

ոյօն ոյէ աղ քայլ լի և սայրեաղոյծ
դամար էճայոց բառ-քլիքի եազ կաէ բար
հայշ, 7 տսալու լեյ.

“Շայծ սի Շաճայու, դաէ ածախոյլ ծօ^ւ
օրդած օրդալոյն էն ?”

Իյօն քես Շայծ եօշտ քօշտ ար եյէ ձ
էճայու աղած; ոյ քեսքած թէ ձ ծեւլ ծ
քոչալտ ծա ծ-քաջած թէ ՚ո՞ ծօմայ, 7
ոյօն քրեազալու թէ քօշտ.

“Ա Շայծ սի Շաճայու.” ար բառ բյույ
եազ կաէ արմ, “դաէ տրաճախոյլ ծօ օրգ
ած օրդալոյն էն ?”

Իյօն քես Շայծ ձօն քրեազալու էճած
ձյու ծօ.

“Ա Շայծ սի Շաճայու,” ար թէ ձ տրյօ
տիած սալր, “դաէ ածախոյլ է, 7 դաէ տրաճ
ախոյլ է ծօ օրդալոյն էն ?”

Աւ ծ'քայ Շայծ եօշտ դ-ձ էօրտ, դար
մի քայլէյօր ձյու քրեազալու ծօ էճայու
ծօյն, 7 մի ձ էճայու ձա աշ թեյծեած
թէ շահայլու լե կարեած ած ծօյն.

Ծօնդայէ ձ բյույ եազ կաէ ծօ
քօրպանալի 7 մի լսէջալու լի և բնիլի
եազ յալա, 7 ՚ո՞ “Կոյր,” ա տսալու թէ,
“ոյ քօշտ ձ Շայծ օ Շաճայու; Ել կոյո
տեսդա լեյ տար յո մայէ լիդ. Ա Շայծ
ա Շայծ,” ար թէ, “ տա տն աշ շաճած
ծրու-ծեած 7 տն կոյ բլանիծ շեսդա
շօտ աղօյ. 7 ոյ էլ լեատ-րա սար ՚ոյար
դ-ձալու: ոյ ձօն մայէ տայտ աղու. Շա
սումած աշայի օրտ. Շա աղ քօրպան
թոյ.”

Ով Շայծ ծօ բլանիյէ թի յար ե'այր
ե'յօյ լեյ թէ ձ քօշտ րո ար ձ ծեւլ,
“ոյ էօզքած,” ար թէ, դար ծա մուս ձ
բլանիրած, մի ձ քրօյժե յումայիծ լոյժ
յո 7 ծօ. լինեա.

“Ոյ էօզքի ծօ Շայծ օ Շաճայու աղ քօր
պան,” ար առ բյույ եազ լե յալու մյլլեած
տար էօրպան յլայշ ըրյու տիրտ աշար յած
ծա մելլյրեած 7 լե յլոր եազ յար դար
յալա լոյզե ծօ մի բյոյլու. “ Սայլիծ
ծ'քաճած ձյու ձ էօզքալ. Այս րու ծօ
մի ձ քօշտ ար ձ ծեւլ քրոյիյծ թյած սի-
լե տիմէյու Շայծ ծօյէ, 7 յած սիլե աշ
շայտ 7 աշ յալու էռէ դ-ձ քեյլ. Քյոյն
Շայծ քումայտ լե ոյէ սաէն, ած լեադած
ար է, 7 բյու քար ձ օր աղած յոյզի ձ
ծա լոյզայ 7 լեաճած բյու է ձյու աղ մ-
թօճար, աղու ձ բրայրեած. Տու ծ'քես թէ
ե'յօյ արմ, բաշ ոա լիճօյա ձյու, սայտ

աշ ար ձ լամայծ 7 սայտ ար ծօրայծ, յար
քոյզան թյած յօ ծալիշեադ է, 1 ոյօշտ
դար քես թէ օրումշած, 7 ձ սաւադ լեյ Ձ
ալամ.

Ծօյ թյրեար ոծ ոտքիքար աւս աղ
քօրպան լի րոյ, 7 էճարուու թյած աղալի
հայշ է; 7 ծ'արուոյ թյած ար ձ մայէ է;
մի եռոլած աղ քօրպան քայրէշ լե դ-ձ
տրույ քէնի, 7 սայր թյած ծա բյէ աղ քօր
պան թի տիմէյու ձ մայնէլ քէնի. Տեար
թյած ար ձյու սայծ սուլա թլատ լի թի 7
լեյ թյած ծօ ե'յօյ բար. Ծօ հած թէ
մի սայդալ ծե 7 աշ եգույու, աշար
քրալէ թէ է քէնի, դար քայլ թէ ՚ո՞ քօր-
պան ծօ էյլէյտ սայծ. Աւէ նած ոտք ձ
ագձա 7 ձ յոյշադայ դամի բայլ թէ յօ
ուն յուու ծայիշեադ աշ ծա բյէ աղ հայր
տիմէյու ար ձ մայնէլ, 7 յօ ուն ձ ած
շոյ մայնէ լեադրած յօ տեադոյ, 7 ո
յօն քես թէ ձ ածած ծօ քէնի ծ'ա լայծ-
ուաշտ ա քումայտ Եվ բյուրեայլ ձյու լի
թի, 7 քայլ թէ յօ ուն թէ սայլու.

