

DESERET ALPHABET BOOK TWO

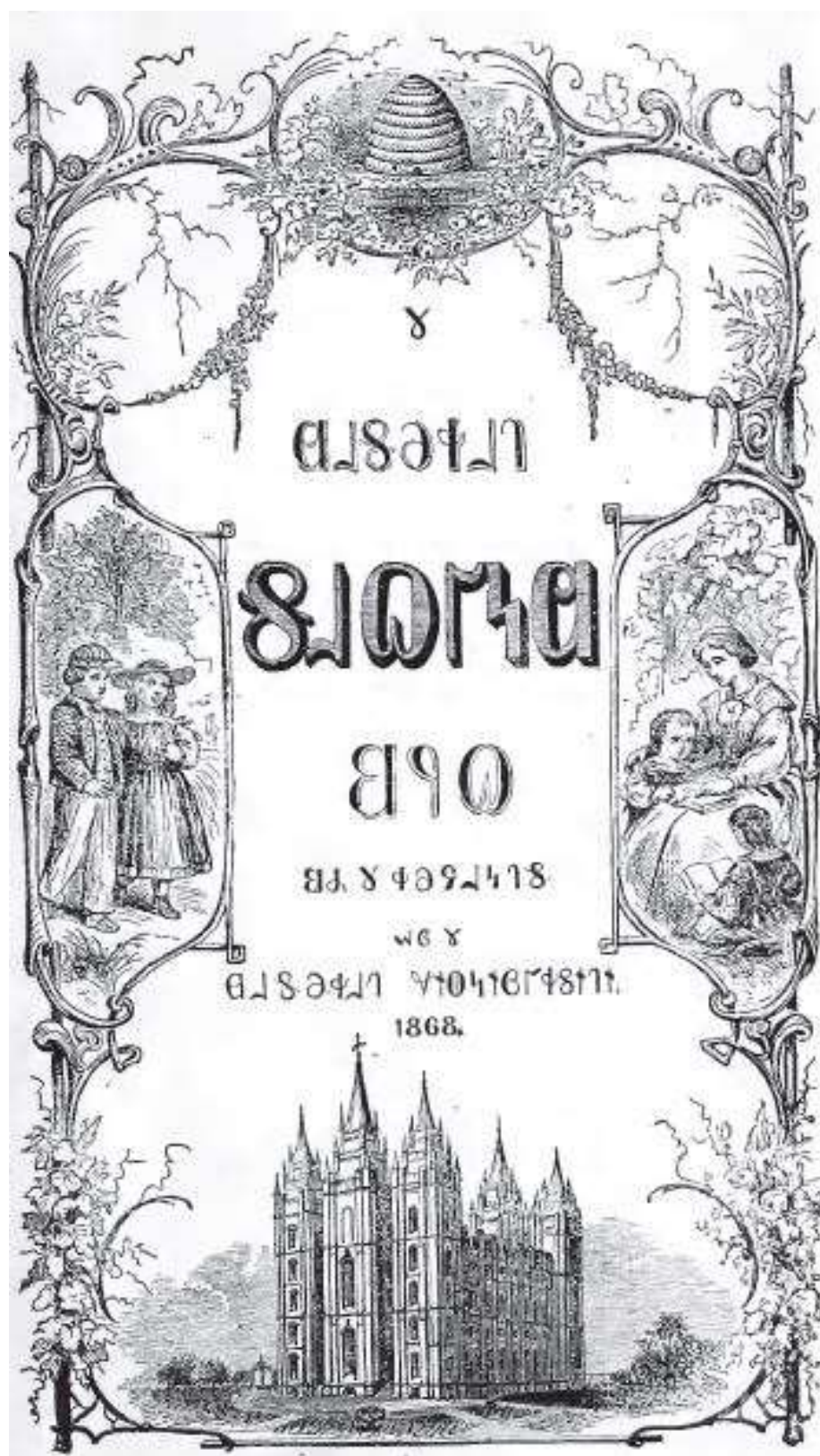
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***E-BOOK CREATED
BY PAUL R. MACHULA
APRIL 2015***



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1868.

FOREWORD

This e-book is dedicated to those who championed the 19th century English spelling reform known as the Deseret Alphabet. It was originally designed to help new converts of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) who came from many countries in the early days of the church to Utah (app. 1855-1875). Brigham Young, who directed these migrations, wished to integrate these people as quickly as possible into the church and also the English-speaking United States. He thought English spelling reform would be greatly beneficial in this respect. Although the reform was quite successful for some time among church members, it eventually was discontinued, especially after its greatest proponent, Brigham Young, passed away in 1877.

There were 3 primers that were used in "Deseret" (Utah territory) to teach the alphabet to children and those adults who were trying to learn English, or who just wished to learn the alphabet. This e-book is based upon the 2nd Deseret primer book that was printed in 1868, including illustrations. There are 3 sections in the e-book: the first section contains the original Deseret characters followed by Latin script, transcribed and added by the producer of the e-book. Illustrations from the original book are included in this section. The second section is in Deseret characters only, as found in the original book, but minus illustrations. The third section is in Latin script only and is the transcription by the producer.

It should also be noted that the original book presented a slightly different 'Deseret key'. The producer of this e-book created the key that is here presented. It has no substantial difference from the original. Finally, the original book had a table of Arabic numerals and a simple multiplication table also, as did many other children's primers of the 19th century. Those tables are not present in this e-book.

Deseret Alphabet Key

In Deseret script the only difference between lower and upper case is the size of the characters. In the list below I use only the lower case.

Short Vowels

† – i as in it

⌞ – e as in bed

⌞ – a as in cat

⌞ – ou as in ought

᠑ – oo as in book

᠑ – u as in but

Long Vowels

᠗ – ee as in bee

ε – ay as in bay

᠗ – a as in ball

o – o as in oat

᠗ – oo as in coop

᠗ – au as in Paul

Diphthongs

᠗ – i as in ice

᠗ – ow as in owl

Consonants

᠗ – b as in boy

c – ch as in cheese

᠗ – d as in dog

᠑ – f as in fall

g – g as in gate
h – h as in help
j – j as in jeep
k – k as in keep
l – l as in look
m – m as in may
n – n as in now
ng – ng as in sing
p – p as in pond
r – r as in rope
s – s as in sound
sh – sh as in ship
t – t as in top
th – th as in that
th – th as in thing
v – v as in very
w – w as in well
y – y as in you
z – z as in zoo
s – s as in pleasure

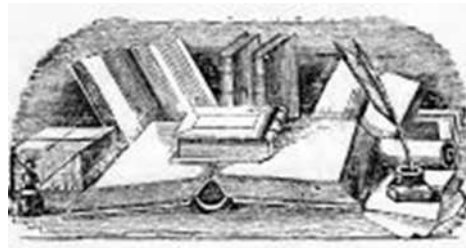
Deseret & Latin Script

ሪፓርክ 1—ሪፖቶክ ገፅ ቀፅል ሠጊ

ሪፖፍ ርኪፍታፊክ ሞፀ ሞፊፅ ምክክ ፊፍፍፍፍ ገፀ ሪፖቶክ ሄፍፍ ሪፓርክፊፅ ምክ ሄ ምፖቶቶክ ፊፍፍ ፅፍ ሄፅ ቀፊፍፅ ገፀ ምፅፅክ ሄ ፍፊፍፍፍፍ ፊፍፍ. ፊፍፍ ምፖ ፊፍፍ ሞፊፅ ሄፊፍ ምክክ ገፍፍፍ— ምፖ ገፆፆፆፆፆ ሞፊፅ ሄፊፍ ምክክ ፊፍፍ ገፀ ሪፖቶክ, ገፖቶፖፊፆ ምፆ ጋፍ ም ሠጊ ገፀ ገፖቶክ ምፊፅ ፅ ምፀ ሪፓርክፆ ምክ ሄ ምፖቶቶክ ፊፍፍ ፊፍፍ ቀፅል ሄፊፅ ፊፍፍ, ምፅፖፀፍ ገፍፍፆፆ ሪፓርክፆ ምክ ሄፆፆ ምፍፍ. ሄ ገፍፍፊፍፆ ፊፅ ርኪፍታፊክ ሞፀ ፊፍፍ ቀፅል ሠጊ, ምፅ ገፆፆፆ ፊፅ ሄፊፅ.

Lesson One—Learn to Read Well

Those children who have been careful to learn their lessons in the First Book are now ready to begin the Second Book. But if care has not been taken—if pupils have not been apt to learn, perhaps it may be well to turn back a few lessons in the First Book and read them again, before taking lessons in this book. The parents of children who can read well, feel proud of them.



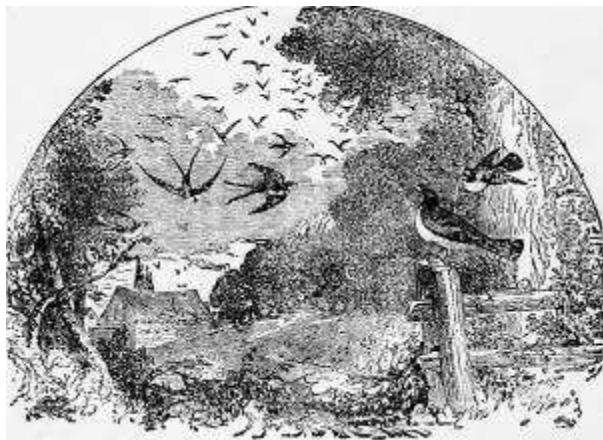
ሪፓርክ 2—ሄ ገፊክ

ሠፅ ቀፊፍ ሠፊፆ ፅ ገፊክ. ሄ ገፊክ ምፆ ፊፅ ፊፍፍፍ ምፆ. ሠፅ ፊፍፍ ጋፍፍ ሄፀክ ፅፍ ሄ ሄፆፆ ፊፅ ሄ ገፊክ. ሞፊፍ ሠፅ ሠፆፀ ገፀ ገፀፀ ሠፊፆ ፅፍ ምፆ ምፆፊፆፆ ሞፀ ሠፆፆ ምፆ ፊፍፍ, ሠፅ ጋፍ ፍፆፆ ፊፍ ሞፀ ፊፍፍ ገፀፀ ሠፊፆ ሄፊፅ ምፆ ጋፆፆ ፊፅ ሄ ገፊክ ፊፍፍ ገፊፆ ሄፊፅ ፀፆ ሠፅ ሠፆፀ ሄፊፅ ገፀ ሄፀ. ሞፊፍ ሠፅ ሞፊፅ ሪፖቶክ ገፀ ቀፅል ሠፅ ፀፍፍ ፀፆፆ ሪፖቶክ ገፀ ቀፊፍ.

Lesson Two—The Pen

We write with a pen. The pen is of great use. We can make known our thoughts by the use of the pen. When we wish to talk with our friends who live far away, we may sit at

home and talk with them by means of the pen and tell them all we wish them to know. When we have learned to read we should also learn to write.



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ተከ ሄ ጽገቱዝ ላይ ሄ ሃፅቀ ሄ ያገቀፀፅ ተከ ሄ ገቀፅ ገገገ ጾቀፈ. ሄ ላይፅፅ ፊጋ ፀገ ጋዛፅ
 ሂጋዝ ሄፂ ገገገ ፅዛ ሄፂቀ ጾክ ፀቀጋጽ ላይ ፅቀፅዛ. ሄ ገቀፅ ላፃፅ ፅ[ፂ] ቀሠጋዝ ሄፂ ፅቀ ተከ
 ጾፃፃ ያፈፅጋ. ሄ ያፈፃጽጋፅ ፊፀፀሄ ሂጋጋ ተከ ፂ ፅ[ፂ] ፀቀጋጽ ላይ ቀሠጋ ጋዛፅ ቀጋፅ ጋዛፅ
 ፅቀፅዛ. ከጋፅጽ ፊጋፅ ሄ ጾቀፅ. ሄ ጾክ ፀቀጋጽ ላይ ሄ ገቀፅ ተፅ ያተፀገተጾፃፃ ገፅ ሄ ሓ,
 ያገገ ሄ ጾቀፅ ተፅ ገፈፈፈፈፈፈ ገፅ ሄ ገፂጽገ.

Lesson Three—The Spring

In the spring of the year the buds in the trees put forth. The leaves come out and then they put on their fine dress of green. The trees look g[ay] when they are in full bloom. The blossoms clothe them in a g[ay] dress of white and red and green. Next comes the fruit. The fine dress of the trees is beautiful to the eye, but the fruit is pleasant to the taste.

༤༥ 4—8 ལྟེན

የፅዕኑ ተረት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው። ጥያቄውም ይህንን ጉዞ በማስተራለፍ ማድረግ ነው።

[illegible]

ተገባ ዋና ተግባር [፲] ነው የሥራ ገቢው ለሰው ጤና ጥሩ ሆኖ ሊገኝ ይችላል። ሌሎችም ሆኑ የሥራ ገቢው ለሰው ጤና ጥሩ ሆኖ ሊገኝ ይችላል።

[illegible]

Lesson Four—The Hare

Here is a hare. Did you ever see one? Some hares are tame but but most of them are wild.

The wild hare lives on the hills and in the sagebrush. It has large dark eyes and long ears. Its fur is soft [a]nd fine and is used to make hats and caps and to line coats. Its flesh is good to eat.

The hare can run fast, but when the snow is deep it keeps hid in its hole much of the time. When it comes out for food, the hunter shoots it. Did you ever see a hare? The color of the wild hare is brown.

I hear a noise! What is it? It is the noise of dogs. They have seen a hare, and they run after it and bark as they run. Do you think they will catch it?



၆၂၈၄ ၅—၄ ခု

𐌆𐌓, 𐌆[𐌋], 𐌆𐌓 𐌑𐌶 𐌰 𐌲𐌶𐌶𐌶 𐌰𐌲𐌸,
 𐌆𐌓, 𐌆𐌓, 𐌆𐌓 𐌑𐌶 𐌲𐌶 𐌶𐌶𐌶 𐌵𐌶𐌶.

ՆԱԾԻՔԻ ՄԱՍԻՆ ԵՐԻՄԻԱՍ ԵՐԻՄԻԱՍԻ
ԵՐԻՄԻԱՍԻ ԵՐԻՄԻԱՍԻ ԵՐԻՄԻԱՍԻ

ԳՐԿԴ ԺՕ ԼԻՆ ԸԼԵՓԿ ԸՅԵ Ձ,
 16 ՀԱԿԻՆ 14Ե ՈՒԿԵ 16 Մ ԵՐԵ;

↓**ከዚህ ካረፈታል ወይም ታሰባለች** የሚባል ሰነድ ማግኘት

ይህ ገጽ ሠጥኦ ልሳን ማረጋገጥ ተካላል።

Lesson Five—The Dove

Coo, c[oo], coo says the gentle dove,

Coo, coo, coo says its little mate.

They play with each other in love,

And never show anger or hate.

Just so little children should be,

As gentle and kind as the dove;

And never get angry and fret,

But play with each other in love.

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ኖሠጊክ ሠፊ ቆጥ ይቀፀካል ሄ ያሰቀቆል ሠጥ ፀቀ ያቀጥጋቀፎ ጋካል ቆጥቆጋቀፎ ጋካል ፀቀ

ፊት ለፊት የሚገኝ ሆኖ ለሀገሪቱ ምንም ዓይነት አደጋ ሊጠይቅም አይችልም፡፡

ወጥቶ ልዩነት ገጽ ለሆነ ሰነድ ወጥቶ ልዩነት ገጽ ለሆነ ሰነድ

ፊጥነት ላይ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ፣ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ፣ ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግ ማድረግ

ገደወ ወደቀ ላይ ሄጋጋ, ካፀቀ ሌገሌ ምቀረጋታቸው ጋራ ጽኑጋታቸው ገፅ ጋደወ ሄጋጋ ዋጋገጥ ዋሠጋገጥ

ሄ ገፀፌ ጋካፍ ሌዎ ፊዐ ቀፆካፍ፣ ካፀቀ ሞፂ፣ ካፀቀ ሠፀቀጋ ፊሌዐሄፍ፣ ካፀቀ ፂጋፂፍ ገፀ ሌፊ

ገዢ ጋራ ነው፡፡

የቀረባቸው ገፅ ርዕዮ ሄገር ላይ ጋደው ሄገር ዋላቸው፡፡

Lesson Six—The Poor

When we sit around the fireside with our brothers and sisters and our little friends on a

cold winter's day; when we have food to eat and good warm clothes to wear and clean,

warm beds to sleep upon, we should think of those who have no homes, nor warm fires,

nor kind friends to take care of them, nor little brothers and sisters to make them happy

when the talk and laugh go round; nor food, nor warm clothes, nor beds to lie upon at

night. We should be kind to those poor children who are left without friends to cheer

them and make them happy.

ԱՆՏԻ 7—ՎԻՐՓ ԵՓՄԿԴՑ ՎԿԳ ԳԹ ՓՈՂ

[illegible]

Lesson Seven—Honor Parents and Do Right

Children should honor their parents. God has given a promise to those who honor and obey their father and mother. He has said their days should be long in the land. Is long life a blessing? Yes, if we do right and are useful.

We should live to do good; then will our lives be a blessing to ourselves and to all with whom we may have dealings. It is pleasant to do business with those who are honest and just. We feel satisfied and we are happy when we can deal again, because we have confidence that we will not be cheated nor wrongly dealt with.



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 ልዕ ተፍ ቆላላወተላ ካዕ ወ ላዕቀፍ ላቀዕ, ላላ ልቀቆፍ ምላፍ ሄ ምላፍ ሠተሄ ሞቀ ላፍ.
 ሞላፍ ልፍ ልዕ ቆላላወ ልቆ ሄ ላቀዕ? ሄ ላፍ ላፍ ሄ ላቀዕ ጋፍ ወ ልዕ ልፍ, ላላ
 ወላጅ ላፍ ሄ ልፍ ሞላላ ሄ ቆላ ተፍ ሞላ. ተፍ ሄፍ ሠተሄ ካዕ ወላጅ ሠዕ ሠላፍ ካላ
 ሞላ ጋፍ ጋተሌ, ዕቀ ልፍ, ዕቀ ልፍ. ሃው ጋፍ ላፍ ወላጅ ልፍ ላፍ ላፍ ወላጅ
 ላላ ወላጅ ሄፍ ሞላፍ ወላጅ ላላ ሞፍ, ላላ ልተላ ወ ልፍ ልቀቆ ልፍ ሞላ ሄፍ ሄፍ

ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ፡ ራሱን ይደርሳል።

Lesson Eight—The Cow

Do you see this cow? She is gentle and gives a great deal of good milk. She is standing near a large tree, and drives away the flies with her tail. Why does she stand by the tree? The leaves of the tree make a cool shade, and cows love the shade when the sun is hot. If there were no cows we would not have much milk, or cheese, or butter. You must take good care of your cows and give them fresh grass and hay, and build a good dry shed for them in winter. Some cows are taught to work, like the ox, but they should not be made to work.

