnead 7 o'a labairt anr áirzoi'laia na dúcéaf éall 'ra bur. 7 uairle o'a fozluim. 'Sf an teanach z'aothailze an coim'aréta ir feáir z'ur rin r'iolrac Clannha z'aothail. 'Sf an oirnéacé tuzac dúinn f, bo éairt dúinn f' c'orairt ó 'h m'bar, f' f'aoirad 7 do coim'éad beo zo deo a' r c'oiréide.

Dá zcail'irne an z'aothailze nf beiréad anr'az azuinn acé teanach z'aila an tSa'ranac 7 b'f'éir'ir leir an

(Continued on page 33.)



SԻՄԱՅԻՆԵ — ԼԵ ՊԱՅԵՐ ԱՃ ՀԱՅՐԱՅ, DEAR BORTON

[illegible]

Ե՛ր ա՛յ տ֊սոյնո՛յ մալլա՛յէ շարկեաճոյսդեա՛ծ երեւո՛յծ,  
 Օ՛րհն ը՛ն լե՛րն շար ա՛յ յար նոյն մար լե՛ւծ,  
 Խաճ ը՛ն դա լաճարե՛տ սոյս լա՛ւ ըն ա՛յ տ լե՛րե,  
 Ա՛յս տօրեյրեա՛ծ դ֊ա ո՛ր լա՛յ օր ե՛ր տա՛ր ար չա՛ծ օրդ,  
 Շոյն ը՛ն Արեւարօ՛շ Շարլ յ շարկար լա՛ւ չաճող,  
 Տօ՛ւ լա՛ւ րօ՛ւ ա՛յս ը՛նէ ՚ր ա շրօյցօղ ճ ՚ն շղաճոյ,  
 Ե՛ր իրօյն Յրեա՛տն ա՛յ նոյնեա՛ծ ՚ր ա շե՛րդեա՛ծ  
 Ա՛յս Եաճար դա հ֊ճրեողն չա՛ տրարճարե՛տ չող լա՛յ

Շայտար քաւ քաճա ծէ յո ճայրիւ յի Էրիւղի,  
Այսր ճ ծ-Էիւր յո ճ լաւաւ ծո ճողայր յի ճի,  
Յի ճի ճ ճ ճիւլի ճի յայժի ճիւր քրաւաւ 'ի ճ ճիւլա,  
Տիւ ծիւ քաճ յի ճիւր ճիւրաւ ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր;  
Սի ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր;  
Յի ճի ճի ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր;  
Յի ճի ճի ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր;  
Յի ճի ճի ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր;  
Յի ճի ճի ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր;

Այր քեզ մօ յարեւոյ, ա՛տ ի՛յ քա՛ղա մօ տօնաւ,  
 ե՛րօ արմիղե դա յեղիւծադէտս նո՛ւ օ-հոնիւղե յո՛ւ մօ ճանի,  
 Աղաւթն ճի տօ-եղեւ, օ-հարաւ, օ-հարաւ, օ-հարաւ  
 Այսր օհեւոյնս յո՛ւ ճիւղի քա՛ղա յաճախ ճիւղեւոյն Յալ,  
 Ե՛յ տաւր աշուր եղիւթիւ աշուր արմիւղե ճիւղ տօնաւ  
 Այ՛ս աճալի դա յեղիւծ ա՛յ արմիւղեւ ճիւղ ճիւղ  
 Տնիլ յօ յեղիւծ ա՛յ տօնաւ մօ ճիւղիւղ յա՛ւ Ե՛րօ  
 Այ՛ տօնաւ օհեւոյնս Տօնաւ աշուր եղիւթն ճիւղ ճիւղ

Այ տ-ամ մօ ի՛յ օհար ճշւր ճիղիյ յ Յիւրիկ,  
 Աշւր յիղի դա բաճէ յիշեաճէ դի դաժ արայօ ԼԵ ԲԱՃԱԼ,  
 Եւ առնարձ անձաճձ ԲԱՅԻՅԵԱճ ԱՅ ԲԱՅՃԱԼ Է,  
 Ի՛յ յ տ-եւշ ճիւ բաժօ դա Լ-Երեւիկ շւր ԾԱՅԻՅԵ Ա ԼԵՃԱԾ.  
 Ի՛յ ԱՅ ԵԱՐ ԱՅ ԵՊԱԾԱԾ ԱՅՍՐ ԻՐ ՅԱՅՅԻՅԵԱճ ԱՅԵՐԵՍԻ Է,  
 ԼԵ յ-Ա ՅԵՍԾԱԾ ԼՈՄ ԲԵՒԵՊԱճ ԱՅՍՐ ԲԼԵՃ ԱՅԻ Ա ԼԱՅԻ,  
 Նիօր ծաւ բԷ ԼԵ ԵՐԵՎԱՅԻ ՚Ի ղԱՐ ՅԵՐԵՎԻՊԱՐ ԱՅ ԲՅԵՒԼ Է,  
 ԱՅՏ ԵԱՊԱՅ ԲԷ ԵՅԻՅԵ ԱՅՍՐ ԵՒԾ Է ԲԻՅ ԱՅ ԲԵԱԼ.