“Օօն յօ ծօն !” ար թէ, “ յի թէ ձ աղ
ծրու-ծեած ձ ած աշաճ ա էսյ աղ
սումած թօ ու յա ծաօյու մայէ օրոյ.
Յալայտ ծօ Ծա 7 ծօ Ձիւու. ծօ քեա-
ծար 7 ծօ ին, ծօ Ձիւու 7 ծօ Եօյ, 7
մուտյու յօ լեադրած մէ մ'աղամ 7 ձ
քայլ ոտքամ ծօմ քայլալ, դա քայ մէ
տեած րաօր ար ձ ոյ յայն րո. Այս բօր-
քայ մէ Ձիւու.”

Ծօնդայ աղ բյույ եազ կաէ բար լեյ
արմ 7 տսալու թէ լեյ,

“Կոյր, ձ Շայծ !” ար թէ, “ յօն էօյ ծ
տն աղ քօրպան դամի տսալու մէ լեած
ձ էօզքալ, 7 ե'յօյ տայտ ձ էօզքալ; ե'
քէնի դամի տելույ լեած ա սար ոյ հայր
բյօ տն է, յօ յօ մես ե'յօյ տայտ !”

Բա ար եյէ ձ էյ կոյ ձ ծեսդայ ծօ
ծ'օ օյօյր,” ար Շայծ, “ ծեսդայ մէ է,”
դար մի թէ քայլալ սեյլ ծեսդա, 7 տսա-
լու բայլ այծես ձյու, ոյ լեյքած թէ ՚ո՞
քօշտ բյօյլալ լոյ ար ձ ծեւլ յօ եռած.
Քյոյն աղ բյույ եազ բոյտ յայր արմ.

“ տա տն ՚օ ե'յօյ րօւայր աղօյր, ձ
Շայծ,” ար թէ. “ Ձիւու յօ ծայիշայծ,” ար
թէ, “ ձ ենյօ տն րօւայր րու ատն ոյրէ
լեած.

“ Եյր կոյ աղօյր ձ Շայծ սի Շաճայու
7 տսա յ-մուլայէ տն ծ'ա ծքայ մէ^ւ
ուն լեած ենյօ ձ այշեած օրտ—սա

Ω Βάης ωντόντων.

Ω δάιτησον πάτητα ! εἶμη τὸν νεαρὸν
Οὐτέτης τὴν γένεσίν τοῦ ἡ τραύματα,
Ωτέτης τὰ λεπτά τῆς περιουσίας αὐτοῦ τραύματα
Τὸν μὲν απαρτικὸν τούτων οὐδὲν.

Ιτάρα τοῦ ιπποτοῦ τῶν στρατιώτων
Νικάρης προτεταράτην οὐδὲν ;
Οὐτέτης τὸν αριθμὸν τῶν πατέρων,
Νικάρης κατέπιε τὸν πατέρα τηνταράτην.

Μή σεαριθμάτης Πατριάρχης, αὐτὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην,
Τοῦτο τὸν διπλὸν πατέραν, Μάλιστα τέλος,
Τοῦ πάτερος γένεσιν ποτέ φάνταστον τίταν,
Τοῦτο τὸν διπλὸν πατέραν τέλος.

Συνεπάθετος γένεσιν τοῦ Κλήρου Κριόντη,
Ιπποταράτην τὸν πατέραν,
Λέ πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην,
Ιπποταράτην τὸν πατέραν τέλος.

Τοῦ πατέρος τηνταράτην πατέραν τηνταράτην,
Νικάρης πατέραν πατέραν τηνταράτην,
Οὐτέτης τοῦ πατέρος τηνταράτην πατέραν τηνταράτην
Λέ πατέραν τηνταράτην τέλος.

Ωτέτης τὸν πατέραν πατέραν τηνταράτην
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν πατέραν τηνταράτην,
Νικάρης πατέραν πατέραν τηνταράτην
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν πατέραν τηνταράτην.

Κυριάρης λεπτὸν τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην,
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην;
Τάτα πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην.

Πάτητη τοῦ πατέραν τηνταράτην
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην ;
Νικάρης πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην.

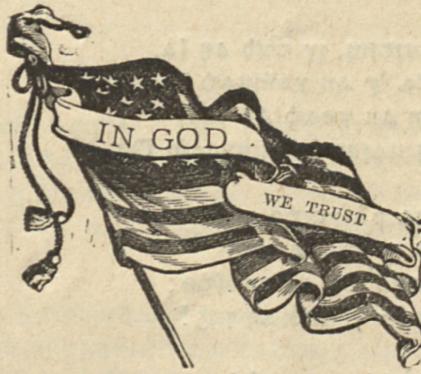
Σήμερον ητοῦ πατέραν τηνταράτην
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην ;
Μή σέπλετο πάτητη τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην.

Αγορά, Αττάρη, τάπητη πατέραν τηνταράτην
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην ;
Μή σέπλετο πάτητη τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην.

Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην ;
Νικάρης πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην
Τοῦτο τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην τὸν πατέραν τηνταράτην.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

(An Úratac Sealghealta)

Translated for the Gaelic Societies and Students of the
United States.