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[illegible]

Lesson Nine—Hay Stack and Hens

My father has a hay-stack. It is good hay too, mostly clover hay. My pony likes it, and the little kid and ewe which father gave me like it too. The hens lay their eggs among it sometimes. The hens also pick some seed, either the clover seed, or the seed of some other grass with which it is mixed, for I notice that they like to be on the stack and among the hay. We have some dorkings [a type of chicken]. They are a fine breed and when fed well will lay eggs all the year round, and their feathers are very good for beds. Some say they are next to the feathers of geese for the purpose of making beds to lie on.

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ᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅ,

ᐅᐅᐅ ᕐ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ.

Lesson Eleven—Little Things

Little drops of water,

Little grains of sand,

Make the mighty ocean,

And the pleasant land.

Thus the little minutes

Humble though they be,

Make the mighty edges

Of eternity.

Thus our little errors

Lead the soul away

From the path of virtue

Of in sin to stray.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the Heaven above.

၆၂၈၄ ၁၂—၈ ၂၂၂

ይ ስላል ሠላሳ ላይ ሠግረቀ ተፈ ይ ስቀደገ ያረጋቅታል። ጋላተ ገገሌ ርወ ካላ ሞላ፤ ሠላሳ
 ያፀወፀ ሄደ ርወ ካላ ያፀረፀ ሄደቀ ይቀ ርደካ፤ ላይ ሠግረቀ ተካ ሄ ስቀፀካ፤ ካፀቀ ሄ
 ቅገቀደቅ ሞላቀ ሄደቀ ሞፀጋ፤ ይቀ ያተሌ። ሞላካ ሄ ሠላሳ ስገላቅ ያተሌተ፣ ሠፊ ርቀፀ ሄ
 ሠግረቀ ጋካ፤ ሰረፈ ተገ ፀገ። ሞላካ ጋገር ሠግረቀ ተፈ ርቀፀካ ያቀላጋ ሄ ሠላሳ፣ ተገ ተፈ
 ሰገገ ሰረፈ። ሠፊ ሌፊ ፀቀ ካደደቀ፤ ገፀ ሰገር ጋካ፤ ርቀፀ ሠግረቀ ያቀላጋ ፀቀ ሠላሳ፣ ተገ
 ሄደ ይቀ ሰቀደገ ገፀ ሰገገ ሄ ስደገ ሞላካ ሄደ ሰገር ተካ ጋካ፤ ስፀ ፀገ። ሄደቀ ተፈ ይ ስላል
 ሰቀደገ ቀፀካ፤ ሄ ሠላሳ ሞተር ሠፊ ተካገካ፤ ቅፀካ ገፀ ገደካ ሞተሄ ሠላገ ገደካ። ሂቅ
 ሠተሌ ተጋገቀፀ ሄ ገገቀገካ፤ ላይ ሄ ሰቀደገ።

Lesson Twelve—A Well

A good well of water is a great blessing. Many people do not have wells because they do not believe there are veins of water in the ground near the surface where their houses are built. When the well gets filthy, we draw the water and clean it out. When much water is drawn from the well, it is kept clean. We like our neighbors to come and draw water from our well, if they are careful to shut the gate when they come in and go out. There is a good curb round the well which we intend soon to paint with white paint. This will improve the appearance of the curb.

နံပါတ် ၁၃—ဝင်္ဂဏ်

[illegible]

ገፅ ያቀረፀ፣ ጽላፀ፣ ገዛፅ ጋፀካ ሂጋ። ሂፂ ሠቲ ሰቀቱ ሂፂ ጋፀጽገጋፀ ገገ ፅ ቀገገፅ ቀፂገ ሰፂጋፀ ሞቲ ገዛፅ ፀፂ። ሂፂ ሠቲ ሰፂጋፀ ጽገገጋፀ ሂጋጽገገፀ ገፀ ያፅ ሞፀገገጽ ገፀ፣ ገዛፅ ሂፂ ሠቲ ሠገፀ ሠገፀ ሰፂ ሂፂ ጽገጋገገ ገፀ ገፂፀ ሂፂ ጋፀጽገጋፀ።

Lesson Thirteen—Colts

Young boys are fond of colts. They love to run after them and catch them. Some boys are careful not to hurt their father's colts. They will not learn [sic] them bad tricks, because when the colts grow old, they will not forget them. Some men are skilled in training young horses and breaking them. These men treat them kindly, and inspire them with confidence so that when they approach them the animals know they will not be harmed, but that they will be caressed and fed. Treated in this manner, they suffer thier masters to bridle, saddle, and mount them. They will carry their masters at a rapid rate over hill and dale. They will also suffer themselves to be harnessed up, and they will work with all their strength to please their masters.



ଲଞ୍ଜି 14—ଭବଞ୍ଜ

[illegible]

Lesson Fourteen—Geese

Geese begin to lay their eggs very early in the spring. If they are not allowed to sit and are fed well, they will lay many eggs. The young of the geese are called goslings, and are very tender. They soon grow large, however, and in a few months they are equal in size to the old geese.

[illegible]

Some boys are fond of digging with the spade. They [l]ike to turn over the ground and till it neatly. They wish to plant their own pie-plant, so that they can have nice pies to eat. Pie-plant grows very early in the season. The soil should be very rich where it is planted. The stalks should not be cut with a knife, but after moving a little earth, the leaf should be bent down and the stalk slipped off from the crown without breaking. Blanching improves the flavor of the pie-plant, making it less hard, than when grown in the light of the sun; and it then requires less sugar to render it agreeable to the palate.

ገዛቸዉ፣ ገዛቸዉ፣ ሆስፒታል ይገኛሉ፣
የቃ ሐ ሠጥቶ የሠጠ ህግ ይገኛል፣
ገን ገንጽ ሄ ሠጥቶ ይገኛል፣
ገንጽ ህ ሠጥቶ ይገኛል፣
ገንጽ ህ ሠጥቶ ይገኛል፣

የሠጋኑ ሄ ያረፎቲዝ ቆሮኑ ተፍ ቆጋገ,
ጋኑዳ ሄ ወቀፀቆ ሠተሄ ፀተወ ተፍ ሠጋገ,
ሄጋኑ ሃወ ዐዐ ሃወቀ ሊገሊ ሊቆገ;
ገሠተዘወሊ, ገሠተዘወሊ ፀሊ ሄ ነቆገ.

ሄጋኑ ተሦ ሐ ሠረቀ ተኑ ሄ ፀፀቀወ,
ሐ ሠፃፀ ሊዘወ ሃወ ሦፀቀ ሃወቀ ቆገፀቀወ.
ሐ ወፃፀ ነጋገ ቆፅ የሠተር ሠፎ ገወ ወዐ,
ተሦ ሃወ ፀተፀ ነጋገ ገሠተዘወሊ ቆዐ.

ጋኑዳ የሠጋኑ ሐ ጋር ቆፀኑዳ ጋቆሊፀገ,
ጋሦገ ሃወ ሊቀወ ጋሐ ሠተኑዳዐ ገፀገ,
ሦፀቀ ሃወ ነጋፀጋቀ ዐረገ ሃወቀ ሐ
ገተሊ ሄ ቆሮኑ ተፍ ተኑ ሄ ቆወሐ.

Lesson Sixteen—The Little Star

Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun is set,
And the grass with dew is wet,
Then you show your little light;
Twinkle, twinkle all the night.

Then if I were in the dark,
I would thank you for your spark.
I could not see which way to go,
If you did not twinkle so.

And when I am sound asleep,
Oft you through my window peep,

Til the sun is in the sky.

၆၂၈၄ ၁၇—၄ ဖိဂ်ဗဉ်

[illegible]

Lesson Seventeen—The Stars

The poetry printed above called "The Little Star" is often spoken by young boys and girls. It tells very happily their thoughts about the star. But there are many things which the youthful do not know about the stars. There are also many things about the starry heavens which are unknown to the aged and the learned.

The stars are too numerous to be counted by man. Many of them are at a very great distance from the earth which we inhabit. They are also much larger than this globe.

၆၂၈၄ ၁၈—၇၆၀ နှစ် ဝမ်းဗိုက်က နေသော နေရာ

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Lesson Eighteen—Take Not God’s Name in Vain

We should not take the name of God in vain. It is very wicked to use the name of God so, for he has told us in his holy word that he will not hold him guiltless who taketh his name in vain. Can you repeat the passage in the Bible which forbids us taking the name of God in vain? Yes, I can. It reads thus:

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."

Good boys and girls never break this commandment which God has given for the good of all the children of man. They know it would be very wrong to do so, and it would incur the wrath of God.

ᐱᐱᐱ 19—ᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ

[illegible]

Lesson Nineteen—Bad Habits

We should never allow ourselves to indulge in bad habits. In a former lesson the practice of taking God's name in vain has been named. This is such a wicked habit that none but very bad boys yield to it. The habit of swearing and using bad words are kindred evils. When a boy becomes rude, and is not willing to be corrected, he will indulge in the use of words that offend all good persons in whose company he may be. These good persons will think what a naughty wicked boy that is who uses such bad words. They will also be very apt to think that his parents have not done their duty in teaching him to refrain from the use of bad words. Bad boys are the cause of much grief to their parents.

ԱՋԳԻ 20—ԳՐԱԾԿԻՆ ՓԻՇ

Ժ՛Ն ՖՐՓՅ Կ ԼԹՓԳ ՓԱԿԼ Ժ ԵՐ ՎՐԻ

ገዛ ተነ ጋሐ ገብረ ልዩ
ወይን ሄ ጋብጠው ላይ ጋሐ ገዢ
ገወ ቆቲዝ ሆኑ ጽደቃዊ ገብረ.
ሐ'ሌ ገብረ ሆኑ ነጋ ሄገ ሆኑ ሆኑ ሐገ
ገወ ጋሐ ሐ ሆኑ ገዛ ልዩ
ጋብ ሄ ጋብ ልዩ ልዩ ላይ ሆኑ
ሄገ ልዩ ገዢ ሄ ገብረ.

ጋሐ ገብረ ልዩ ልዩ, ሀ ልዩ, ገብረ
ሄገ ሄገ ላይ ልዩ ጋሐ ልዩ,
ሄገ ጋሐ ልዩ ልዩ ላይ ልዩ ገብረ
ገብረ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ገብረ,
ገዛ ልዩ ሄ ልዩ ልዩ ላይ ልዩ
ገወ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ.
ጋሐ ልዩ ላይ ልዩ ልዩ ላይ
ገዛ ልዩ ሐ ልዩ ልዩ.

ገዛ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ
ሄገ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ,
ሐ'ሌ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ
ሄ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ.
ገዛ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ
ጋብ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ,
ገዛ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ
ላይ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ ልዩ.

Lesson Twenty—Juvenile Hymn

I'll serve the Lord while I am young
and in my early days

Devote the music of my tongue
to sing his sacred praise.
I'll praise His name that He has given
to me a home and birth
Among the most beloved of heaven
that dwell upon the earth.

My parents dear, O Lord, preserve
that they may guide my youth,
That my young feet may never swerve
from goodness and from truth,
And like the faithful ones of old
who now behold Thy face.
May I abide in virtue's mold
and fill a holy place.

While youth and beauty sweetly twine
their garlands round my head,
I'll seek at wisdom's sacred shrine
the gems that never fade.
Long may I sing Thy praises here
among thy saints below,
And in the world above appear
with them in glory too.

ሊቆኑ 21—ሄ ቀዐ6

ሄ ቀዐ6 ቱ6 ሄ ጋዐቆገ ያተወገተዋህ ላይ ይሆናል። ትገ ቱ6 ሪታቱ ልጋርኑ ቱ ጋላኑ ልገኑገቱ6 ሄገገ ትገ ቱ6 ዋሐኑ ገቀሐ6 ያሐ ፀሊ ገፅጊሊ። ትገ ዋህ6 ያተኑ ልፀሊፀ ሄ ለጋዩሊጋ ላይ ያተወገተ ጋኑፀ ሄ ገቀሐፀ ላይ ይሆናል። ሄጸቀ ፀቀ ሪታቱ ጋላኑ ልሐኑፀ ላይ ቀዐ6ጋ6; ቱፀፀፀ, ሄጸቀ ፀቀ ቆዐ ጋላኑ ሪፀቀሐፀገቱ6, ሄገገ ትገ ሠላፀ ገጸፀ ፀ ልቀጸገ ጋላኑ ሊቆኑ6 ገፀ ገሊሊ ሃፀ ሄ ነጸጋ6 ላይ ዋፀዋ ላይ ሄገጋ። ሠገኑ ሊቱ ልኑ ያ ገፀሊፀ ቱ ሄተቆ ልፀቀገ ሊቆኑ: ሄገገ ሄጸ ቀፀፀሠሐቀ ሪታቱ ቀተር ቆላተሊ። ቆገርገሐጋ6 ሄ ያተወገተዋህ ፀገዩሊ ቀዐ6 ሠተሊ ልገጋ ቆተቱፀሊ ያፀፀፀ6 ላይ ያፀተቱ ልቀዐኑ ቱ ገፀቀ ቆላተሊ።

The rose is the most beautiful of flowers. It is very common in many countries that it is highly prized by all people. It has been called the emblem of beauty and the pride of Flora. There are very many kinds of roses; indeed, there are so many varieties, that that it would take a great many lessons to tell you the names of half of them. One thing can be told in this short lesson: that they require very rich soil. Sometimes the beautiful double rose will come single because of being grown in poor soil.



ଲଞ୍ଜି 22 -- ୪ ଥର

[illegible]

Lesson Twenty-Two—The Dog

The dog when properly trained is a very useful animal. It is very fond of its master and will leave its home to follow its master wherever he goes. It will also drive away hogs, cows, and other animals from the house or out of the garden when they are in mischief. It will guard its master's property from thieves. It is very playful and fond of children. It loves a kind word from its master. Dogs have often been known to save persons from being drowned in the water and have done much good in various ways to their owners. We should be kind to the dog and not wantonly hurt nor abuse it. Good boys are kind to dogs.

၆၂၈၄ ၂၃ -- ၄ မတ်

ሂ ሙገ ተፈ ገሃ ገሃጋሪ ሠጽ ሌዝ, ቀረዋ ዋደቀ ላካ ተገቱ ጽዕቲ, ገሃዉ ዋፀቀኑ ላካ ተገቱ ዋላዉ.
 ጽሮጋ ሙገቱ ዐቀ ሠቲዉ, ገሃዉ ጽሮጋ ዐቀ ገደጋ. ሂ ገደጋ ሠረኑ ሙፀ ጋቲፊ ገፃ ሄፀ ዋፀ
 ፊገ ሂጋ, ዋሠቲ ተፈ ጽሠፅ ገሃዉ ሙፀ, ገሃዉ ዋቀጋ ዋሠቲ ዘረገጋ ገሃዉ ርፅ ዐቀ
 ጽሮጋጽጋ ጋደዉ. ሂ ሠጽ ሙገቱ ላፀ ጋሪ ዋጽ ዋቲፈ ገሃዉ ቀፊፊ, ዋሠደቀ ሄደ
 ጽዕቲ ገሃዉ ረጋገ ገደፅ ዋቀጋ ገፈጽ ገፃ ገፈጽ, ገሃዉ ቀረካ ላዋ ዋሠገሃ ሄፀ ላዋ ገፃ
 ገገፀፀ ሂጋ, ገሃዉ ገፈ ሠጽ ሂጋ, ገሃዉ ሠቲ ፅገ ፅገ ላፀ ሄፀ ዋሃዉ. ሂደ ሠቲ ፅገ
 ሙፀ, ሌፅጽ, ዘዐቀ ላፀ ገፅፅ, ገሃዉ ሙፀካ. ዋጽ ቀቲ ፀፀፈ ገሃዉ ልፈፈ ዐቀ ጋደዉ
 ላፀ ሂ ሠፍ ላፀ ሂ ልፀጋፅ ሙገ.

Lesson Twenty-Three—The Goat

The goat is an animal with long, rough hair on its skin and horns on its head. Some goats are wild, and some are tame. The tame ones give milk to those who keep them, which is sweet and good, and from which butter and cheese are sometimes made. The wild goats live among high hills and rocks, where they skip and jump about from place to place, and run off when you offer to approach them. The tame ones will let you touch them and play with them, and will eat out of your hand. They will eat grass, leaves, bark of trees and grain. Fine rich shawls and cloth are made of the wool of the Cashmere goat.

ԼՂԹԿ 24 -- ԺՅԵԼ ՓՂԵԴԹԹ

[illegible]

Lesson Twenty-Four—Evil Habits

One of the worst habits boys can get into is to smoke or chew tobacco. When we first attempt to use tobacco, or “the filthy weed,” as it is sometimes called, we do not like it. It does not taste pleasant to our palates, but is loathsome. This should deter every one from using it, and indeed does deter some. But those who overcome the nasty taste by the constant use of it form a habit from which many never rid themselves. How unwise it is to begin a practice so filthy as this! We should avoid the company of those who have formed bad habits, lest we be coaxed into them also. By taking such a course we are shunning the very appearance of evil, which the word of God teaches us to do.

ሊቆኑ 25 -- ሄ ልዩል ይጠ

የሠጠ ሸቀሳቆ ሠጠ ይ ሆኖ ይጠ,
የወ ሆኖ ሆኖ ይጠ ሆኖ ሆኖ:
የወ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ,
ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ.

የሠጠ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ,
የወ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ;
የወ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ,
ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ.

ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ,
ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ;
ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ,
ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ.

ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ,
የወ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ;
ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ,
ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ ሆኖ.

Lesson Twenty-Five—The Bad Boy

When Ernest was a little boy,
He learned to read and spell.
He always went in time to school
And got his lessons well.

What his dear mother bid him do.
He never failed to try;
He never spoke a naughty word,
And never told a lie.

And when he grew to be a man,
Good people loved him well,
And of him kind and noble deeds
The little children tell.

God loved him too, and when he died
He took him up above,
And placed him in a happy home
Where all is peace and love.