21. Եւ զի քանի որ զիսկապառնայի քաղաքս  
 22. Եւ զի քանի որ զիսկապառնայի քաղաքս  
 23. Եւ զի քանի որ զիսկապառնայի քաղաքս  
 24. Եւ զի քանի որ զիսկապառնայի քաղաքս  
 25. Եւ զի քանի որ զիսկապառնայի քաղաքս  
 26. Եւ զի քանի որ զիսկապառնայի քաղաքս  
 27. Եւ զի քանի որ զիսկապառնայի քաղաքս  
 28. Եւ զի քանի որ զիսկապառնայի քաղաքս  
 29. Եւ զի քանի որ զիսկապառնայի քաղաքս  
 30. Եւ զի քանի որ զիսկապառնայի քաղաքս



1337 Catherine St. Phila., Pa.,  
April 7, 1897

Dear Sir;—We are indebted to Mr. Michael Melly, Coaldale, Pa., a native of Raithnidhe near Tuaim, in Letter macaward, Co. Donegal, Ireland, for this song. It was composed by one Edward McGeehan (Neididh Mhaire). If there be any more verses belonging to it, I hope that our Donegal scholars will favor us with them. I have some more of his songs, and will send them as soon as I go over them again with the people who sing them.

My greatest difficulty with the Irish language, is the spelling. I see that Father O'Growney complains, in his letter to the "Irish-American", of what he calls the carelessness of the scholars. He says that one would be ashamed to spell wrongly one English word, in a short composition, whilst there is no shame about Irish spelling. This is not altogether true. Poor spelling in English, may show ignorance\* on the part of the writer, but it does not so in Irish. The real cause of the different spellings is, that the spellings given in Irish books, in many words, gives neither the roots of these words, nor the pronunciation used

by the Irish speakers. We have so much guess-work derivation that it is more than an Irish puzzle to make out what the word means. We need not find fault with the Irish language, on this point, which is almost without fault in its orthography, when we see that there is no language in the world so illogical, in the combination of etymology and orthoepy, as the English language. However, if you wish to make any change in the spelling, in the song, you are welcome, you are the editor. It is better for us to give the songs, anyhow, whilst the language is living, than to let them pass into oblivion.

Respectfully yours,

[Rev] D. J. Murphy.

[\* We beg to differ with Father Murphy. The spelling of Irish is as firmly fixed as that of English. Anyone that spells according to O'Reilly or Coneys cannot be objected to no more than those who, in English, spell according to Webster or Johnson. As to roots, we would like to see a philological dissertation on the roots of the modern words "boycott" and "loafer." However, to show the local peculiarity, we print the song without any sensible change—Ed.]

210 deaηηaēt lejr ηa buaēajlljō,  
21 o' mējē uajηη ēan rāje,  
21 o'fāj a' ēolajō dear ajam,  
Lē ōul amae Dē Doηηajj;  
Cōta mōr jo talam  
21jur fejpte de'η t-rfōda lājōr,  
bηrējō bē ran fājηjō,  
21jur bēōja de'η leaēar rāajηeac.

21' t-am a ējōm aη fājηje jaηb.  
Sē mo ēnoje a tā rēārēaj,  
21 rηuajēūj' ajr Kjal' r ajr Ojηjō,  
21ar bē rjad ajr ηa bāōajō;  
21ē zujōm-ra Rjē ηa η-ajηjōl,  
Ō jr tū a rōcrujēar a' plāηōjō,  
Jo ljjō tū rlan ηa buaēajlljō,  
Jaη cuηēadajē ēar a' dāje.

Sē aη rjeul a fuajr mē ar 21bajη,  
Nj pad rē aηη mo fārajō,  
Jur pōraj ar j-cujō buaēajlljō  
21jē ēajlējō aηr aη āje rjη;  
Cā η-ē ηār mēajē ljom acū jad,  
Dā m-bejēōēō rjad aηη mo fārajō,  
21ē cailējō ηa hjalār,  
Cā η-jad a' oream jr fēarj jad.

Kac ē Dorl ō Conajll a tā Jaη cujēōēā,  
21jōjr a tēāē aη ājηēajl,

*Dorpe Leac Connall*



Օ Ծ՝յոյէ՛յս սայոյի դա ԲԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛  
 Ա Բ՛յ ԺՅԵՅԵ՛յի ձայնոյ ;  
 Բ՛յ Օ՛ր ԲՅԵ՛ծ ԶՅ՝ ԲԻՆԱ՛ ԲԱՃ,  
 ԱՅՍՐ Բ՛յ ԲԵՅԵ՛ծ յա միմայծ,  
 ԱՅՍՐ Բ՛յ ԲԵՅԵ՛ծ ԲԱՃ ԼԵ՛ յա ԲԵՃԱԾ,  
 ԱՅՐ Բ՛յ Բ՛յ ԲԵՅԼԵ՛ ԼԵՃԵ՛ Ե՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛.

Ե՛ ԺՅԵՅԵ՛ Ե՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ Ե՛ ԲԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 ԴԱՃ ԲԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃ ԴԱՃ,  
 Ե՛ ԲԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 ԱՅՍՐ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ Ե՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 Ե՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 ԱՅՍՐ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 Ս Ե՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 Օ ԲԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛.

### ԱՅՐԱՅԼԼԵ՛—ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛.

Dear Mr. Logan, I beg to send you a little song termed "Gamh-na Geala," which I learned long ago from an old woman in this town. It was composed by a mountain-girl whose chief work was tending cattle, and who was no way particular about taste or grandeur. She got married to a young man whose home was maritime, and lived up to style. The young bride found all requisites in her new home, but was not content. She had also plenty geese—which is the subject of the song—but she preferred her calves to the geese which she calls the "White calves." The last verse was composed by her husband, trying to console her.

I also enclose a little piece I composed myself, about a Gaelic meeting which the school-teachers around here had at a place called Killybegs. The chairman was J. C. Ward. I simply give the proceedings in verse.