Féac
Vol XII. L. 140.

Ó abdair, agh leíri tuigt, lé fáilfhe agh lae,
Agh Úratac Ós 'n ágairde lé tuaitim ná h-oighe?
Táis agh éadat Ós ná riabha 't ná nealta sealgheal,
Sealgheal 50 h-uair, 't agh mhuirneadh ari 50 rois;
Ír ari imseadáit do 'n ló, níosor 50 illi 50 deo
Sealc a caoircheannas agh pléagheal, 't ná tréanachas le 50!
Ó abdair, bfuil agh Úratac sealgheal 50 níosor
Ór cionn tseir ná 50 rois ari talaijmh ná raoir?

Ari agh tráis éall, 50 dojleíri lári seobha ná dteanach,
Tá riuaidh boirb Sacra 50 grianamhda ná luighe;
Caisté rínd ari agh ágair, ari luaghasd agha,
Ír dá ceilt ír dá éagairneadáit, níosor agha 50 rois?
'Níosor tá rínd ná 50 éagair, a' loighneadh ari 50 tréanach!
'Níosor ír leíri dom a rínd, 't ná tuighe — Féadac s féin!
Sí agh ÚRATAC SEALGHEAL, 50 náid ís 50 níosor
Ór cionn tseir ná 50 rois ari talaijmh ná raoir!

Ír eadat d'éiginn do 'n oibhíodh mór éagairneadáit 50 teanach
50 dhráifearad 50 ari rínd, 50 ari ágair, ná feair,
Ír 50 dteanamhnaistír leád leo, ír leádáit riomh ír láimh?
Ó! do rínd agh 50 foile riad níosor 50 rois.
Níl cairla ná cailín ari 50 fealltóir ná tráis,
Sáid uaidhneadair, 't ná uaidh, níl a dhráifearad lé fáidáil!
'S tá agh Úratac sealgheal 50 buadach 't 50 níosor
Ór cionn tseir ná 50 rois ari talaijmh ná raoir!

Zur aibhílaist 50 bhráid, níosor 50 feair ná láoisc
Ís díri riuaidh ná náimhad ír ágair a ghloineadh;
'S 50 náid aitseadh ír 50 rínd d'ailéan bhuadach ír Sí
A éagair Dúineáil Uailéan rínd 50 teanach ná cionnach!
Beidh níosor ari ari neairt, mairt tá límhé agh Ceadair
Ír tá dteanamh ari 50 rois ari 50 rínd!
'S beidh agh Úratac sealgheal 50 buadach 50 níosor
Ór cionn tseir ná 50 rois ari talaijmh ná raoir.

e o 5amhna.

ΩΙΓΑΗΑΣ,

Λειτ αη ηζαθαη θοηη.

Τά 'η οεαρέαηη αη ταισηη, ιτ θυδ αη λα,
Αέτ φειρεαη ηα θλάτα 'η αη ταήηαθ θρεάζ,
Θέλ θεολ α'η αοιθηεαη αη θεαθ αη λαε,
Αη θιαζαθ αη ηθρόηη θαηηη λε σύηζηαη θε.

Λε σύηζηαη θε θέλ ηα φάγτειθε φόρ
Αη ιηηηε αη θιαζαθη ηα ηαηα, ηόρ
θο θιεαθεαηαη φέηη θοβ' θο θηοιθε;
θο θεηηη ηηηη ζο θύζαθ—ιτ ηέ αη ηιζ!

Ιτ ηέ αη ηιζ, Αέ! θοβ' φίοη αη ηάτ.
Ζαη σύηηη, ζαη θοιζεαη, ζαη ζλεο, ζαη θηάθ!
Ηιηηιλάθ! α ηιζ! θυδ ηόρι θο ηέηη,
Α θηοιθε ζαη ηιέόη! α θηηηη ζαη θέηη!

Θή θ' θηηηη ζαη θέηηη ηηη ηα ιαεκηθ θο,
θο θιεκη θη θο θεαθα ζαη άηιθ ι ζιειηθ
Ηα θηηη θοβ' αοιθηη, 'η θυδ θάγτα έη
Λε θ' ηιζεαθ, α θιαζαθη! ζιζ θεαθ θο θιειη.

Ζιζ θεαθ θο θιειη, θή θο θρεμη ζαη θιαζηη
Αέτ θ' ιηηηη ηα άηηηηη θρεάζ θο θαηη
Α'η ηαητ-ηε α θιαθ! ηαθ θιρόηαθ θηηη
Αη λα θο θή, α'η οεαρέαηη θο θηηη?

Σειηηέτ.

Λειτ αη ηζαθαη θοηη.