පැරි 26 -- 706 ටොටො

ትኩረት ማሳደግ ይቻላል፡፡ ለዚህም ምክንያት ሆኖ ለጥቅም ስራዎች ማሳደግ ይቻላል፡፡ ለዚህም ምክንያት ሆኖ ለጥቅም ስራዎች ማሳደግ ይቻላል፡፡

Lesson Twenty-Six—Pause Marks

In the Second Book we should begin to learn to observe the pause marks. They consist of the comma, the semi-colon, the colon, and the period. The pupils who are learning to read, and who are in the Second Book do [n]ot know much about the pause marks, but

many apt students, though they are young, will learn what these marks and points mean, and how long the reader should pause at each one of them before they get through the book. Those who do not, should make it one of their first studies when they are taken into the Third Book class.

ጤቆኑ 27 -- ዐ ዋጋ

[illegible]

Lesson Twenty-Seven—A Hat

I have a new hat. It is a black hat. The fur of which it is made has been dyed.

The trade of the hatter is very useful, for it provides us with covering for our heads in the cold winter weather, as well as in the hot summer weather. The hatters buy lamb's wool and the fur of rabbits, hares, wolves, otter, and beaver, with which they make the hats. There are also hats made of straw and palm leaves, which are used in summer. Rye straw is the best for hats; also very good ones are made of wheat straw. The braiding of wheat or rye straw is a very simple process, and can be done by little girls with ease. It is a credit to any young lady to be able and willing to braid straw.

၆၂၈၄ ၂၈ -- ဂုဏ် ဖုတ်

[illegible]

“የወቀ ያላጠፋ ጋሃዳ የወቀ ጋሃዳዬ ጋደ ያ ተሳፋፍቶታል።” ሠጋ ወሳዩ ላላ ሳላጠፋው ሄ
 ወፃዕቱ ላይ ሄላ ይጠፋ የወ ወቀታል ምን; የወ የ ወላጅ ስጦታ ምን
 ገብቶታል የሠጠ ወ የወ ወ ወሳዩ. ሄቱ ተፈ ወ ገብቶታል የሠጠ ላላ ጠቅላላ.
 ሄ ርታዊታዬ ላይ ጋሃ, ላይ ወ ርታዊታዬ ላይ, ይጠፋ ተ, ተፈጥሮ ሄላ ተ የላይ
 ይጠፋ ወ ገብቶታል ላላ የታወቀ,
 “ገብቶ ገወ ያላ, ጋሃ ገብቶ ገወ የታወቀ,
 ጋደ ላ ጋሃ የላላ, ላላ, ጋሃ ላላ።”

Lesson Twenty-Eight—Early Rising

The lark is up to meet the sun,
The bee is on the wing,
The ant his labor has begun,
The groves with music ring.

And shall I sleep when beams of morn
Their light and glory shed?
For thinking beings were not born
To waste their time in bed.

Shall birds, and bees, and ants be wise,
While I my time thus waste?
O let me with the morning rise,
And to my duty haste.

ԼՂԹԿ 29 -- Եւ ՕփՇՐՓԹ

Եւ ՕփՇՐՓԹ ՈՐԳՆԵԿԵ ՐՓՈՂ ԴՓԾԵ. Մ ՐՓՈՂ ԴՓԾԵ, ՊՓՕԿ ԷԿ ՕփՇՐՓԹԵ, ԾՓ Մ
ԵՂԸ, ԴԷՓ, ԴԾՇ, ԴԸԴ, ԵԿԹ Մ ՇԼՓԷ. Մ ԹԴԵԴԸ ՐՓՈՂ ՎԵ ԴԼՈՂՓԷԴ ԵՕԿ ԷԵ Մ
ԵՂԸ. ՄԷԹ ՐՓՐԴ ՄԾ ՈՂԿ ՓԼԵ ԴՈ ԾԴ ՕԸ ՄԾՓ ՓԾԿԹ. ԹԼԵԼՓՐԸ ՎԵ ՄԷԿԴՓ
ԵՂԸԵ ՈՂԿ Ե ՈՂԴԴ, ԴԿԴԸ Մ ԿԷՈ ՈՓՂԴ ՈՐՈԵ ԷԿ. Մ ԴԷՓ ԷԵ Ծ ԸՐԾՐԹ ՐՓՐԴ. Մ
ԴՓԾ, ՓՂԼԿ ԴՓՐԿԹ ԿԹԹԸԷ, ԵԴԾՓԵ ԵԼՓԷ ԵԷՈՂԷՐԿԸ. Մ ԴԾՇ ԷԵ Ծ ՐԹԿ ՐՓՈՂ, ԵՐԴ
Մ ԹԾԵԿ ՎԵ ԷԴԹ ՓԹԴԿԷԷԷ ԷԵ ԾՕՓԴ. ԷԴ ԷԵ ՄԷԵԹՐՈ ԴՈ ՈՐԸԴԷԵԴ ԴՓԸԷ ԴԾՇՐԵ,
ԹՕ ՓՂԼԿ ՄԷ ՓԹԴԿ, ՄԷ ՈՂԿ Ե ԹՓԹԹ ԷԿ ՄՕՓՈ ԹՓԹ ՄԼՄԼՓ. Մ ԷԴՓԷՈՂԴ ԷԵ
ՕԸԹՕ Ծ ՐԹԿ ՐՓՈՂ. ԷԴ ՓԹԴԿԵ ԴՓԸԷ ԷԿ Մ ԹԾԵԿ, ԵԿԹ ՇԷՈԹ ՄՐԿ ՎԵ Մ
ՓԷՇԼԹԴ ԴՓԾԵՐՓԵԹ ՄԼԴ ՄԾ ՊԼԴ ԴՈ ԾԴ. Մ ԴԸԴ ԷԵ Ծ ՓԷՇ, ԳԷՈԹԷ ՐՓՈՂ. ՄԷՓ
ԾՓ ՇԼԿԷ ՈԹԿԹԵ ՎԵ ԴԸԴՈԵ. ԹԴՈ ՈԹԿԹԵ ՎԵ ՄԹԸԹ ԴԸԴՈ ԾՓ ԼՈԹԼԼԼԿԴ, ԵԿԹ
ՇԷՈ Ծ ԵԼՓԷ ՓԹԸԷ ՐԸԵԵՐՓԹ ԴՓԾԵՐՓԵ.

Lesson Twenty-Nine—An Orchard

An orchard contains fruit trees. The fruit trees, grown in orchards, are the apple, pear, peach, plum, and the cherry. The staple fruit of the temperate zone is the apple. This fruit we can have to eat all the year around. Several of the winter apples can be kept until the new crop comes in. The pear is a luscious fruit. The tree, when pruned nicely, appears very beautiful. The peach is a fine fruit, but the season of its ripening is short. It is

The apricot is also a fine fruit. It ripens early in the season, and makes one of the richest preserves that we get to eat. The plum is a rich, juicy fruit. There are many kinds of plums. Some kinds of the wild plum are excellent, and make a very highly flavored preserve. The improved cherry is a choice fruit.

ᐱᕐᕐᕐ ᐃᕐᕐᕐ ᐱᕐᕐ ᐱᕐᕐ.

ይህ ወሐድ ገደ ያቀረፃቸው ጋራ ትታያቸው።

ይህ ልብና ገፅ ለዚህ ስራ ብቻ ነው።

බහුල ගණනක දැඩි ජීවිතයක් ඇත.

ԼԻՅ ԴՐ ՕՅԷ ՎՓՓ ԴԾՇՓ.

ԵՐԵՆ ՊԺ ՓԾԳ ՎԿԳ ԶԴՐԵԳ.

ተጋጥሞ በፍ ገላጋ ሠላሳ.

გინდა ყ რაღაც გეგმა.

ገብታል ተፈ ሠጥታ ጋባባ ሄገህ ልባላ።

†† †6 ቀጋዝ ገፀ ገጊ ፅ ሌ.

†† †6 ԿԻՆԵՄԱ ԴՈ ՔԻՇԼ.

†ገ †፩ ቀጋዝ ገ፬ ገጪ ጋካ ሄ ቆጋፃገጊ ፀ፩.

↓**በጥቂት ሠዊታዎች ጋር ሳይሆን ለጥቂት ሰዎች.**

ԳԻՐԾԸ ԿՕ ԾՅԼ ՎՅ ՂԿԻ ԿՐԿ.

Գլխի փրկ(6) շնորհ ԹԼ ԼԻՈՒՆ.

ԼՐԵ Ունի 449 ռոտ ԳԻՆ ՈՐՇԱԿԱՅՈՒՄ:

ଭିକ୍ଷା 16 ଭାଗ, 5087, 149 740.

Լա Բրա ԳՕ ՓԺԵ ԼԼԸ.

[illegible]

Յ ԴԵՐԻՆԴ ԻԿ ԼՅՎՓԻ ԴԾՉ ՎԵ ԴՓԾՆԸ.

ካጋ። ለዚህ ምክር ቤት ስምምነት ላይ ፊርማ ማቅረብ ይገባል።

፬፻፳፱ ትሬ ሃ ገቀወ ቆዐቀቆ ላይ ሞገተካጋቆ.

ተገ ትሬ ወላፀ ገወ ያ ወሐካፀ ገወ ሃ ገወቀ.

ወገገተፎፀገ ያ ርወቀሞሊ ፀተቆገዐፀተወገካ.

Lesson Thirty—Proverbs

Honor father and mother.

Be kind to brother and sister.

Be kind to one another.

Kind words make the heart glad.

Love to obey your teacher.

Love to read and study.

Improve the time well.

Speak the truth always.

Truth is worth more than gold.

It is wrong to tell a lie.

It is wicked to steal.

It is wrong to play on the sabbath day.

Angry words make the heart sad.

Speak no evil of anyone.

God has made all things.

Love God and keep his commandments.

God is good, just, and true.

We should do His will.

Do all the good you can every day.

Be patient in every time of trial.

Never do nor say that which is wrong.

Virtue is the true source of happiness.

It is good to be kind to the poor.

Cultivate a cheerful disposition.



[illegible]

Lesson Thirty-One—The Fox

Did you ever see a fox? He is a cunning animal, and in the picture you may see how sly he looks. He is fond of grapes, and he also loves chickens. When he wants a chicken, he will often leave his hole in the woods, come out at night, and go into the farm-yard where the chickens roost and take a fat hen for his supper. The color of the fox is red or gray, and his fur is used for making hats and caps. His tail is long and bushy. He has short ears, and often looks back to hear and see if the dogs are after him. The fox runs swiftly, and when he sees the dogs coming after him, he runs away to his hiding place. Foxes seldom climb trees as bears do. But there was a boy, many years ago, who had a little gun. He went out into the woods to try his gun and shoot a bird, and when he was looking up into the trees for a bird, he saw a fox which through fear of the dogs had run up into a tree. The boy then took aim at the fox and shot him and brought him down from the tree.

[illegible]

Lesson Thirty-Two--Sabbath Day

This day is set apart by the Lord for men to rest. This is an evidence of the love which God has for men. He has told us that on this day we should rest from all our labors, and remember to keep it holy. Good children do not work nor play on the sabbath day. Some boys forget the God who made them and who gave them this commandment; they will fish and hunt on the sabbath day. Also, God has told them to observe this day and rest. The words of the Lord on this subject should be engraved on the hearts of all children. They are to be found in the book of exodus, the second book in the Bible, and are as follows:

“Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do thy work, but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates. For in seven days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day and hallowed it.”



ԼՂԺԿ 33 -- "ԺԻՐՐՔ ԼԻՆ ՇԼԵՓՔԻ ԴԾ ՈԾՉ ԴԻԴԾ ՉԾ."

ՓՄՂԿ ԶԾԴԺԺ ԼԻՅԵ ԴՂԿԻ Ն ԴՓԼ;
ԺՕ ԲՂԿԵ ՂՅ ԼԻՆ ԲՕՈԺ ՄՂԾ ՓԾ;
"ԲԾՓՅԻԵ ՆՂՉ ԿՂԴ," ՓԾ ՈՒԿԵԼԻ ԺՂԵ,
ՃԻԴ "ԺԻՐՐՔ ՆՂՉ ԴԾ ՈՂՉ ԴԾ ՉԾ."

ԶԾԴԺԺ ՄՂԾ ԲԳԼ ՂՅ ԴՓԾԼ ՂԿԵ ԼԻՅ;
ՓԾ ՄՂԾ Ն ԺԻԿԻ ՂՅ ՈՂԵ, ՎԻ ԿՕ,
ՓՂԴ ԼՂԲԴ ՓԻՅ ԲԾՆՂՓ'Յ ՓՕՉ ՂՅԻՅ,
ԴԾ ՓՂԿԺՉ ՕԼ ՆԻԺ ՄԻՓԼԵ ԲՓՂՉ ՄՕ.

'ԴԻՅ ԵԴԾԿ ՓԻԿԵՓՂԵ ՎԾՓՅ ՂԿԵ ՉՕՓ,
ԺԻԿԺ ՓԾ ՄՂԾ ԺԼԵԿ ԲԾՓ ՎԾ ՂԿԵ ՉԾ;
ԺԴԻԼ ԲՓՂՉ ՓԻՅ ԴԾՇԻՈՅ ՄԾ ՈՂԿ ԼԻՓԿԻ
ՓԾ ՇԼԵՓՔԻ ՈՂԿ ՕԼ ՓՂԴԻ Ե.

ՓԾ ԺՂԵ ՆՂԴ ՄԾ ՉԻԺԴ ԼԻՅ ԾՇ ԴՆՂՓ,
Ճ ՂԿՂԺԴ, ԶՂԿԴԼ, ՈԳԵ ՂԿԵ ՈՒԿԵ,
ՕՅԵ ԾՓ ԲԾՆՂՓ ՂԿԵ ԾՓ ՉԻՆՂՓ,
ՂԿԵ ՕԼ ՆԵՓ ԴԾՇԻՈՅ ՅԵՓ ԻԿ ՉՒԿԵ.

ՂԿԵ ՂԿԻՓ ՆՕՅ ՄԾ ԸԳԵ ՕՅԵ,

ጋላ ል ገወ ፀረ ጋላ ወሐላ ጋላ ገቀወ;
ተሆ ሄተፍ ሠፊ ልወ ሆቋጋ ልፎ ገወ ልፎ;
ኖፊሆፍ ሠቲ ሊፃ ጋላ ልሊፍ ሆፍ ገወ.

Lesson Thirty-Three—"Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me"

When Jesus lived upon the earth
So fond of little folks was he;
"Forbid them not," he kindly said,
But, "Suffer them to come to me."

Jesus was full of truth and love;
He was the son of God, you know,
That left his Father's home above
To ransom all this world from woe.

'Tis eighteen hundred years and more
Since he was slain for you and me;
Still from his teachings we can learn
How children can all happy be.

He said that we must love each other,
Be honest, gentle, good and kind,
Obey our father and our mother
And all their teachings bear in mind.

And honor those we should obey,
And be to all men kind and true;
If this we do from day to day,
Jesus will love and bless us too.

ሊፍካ 34 -- ሄ ገወ.

ሄ ገወ ሊወፍ ፀላቀተ ሆሴተ, ጋላ ርቲፀቀላካ ፀቀ ፍሪጋገሐጋፎ ጋሆፀፀ ላፆ ተገ, ጋፆ ተሆ ተገ
ሠሆ ገላተፆሆካፍ; ልሆ ሄ ገወ, ሊወ ፀረ ሆሊቀ ጋላጋሆሊፆ, ተፆ ሆፀቀ ፍሪጋ ላተወፍ. ሄ
ወፀቀፀካሊቀ ሠቲ ገሊ ላወ, ሄገ ገወፆ ልወ ወፀፀ ተካፍገሊፀ ላፆ ሆፀቀጋ,--ሄገ ሄፀ ፀቀ
ላተወፍሆሊ, ተካ ወሊፀቀተዝ ሆተ ወፀቀፀካ ላፆ ሠሆጋፆ ጋላ ሆሊፆ ሄገ ሠፀፀ ፍገላቲ ሄ

[illegible][illegible]

Lesson Thirty-Four—The Toad

The toad looks very ugly, and children are sometimes afraid of it as if it were poisonous, but the toad like all other animals is for some use. The gardener will tell you that toads do good, instead of harm—that they are useful in clearing his garden of worms and flies that would spoil the flowers and eat the fruit, and which the toad catches very cleverly on his tongue. A lady once had a pet toad which when she came into the garden would just [follow] after her to be fed with flies. It lived a grea[t] many years in the garden of this lady, and might be seen in the melon and cucumber beds and sometimes in the green house, for it went just where it pleased because it was harmless and useful.

၆၂၈၄ ၃၅ -- ၄ ၇၁၀(၈)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lesson Thirty-Five—The Pig

The pig is a very pretty little animal when it is kept clean in a suitable pen, but when it runs about and wallows in the mire, it gets very dirty. For this reason many have called it a very filthy animal, though it has clean traits about it. It loves to feed on milk, and many other kinds of food. When fattened and killed, it is called swine's flesh and is used by some for food. In some countries pigs run wild in the forest and live and get fat on various kinds of nuts, such as walnuts, ches[t]nuts, hazelnuts, and acorns. The hind part of the pig, when killed, is called ham. The sides are called bacon, and that part connected with the foreleg is called shoulder. The fat from the inside is called lard. Lard is often used in making bread, pies, and cakes. Swine's flesh is not considered healthy food, but in many parts of the world the inhabitants eat a great deal of it. We should eat wholesome food, breathe good air, and drink pure water. Then we will be healthy.

ጊዜ 36 -- ዐ ካቶሎቅ

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lesson Thirty-Six—A Nursery

A nursery is a piece of land on which fruit trees are started and is generally enclosed by itself with a good fence. In nurseries the ground is tilled, and the seed sown in a careful manner. When the young plants appear, they are watered and pruned at intervals. By and by, they are budded. This is labor which can be done so easily that little boys and girls are hired who can perform the task as well and as quickly as adults. Young lads will sometimes boast how many hundred peach or apple buds they can insert in a day. It is very easy to learn to bud. Indeed, it is so simple that any person can be taught the art in a few minutes. After you insert the bud, you tie it in with a woolen thread our rag. In ten days this thread should be removed so that the sap can flow freely into the bud. Budding is generally done in the months of August and September. In the following spring the top of the plant above the bud is cut off, and nothing but the bud allowed to grow. All the other shoots are rubbed or pinched off, and all the strength of the plant goes into the bud, which in time becomes large and branches out. After the bud has grown one or two years, the tree is ready for transplanting into the orchard.

ԼՂԿԿ 37 -- 70 Ծ ԹՓՎԿԹ ՇԼԹ.

0, 8760 8 760L 36 7677 666

0, 8760 y 8.6049 700L;

'ገዛቲ ይገዛቸዋል ተክሎ ለገዛቲ ህይወት፣

†P ገጠነገጡ ተከ ሃፀቀ ሃፀረ.