Faithfully,  
 Mullagh duff, Co. Donegal,

Daniel Gallagher.

'ՏԻՃՅ՝ ԴՅ՝ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 ԴԵՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛;  
 ԴԵՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 Ս Դ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԼԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛.  
 Ս ԲԵՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛, Դ՛ ԲԵՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴՅ՝ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛, ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛;  
 ԱՅՍԼԵ՛ Դ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԼՅՅ՝ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛, ԼԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛.  
 Ս ԲԵՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛, ԲԵՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴՅ՝ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛;  
 ԱՅՍԼԵ՛ Դ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԼՅՅ՝ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛.

Դ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԼՅՅ՝ ԼՅՅ՝ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛;  
 Դ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԼՅՅ՝ ԼՅՅ՝ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛;  
 ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԼՅՅ՝ ԼՅՅ՝ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԼՅՅ՝ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛.

ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛,  
 Ա ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛ ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛.

ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛  
 ԴԱՃԱՅԼԼԵ՛







Պօ Հրատ Ծօ Լեյմ Վ Տեան Դեյմ  
Շեւեւա,

Լե Պաւ Ան Օյօրե.

Այ ընտ, մօ ինտ Ծօ Լեյմ Վ Տեան Դեյմ  
Շեւեւա.

Խաւր Վ Դյօմար յ մաճա 'ի յարա, Ծա-  
րաւար, "Տեօ ար իյուճալ մե," ար-րա մյ-  
րե, "րեօ ար իյուճալ մե." Վի իյն Դյօմար  
Վ իյուճալ իւար Յօ Ծօրար ան լիշե մօյն,  
Ծաւրաւար, "Տեօ արեւեճ էրե քօլլ ան  
ճլայր մե," Ծաւրար-րա լեյր է, 7 ար ան  
լաճայր Դյօր-րա 'րեյճ Եօ իւճ րօճայր իր  
ժա մեյեւեճ ան Ծօրար րօճայրե.

Վնիյրն Ծաւրաւար Վ ղօյայճ Վ շեյլե,  
"Տեօ իյօր 'րան րօյլեար մե, րեօ Այ Օլ  
մե." լեյր իյն Դյօմար իյօր ան ղեօմ-  
րա մօր քայրիյն ան Վ իւճ Եարիւյլե,  
Եարճայրե, Երարճայրե 7 Եարճեյլ մօրա  
'ր Եաճա, լե րյօն, Եօյր 'ր Երանժա, Եր-  
ճե-Եաճա, քօրտօր Երիւյլ 'ր Եարիւյլա Այր  
մօրան Երե Երա ղիշե ղաճ Երճ Լյօմ Ծ'  
Արիւյլիւյճաճ; մօյնլ Ծ'արճայր մար Եր-  
Ար ան լայն ճաճ Երիւյլ Երա Երարեար  
րեյն Երան ճլայրե Վ Դյ ղաճ Եաճ Եօ մօր  
լե Երաճայրե, 7 ղյօր քայրար Երաճ Դօ  
րօյեւեճ օ Եարճալ Եաճ Յօ Եարիւյլե  
ճան Երա Ծ'օլ ար.

Դյօմար Յօ իւլեար, րեւիւյլար Այ Օլ  
'ր Վ ճայրե Յօ ճլաճ ղա Յ Եօյլեւեճ, ան  
րան Ծաւրար ան Ե Վ մար Եարիւյլ օր-  
Եա, "Իր միւլ Երիւյլ Երա Արալե." Այ իյն  
Երալար յաճ Այ ընտ, "Տեօ իւար Յօ Ծօյ  
ան Ե-Ալլա մե" Ծաւրար մե, "Տեօ իւար  
Յօ Ծօյ ան Ե-Ալլա մե"; Ծաւրաւար, "Տեօ  
Արաճ էրե քօլլ ան ճլայր մե," Աճ Դյօր-րա  
րօ մօր ար մեյրճե Երա Արե Երաւար Ծօ  
Եաճ Ծաւրար. 'ր Ծ'ա Եարճաճ րան Դյ Եար-  
Երիւյլե Այար ար ղա իւճայրե Եաճա, իր  
Երա մօ'ր իրալ Լյօմ-րա քօլլ ղա Եօրաճ,  
լեյր իյն Ծաւրար, "Տեօ Եար քօլլ ան ճլայր  
մե." լեյր իյն Երալեւեճ մօ Եարիւյլ Վ Յ-  
Եօյլե 'ի Ծօրար, 'ր մօ իւլ Վ Յ-Եօյլե  
լայն ան Երալիւյլ, 'ր Երալար րար ար ան  
իւլար Եաճ-մար, 7 Ծ'արար ան իյն Յօ  
Ծօյ Երիւյլե ղա ճրեյլե.

Խաւր Եարճար Երալար րեյն րարեար  
մօ իւլ Երալե, Երալար ան մօ Եարիւյլ  
7 մեւարիւյլ ան Վ Եարիւյլա, Ծօ Երիւյլ.