Τά ζάηη ηόρη θηεηη αη θεαθ θαη αη θηοιθε,
'S ί ζάηη ηα ηθαοιηηεαθ—τάθο φαοι θηόη θ' ά θηηηεαθ;
Ζιζ θιρόηαθ ιαθ, ιτ θηόηηη, θηηηη ηηηη,
Όηη ηοθιηηηη ηηηηηη θηόηη αη θοηηηη α θηοιθε.
Ηιαηη θηθηη ηηηηη, αη θηθηη ηα ηηηηη,
Σηηη-θηηηηηη ζάηη ηα η-ηηηηη ηηηηη, ηα ηηηηη,
Ζιζ θιαθηη, ιτ θοιζεαθη ηηηηη ηηηηη!
Ζιζ θιαθηη α θηηηηη, τά ιηηηη θηόηη α'η φίθε!
Αι Σηηηογη! θή ηηηηη θεαθη ηηηηη ηηηηη,
Α' θηηηηη θη ζαθ ηηηηη α'η ηηηηη θηηηηη;
Ό θηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη
θ' θηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη;
θ' θηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη;
θ' θηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη ηηηηη;

ΤΕΛΙΚΟΥ ΚΡΕΑΤΟΥ η ΣΙΖΕΟΙΖΕ.

Λειτούργημα “Ιανέαπορθά.”

Θί τιζεόρτος τούτον' αηγηρά, αργα πασχεατό το σεληνήρα,
Παοί πευταράνησαν ημέραντο γενάρητε και προσέλθει,
Θί και δεσμίλιστρο φταη-δημάρτημοντο την πελήνατημοντο.
Σημοί τηλείτε λειτούργημα το τιζεόρτο και πασχεατό.

Λειτούργημα “Άητόπεινεπάλησε” πασχεατό πάντη μετά,
Αργα πολατό το γήρατημοντο παοί πασχεατό πάντη,
Λειτούργημα “Ρεαταρηνέπορθά” πασχεατό πάντη,
Ηλίας ερμαδήσιαντο πασχεατό πάντη?

Λειτούργημα “Άητόπεινεπάλησε” πασχεατό πάντη πασχεατό,
Χαιρετάνησαν το γήρατημοντο παοί πασχεατό:
“Αλητούργημα! σιανταρηνέπορθά, και δεσμίλιστρο φταη-δημάρτημοντο
Νοέτη μαρτιμόντο πασχεατό πάντη όπου περιβολείτε αργα πάντη”

Λειτούργημα “Άητόπεινεπάλησε” πασχεατό πάντη πασχεατό,
Χαιρετάνησαν το γήρατημοντο παοί πασχεατό:
Αργα πολατό το γήρατημοντο παοί πασχεατό πάντη
Πασχεατό πασχεατό πασχεατό πάντη:

“Άλητοπεινέρταντη φταη-δημάρτημοντο πασχεατό πάντη,
Οποίανταρηνέπορθά πασχεατό πάντη πασχεατό:
Σιανταρηνέπορθά πασχεατό πάντη πασχεατό πάντη,
Άητοπεινέρταντη φταη-δημάρτημοντο πασχεατό πάντη”

Σημείοντας το τιζεόρτο πασχεατό πάντη
Δο την παρέα την πάντη πασχεατό πάντη;
Λειτούργημα “Άλητοπεινέρταντη φταη-δημάρτημοντο πασχεατό πάντη”,
Σημείοντας το τιζεόρτο πασχεατό πάντη πασχεατό πάντη.

Άητοπεινέρταντη φταη-δημάρτημοντο πασχεατό πάντη!
Λειτούργημα “Άλητοπεινέρταντη φταη-δημάρτημοντο πασχεατό πάντη?
Άλητοπεινέρταντη φταη-δημάρτημοντο πασχεατό πάντη,
Την παταρέα την πάντη πασχεατό πάντη πασχεατό πάντη.

Άλητοπεινέρταντη φταη-δημάρτημοντο πασχεατό πάντη,
Την παταρέα την πάντη πασχεατό πάντη πασχεατό πάντη,
Άλητοπεινέρταντη φταη-δημάρτημοντο πασχεατό πάντη,
Άλητοπεινέρταντη φταη-δημάρτημοντο πασχεατό πάντη.

THE MEN WHO RULE IRELAND

The New York Journal of Sept. 17,

gives the following exhibit of the class of men [Black Legs] who rule unfortunate Ireland :—

"69 Peers Shown to be Figureheads in Worthless Companies.

Two Hundred and Seventy Millions that never Paid a Cent of Dividend !

The Critic Lashes the Nobility [?].

London Paper Declares the Peerage is now Bartered according to the Laws of Supply and Demand.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Promoter Hooley's disclosures of payments to members of the nobility to become figure-head directors in his companies did not reveal one-tenth part of this swindling practice in England. Quiet investigation has been made of these "guinea-pig peers," as they are called, and the result is astounding. Names far above suspicion are found in the list.

Duke of Somerset.

Earls.

Essex, Albemarle, Aylesford, Delawarr, Chesterfield, Denbigh, Donoughmore, Dunmore, Enniskillen, Fingall, Kilmorey, Kinfra, Lathom, Lonsdale, Verulam, Warwick [Tais is the husband of Lady Brook—now Countess of Warwick, notoriously connected with the Prince of Wales in Baccarat Scandal], Westmorland, Rosse, Stadbroke.