የፀቀ ገቀፀረ ተፎ ሌፊ ዐ ሊፎሊተ ሲፀቀ

Մյուս կողմից էլ ֆրանսիացիները:

ተገ ተፍ ዐ ቦሪፀቀ ሄገገ ካጋፊቀ ቦፂፀፍ--

ተገታ ያረጋቅጥና ነጻ ልማት.

ዐ ጽገፊፊ ሄ ገቀወሊ፣ ጋሐ ፀፀቀሊብ ርሐሊ፣
ጋሐ ላገፀጋቀ ገገሊ ፅ ሊሐ;
ሂሾ'ሊ ነዐ ተጽ ፀገሂሂወ፣ ዋሠጋካ ሂወ ፅቀዐ
ገወ ፀ ገፅ ዐሊፄ ገፅ ሐ!
ፀሊሄዐ ሐ'ጋ ገፀጽቲብ ገወ ሄ ፅቀፂፅ፣
ጋሐ ፅፀካ ተፅ ፀሊ ጋሐ ሂሾሊ፣
ፅ ፀገገጋቀ ፀፂ ሐ ጽወካ ዐገሊ ጽፅ
ተካ ሄ ፀቀሐገ ቀገሊጋፅ ገፅ ገቀወሊ.

ዐ፣ ጽገፊፊ ሄ ገቀወሊ፣ ጋሐ ሊሾፀሊ ርሐሊ፣
ዋሠጋቀ ሂወ ጋፂ ርገካጽ ገወ ፀ;
'ገሠቲሊ ፅሐፀ ሂወ ሊቀወ ሄተጽ ሠፅቀተ ሠሾቀሊፄ
ጽዐ ሊሐወ ፅ ገቀሾፀሊፄ ጽፅ.
ሄ ገቀወሊ ሠቲሊ ጽጋወሄ ሄ ቀሾፅጋፄ ገፀሊ፣
ተሾ ሂወ ፀሾገ ፅፅተ ተገ ጽገቲሊ፡
ገቀወሊ ላገፀጋቀ ሊፅፀፅ ገወ ዋሠጋገ ተፅ ቀገብ፣
ጋሐ ላገፀጋቀ ሊፅፀፅ ገወ ቲሊ.

ካፀ፣ ሊገገ ጋፅ ፅተጽ ሄገገ ገቀተገተ ጋፀሊ
ጋሐ ገፀቀገ ሄገገ ጽቲፊፅተ ዋፂቀ፣
ሄገገ ፅዐ ጋሐ ፀቀቲብ ፅ ሾቀፂፅቀሾካገ ሾሊፀቀ
ጋሐ ሐ ሠቲሊ ገሊፂጽ ተገ ሄፂቀ፡
ጋሐ ሄገገ ሂወ'ሊ ፅተጽ ሂወቀ ፅቀገካፄ-ጋፅ'ፅ ርፅወ
ጋሐ ፅሾጋ ጋሐ ጽተገ ካፅቀ ፀሐ፣
ጋሐ ሂወ ሠቲሊ ፀ ሂወቀ ፅቀገካፄ-ጋፅ'ፅ ገገገ
ሄገገ ሠቲሊ ካገገ ገገሊ ፅ ሊሐ.

Lesson Thirty-Seven—To a Grand Child

O, speak the truth, my little child.

O speak the sacred truth;

'Twil blossom in your coming years

If planted in your youth.

For truth is like a lovely flower

That blooms in summer's day;

It is a flower that never fades—

Its blossoms ne'er decay.

O, speak the truth, my darling child,

And never tell a lie;

You'll know its value when you grow

To be as old as I!

Also, I'm passing to the grave,

And gone is all my youth.

A better day I soon shall see

In the bright realms of truth.

O, speak the truth, my little child

Where you may chance to be;

'Twil guide you through this weary world,

So like a troubled sea;

The truth will smooth the rugged path,

If you but keep it still.

Truth never leads to what is wrong,

And never leads to ill.

Now, let me kiss that pretty mouth

And part that silky hair.

Then go and bring a fragrant flower

And I will place it there.

And then you'll kiss your grandma's cheek

And come and sit near by

And you will be your grandma's pet

That will not tell a lie.



ሊቆኑ 38 -- ሂ ወገ

ሂ ወገ ተፈ ሂ ጋዕጽ ተከዕጽታኑ , የወቀረቆ, ገዳ ሂተወጽዖህ ሊከረ ገዳጋሪ ተከ ሂ ሠረቀረዳ. ተከ ተፈ ቀሂጸቀ ለወቀረቀ ሂከ ዐ ለወቀረ ዳጸ: ዖሐኑ, ጽጋዖ, ሠወቀ ሠላ ለወዐፍ ዐረ ዐፍታ ተከጽ ዳጸ: ሂተጽ ሠላ ተፈ ወረገ ላዖ ተከ ሂ ጽገቀቲ ላፍ ሂ ሂወቀ ሠተጸ(ሊ) ለወቀረ ወወቀፍ; ገዳ ተከ ተፈ ዐዖገቀሠረቀዳፍ ጋደዳ ረገ ተከገወ ሂወቀኑ, ጽገጸወቲፍ, ወረገሊ, ገዳ ረጸታ ሊቲፍ ገወ ሠደቀ. ጽጋ ወገ ዐቀ ሠሐረ, ገዳ ጽጋ ዐቀ ገደጋ. ሂ ጋደረ ወገ ተፈ ወዐረዳ ዐ ቀጋ; ሂ ዖጋደረ, ዐ ሂወ, ገዳ ሂቲ ሠረካፍ, ሊጋፍ. ሂ ሂወፍ ለቲፍ ካሐጽ ጋቲረወ. ሂደቀ ረሊወ ተፈ ወዐረዳ ጋረገረካ ገዳ ተፈ ጋረር ዐከካ ተከ ሊፍቀቲ ገረደጽ የሠደቀ ወገ ዐቀ ወረገ. ሂ ዖገ ተፈ ጋሊገረዳ ገዳ ጋደዳ ተከገወ ወካዳሪፍ ገዳ ጽዐገ. ሂዐፍ የወ ገደወ ሂ ርወቀረ ላፍ ሂ ወገ, ዐቀ ወዐረዳ ወረገቀዳፍ, ገዳ ሂደ የላፍ ካሐጽ ለወቀረ ዳጸወ የሠተር ዳቀሐፍ ሂ ወገ ሊገቢ ገዳ ወገ ሂጋ ረቀጋጋ ወዐቲ ረወቀ ዐገ ላፍ ሂ ሠደ, ሊቆኑ ሂ ሠላሪ ወዳዳ ወገ ገዳ ዐገ ሂጋ, ዐቀ ሊተ የወቀ ረዳዳ የገከካ ገወ ሂጋ.

Lesson Thirty-Eight—The Sheep

The sheep is the most innocent, harmless, and useful little animal in the world. It is rather larger than a large dog. Fine, soft, warm wool grows all over its body. This wool is cut off in the spring of the year with large shears, and it is afterwards made up into yarn, stockings, cloth, and other things to wear. Some sheep are wild, and some are tame. The male sheep is called a ram, the female a ewe, and the young ones, lambs. The ewes give nice milk. Their flesh is called mutton and is much eaten in every place where sheep are kept. The fat is melted and made into candles and soap. Those who take the charge of the sheep are called shepherds, and they have nice large dogs which drive the sheep along, and keep them from going far out of the way, lest the wolves should come and eat them, or any harm should happen to them.

When the nights are long, children should not spend all this time in sleep. When the work of the day is over, and men and horses and carts and wagons are not heard in the streets and every thing is still, then is the time for children to sit around a good fire and read some good book, or teach one another some useful lesson, or talk of what they have read, or ask each other questions about their studies at school. This would be a very good way to spend part of their long winter evenings.

ረገዳ 40 -- ጽገቱዝ

የሠላሳ ሃ ጽገቱዝ ላይ ሃ ሃፅቀ ወገጋ፣ ዐረ ካገላወቀ ገላገቀወፍ ዐ ርደኑ። ሂ የላሳ፣ ሠጽ የገቀ ርተወጽ፣ ወፍ ወረወተዝ ገጸፃ፣ ሃ ጸገወ፣ ሠጽ የገቀ ጸቀወ፣ ጽሠተፍ ላሳ ሃ ገላሳ፣ ሃ ወፍ ገላገ ወላጌላዝፍ የፅፍ ተሳ ሃ ገፅጽገላወቀ፣ ሃ ዐፅገ ካጸጌ ሃ ወቀፅካ ወቀፅጽ ገፍ ተገ ጽገቱዝፍ ገ፣ ገላገ ሃ ለገጌ ለፅፍ ጽወተገ ገላገ የቀተጽወ ገቀፅካጸ ሃ ሃወፍ. ሂ ርተላቀቃሳ ለገፍ ገወ የፅፍ ሃ የላሳ፣ ገገቀወተፍ፣ ገላገ ወፍ፣ ገላገ ወላጸላቀ ሃ ካተወላተ-ሊደፍ ገወፍ. ሂ ጸላተፍ ገደወ ሃ ወፅፍ፣ ላወጽካ፣ ገላገ የፀቀጽገፍ ገወ የቀላዐ ገፅጽገላወቀ፣ የሠደቀ ሄደ ወላሳ ቀፅወደሊ ሄላፅጽገጌፍ ላሳ ሃ ጽሠተገ ካተወ ወቀፅጽ፣ የሠተር ሄደ ቀላላተዐ ጽዐ ጋገር፣ ገላገ የሠተር ጋደወጽ ሄደቀ ጽወተካፍ ለፃወ ጽፅወሂ ገላገ የደቀ፣ ገላገ ሄደቀ ሓፍ ጽዐ ጸቀሓገ. ሂ ጸገቀፍፍ ጽቱዝ፣ ገገቀርገ ላሳ ሃ ገቀፅ፣ ሃ የፅላፍፍ ዐቀ ወቀፅካ፣ ገላገ ሃ ወሊፅቀ ጸላተወ ጽወሓ ለፃወጽ ለገፍላተ. ዐረ ካገላወቀ ጽፅፍ የቀላዐ ሠጽ ፅተወገቀ፣ ገላገ ገተኑፍፍ ሠጽ ጸተወገተ. ሓጽተ ሠተካገላቀ የላፍ ወተፍካ ገ፣ የገቀ ገፅቀ፣ ገላገ ዐፅ ካዐ ሊሠወገቀ ቀደካፍ፣ ጸገገ ካገላወቀ፣ የቀፅፍ የቀላጋ የገቀ ወገካገቀዐሊ፣ ገፃገጽ የዐቀዐ የገቀ ናሓገካገ ገገቀገጽ፣ ገዐ ርፅቀ ገላገ ወሊፍፍ ሃ የፅቀገ ላይ ጋላሳ.

Lesson Forty—Spring

When the spring of the year comes, all nature undergoes a change. The hen with her chicks goes clucking about; the duck with her brood swims on the pond; the goose and goslings feed in the pasture; the sheep nibble; the grain grows as it springs up; and the little lambs sport and frisk around the ewes. The children love to feed the hens, turkeys, and geese, and gather the newly laid eggs. The boys take the cows, oxen, and horses to the fresh pasture, where they can regale themselves on the sweet new grass, which they relish so much, and which makes their skins look smooth and fair, and their eyes so bright. The birds sing, perched on the trees; the fields are green, and the clear blue sky looks lovely. All nature seems fresh with vigor and tinged with beauty. Icy winter has

given up her power, and she no longer reigns, but nature, freed from her control, puts forth her giant efforts to cheer and gladden the heart of man.

ሊጽፋ 41 -- ፔዌታካጽ ጋሃ ርኪጭታካ

ሂ ሁገሊ ልገጥ ጋሃ ልገታሊ ልገ ጽፍ ጽፍ ሆኖ ልገጥ ፔዌታካጽ ጋሃ ሰታካጭ ሆኖ ገብጽጽ ሰፊ ሂጋ ልገጥ ጋሃ ሰፊ, ጋሃ ገሰፊ ሂጋ ጋሃ ልገገገገገገ ገገ ገገገ, ጋሃ ጋገገ ሂጋ ሆኖ. ልገጽጽ ሂገ, ሂ ገገ ሂጋ ጋሃ ሊጽፋ, ሂ ሂ ሂ ሂ ሂገገገገ ሰፊ ሂጋ ገ ሰገገገ ሊጽ. ሂ ልገጥ ሰፊ ገገ ገገ ሂገገ ሂ ሂገገገ, ገገ ልገ ጋሃ ጽፍ ሂገ ሰፊ ሂ ሰፊ; ጋሃ ሂገገ ሂ ሂገ ሰፊገገ, ሂ ሊገገ ገገ ሰፊጽ ልገጽ ጋሃ ሰፊጽገገ, ጋሃ ገገ ገገ ሂ ሂገገገ, ሂገ, ሂገገ ሂ ሂገገገ ጋሃ, ሂ ጋገ ሂገ ሰፊ ሂገገ, ጋሃ ሂገገ, ጋሃ ሰፊገገ-ሰፊ, ጋሃ ጋሃ ገገገ ሂገገ ሂገገገገገገ. ሂ ልገታሊ ሰፊ ገገ, ሂ ሂገ ጋሃገገገ, ገገ ጽገገ, ጋሃ ሂገ, ጋሃ ጽፍ, ሂገ ሂ ጋገ ጋገ ሂገ ሰፊ ሰፊጽገገ, ጋሃ ልገጥ ሰፊ ሂገ ሂገገገገ; ጋሃ ሂገ ሂገገ ጋሃ ሰፊጽ, ሂገ ሂ ጋገ ሂገገገ ሂገ ሰፊ-ሰፊገገገ, ሂገገ ሂ ሂገ ገገ ሂ ሂገገ. ርኪጭታካ ሰፊ ገገጽ ሂገገ ሂገ ሂገገገገገገ, ሂገገ ሂ ሂገ ጋሃ ገገገገ ሰፊ ሂጋ ሂገገ ጽገገገገገገ ርኪገ ሂገ. ገገ ገገ(ገ), ሂገገገገ, ሂገገ ሂገ ሰፊ ርኪጭታካ ገገ ጽገገ ሂገ ሂገገገገገ, ሰፊ ገገገ ሂጋ ገገገገገ.

Lesson Forty-One—Parents and Children

The little boys and girls of our school have kind parents and friends who provide for them clothes and food and afford them many comforts to please and make them happy. Besides these, they teach them many lessons that will be useful for them in after life. The boys are taught to work in the garden, to cut and sow wood for the fire. And when they grow older, they learn to drive oxen and horses, and to plow the ground, that when they become men they may know how to raise wheat and corn and sorghum and many other useful products.

The girls are taught by their mothers to spin and weave and sew that they may make their own dresses and clothes for their brothers, and bake bread and cakes that they may become good house-keepers, when they grow up to be women. Children should prize very highly their parents, because they have an affection for them which strangers

cannot have. It i[s], therefore, very wrong for children to slight their parents or treat them unkindly.

ሊቆኑ 42 -- ፔቀጋካጽ ጋዳ ርኪፃቀጋኑ, ወገኑኩሃወፃ

ታ ሃገፍ ወዐኑ ሃወ, ተክ ሃወቀ ሊፅገ ሊቆኑ, ሃፅ ገጋካፃጋቀ ሃወቀ ፔቀጋካጽ ፅቀ, ጋዳ ሃሠገ ልቀደገ ወደቀ ሄደ ሃገፍ ሦፀቀ ሃወቀ ቆደሦገተ, ሃሠጋኑ ሃወ ፅቀ ጋፃቆጋካገ ሦቀጋጋ ሄጋጋ. ሂተቆ ሄደ ሦፅ ገወ ፃ ፅ ፃተወገተ, ሃሠተር ሄደ ዐ ገወ ሃወ, ጋገ ጋክ ደፍ, ሃሠጋኑ ሃወ ፅቀ ቆዐ ሃገዝ, ጋዳ ላዐ ቆዐ ሊተገሊ, ሄጋገ ሃወ ፅቀ ካጋገ ደፃሊ ገወ ገደወ ወደቀ ጋፍ ሃወቀቆጋሊፍፍ. ካፅ, ጋገ ሂተቆ ገቀሊተ ቆገደፍ ጋፍ ሊፅሦ, ሃወ ፀሊቆዐ ሃገፍ ፃተወገተፍ ገወ ገጋቀሦፀቀጋ, ሃሠተር ፅቀ ፃተወ ሦቀጋጋ ሃወ ገወ ሃወቀ ፔቀጋካጽ: ጋዳ ሊገ ጋፅ ሃፅቀ ገጋሊ ሃወ ሃሠጋገ ሄደ ፅቀ. ተክ ሄ ሦገቀቆገ ገሊደቆ, ጋፍ ሃወቀ ፔቀጋካጽ ፅቀ ወፅካፃ ገወ ሃወ, ሃወ ወፃፃ ወዐ ሄ ቆደጋ ገወ ሄጋጋ ተክ ቀፅገገቀኑ. ፔቀጋካጽ ሠተወ ሄደቀ ርኪፃቀጋኑ ገወ ልተፍ ሃፅፃ ገወ ሃሠጋገ ሄደ ቆደ ገወ ሄጋጋ; ጋዳ ካጋገ ቀፅሦተወፍ ገወ ገጋቀሦፀቀጋ ጋክተ ሊተዝ ሃሠተር ሄደ ቀፅወሠፅቀ ጋፍ ሄጋጋር(ጋ). ሄደ ፅቀ ገሊፅፅፃ ሃሠጋኑ ሄደ ቆፅ ሃወ ጋገ ቆገጋ ሃተወቆሦፃሊ ሠገቀወ, ፅሂጋቀ ገወ ሃጋሊገ ሄጋጋ ተክ ሄ ሊደፃገቀ ሄደ ሃገፍ ገወ ገጋቀሦፀቀጋ, ፀቀ ጋገ ቆገጋ ሃተወቆሦፃሊ ቆገገፃተ. ሂተቆ ፀሊቆዐ ሠፃፃ ፃ ልቀደገ ፍጋተ ገወ ሃወቀ ገፅርጋቀ, ሃወ ወደቀፍ ሦፀቀ ሃወ, ጋዳ ሃወ ፃፅሊፅገቆ ገወ ቆፅ ሃወ ተጋገቀወፍ ሃወቀ ጋፅካፃፍ, ሄጋገ ሃወ ጋደ ላዐ ጋጋክተ ሊተዝፍ, ጋዳ ፃ ሃተወቆሦፃሊ, ሃሠጋኑ ሃወ ልቀዐ ገገ ገወ ፃ ጋጋኑ ጋዳ ሠተጋተኑ.