րար Եա իւճար, 'ր Եաճ Ծօ Դայն Ծօմ; Դյ  
իյօր Այար ժա մ-Երիւյլեւեճ օրն անիւյլ  
Յօ Յ-Երիւյլեւեճ յ Ե-րիւյլար մե լեյր իյն  
Ծաւրար, "Տեօ Արաճ էրե քօլլ ան ճլայր  
մե," 'ր Դյօր Արալճ ար ան լաճայր. Եօ-  
րարե մե մօ Եաճա 7 Ծաւրար, "Տեօ  
ար Երիւյլ մօ Եաճա մե," 7 Դյօր ար Վ  
Երիւյլ. "Տեօ րար Եալլա մե," Այր լեյմ ան  
Եաճա Եար ան Եալլա Լյօմ, "Տեօ Երար-  
րա քայրեւեճ մե," 7 մար իյն Լյօմ Յար  
Երաճար Արալե Լե Լյն ղա Ե-Արիւյլե իյն  
Դյ րար ան Դայրե Այ Ծալ Այ օրար, 7 Եօ-  
Եաճար մօ Եաճա Այ լեյմիւյլ Եար ղա  
Եօյլեւեճ Լյօմ, 7 Դյ Լյալ, ճլաճ 'ր ճայրե  
Երա ան Երալճ Այ ընտ, "Պօ ինտ Ծօ  
Լեյմ Վ Տեան Դեյմ Շեւեւա." Վր մօ  
Եաճա ար մ'ար Յօ Ծօյ 'ի Այր Վ Դյօր ան  
օյլե րօյլե իյն, Ծօ րաճ մօ Եաճա  
Վ 7 Երալ րե րիւյլ 'րան Երճ; իյուճալ  
Երալ-Երալ մօ Եօ, 'ր Երալար ար Դյօր մօ  
Երիւյլ 'րան Երճ.

Եօրարե մօ Երիւյլալարե մե Վ  
իյուճալ 7 Վ Երալար 7 իյեւեճար րա մօ  
ճայր 7 իյուճար Լեօ Արալե մե, 'ր Երիւյլ  
ար մօ Լեւեճաճ մե, 7 ղյօր Եօրար ար  
րան ար րեւեճ րեւեճ րեւեճայրե, ղօ Յօ  
Ծ'այրե Եար իյուճալ ան Ե-րիւյլե Երաճ-  
րօնա Լա Եօյլ 7 Ծ'արար Եաճ Վ Դայն  
Ծօմ. Ծ'իւյլար րան Ծօ, 7 Ծաւրար իյ  
Լյօմ ղա լեյլիւյլեւեճ Յօ Երաճ մե, Աճ Յօ  
Յ-Երարեւեճ իյ Լե Լյալ Ծօ'ն իւլար մե  
Աճ Այ Երա յ Երարե ղա Լարա, 7 ան իյն  
Ծ'իւյլե 'ր Եաճ Երալար է, Ծօ իյն Երիւյլ  
Ե 7 Երա Լյօմ իւլ է, 'ր Վ Յ-Եարիւյլ Երա  
Լա Դյ մօ իւլ Երարալճե, 7 մե օլլար  
Երա Ծալ Վ Երալ մօ ճրօճ.

Տրա է մօ րեւ-րա, 7 մա'ր Երալ է  
Երաճաճ րե մար իյն.

Երիւյլ.

Երիւյլալ, tidy.

Երալեւեճ, timorous.

մանա, modest.

Յետ, a start, a fright.

րօլարիւյլեւեճ, prancing.

րալարաճ, pacing.

Ծրօճար, right straight.

Երիւյլ, a poultice, plaster.

մօյնլ, acorns, nuts clusters of  
nuts, etc.



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

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

*Terms of Subscription*—\$1 a year to students, 60 cents to the public, in advance; \$1. in arrears.

*Terms of Advertising*—20 cents a line, Agate

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as 2nd-class matter

Sixteenth Year of Publication.

VOL 12. No. 3 JUNE. 1897

Remember that the First Irish Book is given free of charge to every new subscriber.

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Owing to pressure on our space, several matters are laid over until next issue, including *5011sr na n-5Cor Dub, Lujcpoto bhon 11r*, Vocabulary, and very interesting suggestions by Mr John M Tierney, San Juan, South America, who sent the Gael his bi-annual donation of £1. We give the *5adap Donn* considerable space for, not like Moore who "bowed his neck beneath the galling yoke," the *5adap* sings action and confidence in the result of its united and energetic power.

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## SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

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By

Rev. EUGENE O'GROWNEY.

PROF. OF KELTIC.

### LESSON XI.

#### THE SECOND DECLENSION.

105. ALL words of this declension are of the FEMININE gender, except *im*, butter.

THE genitive case singular is formed by adding -e to the nominative singular.

Most words ending in a consonant or consonants, preceded by e or j, belong to this declension.

Example :

106.

Singular.

N.A. *carra15* a rock.

Gen. *carra15e* (*kor'-ig-e*) of a rock

Dat. *carra15* (to) a rock.

Voc. *a carra15* (CHOR-), o rock !

Plural.

N.A. *carra15e*, rocks.

Gen. *carra15*, of rocks.

Dat. *carra151b* (to), rocks.

Voc. *carra15e*, o rocks.

There are, we see, three forms ; *carra15*, *carra15e*, *carra151b*.

#### THE ARTICLE

107. With all feminine nouns, the article has the form *na* in the whole plural as with masculine nouns, but in the singular it has also *na* in the genitive case, and *an* in the other cases of the singular ; as, *na carra15e*, of the rock (the same form also means "the rocks"), *na 3carra15* (*gor'ig*) of the rocks.

108. Words beginning with a vow-



el : as, áյԵ, place.

Sing.	Plur.
N A. աղ ձյԵ	ղա հ-ձյԵ.
Gen. զա հ-ձյԵ,	ղա հ-ձյԵ.
Dat. Ծո 'ղ ձյԵ,	Ծո զա հ-ձյԵյԹ.
Voc. ձ ձյԵ,	ձ ձյԵ.