Lords,

Lonsdale, Beresford (Chas.), Annaly, Bateman, Beresford (Marcus), Howe, Butler, Campbell, Castletown, Clancorris, De L'Isle, Fitzgerald, Ebury, Hamilton (Frd), Hamilton (Ernest), Harding, Hay, Kesteven, Loftus, Lurgan, Montagu, Mountmorris (Vis), Norreys, Trimlestown, Westbury, Waterpark, Paulet, Powerscourt, Raglan, Ribblesdale, Stifford, Stanmore, Sudeley, Suff-Teynham, etc., 75 peers in all, representing 190 companies, having a combined capital of \$320,000 000. Of this amount, \$270,000,000 represents the capital of companies that have never paid a penny in dividends, either in cash or in script."

We publish the above to keep before the world the picture of the class of persons who revile and seek to degrade the Irish people so as to have an excuse to continue their robbing onslaught on them. With few exceptions the Anglo-American press handled the lordly footpads most gingerly—think-

ing the matter would blow over in a few days. But if the Irish fail to keep it before this cosmopolitan public, aye to cover the dead-walls of the country with the story of their rascality, as patent medicine men advertize their nostrums, then they deserve no compassion if they be robbed, plundered, reviled, degraded and enslaved by that common prostitute of nations of which these lordly guinea-pig free-booters are the shining lights! Where are the O'Briens O'Niells, O'Donnells O'Sullivans, O'Rourkes, MacCarthy's, O'Connors, etc., etc., of the days which inspired the gifted poet to sing—

"Rich and Rare," etc.

It is a fact that hundreds of patriotic Irishmen are laboring zealously in one cause or another tending to the elevation of their native land. This is a fact that cannot be controverted by their bitterest social and material enemies. Were all these separate exertions employed in the furtherance of Irish Nationality, that would have been assured. The query, then, arises, What are the elements of Nationality? Echo answers, The Language! Let that die and it is as difficult to recover the nationality as it is to resurrect a dead corpse? Why then these separate exertions? Why not secure the Nationality first? —and, if you will, use the other et ceteras as sauce in the operation?

The formulating of a movement to converge divided exertions for a specific purpose is the most difficult and tedious part of the operation. This tedium and difficulty are now brushed aside by the Gaelic Societies of America in organizing the Gaelic League of America, whose mission is the Cultivation of the Language, Literature, Music, and Art of Ireland—the National Life.

This is a tremendous undertaking because of the financial consid-

(continued on next page)

"A nation which allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies to her willingness to cease to exist."—ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

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

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

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



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

Published at 217 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

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

VOL 13. No. 1 Sept. 1898

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.

erations involved. But if the Irish in America, men and women, patriotically second the efforts of the societies by becoming individual members of the League, the financial considerations will be met in such manner as will make the Gaelic League of America the pride of the Irish people all over the world

THE WAR.

We went to war with Spain to free Cuba, as we had a right to do, and, having that done, we have a right to let Spain alone. We had no right to meddle with the Philippines except as a means to the former end; our doing so would tear the Monroe Doctrine to shreds and

ultimately compel us fight Germany, Italy and, may be, England, to prevent them from bringing the South-American Republics "under the sphere of their influence;" and South America is of far greater importance to us than China's "open door," where men work for 10 cents a day. But some bigoted fanatics, because Spain is Catholic, would have her crushed.—That is it.

The Gael is greatly pleased that a large number of the American hierarchy have signified their intentions to become Patrons of the Gaelic League of America, His Eminence, Card. Gibbons heading the list.

The Gael understands that it is the intention of the organizers of the Gaelic League of America to enroll as members individuals who reside too far from the organized societies composing it. The societies composing the League will be found on page 12 of this issue of the Gael.

Individuals desirous of becoming members should address the Secretaries, thus:—P. J. Boylan, 63 E. 49th St., or Wm J. Balfe, 64 Madison Ave., New York. The League intends to issue League Buttons, and it is hoped every Irishman and woman in the United States will wear one.

IRISH IGNORANCE

Perhaps there is not in Europe a people so ignorant of the history of their country, or so easily gulled in relation thereto, as the Irish.

For, instance, the late Mr. Strahan of this city (who, from his long life, great and successful efforts in making the city and its suburbs the beautiful place they are, was complimentarily called, "Our First Citizen"), was noted in his obituary notice as "Scotch Irish."

Yet we have not seen one word in reprobation of such characterization of a deservedly respected Irish-American, from any Irishman or Irish paper. The obituary notice said that his father was from Strachan, Scotland; that he came to

America

when young, got married, and that the subject of the notice was born here. But the name having a peculiarly Irish sound, something must be done to show, (along with showing ignorance) that he was not "Irish."

Now, who are the Scotch? The answer is found below, copied from the 37th Edition of the School Geography by James Cornwell, Ph. D., F. R. G. S., and published by Oliver and Boyd of Edinburgh, in 1865, as follows:

"Scotland, from the Scots, a tribe of IRISH who passed over in the 6th century, and gradually overcame the inhabitants. The Romans called the country Caledonia, but the natives probably Albinn, which the Highlanders still designate it."