Lesson Forty-Two—Parents and Children, Continued

I have shown you in your last lesson how tender your parents are, and what great care they have for your safety when you are absent from them. This they feel to be a duty which they owe to you at an age when you are so young and know so little that you are not able to take care of yourselves. Now, at this early stage of life you also have duties to perform which are due from you to your parents, and let me here tell you what they are. In the first place, as your parents are kind to you, you should show the same to them in return.

Parents wish their children to give heed to what they say to them, and not refuse to perform any thing which they request of them. They are pleased when they see you at some useful work, either to help them in the labor they have to perform, or at some useful study. This also would be [a] great joy to your teacher, who cares for you, and who

delights to see you improve your minds that you may know many things, and be useful when you grow up to be men and women.

ረገዱ 43 -- ገፅ ርቀቃ

ርቀቃ, ዐይኔ ሕፃናዊ ገጽታዊ,
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ,
ትኩረት ወደ ሕፃናዊ, ሕፃናዊ ገጽታዊ
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ገፅ.

ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ, ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ,
ትኩረት ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ.

ትኩረት ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ,
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ,
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ.

ሕፃናዊ, ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ, ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ,
ገፅ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ,
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ.

ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ,
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ
ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ ሕፃናዊ.

ተካ ቀሐገ፣ ያ ሥላሴጸጋገተዉ፣
ጋካፀ ካጸጸጸ ሃፅጸፀ ገወ ቀጸዘ፣
ሄ ቀሐገ ተፅ ወወቀ ገወ ገቀሐገጋጾ፣
ፀጸፀ ገቀፀጸገገገገገገገ ጸጸዘ።

ሄ ፀገፀ፣ ሄ ሠሐፅ፣ ጋካፀ ካፀጸጸ፣
ያ ወወቀ ገወ ሥጋሃወጸጸጸጸ፡
ያ ሠሐፅጸጸ ፀቀጸጸ ተካ ፀገፀካጸጸ፣
ጋካፀ ሃወ'ጸ ያ ገቀወጸጸ ፀቀጸጸ።

Lesson Forty-Three—To Children
Children, obey your parents
And give them honor due
Is God's command with promise
Of life and blessings too.

The fleeting hours of childhood
And youth are golden hours
In which to lay foundations
For manhood's noble powers.

In them we form the habits
Which mark our future years
Which fill the heart with gladness
Or wet the cheek with tears.

Seek while the scenes of childhood
And youth are moving on
To store your minds with wisdom
And cherish reason's dawn.

Shun every evil practice
And set your standard high.
You certainly will reach it
If you don't cease to try.

In right be energetic
And never yield to wrong.
The right is sure to triumph
Although prevented long.

The good, the wise, and noble
Be sure to emulate.
Be wisely great in goodness
And you'll be truly great.



ԼՂԹԿ 44 -- ԴՓԷՓ

ՕԼ ԽԳԹ ՇԻԼԹՓԼԿ ԴՓԷ ԴՈ ԸՂԹ. ՄԷՓ ՔԹՄԼՓԶ ԼԿԹ ՇԴՄԼՓԶ ԴԹՇ ՄԼՇ ՓԹ ԴՈ
ԴՓԷ. ԶԹԶԴԹ ԴՈԴ ՓԻՆ ԹԻԹԿԻԼԶ ԴՈ ԴՓԷ ԹՐԴԼՓ ՄԻԹ ՇԼԿԼՓ:
"ԹՓ ՔԷ(Թ)ՄԼՓ ՓՄԻՇ ԹՓԴ ԻԿ ՓԼԶԿ. ՓԼԼՕԹ Ց ՄԿ ԿԷՇ. ՄԿ ԸԻԽԹԴՇ ՈԴՇ. ՄԿ
ՄԻԼ Ց ԹԴԿ ԹԿ ԴՓԼ ՋԶ ԻԴ ԻՆ ԻԿ ՓԼԶԿ. ԸԻՆ ԴԹ ՄԻԹ ԹԷ ԹՓ ԹԷԼԻ ՑՓԼԹ. ԼԿԹ
ՐԴՓԸԻՆ ԴԹ ԹՓ ԹԼԴԹ ՋԶ ՄԿ ՐԴՓԸԻՆ ԹՓ ԹԼԴԴՓԶ.
ԼԿԹ ԼԹԹ ԴԹ ԿԼԴ ԻԿԴՈ ԴԼՇԴԴԷԸԴԿ, ՑԴԴ ԹԸԼԷԼՓ ԴԹ ՔՓՇ ՈՅԻԼ. ՔԹՓ ՄԿԿ ԻԹ
Մ ԸԻԽԹԴՇ, ԼԿԹ Մ ԴԹՓ, ԼԿԹ Մ ԸԼՕՓԻ, ՔԹՓԼԷԼՓ, ԷՇԼԿ."

ԹԻԹ ԶԹԶԴԹ ԼԿԸԴՓԼԶ ՓԻՆ ԹԻԹԿԻԼԶ ԴՈ ԴՓԷ ԴՈ ՓԻՆ ՔԹՄԼՓ? ՄԼԹ. ՓԹ ԹԼԹ:
"ԹԹՈ, ԼԿԹ ԻԴ ԸԼԼ Ց ԸԻՆԿ ՄՈ; ԹՈՈ, ԼԿԹ Մ ԸԼԼ ՔԿԿԹ, ԿԼՈ, ԼԿԹ ԻԴ ԸԼԼ Ց
ՕԴԿԹ ԴԿԴՈ ՄՈ; ՔԹՓ ԼԷԼՓԻ ՄԴԿ ՄԼԴ ԹԹՈԼԼ, ՓԹԹՈՅԼԼ; ԼԿԹ ՓԹ ՄԼԴ
ԹՈՈԼԼ, ՔԿԿԹԼԼ; ԼԿԹ ԴՈ ՓԻՇ ՄԼԴ ԿԼՈԼԼ, ԻԴ ԸԼԼ Ց ՕԴԿԹ. ՕՓ ՓՄՄԴ ՇԼԿ ԻՆ
ՄԷՓ ՋՅ ՄՈ, ՓՈՇ ԻՐ ՓԻՆ ԹԴԿ ԹԹՈ ՑՓԼԹ, ՄԻԼ ՓԹ ԸԻՆ ՓԻՇ Թ ԹԴՕԿ? ՕՓ ԻՐ
ՓԹ ԹԹՈ Թ ՔԻՈ Թ ԹԴՓԴԼԿԿ?"

“የ ህጻናት ልጅ ሆኖ ለእኛ ስለሚሰጠን ምስጋና ማቅረብ ሲችል፣ ምን ዓይነት ምስጋና መቅረብ ይገባል?”

“እርሶቹ ለእኛ የሚሰጠን ምስጋና ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል።”

Lesson Forty-Four—Prayer

All good children pray to God. Their fathers and mothers teach them how to pray. Jesus taught his disciples to pray after this manner: “Our Father which art in heaven. Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever, Amen.”

Did Jesus encourage His disciples to pray to his Father. Yes. He said: “Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; for every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened. Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask Him?” “Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.”

ሪፖርት 45 -- ጽድቅ ላይ ማመስረት

የእኛ ማመስረት ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል።

“እርሶቹ ለእኛ የሚሰጠን ምስጋና ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል።”

እርሶቹ ለእኛ የሚሰጠን ምስጋና ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል።

እርሶቹ ለእኛ የሚሰጠን ምስጋና ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል።

እርሶቹ ለእኛ የሚሰጠን ምስጋና ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል።

እርሶቹ ለእኛ የሚሰጠን ምስጋና ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል፣ ለእኛ ሆኖ ማቅረብ ይገባል።

ይህን ጥያቄ ይቀጥሉ ለእርሶቸው ምላሽ ይገኛቸዋል፡፡

ይህን ጥያቄ ይቀጥሉ ለእርሶቸው ምላሽ ይገኛቸዋል፡፡

ይህን ጥያቄ ይቀጥሉ ለእርሶቸው ምላሽ ይገኛቸዋል፡፡

ይህን ጥያቄ ይቀጥሉ ለእርሶቸው ምላሽ ይገኛቸዋል፡፡

ይህን ጥያቄ ይቀጥሉ ለእርሶቸው ምላሽ ይገኛቸዋል፡፡

ይህን ጥያቄ ይቀጥሉ ለእርሶቸው ምላሽ ይገኛቸዋል፡፡

ይህን ጥያቄ ይቀጥሉ ለእርሶቸው ምላሽ ይገኛቸዋል፡፡

ይህን ጥያቄ ይቀጥሉ ለእርሶቸው ምላሽ ይገኛቸዋል፡፡

ይህን ጥያቄ ይቀጥሉ ለእርሶቸው ምላሽ ይገኛቸዋል፡፡

Lesson Forty-Five—Sayings of Jesus

When Jesus was on the earth in the flesh, and teaching to the children of men, He advanced many wise sayings. In his sermon on the mount He said:

Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are y[e] when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

Rejoice and be exceedingly glad: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

Y[e] are the salt of the earth: but if the salt has lost his savor, wherewith shall it be salted. It is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of man.

Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

ረገዱ 46 -- ጽሁፍ

ሄ ጋፀቀኑት ጽሁፍ ቀጠለኝ፡

ዋፅ ሲገባኝ ተቆ ሄ ጽሁፍ!

ተገቆ ልሳኝ ቀጠለ ፅቀ ልቀፅኑት

ሄ የጸሐፊ ስላጸፈ ላይ ነሐ።

ሄ ልሳኝ የቀጠለኝን የሰቀረኝ

ነፅ ጽሁፍ ሠጥሃ ሄ ጸሐፊ፣

ሄ ጽሁፍ ልሳኝ ልሳኝ ቀጠለ-ሰቀረ

ነፅ ሰቀረ ገፅ ሄ ጸሐፊ።

ሄ ልሳኝ ጋፀቀኝ ልሳኝ

ነፅ ልቀ ሄ ጽሁፍ' ልሳኝ ቀጠለ፡

ሄ ልሳኝ ልሳኝ ቀጠለኝ

ዋፅ ጋፀቀኝ ገፅ ሄ ጸሐፊ።

ሄ ልሳኝ ልሳኝ ፅቀ ልቀኝ

ሄጸቀ ጽሁፍ የቀረጸ ላይ'ቀ ቀጠለ፤

ሄጸ ልሳኝ ቀጠለ ጽሁፍ፣

ሄጸ ጽሁፍ ላይ የሰቀ ላይ።

ሀይ ላይገላግላ ላይገላ የቀረጸ ጽሁፍ

၇၀ နှစ် ပထမ နှစ် နှစ်--

၇၀ နှစ် နှစ် ပထမ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
ပထမ နှစ်, ၇၀ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်.

မြေ နှစ် နှစ်, ပထမ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်,
၇၀ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်,
ပထမ နှစ် နှစ်-ပထမ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်
၇၀ နှစ် နှစ် နှစ် နှစ်.

Lesson Forty-Six—Sunrise

The morning sun is rising:
How lovely is the sight!
Its glowing rays are crowning
The farewell shades of night.

The golden fragrant flowers
Now sparkle with the dew.
The sweetly blushing rose buds
Now open to the view.

The gently moving zephyrs
Now kiss the sun's bright ray.
The little buzzing insects
Hum music to the day.

The joyous birds are chanting
Their songs from ev'ry spray.
They join in chorus singing,
Then rise and flit away.

All nature wakes from sleeping
To see bright Sol arise—
To which his first beams sweeping
From East, to Western skies.

Dear children, break your slumbers

And hail the lovely morn,
While first-born sunlight beauties
The world of life adorn.

ԱՆԿԻ 47 -- ԴՓԾՑԱԴԴՑ ՎՅ ԳԾԵՐՑ

[illegible]

ՎՈՒՄ, Վ ՓԱՅ ՓՐՓՅ ՆԱՂ ԻՂ ՓՂԼ ԵՒԿ ԿՂԵ ԵԿ ՆՂԾ ՎՅ ՕԼԵՂ ԴԿԾ, ՆԹ ԵՂԼԴ ԿՂԴ
ԲՂՓԿՂԵՓ ՆԿԿՂԼԲ, ԵՂԴ ԵՂԼԴ ԴՂՓԲԹՓԾ ԲԴԴԾ Վ ԼԹՓԵ ՆԿԿ ԵՂԿ:

[illegible]

ከፀቀ ያል ሄ ሾቀ(፲); ሾቀ ተገ ተፈ ዋፍ ሾገጽገገ፡ ካጸጸ ያል ሾቀ፡፡፡; ሾቀ ተገ ተፈ ሄ ጽገገ ጸፍ ሄ ጸቀ፡፡፡

ካፅሂቀ ዐሊና ሄፀ ቈወኒቀ ሸቆ ሄቆ ዋሊ፣ ሸፅፀፀ ሄፀ ልሃቆገ ካላ ጋኒፀ ዋኒቀ ዋሠቆገ ፀቀ ሸሊፀ.

[illegible]

✓ የጋሪ የጥቅም ሂሳብ ተገቢ ይሆናል ምሳሌ, ጋሪ የጥቅም ሂሳብ, ጋሪ የጥቅም ሂሳብ የጥቅም ሂሳብ.

[illegible]

ጋዜጣችን ለህዝብ ጋንታ ስለሚገልጽ ማንኛውም ጥያቄ ለማሟላት ስለሚችል ምክር ቤቱ ለህዝብ ጋንታ ማሳሰቢያ አድርጎታል፡፡

↓ከዚህ የጥያቄ ወረቀት በስተቀር ፡

ፅንፈኛ ጥያቄዎችን ለማሟላት የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነዶች ለማቅረብ ይችላሉ፡፡

[illegible]

ይገባ ሐ ቅድ ሥነወ ሃወ, ሊጌ ሃወቀ ሓወጋገፍ, ዳሊቅ ሄጋጋ ሄገ ሠቀቅ ሃወ, ልወ ልፃፃ ገወ ሄጋጋ ሄገ ሃደገ ሃወ, ሓፃ ገቀደ ሦፀቀ ሄጋጋ ሃሠተር ልጋቅገልገላሊት ሃወፍ ሃወ, ሓፃ ገቀቅፅወተወገ ሃወ.

ሄገ ሃ ጋደ ዳ ሄ ርተሊፃቀሓ ሓፅ ሃወቀ ሦፅሄቀ ሃሠተር ተፍ ተካ ሃጋፅካ: ሦፀቀ ሃፅ ጋደወላ ሃተፍ ቅሥካ ገወ ቀሐፍ ሓካ ሄ ፅፅሪ ሓፃ ሓካ ሄ ልፃፃ, ሓፃ ቅሓፃላ ሃደካ ሓካ ሄ ናሥቅገ, ሓፃ ሓካ ሄ ሥካናሥቅገ.

ሦፀቀ ተሦ ሃ ሊጌ ሄጋጋ ሃሠተር ሊጌ ሃወ, ሃሠላገ ቀፅሠፀቀፃ ሃጋፅ ሃ? ልወ ካላገ ፅፅካ ሄ ገሥሊተወሥካፍ ሄ ቅድጋ?

ሓፃ ተሦ ሃ ቅሥተወገ ሃወቀ ዳቀሄቀሓ ፀካሊት, ሃሠላገ ልወ ሃ ጋወቀ ሄገካ ሥሄጋቀፍ? ልወ ካላገ ፅፅካ ሄ ገሥሊተወሥካፍ ቅወ?

ይ ሃ ሄደቀሦፀቀ ገቀሦጋወገ, ፅፅካ ሓፍ ሃወቀ ሦፅሄቀ ሃሠተር ተፍ ተካ ሃጋፅካ ተፍ ገቀሦጋወገ.

Lesson Forty-Seven—Precepts of Jesus

The words of Jesus are so good and true, we will continue them as found in the Good Book.

Again, y[e] have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths:

But I say unto you, Swear not at all: neither by heaven; for it is God's throne:

Nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King:

Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black.

But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

Y[e] have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.

but I say unto you, that y[e] resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite th[ee] on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.

And if any man shall sue th[ee] at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.

And whosoever shall compel th[ee] to go a mile, go with him twain.

Give to him that asketh of th[ee], and from him that would borrow of th[ee], turn not thou away.

Y[e] have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy:

But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you;
That y[e] may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just, and on the unjust.
For if y[e] love them which love you, what reward have y[e]? Do not even the publicans the same?
And if y[e] salute your brothers only, what do y[e] more than others? Do not even the publicans so?
Be y[e] therefor perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

ԼՂԻԿ 48 -- ԴՓՁԿՂԴԿ ՎՅ ԳՁԵԿ ՈՐԿԻԿՎՈՅ

[illegible][illegible]

ይህን ዋጋ ያለ ህጻን ማግኘት ለጋራ ጥላቻ ሆኖ ሊያገለግል ይችላል፡፡

ՆԱԴ չեմ ԵՑ ԵՒ ԹԵՄՈՓՂ; ԴԵՍ չե ՐԵՃՓ ՓՄԻՇ ԹԵՂԼ ԵՒ ԹԵՄՈՓՂ,
ՓԻՇԿՂԸ ԸՂԸ ՓԵՄԹՓԵ Ն ՕԴԿԼԷ.

[illegible][illegible]

Lesson Forty-Eight—Precepts of Jesus continued

“Take heed that y[e] do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise y[e] have no reward of your Father which is in heaven.

Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before th[ee], as the publicans do, in the synagogues, and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward.

But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth;
That thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret, Himself shall
reward thee openly.

And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues, and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward.

But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; an thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

But when y[e] pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking."

Be not y[e] therefore like unto them: for your Father knoweth what things y[e] need of before y[e] ask Him."

ԱՋԿԻ 49 -- ԴՓԹՑԱԴԱՑ ՁՅ ՏԾԵՐՑ ԸՐԿՆԻԿՎՈՅ

"Ի՞ր Վ ԲԻՓԹԵ ԸԼԻ ԿԵՓ ԴՓԼԿԻՐԿԼԵ, ՎՈՓ ՓԼԵԿԼԻ ԲԹՃԼՓ ՄԻԼ ԹԼԿՕ ԲԻՓԹԵ ՎՈ: ԵԻՐ ԻՐ Վ ԲԻՓԹԵ ԿԹԻ ԸԼԻ ԿԵՓ ԴՓԼԿԻՐԿԼԵ, ԿԹՃԼՓ ՄԻԼ ՎՈՓ ԲԹՃԼՓ ԲԻՓԹԵ ՎՈՓ ԴՓԼԿԻՐԿԼԵ:

Ծօփօցւի, Գալի և ԲԵՐԻ, Ե ԿԹԻ ԵՃ Կ ՄԻՂԾԽԻԿ, ԵՅ Ե ԿԵԹ ԾԽԻԴԻԿԻԿ:
 ԲԾԽ ԿԵ ԵԻԿԻԾԽԽ ԿԵԽ ԲԵԿԵԶ, ԿԵԻ ԿԵ ԵԵ ԵԾԽ ԻԿԻՂ ԵԵԻ ԴՂ ԲԵԿԻ. ԵԵԽԵԽ
 Ժ ԿԵ ԻԿԻՂ ԿՂ, ԿԵ ԳԵԵ ԿԵԽ ԽԾԽԾԽԵ.