The preposition Ծո is used before the article just for illustration ; any other preposition would do just as well

EFFECT of the article on FEMININE nouns :

109. Nominative case : The article aspirates the first consonant, unless that be Ծ or Ե ; as աղ իմայօյն (wad' in) աղ Եյր, աղ Ծեյրյն. When the noun begins with ր, the form աղԵ is used ; as, աղԵ իւյլ, աղ Երւյլ, the eye. As all words of this declension are feminine we cannot use the form աղԵ before words beginning with a vowel, as աղ Եայլ [except յմ, which is masculine : աղ Ե-յմ (tim)].

110. Genitive case : the article զա prefixes հ to vowels, as եւր զա հ-ձլլե (ha'-'ē), the top of the cliff

111. Dative case. The article with a preposition eclipses as noted under first declension.

112. GENITIVE PLURAL is eclipsed by the article as usual.

113 IMPORTANT omission of the article. In the phrase, Եալլ ԲեաԾ-այր, (padh'-ir), Peter's horse, (the) horse of Peter ; թօլ աղ եւր (the) sail of the boat ; թօլ մօ եւր, (the) sail of my boat, we notice that when one noun is followed by another in the genitive case, if the second one be a proper noun, or have the article or possessives մօ, Ծօ etc., the first cannot have the article.

114. Լար (Lur) middle Լար, a mare.

Ծօ եյ աղ Լար 'ղա թարահ ար Լար աղ եօԵայր. զօ, ար Լար զա իրահօ (srau' dē), ձար Ծօ եյ աղ Երահօ (traud) յլաղ Ձեա աղ Եյմ յղ աղ յերւյրճյն ռօ. Ծօ եյ թօլար մօր յղ ձ իւյլԵ. յր միլյր Բար

ղա բարիք ռօ. Ձղ երւյլ զա Եալլ յղ զա բարիք ? իլ զա Ելալլօ ար զա ԵալլալԵ Եւյ իե ԼաԵ զա զԵլալլօ (nee'-al-id) Ծօ 'ղ Բար.

115. Put the butter on the bread, and put the bread in your pocket. (The) taste of the bread. The bread is in my pocket, with the butter. (The) bridle of the mare is lost. We are not on the right road. (The) music of the birds. The tree is in (the) middle of the field.

Genitive :

N.A. աղ Ե-յմ, the butter.
Gen. աղ յմ
Dat. Ծօ 'ղ յմ etc.

## LESSON XII.

### THIRD DECLENSION

116. Forms the genitive case singular by adding -ա to the nominative.

Some words of this declension are masculine and some feminine. Most of them can be easily known by their terminations

Example :

Բյօն, wine, *masculine*.

117.	Sing.	Plur.
N A	աղ Բյօն,	ղա Բյօնա.
Gen.	աղ Բյօնա (eenā)	ղա երբյօն (veen)
Dat.	Ծօ 'ղ Բյօն.	Ծօ զա ԲյօնալԵ (-iv)
Voc	ձ Բյօն.	ձ Բյօնա.

Example :

118.	Եաղահայն, a dialect, <i>feminine</i> .
	Sing. Plur.
N.A	Եաղահայն -ահայն.
Gen.	Եաղահայնա (-oonā) -ահայն.
Dat.	Եաղահայն. -ահայնԵ.
Voc	ձ Եաղահայն. -ահայն.

All words ending in -ահայն, -ահայլ, -այլ, -այն are thus declined. As ելաԵ. այն, ելաԵնա (blee'-ā-nā Տահայն, Տահ. դա.

119. Remember that մօ, my ; Ծօ, thy ; ձ, his cause aspiration. Ձր, our ;



dur, your; Δ, their, cause eclipsis; Δ, her, prefixes η to vowels; as, Δ η-οβΔηη. The prepositon ηη, in, eclipses.

120 ΤοβΔη ηΔ θρςοη. Λά ΣαμηηΔ (November Day). βέηρμςο Δηηρο ςο (until) λΔη ηΔ βλΔθηΔ. Δη θρυλ εολΔρ ΔςΔτ Δη εΔηΔμΔηη Δη οτςηε φέηη (our own country)? ΔιτΔ βλΔρ Δη φςοηΔ Δη Δη υηρςε. ΔιτΔ ςεΔΔε Δη φοςηΔηη (O'-wir) ηηρ Δη ηρβέηη. "Οο θς φΔεΔΔ Δς Δη ευη μόρ ςο." Δηρ Δη ςςεουλςτε. Οο θςεΔρ ηη (= ηη μο) εομηηςτε 1 η-βΔηε (mwal'-ē) ηΔ ΓαρρΔςε ηηρ Δη Δη ςηη.

Words beginning with ς are never eclipsed; words beginning with ςb ςc, ςd, ςe, ςf, ςg cannot be aspirated, because aspirated ς (=h) could not be pronounced before b, m, p, c or s.

121. Λάη, middle; οεηρεΔο (der'-oo) end; τορΔε (thūs'-āch) or τύρ, b'ginning.

From year to year (ο βλΔθΔηη ςο βλΔθΔηη). In (the) beginning of the year, the weather is (βςεΔηη) cold (and) wet. In the end of the autumn (1 ηοεηρεΔο) the fields are bare--there is no grass on them. In the middle of summer, there is the music of the birds in the trees. The water of the (ηΔ) Boyne.

(To be continued)

Philo-Celts.