Now we shall show where this TRIBE of Irish got the name SCOTS: We quote William Spalding A. M., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the University of Saint Andrews, Scotland; and he and Cornwell, to do them ample justice, are two of the most anti Irish, anti Catholic writers of note that we have ever read, and we quote both verbatim. Spalding in his English Literature, p. 34, §5, (D Appleton, & Co., New York, taught in the Brooklyn Public Schools):—

"Almost all who then cultivated Latin learning were ecclesiastics; and by far the larger number of those who became eminent in it were unquestionably Irishmen. Most of them are described by old writers as SCOTS, but this name

was first applied to the Irish Celts, and was not transferred to the inhabitants of North Britain until after the Dark Ages (the Dark Ages comprehended the period between 449 and 1066 A. D. So that Scotland from its invasion by the Irish Scots until the latter date, was called Scotia Minor.)

If Irishmen knew these truths of history, the modern Scotchman would not dare to challenge the criticism of his Irish brother, for, on page 31, line 17, of the same work, Spalding says!—

"Indeed their (present Scotch) social position was, in all respects, much below that of their western kinsmen."

Hence, we assert that the general ignorance of these truths have placed Irishmen, no matter what their worldly means may be, at a tremendous social disadvantage. In fact it begets in their children a certain sense of inferiority in the social scale, whereas if they were properly instructed they would look with contemptuous indifference on those whose superciliousness has been born of prejudice, ignorance and bigotry.

We would direct attention to the various pieces, Irish and English, breathing highly patriotic sentiments, which appear in *The Gael* from time to time. A few issues ago, the parody on "Paddies Evermore" penetrates the marrow of the Anglicised Irishman(?). Irishmen should sing that, in derision, before their West-British countrymen. In last issue, *Sgeultha M'Ahar Mor*, and *Firinn agus Filidh-eacht*, were excellent, as were, of course, the contributions of *An Gá bhar Donn*. In this issue, also, is *Teachtaireacht na Sigheoga*, by a young Western student, and does him credit; also, a very feeling po-

LESSONS IN GÆLIC.

THE GÆLIC ALPHABET.

| Irish, Roman, Sound | Irish, Roman, Sound. |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a a aw | m m emm |
| b b bay | n n enn |
| c c kay | o o oh |
| d d dhay | p p pay |
| e e ay | r r arr |
| f f eff | s s ess |
| g g gay | t t thay |
| i i ee | u u oo |
| l l ell | |

Sounds of the Aspirates.

b and ḡ sound like w when preceded or followed by a, o, u; as, a dáṁd, his bard, a ḡaṁt, his ox, pron., a wardh warth, respectively; when preceded or followed by e, i, like v, as, a ḡeaṁ, his wife; a ḡiṁd, his desire, pron. a van, a vee-un; ḡ and ḡ sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are nearly silent in the middle, and wholly so at the end of words. C sounds like ch; ḡ, like f; ḡ and ḡ, like h; and ḡ is silent.

Sound of the Vowels—long.—

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| á | sounds like a in war, as báṁ, top |
| é | " " e " ere " céṁ, wax |
| í | " " ee " eel " ḡiṁ, fine |
| ó | " " o " old " óṁ, gold |
| ú | " " u " pure " úṁ, fresh |

Short.—

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| á | " a " what, as ɔáṁ, near |
| é | " e " bet " əeb, died |
| í | " i " ill " əi, honey |
| ó | " o " got " əo, hole |
| ú | " u " put " əu, thing |

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand in the following places.—

- J F Conroy, 167 Main St. Hartford, Conn.
 D P Dunne, Main St. Williamantic, do.
 G F Connors, 404 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.
 Mrs Dillon, E Main St. Waterbury, Conn.
 M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del.
 W Haurahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R
 J H J Reilley, 413 High st. do.
 J N Palmer, P O Building, Tomah, Wis.
 M J Geraghty, 432 West 12th st. Chicago, Ill.
 J Dullaghan, 253 Wabash Av. do
 H Radzinski, 283 N & 2863 Archer Av. do
 H Connelly, Cohoes, N Y.
 Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill.

Instruction in Irish can be had Free, at the Following Places.—

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

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

The Buffalo Gaelic Society meets Sundays over Working Boys Home, Niagara Square.

The Chicago Gaelic League meets every Sunday 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'Gowney 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 evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Philadelphia Philo-Celtic Society meets in Philopatrian Hall, 1612 Arch st, 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 afternoons at 2 p. m., in K R B Hall, Mason and O'Farrell 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 McEuiry, 1742 Allen av.

Springfield, Mass., Gaelic Society, President.

John F. O'Donohue: vice president, Rev. John F Faſen: 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.

F M'Cosker,
 Sanitary Plumber, Steam & Gas
 Fitter, Mobile, Ala.

SÍREAD ÁMHIONE Ó SÍOTHAINNÍ.

Tá agh Tír a dhí mo éigí,
 'Níor tár té iúr agh Níor,
 Aisir ir seáin go mbéist té níor dojire,
 Ámha rítopradajd mhe a tóigall,
 Beidh agh dochar le tsol
 Án lá fíubhalfar té i gceadach go Calcutta

Tá agh roca dul éant—
 Tá agh mho-fiontúin i teacáit,
 'Bhur níl mhe leacán réidh le n-a ríopradá;
 Eiseir tu-ra aisir mire,
 Tá agh Ériúig aisir Rúigíla
 Oíruidh le mo cinnhácht do laethad.