[illegible]

እደ ኣሓገ ገገ ፆቀ ሃውቅታይንጋ ገብረመስቀል ገገኣ ገብረ፣ ዋናዊ ጋለ ጋሂ ቀጽገ ጸቢ
ወጾጦገገ፣ ጋሂ ዋናዊ ዐፅጋ ጸቀወ ሊቀ ጋሂ ትገፈ:

ይፅዕፍ, ቆጥቀደገ ተፅ ሄ ልደገ, ጋካፍ ካጋዑ ተፅ ሄ ሠፎ ዋጠተር ሌፅፈጋጊ ሲካገፀ ሌፅ, ጋካፍ የተፀ ሄፎ ዋ ሄጋገ የፅካፍ ተገ.

Ճանաչե՛ք ձեր ԲՈՒԹԵ՛Թ յիշատակի, ԳՆԱՅԻ՛Ն, ԵՐԻ՛
ԿԱՐՄԱՆԻ՛Ն ԵՎ ՓՈՒԼՈՒՆԻ՛Ն ՄԱՆԻ՛Կ:

Վ՛ ԸՆԴ ԿՕ ՆԴՈՒ ԵՎ ՆԵՐ ԲՈՒՆԻ՛Ն: ԵՍ ԵՆԻ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ, ՕՒ ԲԵՐ
ՎԵ ԼԻԿԵ՛Ն?

ԵՆԻ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ
ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ:

ՕՒ ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ
ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ:

ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ
ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ:

ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ:

ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ
ՎԵ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ: ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ:

ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ
ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ
ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ:

ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ
ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ:

ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ
ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ:

ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ
ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ:

ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ
ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ:

ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ
ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԵՆԴՈՒՄ:

ገላ 11 ወይን 10 ገጽቆ የሠላሳ ኃጅገቆ የገላ ገላገላ ሄጅ ጽድቅ፣ ሄ ገጽገሌ ሠጥ
ገጽገላተዐገ ገገ የተፍ ጸጋወጥተኛ. ሶዐ የፅ ገጽገ ሄጋ ገፍ ሠጥ የገፅተዘ ፀጋጥተገተ ገላጽ
ካገገ ገፍ ሄ ጽዕቀፊፆፍ."

Lesson Fifty—Precepts of Jesus continued

Enter y[e] in at the strait gate; for wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat:

Because, strait is the gate, and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheeps' clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.

Y[e] shall know them by their fruits: do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.

A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn do, and cast into the fire.

Wherefore, by their fruits y[e] shall know them.

Not every one that sayeth unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven.

Many will say to Me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Thy name? and in Thy name have cast out devils? and in Thy name done many wonderful works?

And then will I profess unto them, I ever knew you: Depart from Me y[e] that work iniquity.

Therefore, whosoever heareth these sayings of Mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock:

And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds also, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock.

And every one that heareth these sayings of mind and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand:

And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it.

And it came to pass when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine.

For He taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes."

ረገዱ 51 -- ሄ ያህ ጋወኑ

በወ ወጋጋ፣ ያህ ካላ ሠጥ ያረቀኩክ ቀጪ፣
በወ ወጋጋ፣ ያህ ካላ ሠጥ ያወቀሃህ ያረጪ፣
በወ ወጋጋ፣ ገወ ርወ ገዱ ሠጥ ያረቀ ሌላ፡
ሠወ ሆፍ ሄ ፍጋካህ ወሠወኑ ላፍ ካላ፡

ሄ ጽወጽ ተፍ ሆፍህ ጋካፍ ጽጋወኑ፣
ካወ ወሪወፍ ገጋካ ተገዱ ያጪ ተፍ ጽወኑ፣
ያህ ያወቀ ጋካፍ ሄጪ ጽወ ጽወ ያወቀወፍ
ሄ ገጽተ ጽጋወወጽ ላፍ ወጽተክ ወወሪወፍ፡

ሄ ጽጋ ተፍ ጽወኑ ያወቀካፍ ሄ ሠጋጽ፣
ሄ ሆህ ያረቀፍ ሆፍ ወፍ ገወ ቀጋጽ፣
ሄ ወጪፍ ላፍ ካላ ሠጥ ወህጋጋጽ ጽወኑ፣
ያህ ሄካፍላጽ ወጋጋ ሄ ያወቀኑ ያህ ጋወኑ፡

ጋጋጽ ተገዱ ገወቀ ጋካፍ ገጋጽተፍ ወሪ፣
ሄ ገጋካገዱ ጋካፍ ያሪወቀ ሠጥ ቀጋጋጽ ወቀወ፣
ተገዱ ጽገፍላጽ ቀጪ ጽገጋጽ ወሪ ጋወካፍ፣
ገወ ርወ ሄ ያወቀ፣ ጋካፍ ያረጋጽ ሄ ወቀወካፍ፡

በወ ወጋጋ፣ ያህ ካላ ሠጥ ያረቀኩክ ቀጪ፣
በወ ወጋጋ፣ ያህ ካላ ሠጥ ያወቀሃህ ያረጪ፣
በወ ወጋጋ፣ ገወ ርወ ገዱ ሠጥ ያረቀ ሌላ፡
ሠወ ሆፍ ሄ ፍጋካህ ወሠወኑ ላፍ ካላ፡

She comes, but not with fearful blaze;
She comes to cheer us with her light:
We love the gentle queen of night.

The sky is lovely and serene.
No cloud upon its face is seen;
But here and there our eyes behold
The tiny streaks of shining gold.

The sun is down behind the West,
The little birds have gone to rest;
The shades of night will gather soon,
But yonder comes the bright full moon.

Amid its pure and placid glow
The plants and flowers will richly grow.
Its silver rays spread all around
To cheer the heart and bless the ground.

She comes, but not with burning rays,
She comes, but not with fearful blaze;
She comes to cheer us with her light:
We love the gentle queen of night.

ረገዳ 52 -- ይህ ሠቅዳ

ከገገታ ሃወፍ ይህ ሠቅዳ; ይወጣል ብ ተፈ ገገታ ሰወጠ፣ ገፍ ሠገፍ ገፍ ገገታ ሠጠ።
ድርጅ ይህ ሠቅዳ ተፈ ሃፍ ድሃ፣ ሃወፍ ድሃ ሰቀፍ፣ ፀቀ ገገታ ሰወጠ
ሠቅዳ, ሃገገ ገገታ ሠገፍ ሠገፍ ሃገገ ሃገገ ሃገፍ ይህ፣ ይህ ብ ተፈ ሃገገ ድፍ; ድርጅ
ይህ ይህ ሃገገ ሠገፍ ይህ ሃገገ ይህ, ሃገፍ ይህ ይህ ሃገገ ሃገገ ሃገፍ ይህ። ይህ
ይህ ሃወፍ ይህ ሠገፍ, ሃገፍ ይህ ይህ ሃገገ ሃገገ ሃገፍ, ይህ ሃገገ, ሃገፍ
ድርጅ። ሃገፍ ይህ ሃገገ ሃገገ ሃገገ ይህ። ድርጅ ይህ ይህ ይህ ይህ ይህ;
ሃገፍ ሃፍ ይህ ሃገገ ሃገገ ይህ ይህ። ይህ ይህ ሃገገ ሃገገ ሃገገ ሃገፍ ሃገገ
ሃገፍ ሃወፍ ሰወጠ ሃገገ, ሃፍ ድሃ ይህ ድሃ ይህ, ሃገገ ሃገገ ሃገገ ይህ

ወላዎቹ ለራሳቸው ትኩረት ሊሰጡት ይገባል፡፡ ለዚህም ምሳሌ ለሰው ጤንና ለሰው ጤን የሚሆን ማንኛውም ሰው ሊሰጠው ይገባል፡፡

[illegible]

Lesson Fifty-Two—Bad Words

Never use bad words, because it is very foolish, as well as wicked. Some boys think if they swear, use slang phrases, or vulgar ugly words, that people will think them manly and brave: but it is not so. Such boys are not liked by anybody, and are generally mean and cowardly. Good boys use good language and are kind to their parents, brothers, and sisters, and respectful to everybody. Such boys are believed by all, and they grow up useful and happy. But when little children learn to swear and use foul language they soon become so bad that no one has any confidence in them. They lose all their friends, become evil and unhappy, and sometimes and [sic] their lives in a very sad manner.

Little boys and girls should remember that Jesus says we shall have to give an account for every idle, naughty word which we speak. It is to be feared that many of us will have a great many foolish and wicked words and speeches to answer for, which we shall be very much ashamed of, and very sorry that we ever uttered them. If you should ever feel tempted to use bad words, just think for a moment that God hears you; though you cannot see Him now, that one day you will have to stand before Him, and give an account of all you have done and said in this life. Do not, then, use any evil words, and

do not keep company with those who do. Then you will learn to be good, and God will love you, and your parents and friends will love you, and you will become happy and useful men and women.



ԼՂԺԿ 53 -- ԴՓՂՅՂՓՑԵ

Ճ ԾԳԵ ՂԿԵ ՎՈ ՎԻԼ Ճ ՓՂԴ.

ՅԵԺ ԺՈԿՂՓ ՕՓ ԼԵՂՂՓ ՃՓԻՈԵ ՇԻՅՂՓԻ.

ՇՂԵՂԺԴԻ ԻԵ ՎՐԻ ՂՅ Վ ՇԹ ՕՓԿՂՇՂԿԴԴԺ ՂՅ ՎՈԼ.

ՈՐԼԴԻՅԵՂ Վ ԼՐՅ ՂՅ ՂՓՈԼ.

ԿՂԾԼՂՈՂ ԿՈ ՇԹԿ ՂՅ ԵՈԻՈ ԾԳԵ.

ԺԵԼԿՂԺ ԻԵ Վ ԴԵՓՂԿԴ ՂՅ ՅԵԺ ՂԿԵ ՇԻՅՂՓԻ.

Վ ԴԵՐԼ ՎՕԿԴԺ ՂՅ ԿԵՂՎՈՓ ՕՓ ԺՈԿ ԺՂԴԻԺՐԺԵ.

Ճ ՈՐԿՂԿԿԿԿԵ ՇԺԿԵ ԻԵ Ճ ԵՂՎԻՈԵԼ ՂՓՂՏՈՓ.

ՈՐԿԻԵՂՂ ՎՂԼ ՃԹՐՕՓ ՎՈ ԴՓՂՇԻԺ.

ՃՕԺԴ ԿՂԴ ՂՅ Վ ՐԵՅՈՓԵ ՎՈ ՃԹԺԴՈ.

ՈՂԿՐԵՂԿԺ ՈՂԿՂ Ճ ԴԼԵԺԴ ԻԿ ՎՕԵ ՓՈ ՕՓ ԻԿ Վ ՓՂԵԴԴ ՂՅ ԼԺՈ.

ՈԼԵԿԼԿԿԺ ԴՓՇՇՕԴԺ ՓՂԼԼ ՂՅ ՃՂԵԻ ՂԿԵ ԺԴՓՂՈԼ ՂՅ ՇԺԿԵ.

ՂՈՂ ԺՕ ՂԵ ՂՈ ՇՂՓԴԴ Վ ՐԵՅՐՓ ՂՅ Վ ՎԺԵ ՂԿԵ ԾԳԵ.

Վ ՇՕԺԴ ԺՈՈՓՂԴ ՂՈՂԺ ՂՅ ԾԳԵԿԺ ՕՓ ԺՈԿ ՂԿԵ ՂԴՓՈՅԵ ՃԺ Վ ՕԼՇԺԴԻ.

ՅՓ ՐԵՇ, ՅՐՓԴՎՈ, ՂԿԵ ՓՂԴԿԺԺ ԵՈՂԿԵ ՇՐՇ ՂԿ Վ ՇՂԻԺ ՂՅ ՅՓ ՈՐՇՂԿԿՎՐԿԵ.

Ե(Ծ)ԳԵ ՕՓ ՃՂԵ ՓՂԵԴԴԺ, ՐՕՓՇՂԵ ԻԿ ՎՈԼ, ԶՂԿՂՓՐԼԻ ԾՕ ՎԻՎ ՐԺ ԼՓՈ ԼԺՐ.

ՎՅ ՐԳԵ Ճ ՈԺԿԵ ՂՈ ՕԼ ԴՐՓԺԿԵ, ՅՅԿ ՂՈ ՎՕԵ ՓՈ ՐԿՈԺԿԵ ՂՈ ՐԺ.

To take sincere pleasure in the blessings and good qualities of others is a sure mark of a good heart.

We can never treat a fellow creature ill without offending the God and Father of all.
A kind word, nay, even a kind look, often affords comfort to the afflicted.
Every desire of the heart, every secret thought, is known to Him who made us.
When provoked by the foolish of others, we should remember our own weaknesses and be patient and humble.

Deseret Script Only

ᐱᓴጽ 1—ᐱᕈᕋ ᐱᑦ ᕋᑖᑦ ᐱᓴ

[illegible]

ᄡᆞᆫ 2—8 ᄡᆞᆫ

[illegible]

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ

[illegible]

༤༥ 4—8 ལྟེན

የፅዕኑ ተፈጻሚ የሆኑ ሰዎች ለሌሎች ምን ዓይነት ጥቅም ላይ ይውላሉ? ምን ምክንያት ምን ዓይነት ጥቅም ላይ ይውላሉ? ምን ምክንያት ምን ዓይነት ጥቅም ላይ ይውላሉ?

ሄ ሠሐይ ዋደቀ ሁጌጌ ላካ ሄ ዋሁጌ ላካ፤ ተካ ሄ ጽድጻቀረዐ. ተካ ዋህጌ ለፅፍ ጸፅቀወ ሕጌ ላካ፤ ለፀዘ ፅቀፌ.

ተካጽ ሦረቀ ተፌ ጽፅሦገ [ጋ]ካ፤ ሦሕካ ላካ፤ ተፌ ተወጽ፤ ገወ ጋደወ ዋህገጽ ላካ፤ ሠገጽ ላካ፤ ገወ ሌካ፤ ወዐገጽ. ተካጽ ሦሊዐ ተፌ ልዓ፤ ገወ ፅገ. ሄ ዋደቀ ሠካ ቀረካ ሦገጽ, ጸረገ ዋሠገካ ሄ ጽካዐ ተፌ ጸፅገ ተካ ወፅገጽ ዋሁ፤ ተካ ተካጽ ዋዐሊ ጋረር ረፌ ሄ ገሕጋ. ዋሠገካ ተካ ወዐጋፌ ፀገ ሦፀቀ ሦወ፤, ሄ ዋረካገገቀ ሦወገጽ ተካ. ፀፅ፤ ሄወ ለፀገቀ ጽፅ ፅ ዋደቀ? ሄ ሠረረቀ ላፌ ሄ ሠሐይ ዋደቀ ተፌ ጸቀፀካ. ሕ ዋፅቀ ፅ ካፈተፌ! ዋሠረገ ተፌ ተካ? ተካ ተፌ ሄ ካፈተፌ ላፌ ጸፀፌፌ. ሄደ ዋህፌ ጽፅካ ፅ ዋደቀ, ላካ ሄደ ቀረካ ላሦገገቀ ተካ ላካ፤ ጸፅቀወ ላፌ ሄደ ቀረካ. ፀወ ሄወ ሊተዘወ ሄደ ሠተሊ ሠገር ተካ?

ሪጋጽካ 5—ሄ ፀረፌ

ወወ, ወ[ወ], ወወ ጽጋፌ ሄ ኗረካሊ ፀረፌ,
ወወ, ወወ, ወወ ጽጋፌ ተካጽ ሊካሊ ጋደገ.
ሄደ ገሊደ ሠተሄ ፅር ረሄገቀ ተካ ሊፌ፤
ላካ፤ ካጌገቀ ሦዐ ላዘፌገቀ ፀቀ ዋደገ.

ኗረጽገ ጽዐ ሊካሊ ርተሊፀቀካ ሦዓ፤ ጸ,
ላፌ ኗረካሊ ላካ፤ ሠሕካ፤ ላፌ ሄ ፀረፌ;
ላካ፤ ካጌገቀ ሠገገ ላዘፌገቀ ላካ፤ ሦቀገገ,
ፀረገ ገሊደ ሠተሄ ፅር ረሄገቀ ተካ ሊፌ፤.

ሪጋጽካ 6—ሄ ገዓቀ

ዋሠገካ ሠፅ ጽተገ ፅቀፀካ፤ ሄ ሦሕረቀጽሕ፤ ሠተሄ ፀቀ ጸቀረሄገቀ፤ ላካ፤ ጽተጽገገቀ፤ ላካ፤ ፀቀ ሊካሊ ሦቀገካ፤ ላካ ፅ ወዐሊ፤ ሠተካገገቀ'ፌ ጸደ; ዋሠገካ ሠፅ ዋህፌ ሦወ፤ ገወ ፅገ ላካ፤ ልዓ፤ ሠፀቀጋ ሠሊዐሄ፤ ገወ ሠደቀ ላካ፤ ሠሊፅካ ሠፀቀጋ ጸገ፤ ገወ ጽሊፅገ ረገገካ, ሠፅ ሦዓ፤ ሊተዘወ ላፌ ሄዐፌ ዋወ ዋህፌ ካዐ ዋዐጋፌ, ካፀቀ ሠፀቀጋ ሦረቀ፤, ካፀቀ ሠሕካ፤ ሦቀገካ፤ ገወ ገደወ ሠደቀ ላፌ ሄጋጋ, ካፀቀ ሊካሊ ጸቀረሄገቀ፤ ላካ፤ ጽተጽገገቀ፤ ገወ ጋደወ ሄጋጋ ዋህገተ ዋሠገካ ሄ ገፀወ ላካ፤ ሊፅሦ ሠዐ ቀፀካ፤, ካፀቀ ሦወ፤, ካፀቀ ሠፀቀጋ ሠሊዐሄ፤, ካፀቀ ጸገ፤ ገወ ሌካ

[illegible]

ԱՋԹԻ 7—ՎԻՐՓ ԴԵՓՂԿՈՑ ՎԿԵ ԳԹ ՓՈՂ

[illegible]

ଲଞ୍ଜି ୫—୪ ଦଃ

ඉඹ ඡඹ ඡඹ ඡඹ ඡඹ? ධඹ තඹ ජඹඹඹ ජඹඹ ඡඹඹ ජ ඡඹඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹ ඡඹඹ ජඹඹ. ධඹ තඹ ඡඹඹඹඹ ජඹඹ ජ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ, ජඹඹ ජඹඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ. ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ධඹ ඡඹඹඹ ජඹ ජ ජඹඹ? ජ ජඹඹ ජඹ ජ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ, ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ. †ජ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹ ජඹඹ ජඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ. ජඹ ජඹඹ, ජඹ ජඹඹ. ජඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ. ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹ ජඹඹ ජඹ ජඹඹ, ජඹ ජඹඹ, ජඹ ජඹඹ, ජඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ ජඹඹ.