(Continued from page 25)

ΣΔςρΔηΔε ςάθ ςηρ λςηρ φέηη ςηηη. Τά ςύηλ λε οΔΔ Δςυηηη ηΔε η-βεηε Δη ςςεουλ ηΔρ ςηη ςο οεο; Δετ ςομΔηηρςΔ Δη εΔηηςΔ ςΔοθΔηηςε ςο βηΔε 7 εοηοε —

ςο θρςεημςο λε ςηεΔηη

ςο λυΔε Δη τ-Δη,

Δςηρ ςΔη Δηη Δη οτςηε φέηη—

'ΝυΔρ ημηηρςΔ Δη ελέηη ούηηη λε ςοηη,

Δη εΔηηςΔ ημηηρ θηηη ςηη

ηρ ουΔ ο ςΔοθΔ.

The Hon. J Grattan McMahon next delivered a very able address in English, for which he was repeatedly applauded.

The remaining programme included songs in Irish and English—J Cromien, The Rising of the

Moon (Irish), Mr. J. A. Donahey, Kathleen Mo Vourneen (English), Miss Mary A Condon, song (Irish), Miss Kathleen M Hanbury, The Meeting of the Waters (Irish), Mr Bernard Martin recited several extracts from Irish patriotic authors.

The musical talent was supplied by the New York Philo-Celtic Society, each one of whom was repeatedly encored.

### AN ITALIAN ON THE IRISH.

An Italian gentleman, a physician, and a real-estate speculator who has called to our office frequently for the last ten years, a few days ago, during one of his calls—the conversation having turned on the Irish Fair being held in New York, laughingly but seriously—at the same time vigorously gesticulating in real Italian style—said,—

"Friend Logan, I think you are all wind-bags, you talk of Irish Independence and autonomy, you will never get them till you fight for them. You say that Ireland is too near to England.—You have 20,000,000 of your race in America, you have across the border an English possession—Canada—three thousand miles away from her, with less than one million of English sympathisers—If your twenty millions Irishmen in the United States organized Canada, get up a rebellion in Ireland, and declare her independence—the men in Canada to take the field at the same time, you would have the active sympathy of the United States, and you would have the prestige of an actual war, and could raze the cities of England with the material which Nature supplies and all nations use; hang all English and Irish spies to the nearest lamppost and then there would not be many of them."

So delivering himself, our medical friend took his hat and politely bid us "Good day."

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. McCormick, the beloved wife of Mr. Dillon J. McCormick of Wheeling, W. Va., which event occurred on the 13th, of pneumonia, after 38 hours' sickness. Mrs McCormick died fortified with the rites of the Church, and the remains were followed to the grave by the largest funeral procession that ever entered Mount Calvary cemetery.

We regret, also, that four of the Gael's Wheeling subscribers have died recently, namely, P. McCabe, J Leavy, D O'Keeffe and M Donly May their souls rest in peace.







Շրջալսծ աղ բայլ շաղ միմար ծննդե,  
 Ասիւ ա'ր տրա՛ծ ար բաօյրքե, եթծ  
 Ճա՛ծ ծեաճ-բեար քա մրի 'ի ա շւայղի  
 'Շրօյծ Յօ ծանա, շալա, թէյծ.  
 Շրօյթյծ բլա՛ծ 'ի ա ծբարալծ տրեւի;  
 Շրօյթյծ բլա՛ծ 'ի ա լաօճրալծիծ շրօյծե;  
 Շրօյթյծ բլա՛ծ քա Ճա՛ծ դա շրէիդե;  
 Եւալեյծ բլա՛ծ ար դան շաղ բլի՛ծ.  
 Տլիղիլծ լաօճրալծ շրօյծե ար ծէրք  
 Ըօրիւլ լեյր աղ Տլղղաղի միմր,  
 Լեաճբալծ բլա՛ծ Ճա՛ծ եա՛ծ Յօ բլօրիւլծե;  
 Եօմալծեօճալծ բլա՛ծ ար դլօլի.  
 Եարբալծ բլա՛ծ ար մլր ար բաօյրքե—  
 Ծաւլր ար դ-Ծե ծօ Յօյծեա՛ծ աղղղ—  
 Ըլրբլծ բլա՛ծ ար Յեւլ ար դծաօյրքե,  
 Տրծիլծ բլա՛ծ լու՛ծ շաղ դա շւայղ.

ԾՕ Ձի' ՏԾՕՐԻՆ ՏԻՔԻՁի.

Լեյր աղ դՃաճար Ծղղղ.

Եր շա՛ մօ բօր, ա բծիլիլ թէյի!  
 Ծ'ար շւաղ շրա՛ծ մօ շրօյծե;  
 Եր շա՛ շղղ-ճալծեաճար մօ շլեյծ,  
 Զի Ճա՛ծ լալի—ծեար ա'ր շլի.

Եր շա՛ մօ լիլ Եր ծեյրք քու՛ծ.  
 Ծե! շաղ մե դօյր լե՛ծ 'ճալծ!  
 Ծօ լալի մի' լալի-րք բալրճե 'ժու՛ծ  
 Զի լալե ծրեալ ծեյր օ 'ի Յրալծ!

Եր շա՛ մօ բօլար եօ օ դեմի,  
 Ճաղ շա՛ եթծ շա՛ մօ բքար!  
 'Տ շա՛ բլիւր ա'ր աճեար ծե դա միմր!  
 Զի բօլար շա՛ Յօ լեյր!