Columbha, ir tú m' inísean,
 Mo dóbheanur 'súr m' tóimhinn,
 Ná fág mhe lom réil, tár mórán le rád
 Ámha bhsónaibh bhuailte 'ráth mbuile,
 Beidh agh náimhaidh do mo ríomhád,
 An' ní cadairi tomh tiumaileann sáth tárcaíl

Dá mbioadh d' Iolair a'g mo Leomhaí,
 I níar, Oé cóna! Oé cóna!
 Do deáinfeadhur doilliaí ná críuine,
 Óir sáth fáitcésior sáth ríáit,
 Tis lom a nád
 So bhfuil oírridh do-éimhre 'n do bhuille.

Anon.

We are sorry our friend "Anon" wrote under cover this time for it is the best piece he has yet written, but the prodding of her Britanic Majesty, whenever occasion arises dominates him so completely that if he were to subscribe his name on all occasions the reader would be apt to compare him to "Pjóbalne agh aon Phuirt."

The Gael begs to congratulate THE MACTALLA on its staff of able Gaelic writers. We are more than delighted with the scholarly articles of "Cona."

Send 60 cents for the Gael, for a year.

The Gael.

The late Archbishop McHale—"The Lion of The Fold"—believing that there could be no Irish nation without the national Language, insisted on its being taught in all the schools under his jurisdiction. These schools are continued to-day by his followers—and their organ is THE GÆL, which is printed in Irish and English, and gives easy lessons in Irish, commencing with the Irish alphabet, "ab" etc.

Are there Irish-born men in this country who do not know their native language or its alphabet? If there be, for their own credit and in justice to their children, they should not delay a moment without sending \$1, for a year's subscription to the editor of THE GÆL, M. J. LOGAN, 2443 i. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vocabulary.

(Continued.)

mishap, τειρημεατρ
mismanage, ησοδημηκή
misrule, εαρόητο
mist, γηστάη
mistletoe, ιιλέ-γεατρ
mistake, εγγίγι, αγίηρε
mixture, συμμιγή
moan, etc, γηρότελή
moaning, complaining, οχατ
mob, the, ζηναμαγρ
mock, scoff, γριζεατρ
marriage treaty, τοστήμαγρε
mockery, κωμπεατρ
model, εκορτ
moment, τιοτατρ, τιοταη
mole, γαθελη, ζαρικά
monument, ταμήλεατρ λεάτρα
monster, μησόδαιμητε
monosyllable, θραμήζε
moor, marsh, εαηάς
mooring, ηληριυζατρ
moor, hill, γηπεατρ
moral of a fable, θαοησοη
mortice, τιοηηη
mortice tenon, μαγγι
mortar, σημαθαολ
moral, μησαηας
morsel, a, ιοηη, γηηη
mortality, μηρτλαητ
moth, σαηα, θεαθηηη
motion, τογγάτρ
motto, superscription, θυθηεγρ
mother of pearl, ηεαηηηη
motherinlaw, ηεαεθηάτρη
mould or frame, ηοιτόηη
mould, θηεαεατρη, ηηηηα
mountain brook, ρολογ
mowing, reaping, γεαηηηα
much, plenty, ιι, ιιε, τιε
muff, μάτηη
multitude, large number, ταηα
mug, a, pitcher, ιαη
mushroom, θεαέ, λειηηη-γηηα
murderer, μηρτόηη, τειηηηηεα
murmur, θαηγάη, γαοησοητ
murrain, γηαηηα
mustard, αηηηηα

muscle, γαγζαη
mustaches, θηηθεατηηή
mute, a, εαηαс
mutinous, θηηηθεαηηαс
mutineer, σηηηηηηηη
muzzle, ηηηηεαл, γεαηηηа
myriad, ηαηηηη
myrrh, ηηηηη
myrtle, γαηηηη, θαηηηа
mystery, θεαηηηηηηηη, Αηηηηηа
n
nailer, γηηη
naked, γηηηηηа; nakedness, θαηηηет
nap of sleep, ταθαη
nap of cloth, θηηηηηηη
napping, (like frieze) ιηа
nappy, θιηηηа
narration, γέо
nation, a, τηηηη
nature, Αηηηе
nave of a wheel, σηиа
navy, ταηηа
neatness, θηεаηηηа
necessity, θηиоз; need, θηηηηа
neck of a bottle, γηηηηа
necklace, θεηηηааа, ηηηηе
negotiation, θηаетааа
neglect, Αηηηе
negro, ηηηηаа тиа
network, θηаји-ηиоηа
news, tales, τηηηеиј
new-year's gift, ιηηηеа
news monger, ιηааае
niggard, σηјос, εηеа
niggardly, γηјоса
nightingale, γηηиола
night-cap, σеицаји
nimble, quick, γоиј, ζηηаааа
noble person, θаоиа
noble, generous, ιаја
nod, a, ιој; nodding, τηηама
noise, θиама, τаηта, τаηта
noisy, ηолиа, γоижеа, ηарда
noose, θиамрој
nothing, ηаоа
notch or nick, Αј
notice, caution, ηаааа
nourishment, θаоиа
north pole, ηηијаи
noxious, θосиа
number, quantity, θиориа