ᑭᓪᓂᓪ 9—ᓂᓪ ᓂᓪᓂᓪ ᓂᓪ ᓂᓪᓂᓪ

[illegible]

ሐ ነግሰት ሄገህ ሄደ ሌላ ገወ ያል ሄህ ሄ ጽገላወ ገሃዳ ገላገህ ሄ ዋደ. ሠል ዋገፍ ጽጋ
ዳፀቀወብፍ. ሄደ ዐቀ ዐ ቦሐህ ያቀፅዳ ገሃዳ ዋሠላህ ቦገዳ ሠላላ ሠቲህ ሊደ ገፅፍ ፀሊ ሄ ሄፅቀ
ቀፀሃዳ, ገሃዳ ሄደቀ ቦገሄገቀፍ ዐቀ ፀላቀቲ ስሃዳ ቦፀቀ ያገዳፍ; ጽጋ ጽደ ሄደ ዐቀ ነገወጽገ ገወ
ቦገሄገቀፍ ላፍ ስፅጽ--ቦፀቀ ሄ ገገቀገገጽ ላፍ ጋደወብ ያገዳፍ ገወ ሌሐ ላህ.

ሥጋዳ 10—ዐ ሠፀወ ገሃዳ ቦሊፀቀፍ

ወገጋ ገሃዳ ሊገ ገጽ ገደወ ዐ ሠፀወ. ተገ ተፍ ስሃዳ ቦፀቀ ፀቀ ዋላሊ ገወ ያቀፅሄ ሄ ገተወቀ ደቀ
ላፍ ዋገፍ. ሊገ ገጽ ስወ ተሃገወ ሄ ስፀቀዳህ ገሃዳ ሊገ[ወ] ገህ ሄ ቦሊፀቀፍ. ጽፅ ዋፀ ሄደ
ቦሊዳ ገገ ሄገቀ ሊፅፍ ገሃዳ ስሊፀጽ ገገ ሄገቀ ስገገጽ, ገፍ ተቦ ሄደ ሠተወ ገወ ስወ ገወ
ጽሊፀገ. ሄደ ጽፅ ገወ ስወ ገወ ጽሊፀገ ዋሠላህ ተገ ተፍ ነፅቀ ጽገሃጽገገ. ዋሠላህ ሄ ጽገህ ተፍ
ጽገገ, ሄ ያገቀዳፍ ቦሊ ገገ ተሃገወ ሄ ገቀፅ ገወ ጽሊፀገ, ገሃዳ ሄ ያፅጽገጽ ሌሐ ዳፀህ ገገሃህ
ሄ ጽገቦገ ስቀፀጽ ገሃዳ ስሊፀፍ ሄደቀ ሐፍ ገወ ጽሊፀገ ቦፀቀ ሄ ነሐገ, ገሃዳ ጽወ ዳወ ሄ
ቦሊፀቀፍ ሠተወ ገወ ስሊፀፍ ሄደቀ ሐፍ ዋሠሐሊ ሄ ጽገህ ተፍ ስፀህ, ገሃዳ ተገ ተፍ ዳፀቀወ.

ሥጋዳ 11—ሉገሊ ሊብፍ

ሉገሊ ዳቀላገጽ ላፍ ሠፀገቀ,
ሉገሊ ስቀደሃፍ ላፍ ጽሃዳ,
ጋደወ ሄ ጋሐገቲ ፀወገህ,
ገሃዳ ሄ ገሊፍገሃ ሊሃዳ.

ሄገጽ ሄ ሉገሊ ጋተተገፍ
ዋገጋዳሊ ሄወ ሄደ ያል,
ጋደወ ሄ ጋሐገቲ ደፍገፍ
ላፍ ፅገገቀሃተገቲ.

ሄገጽ ፀቀ ሉገሊ ገቀገቀፍ
ሊዳ ሄ ጽወሊ ገሠደ

የቀጋጋ ሄ ገፅ ላይ ፀጥታላችሁ

ላይ ተነ ቆተነ ገፀ ቆጥቀደ.

ሌባሊ ጸፀፀ ላይ ልሐክፀካቆ,

ሌባሊ ሠጥፀ ላይ ሊፀ,

ጋደፀ ፀቀ ጥቂ ፀካ ፀፀካ,

ሌፀ ሄ ሞላፀካ ላፀጥፀ.

ሌቆካ 12—ፀ ሠሊ

ፀ ልፀ ሠሊ ላይ ሠፀላቀ ተፀ ፀ ልቀደገ ፀሊቆተዝ. ጋላተ ገፀሊ ፀፀ ካላ ሞላፀ ሠሊፀ ፀፀፀፀ ሄደ ፀፀ ካላ ፀፀፀፀ ሄደ ፀቀ ፀፀፀ ላይ ሠፀላቀ ተነ ሄ ልቀፀካፀ ካፀቀ ሄ ቆጥቀደቆ ሞላቀ ሄደ ሞፀፀፀ ፀቀ ፀተሊ. ሞላካ ሄ ሠሊ ልላቆ ጥሊተ, ሠፀ ፀቀ ሄ ሠፀላቀ ላክ ልፀካ ተነ ፀገ. ሞላካ ጋሪ ሠፀላቀ ተፀ ፀቀ ጥቀጋ ሄ ሠሊ, ተነ ተፀ ልላተ ልፀካ. ሠፀ ሌፀ ፀቀ ካደፀጥፀ ገፀ ልሪ ላክ ፀቀ ሠፀላቀ ጥቀጋ ፀቀ ሠሊ, ተፀ ሄደ ፀቀ ልቀሞሊ ገፀ ልሪ ሄ ልደገ ሞላካ ሄደ ልሪ ተነ ላክ ልፀ ፀገ. ሄደ ተፀ ፀ ልፀ ልጥፀ ሞፀካ ሄ ሠሊ ሞላተ ሠፀ ተካላካፀ ቆፀካ ገፀ ገደካ ሞላተ ሠፀ ገደካ. ሄተቆ ሠተ ገፀጥፀ ሄ ላገፀጥካቆ ላይ ሄ ልጥፀ.

ሌቆካ 13—ፀፀሊቆ

ሞላካ ፀቀ ሞላክ ላይ ልፀሊቆ. ሄደ ሊፀ ገፀ ቀሪ ላላቀ ሄጋ ላክ ልሪ ሄጋ. ቆሪ ፀቀ ልደቀሞሊ ካላ ገፀ ሞላካ ሄደ ሞላቀ'ቆ ልፀሊቆ. ሄደ ሠተ ካላ ሊጥካ ሄጋ ፀፀ ገቀፀቆ, ፀፀፀ ሞላካ ሄ ልፀሊቆ ልቀ ፀሊ, ሄደ ሠተ ካላ ሞላቀ ሄጋ. ቆሪ ጋላ ፀቀ ቆተሊ ተነ ገቀደፀዝ ሞላካ ሞላቆሪ ላክ ፀቀደፀዝ ሄጋ. ሄፀ ጋላ ገቀፀ ሄጋ ልካፀተ, ላክ ተካገፀ ሄጋ ሠተ ልካጥፀካቆ ቆ ሄገ ሞላካ ሄደ ላጥፀ ሄጋ, ሄ ላተጋሪ ላፀ ሄደ ሠተ ካላ ፀፀ ሞላቀ, ፀገ ሄገ ሄደ ሠተ ፀ ልቀቆ ላክ ሞላ. ገቀገፀ ተነ ሄተ ጋላቀ, ሄደ ቆሪ ሄደ ጋፀላቀ ገፀ ፀቀፀ, ቆፀ, ላክ ጋፀካ ሄጋ. ሄደ ሠተ ልቀ ሄደ ጋፀላቀ ላ ፀ ቀተፀ

ቀደገ ዐይታዎት ዋናው ጋዜጣዊ ጽሑፍ ሲሆን፣ ሆኖም ለዚህ ጽሑፍ ምንም ዓይነት ጥያቄ አልተሰጠም። ሆኖም ለዚህ ጽሑፍ ምንም ዓይነት ጥያቄ አልተሰጠም።

၆၂၆ ၁၄—ဇွန်

[illegible]

ԱՂԹԻ 15—ՓՈՑՑՓՑ, ԹՓ ԴԵ-ԴԵԿԵՐ

[illegible]

ԱՋԳԿ 16—Վ ԱԴԱ ՏԻՊՓ

ገዛቸው፣ ገዛቸው ሆኖ ትክክል፣
የታዘባቸው የሰላም ሕይወት፣
ገንዘብ ሂሳብ ለሰላም ሕይወት፣

ሌወ ዩ ልጋርካዳ ተካ ሄ ቆወሐ.

ዋሠኒ ሄ ያረፎቲዝ ቆሮካ ተፎ ቆላገ,
ጋካዳ ሄ ልቀፅ ሠጥ ልቀፅ ተፎ ሠላገ,
ሄላካ ላወ ዐዐ ላወቀ ሊከሊ ሌላገ;
ገሠቲወሊ, ገሠቲወሊ ዐሊ ሄ ካላገ.

ሄላካ ተሮ ሐ ሠረቀ ተካ ሄ ልፅቀወ,
ሐ ሠላዳ ሊዘወ ላወ ሶፀቀ ላወቀ ቆገፅቀወ.
ሐ ወላዳ ካላገ ቆፅ ዋሠተር ሠፎ ገወ ልዐ,
ተሮ ላወ ልቀፅ ካላገ ገሠቲወሊ ቆዐ.

ጋካዳ ዋሠኒ ሐ ጋር ቆፅካዳ ጋቆሌገ,
ጋሶገ ላወ ሊቀወ ጋሐ ሠተካዳዐ ገፅገ,
ሶፀቀ ላወ ካሊፆላቀ ዐረገ ላወቀ ሐ
ገቲሊ ሄ ቆሮካ ተፎ ተካ ሄ ቆወሐ.

ሊቆካ 17—ሄ ቆገፅቀፎ

ሄ ገዐተገቀተ ገቀተካገላዳ ተያሪፆ ወፀላዳ “ሄ ሊከሊ ቆገፅቀ” ተፎ ጋሶካ ቆገዐወካ ያሐ ላሪዝ
ያሠተፆ ጋካዳ ልረቀሊፆ. ተገ ገሊፆ ፆላቀተ ዋገተሊተ ሄፎቀ ሊፀገቆ ገያፀገ ሄ ቆገፅቀ. ይሶገ ሄፎቀ
ፅቀ ጋላካተ ሊቲዘፆ ዋሠተር ሄ ላወሊካሊ ልወ ካላገ ካዐ ጋያፀገ ሄ ቆገፅቀፆ. ሄፎቀ ፅቀ ፀሊቆዐ
ጋላካተ ሊቲዘፆ ጋያፀገ ሄ ቆገፅቀተ ዋሊፆካፆ ዋሠተር ፅቀ ገካካዐካ ገወ ሄ ፎፆላዳ ጋካዳ ሄ ሊረቀካዳ.
ሄ ቆገፅቀፆ ፅቀ ገወ ካተዐጋላቀረቆ ገወ ያፅ ወፅካገላዳ ያሐ ጋላካ. ጋላካተ ጋፆ ሄላጋ ፅቀ ጋገ ፅቀ
ፆላቀተ ልቀፎገ ልተቆገረካቆ ሶቀጋጋ ሄ ገቀሊ ዋሠተር ሠፅ ተካዋገያገ. ሄፎ ፅቀ ፀሊቆዐ ጋረር
ሊፅቀፆላቀ ሄላካ ሄተቆ ልሊዐያ.

ሊቆካ 18—ገፎወ ካላገ ልጋዳ’ቆ ካፎጋ ተካ ፆፎካ

እኔ ምላሽ ላለው ጥያቄዎች ላይ ምላሽ ማስገባት ተችቶኝ ብዬ አስታወቅኩ። ጥያቄዎች ላይ ምላሽ ማስገባት ለሰው ጤና ምን ዓይነት ጥገና ያስፈልጋል? ምላሽ ማስገባት ለሰው ጤና ምን ዓይነት ጥገና ያስፈልጋል? ምላሽ ማስገባት ለሰው ጤና ምን ዓይነት ጥገና ያስፈልጋል?

“ሄፆ ስጋህ ካለ ገደፍ ሄ ካረፈ ላይ ሄ ለፀቀህ ሄክ ልጄል ተክ ርድክ፡ ሶፀቀ ሄ ለፀቀህ ሠተሪ ካለ ሞሪል ሞር ልተሪሪጁ ሄገ ገደፈሪ ሞፐ ካረፈ ተክ ርድክ፡”

[illegible]

၆၂၈၄ ၁၉—၎င်း ဖုဒ္ဓဘုရား

[illegible]

ԱՋԳԻ 20—ԳՐԱԾԿԻՆ ՓԻՇ

ժ՛Ն ԶԻՓՅ Կ ԼԹՓԹ ՓԽԿԼ Ժ ԴԺ ՎԴԻ

ጋላጥ ተክ ጋላ ጥቅም ጥጥ

ᐃᐃᐅᐅᐅ ᐃ ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐃᐅ ᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅ

ገፅ ፳፻፱ ምዕራፍ ፳፻፱ ገፅ ፳፻፱.

Ժ՛Ն ԴՓԷԶ ՓԻՆ ԿԵՇ ԿՂԴ ՓԶ ՓՂԶ ԹԻՅԿ
 ԴԾ ՇԶ Յ ՓՕՇ ՂԿԹ ՅԻՓԼ
 ԵՇԻՄ Կ ՇՕՑԴ ՅԶԼԻՅԹ ՎՅ ՓԼՅԿ
 ԿՂԴ ԹՄՂԼ ԴԴԿ Կ ԻՓԼ.

ՇԶ ԴԷՓԼԿԴՑ ԹԶՓ, Օ ԼԾՓԹ, ԴՓԶԵԻՓՅ
 ԿՂԴ ԿԷ ՇԷ ԹԶԹ ՇԶ ԿՈԼ,
 ԿՂԴ ՇԶ ԿԻՄ ԲԶԴ ՇԷ ԿԼՅԼՓ ՑՄԻՓՅ
 ԲՓԻՇ ԹԳԹԿԼՑ ՂԿԹ ԲՓՂՇ ԴՓՈԼ,
 ԵԿԹ ԼԶԾ Կ ԲԷԼԲԻԼ ՄԻԿ ՎՅ ՕԼԹ
 ՓԾ ԿԹ ՅԶՓՕԼԹ ԿԶ ԲԷՑ.
 ՇԷ Ժ ՂԵԶԹ ԻԿ ԵԻՓԴԿՈ՛Ն ՇՕԼԹ
 ՂԿԹ ԲԻԼ Յ ՓՕԼԻ ԴԼԷՑ.

ՓՄԶԼ ԿՈԼ ՂԿԹ ՅԻՈԴԻ ՑՄԶԴԼԻ ԴՄԶԿ
 ԿԷՓ ԹՅՓԼԻԿԹՆ ՓԹԿԹ ՇԶ ՓԼԹ,
 Ժ՛Ն ՑԶԾ ՂԴ ՄԻԶԹԻՇ՛Ն ՑԷԾՓԼԹ ԾՓԶԿ
 Կ ԶԼՇՑ ԿՂԴ ԿԼՅԼՓ ԲԷԹ.
 ԼՄԻ ՇԷ Ժ ՑԻՄ ԿԶ ԴՓԷԶԼՆ ՓԶՓ
 ԵՇԻՄ ԿԶ ՑԷԿԴՑ ՅԶԼՕ,
 ԵԿԹ ԻԿ Կ ՄԻՓԼԹ ՂԵԻՅ ՂԴՓ
 ՄԻԿ ԿԼՇ ԻԿ ԹԼՕՓԻ ԴԾ.