Զի ծրե՛ծ աճ ծրե՛ծ ար աղ ծքար  
 Զի ծօ բլիլ ծեար!  
 Եր ծիլք լիւր աղ լիլ ծօ միւր  
 'Նա 'ի ծօղղղ ճի՛ծ մօր ա մեար!

'Նօյր, շիլք լեմ' ճիլծե, ա բօյր! ա լիլ!  
 Զի ճալծեաճար! ա լալե!  
 Զի բօլար, ա բլիւր, ա'ր աւարիլ բայլ!  
 Զի բօլար բաօր օ շրա՛ծ!

Զի'ր շաճար ծաղ շրա՛ծ ծօ շլեյծ, ա բլիլ!  
 'Տ շ 'ի երղղղար Եր մօ  
 Զի յարաղղ օրք աղղղ, ա աղղ!  
 Զի'ր եթեա՛ծ-քա լեա՛ծ Յօ ծեօ!



## THE IRISH LANGUAGE

## ACTION OF THE NATIONAL TEACHERS IN CONGRESS.

In connection with the Irish National Teachers' Congress, recently held in Galway, a public meeting in support of the Irish Language movement was held in the Temperance Hall, Galway, the Most Rev. Dr. McCormick, Bishop of Galway, presiding. Those on the platform were, Rev. Father O'Keeffe, Father O'Connell, Father Lyons, O.P.; Br. Lynch, Brother Benedict, Messrs. O'Connell, Usher, Nestor, Douglas Hyde, LL.D.; Hayes and Hegarty, of Dublin. There was a crowded attendance teachers, and the people of Galway, who took the greatest interest in the proceedings.

Bishop McCormick addressed the meeting at some length, in Irish. He referred to the extent to which Irish is still spoken, and gave it as his opinion, that its roots were deep down in the hearts of the people yet. He prayed God that it might never disappear from the lips of the people. He gave some striking instances which occurred to himself, with regard to the false shame which still existed in some quarters with regard to the Irish language; and said this false shame should be rooted out.

Mr. Russell then introduced resolutions advocating the preservation of the language.

Dr. Douglas Hyde said he had come there to push forward the great cause of the National language. Irish—not English—was the great National language of Ireland in the beginning of this century.

Some might think there was no education in the Irish language; but every intelligent man acknowledged that a man who spoke two languages was a double man, be-

cause he was not accustomed to take words for sounds, or sounds for ideas. A man who spoke two languages had all ideas in his head, and he cared nothing for sound, (hear, hear). He was perfectly convinced that there was not in the whole of Europe a more educated or intelligent body of men than the Irish speakers of the older generation. They were superior to anyone he had ever met. They were the most perfect companions, and he was sure that no Irish-speaking young person would feel it tedious to spend a whole summer's day in company with an old Irish speaker. But there was not a more slavish, sottish, ignorant or degraded class than the young boys and girls who were growing up around these old Irish speakers: they habitually spoke Irish and English, and were gradually losing the former. The admirable beauty of this language had attracted scholars from all parts of Europe; and, last year, one gentleman—a Dane—went to Arran to learn Irish, and after six months he had a vocabulary of 300 words. Those who spoke Irish had five times more ideas and power than those who spoke English.

For beauty, the language of Ireland could only be compared with Greek. If the Greeks had not preserved their language they would not be to-day fighting in the cause of justice and freedom. If something was not done, and done quickly, their ancient, cultivated and beautiful speech—the speech of their heroes and scholars of old days—would become as extinct as Cornish, and after the death of every living speaker of it they would see the scholars of Europe quarrelling like crows over its dead body.

In conclusion, he appealed to them to aid in every way the efforts of the Gaelic League. He had still a conviction that the half mil-



lion of Irish speakers at present would hand down their knowledge of the language to the free Ireland of the future, for Ireland was bound to be free.

**KILKENNY.**—On Easter Tuesday there was a public meeting held in the Tholsel, Kilkenny, in furtherance of the Gaelic League movement, the Mayor, Alderman Cantwell, in the chair. The following delegates were present:—Central Branch, James Casey, secretary, and J MacNeill, editor Gaelic Journal; Lee Branch, Cork, O. J. Bergin, B. A.; D. Fleming, secretary, and J. Murphy, treasurer; Belfast, Dr. St. Clair Boyd; Waterford, J. L. Ahern, B. A. Among the audience were Alderman M. M. Murphy, E. Nowlan, T. C.; Martin, T. C.; W. Cassin, T. C.; T. W. O'Hanrahan, T. C.; C. J. Kenealy, M. J. C. Buckley, Pierce Wall, President Trades Council, and John McCarthy, Assistant Secretary do.

The usual resolutions in support of the Gaelic movement were proposed and adopted, and a branch of the League established, with the Mayor as President, and Alderman Murphy Vice-President—

*Gaelic Journal.*

#### THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Ind—Union City, Thomas McMahon.  
 Ia—Burlington, J Hagerty; also, a dollar for the Oireachtas.  
 Kan—Fort Dodge, M D Shea.  
 Mass—Boston, M Gorham.  
 Md—Libertytown, Rev. John Paul White.  
 Mo—Arcadia, Ursuline College, Mother Superior, per J Hagerty, Burlington, Ia.  
 N Y—Brooklyn, Francis J Gordon, D Naish, Joseph A O'Donaghue—City, R Hayes, per Thos Galligan, Brooklyn  
 O—Lowellville, M Corcoran—Stubenville, Bryan McGuinness, per A Lally, Wheeling, W. Va.  
 R I—Providence, Maggie Coyne, per Martin J Henahan; John Murphy, P Carrigan, per Mr. Murphy.  
 Ireland—Cork, Ballyvourney N. School, T. A. Scannell, per D A Scannell, Port Costa, Cal.  
 Antrim—Belfast, John St. Clair Boyd, M. D.