| | |
|--|--|
| umbness, <i>toigéim</i> | |
| numerator, <i>núamháire</i> | |
| nurse, <i>tánaid</i> | |
| nursery, <i>ríoldraíocht</i> | |
| nutgall, <i>tánaid</i> | |
| nutriment, <i>oilte</i> | |
| o | |
| oar, an, <i>céasla</i> , <i>leath</i> | |
| oar blade, <i>lóistíneadh</i> | |
| oath, an, <i>aot</i> , <i>cuidair</i> , <i>comhlúchadh</i> | |
| object, an, <i>córbóir</i> | |
| object, I, <i>iomorpháid</i> | |
| objection, <i>cumhail</i> ; objecting, <i>tájúin</i> | |
| obligation, debt, <i>comdúin</i> | |
| obscurity, <i>ceir</i> | |
| obstinacy, <i>toloit</i> | |
| obey, I, <i>omósú</i> | |
| oosiness, <i>bíomháin</i> | |
| obstinate, <i>tulcoir</i> | |
| obscenity, <i>óriaois</i> | |
| obtruder, intruder, <i>rásúchead</i> | |
| occupation, <i>amhainn</i> | |
| offender, <i>olcair</i> | |
| offering, an, <i>táiniseal</i> , <i>táinigr</i> | |
| office, employment, <i>óraclach</i> | |
| office writing, <i>ráitiún</i> | |
| occasion, <i>ócasún</i> | |
| old age, <i>cianaid</i> | |
| omen, an, <i>táinig</i> | |

(To be continued)

All our Gaelic students, and others too, should study this Vocabulary, and then they need not be asking what is the meaning of this word and that.

The Vocabulary is worth double the price of the paper.

Professor Henebry is in Washington preparing to assume the work of the Gaelic Chair in the Catholic University.

It is said that the Order of C.R.R.S., St Alphonsus' College, New York, is about creating a Gaelic Chair, with Father Cuniffe as Professor—*An t-áineas ceart rún áit cearc!*

The Brooklyn P. C. Society is getting along finely. God speed the good work.

The Gaelic Society lately organized in Yonkers is a member of the Gaelic League of America.

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Cal—San Francisco, W G Egan
Conn—New Haven, P Foran, J C Donovan,
Capt. L O'Brien, T Kelly, J C Hayes, J D Kelleher,
Ed O'Brien, Wm Flynn, Major Maher, all
per the gallant Major, who had many a hard tug
with his sturdy opponent of Mobile.

Mass—Holliston, H Sullivan—Worcester, R O'Flynn.

Mich—Montague, John P Whelan
Mo—St Louis, Mrs H Cloonan, D D Lane
N Y—Brooklyn, T Jordan, N Heaney, P Donnellan,
Dr. J Mathew Shea—City, Counselor John L Brower

Vt—Ed. Ryan

NEW BOOKS.

THE IRISH PATRIOT, by Walter Fortescue, and published by F Tenyson Neely, New York and London, is a true story of Irish life—if the Catholic casuist would accord some little lenity to a liberal Protestant writer, which the author undoubtedly is. Any of our "Scotch"-Irish friends who reads the book will certainly discard the adjective when describing his nationality.

James O'Nally, a student of Blackrock and Trinity Colleges, a colonel of a Fenian regiment, a muscular athlete of the age of 20, of Westport, co Mayo, is the hero of the story.

O'Nally, because of his Fenianism, was arrested by the police, but, by his athletic prowess, he got away from six of them, and was assisted afterwards in making his escape to America by the beautiful 18 year old daughter of Sir George Cornwell, of Croghan Castle, a Tory landlord, and a neighbor of the O'Nally's. The story is told well, and the author does not falsify Irish history in placing the educated Irish gentleman in the front rank of his kind. It is a clean, moral, patriotic work, of 420 pages.

To get the Gaelic Journal. Send 4s to the Manager, Mr. John Hogan, 24 Upper Sackville St., Dublin, Ireland.

FOR SALE.

400 acres of land at Barnegat Bay, N. J., bounded on one side by the Bay and on the other by the railroad. This would be a paying place to found a Summer fashionable resort.—Price very low.

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, Larwell, Whiting co. 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 H^y 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.

RATES OF COMMISSION.—

| | | |
|---|-------|-------------|
| Letting and Collecting | | 5 per cent. |
| Sales—City Property—When the Consideration exceeds \$2,500. | 1 " | " |
| 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, N Y



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

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 Connacht. Irish, with English Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde, 1.25 | |
| Cois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories, by Dr. Hyde, LL.D. | .80 |
| Compendium of Irish Grammar. Translated from Windisch's German by Rev Jas. P. McSwiney, S. J. | 3.00 |
| The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, P. I. | .80 |
| Ditto, Part II. | .80 |
| The Youthful Exploits of Fionn, Modern, Irish, with maps, etc. by D. Comyn, | .75 |
| Keating's History of Ireland, with Literal Translation, etc. Part I., | .80 |
| The Fate of the Children of Tuireann with full Vocabulary. | 1.00 |
| The First Irish Book. | .12 |
| The Second do. | .15 |
| The Third 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 Sgeulainighachta, 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.

We have a lot of old Gaels (but no complete set up to Vol. 10) containing very interesting Gaelic matter—Lessons Songs, Stories, Correspondence etc which we supply at five cents each in quantities of ten or more; from and including Vol. 10, we can supply the complete volumes up at \$1 each.