President Belfast Gaelic League.

Donegal—Mullaghduff N School, D Gallagher. Argentine Republic, Mr John M Tierney, £1, on which bounty we continue, as usual, to send the Gael to the Sisters of Mercy at Ballinrobe, Dugarvan, and Tuam.

We hope other Irishmen will follow Mr Tierney's patriotic example and send the Gael to friends in the old country. The National Teachers, apart from the clergy, are the best medium through which the Gaelic Movement can be served, and this doubly so in connection with the Christian Brothers' Schools. Hence, we hope American Gaels who cannot prevail on their Irish neighbors to become readers themselves that they will try to get them to send the Gael to the National Teachers of their respective districts in Ireland.

The Gael is National—No Mugwumpery about it

### 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  
 Ois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories, by Dr. Hyde, LL.D. .80  
 Compendium of Irish Grammar. Translated from Wiudisch'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  
 The Tribes of Ireland. A Satire by Aenghus O'Daly, with Translation, .80  
 O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary, 4 50  
 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 Sgeul-uaighachta, 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.



## Real Estate

**FOR SALE,** Or to trade for a small house within 70 miles of New York, a five-acre Orange Farm, with good dwelling and outhouses, situate in Winter Park, Orange County, Florida, 5 miles N. of Orlando (the capital of county), on the Florida Central & Peninsular Rds., price, \$3,000.

Also, a nice Residence standing on a plot of ground one and eighty-five hundredth acres in the town of Holliston, Mass., price, \$6,500.

Being in communication with the Railway Companies I am in a position to negotiate the Sale of Lands bordering on said railways in All the States of the Union. These lands are desirable because of their proximity to the Railways, and the title is perfect, coming directly from the Railway Companies. I can sell in lots or plots from 100 upwards.

Also, a number of large plots in Brooklyn suitable for mill and factory purposes. Farms on Long Island for Sale or to Trade.

**A BRICK MANSION,** 3 story, 34x36, 18 rooms, ground—2 blocks square—occupied now by a physician; 60 fruit trees, 40 poplar trees surround the house—on the main street—ten minutes walk from the Station; free and clear, Bourbon, Ind. Bourbon is on the Penn. Co's road, 53 miles from Fort Wayne, and 96 from Chicago; manufacturing city—population, 1,500. Will trade for New York property, price—\$15,000.

Also, Laurel, Franklin, Ind., in which natural gas was discovered a few years ago—a two-story and cellar frame house, ground 136x104, within one minute's walk of the Penn. R. R. Station, 8 rooms.—Price, \$2,500.

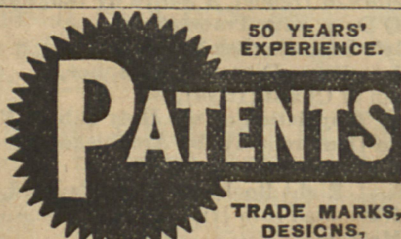
**ALSO,** a good Hay and Grain Farm of 121 1-2 acres, in the town of Coxsackie, 3 miles west of the West Shore R.R. station, Green County, N.Y. There are 200 good apple trees, in full bearing, on the farm, and a good substantial residence. It would be a good place for a boarding-house.

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## Danger

The Tories of New York (in miniature the Johnson Raiders of the Transvaal—all of whom were vehement shouters for the English Treaty) seek to undermine the pillars of this Republic by lessening the ardor of the general citizen in local partisan politics, which is the bulwark of republicanism. Their plausible pretext is good government and an abhorrence of the "Spoils system"—they being themselves the high priests of the "Spoils in Politics."

We have an instance of this in the Committee of 70 which put forward one of its leading members, the present Mayor Strong, who has given the city the worst government it has ever had—if the increase in taxation and immorality be evidence of such. He is not only the recipient of the "spoils" himself but he imported other recipients from other states to the financial injury (along with being an insult) to the native citizens who had to foot the bills for the millions of dollars which he has squandered above his predecessors.

These "Non-Partizans in Municipal affairs—the Alpha of sound, virile, National politics—are in the British interest in this country. They control the leading press of this country (with few exceptions) with British gold. They have put forward at this moment for mayor of New York the Mugwump millionaire, Seth Low—the one man who is responsible for the defeat of the Republican Party in 1884—a man of no parts apart from his father's millions—and who peddled 'Commissions' when mayor of Brooklyn to secure his election for a second term—whose office in the Brooklyn City Hall was the scene of a riot (nearly) between the heads of "organizations" to whom his "Honor" promised "Recognition."

Let the Republican Party put in nomination for Mayor a respectable, liberal Republican who can carry the German and Irish vote (say, Ex-Mayor Schroeder, of Brooklyn), and, then, if the political Goo-gos who shout for "Good Government" don't support him, their hypocrisy will be exposed to the dullest apprehension.

The object of this "Good Government" clique is disruption of this Republic; it would be far better to have Tammany Hall (who certainly is no hypocrite) in control than these rebels to American institutions. Remember, Citizens, that it was the neglect of the real citizens of Athens to guard their own political rights which paved the way for Lysander and his 30 Tyrants, and to the ultimate overthrow of their Freedom.

Seth Low would be Lysander, and Reynolds (boss of the "Citizens' Union") Theramenes.

## F M'Cosker,

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