ԼԼՑԿ 21—Կ ՓՕՆ

Կ ՓՕՆ ԻՆ Կ ՇՕՑԴ ՅԻՈԴԻԲՂԼ ՎՅ ԲԼԹՓՆ. ԻՂ ԻՆ ԵԼՓԻ ԾՂՇԻԿ ԻԿ ՇԼԿԻ ԾԻԿԴՓԻՆ
 ԿՂԴ ԻՂ ԻՆ ՓԶԼԻ ԴՓԶՆԹ ՅԶ ԾԼ ԴԶԴԼ. ԻՂ ՓՂՆ ՅԻԿ ԾԾԼԹ Կ ԼՇԵԼԼՇ ՎՅ ՅԻՈԴԻ
 ՂԿԹ Կ ԴՓԶԹ ՎՅ ԲԼՕՓՅ. ԿԷՓ ՅՓ ԵԼՓԻ ՇԼԿԻ ԾԶԿԹՆ ՎՅ ՓՕՆԼՆ; ԻԿԹԶԹ, ԿԷՓ
 ՅՓ ՑՕ ՇԼԿԻ ԵԷՓԶԶԴԻՆ, ԿՂԴ ԻՂ ՄԳԹ ԴԷԾ Յ ԹՓԷԴ ՇԼԿԻ ԼԼՑԿԿՆ ԴԾ ԴԼԼ ԿՈ Կ

ካደጋፍ ላይ የወደ ላይ ሄጋ። ሠገሩ ሲሆን ልሳኑ ያ ገባሪዉ ተነ ሄተቆ ምቀን ሲቆነ፡ ሄገሩ ሄደ ቀፅላላቅ ሪታቱ ቀተር ቆሏቲሊ። ቆገጋገላጋፍ ሄ ያተወገተዋህሊ ሪገዳሊ ቀዐፍ ሠቲ ልገጋ ቆተዘፅሊ ያፅወፀፍ ላይ ያፅተዘ ልቀዐነ ተነ ገወቀ ቆሏቲሊ።

ሲታቆነ 22 -- ሄ ሪላፅ

ሄ ሪላፅ የሠገሩ ገብላገቢታቲ ገቀደነፅ ተፍ ያ ሪታቱ ሄተወቆዋህሊ ገሳተገሊ። ተገ ተፍ ሪታቱ የላነፅ ላይ ተገቆ ጋፅቆገጋቀ, ገሳፅ ሠቲ ሲፅፍ ተገቆ የዐጋ ገወ የላሪዐ ተገቆ ጋፅቆገጋቀ, የሠደቀላፅታቀ የፅ ልዐፍ። ተገ ሠቲ ፀሊቆዐ ሪቀላፅ ገሠደ የላፅፅ, ልፅፍ ገሳፅ ገሄገቀ ገሳተገሊፍ የቀላጋ ሄ የፅፅ, ፀቀ ፅገ ላይ ሄ ልፅቀደነ, የሠገሩ ሄደ ፅቀ ተነ ጋተቆርተዋ። ተገ ሠቲ ልፅቀደ ተገቆ ጋፅቆገጋቀ'ፍ ገብላገቢታቱ የቀላጋ ሲፅፍ። ተገ ተፍ ሪታቱ ገሊደዋህሊ ገሳፅ የላነፅ ላይ ርቲሪቀታላነ። ተገ ሲገፅፅ ያ ልሳነፅ ሠገቀደ የቀላጋ ተገቆ ጋገቆገጋቀ። ሪላፅፍ የላይ ላዋነ ያተነ ካዐነ ገወ ቆደፅ ገገቀቆነፍ የቀላጋ ያፅተዘ ሪቀፅነፅ ተነ ሄ ሠፀገጋቀ; ገሳፅ የላይ ሪገሩ ጋገር ልሳፅ, ተነ ሪደቀተገቆ ሠደፍ, ገወ ሄደቀ ዐሳታፍ። ሠፅ ምሳፅ ያ ልሳነፅ ገወ ሄ ሪላፅ, ገሳፅ ካላገ ሠፀነገ የገቀን ካፀቀ ሠፀነገገሳቲ ገሳተወፍ ተገ። ልሳፅ ያላተፍ ፅቀ ልሳነፅ ገወ ሪላፅ።

ሲታቆነ 23 -- ሄ ልዐገ

ሄ ልዐገ ተፍ ገሳ ገሳተገሊ ሠተሄ ሲሠዘ, ቀገዋ የደቀ ላነ ተገቆ ቆፅተነ, ገሳፅ የፀቀነፍ ላነ ተገቆ የላፅ። ቆገጋ ልዐገቆ ፅቀ ሠቲሪ, ገሳፅ ቆገጋ ፅቀ ገደጋ። ሄ ገደጋ ሠገሳፍ ልቲፅ ጋቲሪወ ገወ ሄዐፍ የወ ልፅገ ሄጋጋ, የሠተር ተፍ ቆሠፅገ ገሳፅ ልሳፅ, ገሳፅ የቀላጋ የሠተር ያገገጋቀ ገሳፅ ርፅፍ ፅቀ ቆገጋገላጋፍ ጋደፅ። ሄ ሠላሊ ልዐገቆ ሲፅፍ ገጋገዘ የላ የቲሊፍ ገሳፅ ቀላፅፅ, የሠደቀ ሄደ ቆፅተገ ገሳፅ ፍገጋገ ገሳፅገ የቀላጋ ገሊደቆ ገወ ገሊደቆ, ገሳፅ ቀገሩ ላዋ የሠገሩ ሄወ ላዋታቀ ገወ ገገቀዐር ሄጋጋ, ገሳፅ ገሊደ ሠተሄ ሄጋጋ, ገሳፅ ሠቲ ፅገ ፅገ ላይ ሄወቀ የላነፅ። ሄደ ሠቲ ፅገ ልቀፅፅ, ሲፅፍፅ, ያፅቀወ ላይ ገቀፅፍ, ገሳፅ ልቀደነ። ዋላነ ቀተር ምፀሊፍ ገሳፅ ልሠሊ ፅቀ ጋደፅ ላይ ሄ ሠሳሊ ላይ ሄ ልገፅጋፅቀ ልዐገ።

ሲታቆነ 24 -- ፅፅቲ የገሳተገቆ

ሠሩ ላይ ሄ ሠረቀቅ ሞገጥቅ ጸጠቴ ልሃ ልገ ተሳጦ ቴ ገፅ ቅጋዐፊ ፀቀ ርፀ ገዐጸላዐ።
ሞሠሃ ሠፅ ሞረቀቅ ገላጋገ ገፅ ሞፀፅ ገዐጸላዐ, ፀቀ "ሄ ሞሊሊ ሠፅፀ," ገቅ ተገ ቴፅ
ቅረጋገጋፅ ልፀፀፀ, ሠጋ ፀፀ ሃላ ሊፅ ተገ. ተገ ፀረፅ ሃላ ገፀቅ ገሊፅረሃ ገፅ ፀቀ
ገሊፀገቅ, ጸረገ ቴ ሊፀቅረጋ. ሂተቅ ልፀፀ ፀፅገረቀ ጋፀጋቀ ሠሩ ሞቃጋ ሞፀፀ ተገ, ገሃፀ,
ተሃፀፀፀ, ፀረፅ ፀፅገረቀ ቅረጋ: ጸረገ ሄዐፅ ሞፀ ፀፀጋቀፀጋ ሄ ሃፀቅገተ ገፀቅገ, ጸፅ ሄ
ፊሃቅገረሃ ሞተፀቅ ላይ ተገ, ሞቀጋ ፅ ሞገጥ ሞቃጋ ሞሠር ጋገሃ ሃጋፀጋቀ ቀተፀ
ሂጋጋቅጋፀፀፀ. ሞፀ ረሃሠፅ ተገ ቴፅ ገፅ ጸፅፀተሃ ፅ ገቀላፊተቅ ቅዐ ሞሊሊ ጋፅ ሂተቅ! ሠፅ
ልፀፀ ጋፀጋቀ ሄ ልረጋገረሃ ላይ ሄዐፅ ሞፀ ሞጋፅ ሞቀጋፀ ጸፀፀ ሞገጥቅ, ሊቅ ሠፅ ጸ
ፊፀፀቅ ተሳጦ ሂጋጋ ፀሊቅዐ. ፀፅ ገፀፀተ ህር ፅ ፊፀቀቅ, ሠፅ ፅቀ ልረሃተ ሄ ፀጋቀ
ገገፀቀረሃ ላይ ፅፀሊ ሞሠር ሄ ሠረቀ ላይ ልፀፀ ገፅጋፅ ረቅ ገፅ ፀፀ.

ሊቅሃ 25 -- ሄ ልፀፀ ፀጠቴ

ሞሠሃ ረቀሃቅ ሠፅ ፅ ሊገሊ ጸጠቴ,
ሞፅ ሊረቀሃ ገፅ ቀፅፀ ገሃፀ ቅገጋፀ:
ሞፅ ፀሊሠፀ ሠሃ ሃ ገፅ ገፅ ገፅ ቅፊፀሊ,
ገሃፀ ልገ ሞቅ ሊቅሃፅ ሠጋፀ.

ሞሠሃ ሞፅ ፀፅጋ ጋረሂጋቀ ጸፀፀ ሞቅ(ተ)ጋ ፀፀ,
ሞፅ ሃጋፀጋቀ ሞፀፀ ገፅ ገቀፅ;
ሞፅ ሃጋፀጋቀ ቅገፀፀ ፅ ሃፀገተ ሠረቀፀ,
ገሃፀ ሃጋፀጋቀ ገዐፀ ፅ ሊፅ.

ገሃፀ ሞሠሃ ሞፅ ልቀፀ ገፅ ጸ ፅ ጋገሃ,
ልፀፀ ገፅገሊ ሊፀፀ ሞፅ ሠጋፀ ሠጋፀ;
ገሃፀ ላይ ሞፅ ልፅሃፀ ገሃፀ ሃፀፀ ፀፅፀፀፀ,
ሄ ሊገሊ ርተፀቀሃ ገጋፀ.

[illegible]

පැරි 26 -- 196 ටොටො

[illegible]

၆၂၈၄ ၂၇ -- ၀ ဖုၣ်

[illegible]

ԼՂԹԻ 28 -- ԲՓԼԻ ՓԶԵԽԻ

Մ ՓՂԵԽԻ ՋԵ ՓԶԵԽԻ ԲՓԼԻ ԻԿ Մ ՇՕՓԿԻԽԻ ԻԶ ՄԲԻ ՋԵ Մ ՃՂԹԻ ՓՂԵԽԻԹ ՎԲԻ ԴՅԼ
ՈՂԻ ՂԵՂԴԴ. ԻԴ ԻԶ ՋԵ ԹՕ ՇԲԸ ԻՇԴՕՓԴԴԴԹ, ՄԴԻ Մ ԼՕՓԵ ՓՂԶ ԵԶՇԵ ԴՕ
ԹԴԶՕ ԲԴՂԻ Մ ԹԲԵԴԴՕՂԴ. ՓԶ ՓՂԼ ԹՂԵ, "ԹԶԹ ԴՕ ԹԼՅԴ ԼՂԽՕՂՓ ՄԴԻ ԻԶ
ԿԶԵԲԴԼ; ՓԶԴԹ ԴՕ ՄԹ ԵԵԵ ԲՓԼԵ, ՄԴԻ Վ ՇԵ ԿՂԴ Ե ՄԶՓԻ ՂՓԶԶ ԲՓԼԻ, ՄԴԻ
ՎՕՓ ԵՂԵԻԶ ՂԿԵ ՎՕՓ ՇԹԿԵԶ ՇԵ Ե ԻԿԵԻՕԲՓԵԴԴԵ."ՂԶ ԸԴԵ ԿՂԴ ԿՂԵԼԴՕԴ Մ
ՕԹԿԹԼ ՋԵ ՄԴԻ ԵԻԽԻ ՓՕ ՕՓԶԵԴԴԵ ԲԹ; ԲՕՓ ՓԶ ՕԼՄԵԶ ՕԻԶԶ ԲԹ
ԴՓԶԹԴԴԹ ՓՂԻԸ ՓՓ ԲՕՓ ՓՓ ՕԴԵ. ՄԻԹ ԻԶ Փ ԴՓԶԹԴԴԴ ՓՂԻԸ ԿԲԻ ԵԻԹԴԻՕԴ.
Մ ԸԻԼԵՓԴԻ ՋԵ ՇՂԻ, ՂԶ Փ ԴՂԿՂՓՕԼ ԼԽԻ, ԵԶԼԵԶ ԻԴ, ԻԹՕՕՇԲԸ ՄԴԻ ԻԴ ՓՂԶ
ԵԶՕԲՇ Փ ԴՓՂԵԲՓԵ ՂԲԴ ՓԶԴՂԴԵ,

"ԲՓԼԻ ԴՕ ԵՂԵ, ՂԿԵ ԲՓԼԻ ԴՕ ՓԶԶ,
ՇԵՕ Ղ ՇՂԻ ՓՂԼԼԻ, ՄՂԼԼԻ, ՂԿԵ ՄԹԶ."

Մ ԼԵՓՕ ԻԶ ԲԴ ԴՕ ՇԶԴ Մ ԹԲԻ,
Մ Ե ԻԶ ՂԻ Մ ԽԽԻ;
Մ ՓԿԴ ՓԻԶ ԼԵԵԲՓ ՓՂԶ ԵԶՕԲԻ,
Մ ՕՓՕԶԶ ՄԻՄ ՇԻՕԵԻՕ ՓԽԻ.
ՂԿԵ ԸՂԼ Թ ԹԼՅԴ ՓՂՂԻ ԵԶՇԶ ՋԵ ՇՕՓԿԻ
ՄԵՓ ԼԹԴ ՂԿԵ ՕԼՕՓԻ ԸՂԵ?
ԲՕՓ ԼԽԽՕԽԻ ԵԶԽԶ ՄԲՓ ԿՂԴ ԵՕՓԿԻ
ԴՕ ՄԵԹԴ ՄԵՓ ԴԹՇ ԻԿ ԵՂԵ.
ԸՂԼ ԵԲՓԵԶ, ՂԿԵ ԵԶԶ, ՂԿԵ ՓԿԴԹ Ե ՄԹԶ,
ՓՂԹԼ Թ ՇԹ ԴԹՇ ՄԲԹ ՄԵԹԴ?
Օ ԼԴԴ ՇԶ ՄԻՄ Մ ՇՕՓԿԻԽԻ ՓԶԶ,
ՂԿԵ ԴՕ ՇԹ ԵԻԲԴԻ ՓԵԹԴ.

საგ. 29 -- 4 მ. ფ. 10

14. ԹՓՇՓՑ ԸՐՑՐԵԿԵ ՔՓՈՂ ԴՓԾԵ. Մ ՔՓՈՂ ԴՓԾԵ, ԽՓՕԿ ԷԿ ԹՓՇՓՑԵ, ՅՓ Մ
 ՂԼ, ՂԵՓ, ՂԾՇ, ՂԼՐՉ, ՂԿԵ Մ ՇԼՓԷ. Մ ՑՐԵՂԼ ՔՓՈՂ ՁՅ ՂՉՂՂՓԵՂ ԵՕԿ ԷԵ Մ
 ՂԼ. ՄԷՑ ՔՓՂ ՄԾ ՈՂԿ ՔՂՅ ՂԾ ԾՂ ԾԼ ՄԾՓ ՓԾԿԵ. ՑՂՅԼՓՐԼ ՁՅ ՄԷԿՂՓ
 ՂԼԵ ՈՂԿ Ց ՈՂՂ, ՐԿՂԼ Մ ԿԷ ՈՓՂ ՈՐՉԵ ԷԿ. Մ ՂԵՓ ԷԵ Յ ԼՐԾՐՑ ՔՓՂ. Մ
 ԴՓԾ, ՔՄՂԿ ՂՓՐԿԵ ԿԶՑԼԷ, ՂԾՓԵ ԵԼՓԷ ՑԷՈՂԷՐՂԼ. Մ ՂԾՇ ԷԵ Յ ՔԶԿ ՔՓՈՂ, ՑՂ
 Մ ՑԾԵԿ ՁՅ ԷՐՑ ՓԶՂԿԷԷ ԷԵ ԾՕՓՂ. ԷՂ ԷԵ ՄԷԵՐՉ ՂԾ ՈՐԼՂԷՅԵՂ ՐՓԼ ՂԾՇԵ,
 ՑՕ ՔՄՂԿ ՄԵ ՓԶՂ, ՄԵ ՈՂԿ Ց ԵՓԶԵ ԷԿ ՄՕՓՉ ԵՓԶ ՄՂՄՂՓ. Մ ԵՂՓԷՈՂ ԷԵ
 ԾԼՑՕ Յ ՔԶԿ ՔՓՈՂ. ԷՂ ՓԶՂԵ ՐՓԼ ԷԿ Մ ՑԾԵԿ, ՂԿԵ ՉԵՈՑ ՄՐԿ ՁՅ Մ
 ՓԷՇՂՑՂ ՂՓԾԵՐՓՅՑ ՄՂ ՄԾ ԽՂ ՂԾ ԾՂ. Մ ՂԼՐՉ ԷԵ Յ ՓԷՇ, ՑԷՈՑԷ ՔՓՈՂ. ՄԵՓ
 ՅՓ ՉՂԿԷ ՈԶԿԵԵ ՁՅ ՂԼՐՉԵ. ՑՐՉ ՈԶԿԵԵ ՁՅ ՄԶԼԵ ՂԼՐՉ ՅՓ ՂՈՑՂԼԿՂ, ՂԿԵ
 ՉԵՈ Յ ԵԼՓԷ ՔԶԼ ՐԼԵՅՐՓԵ ՂՓԾԵՐՓՅ.

ԼՂԳԿ 30 -- ԴՓՂԵՂՓՑԵ

ᐱᕐᕐᕐ ᐃᕐᕐᕐ ᐱᕐᕐ ᐱᕐᕐᕐ.

ይህ ወሐድ ገወ ያቀረጸታል ጋዜ ጽሑፍ.

ይህ ልብና ገፅ ሠራተኛ ሊሆን ይችላል።

ՈՒՆԱԳ ԿՈՓԱԳ ԵՃՈ Մ ՓՅՓՈ ԵԼԿԱ.

ԼԻՅ ԴՐ ՕՅԷ ՎՓՓ ԴԾՇՓ.

ԵՐԵ ՂԾ ՓԾԳ ՎԿԳ ԶԴՐԵԷ.

ተጋጥሞ በፍ ገራጋ ሠላሳ.

ჭიკადო ყ რაჟოლ ბლახე6.

ገብረ ተፈ ሠቅል ጋዕዝ ሄሳስ ጸብረ.

†† †6 444 70 722 8 66.

†† †6 ԿԻՆԵ ԴՈ ՔԻԸԸ.

ተገ ተፈ ቀጋዝ ገፅ ገረጽ ጋህ ሄ ቆጋጃገረ ፀፂ.

↓**በጥቂት ሠዊቶች ጋር ሂሳብ ማጥፋት**

ՈՐԼՈՒՄԵՆ Ե ՇՓՔՐԼ ԳԻՏՈՅԻՈՐԿ.

ଲଞ୍ଜ 31 -- ୪ ଫୁଲ

[illegible]

[illegible]

၆၂၈၄ ၃၂ -- ဇွန်လ ၁၉

[illegible]

ԱՂԹԻ 33 -- "ԳՐԲՆՓ ԼԻՆ ԸԼԵՊՆԻ ԴԾ ՈԾԾ ԻԿԴԾ ԾԾ."

ԳԱԼԻ ԳՅՈՐԺ ԼԵՅՑ ԴԱԿ Կ ԴԸԼ;
 ԺՈ ԲԱԿԵ ՎՅ ԼԻԼ ԲՕԸԺ ԿԱՅ ՓԶ;
 "ԲՕՓՅԻԵ ՄԼԻ ԿԱ," ՓԶ ՈՒԿԵԼԵ ԺԱԵ,
 ԵԼԻ "ԺԻԲԼՓ ՄԼԻ ԴՕ ՈՐԻ ԴՕ ՇԵ."

[illegible][illegible]

Գո ԺԱԹ ՆՂԱ ԱԹ ՇՐԺԱ ԱՐՅ ԹՇ ՐՆՂԲ,
 Ե ԱՂԺԺ, ԶԱԿԱԼ, ԹՂԹ ՂԿԹ ԹԿԿԹ,
 ՕԶԵ ԹԲ ՐԹՆՂԲ ՂԿԹ ԹԲ ՇՐՆՂԲ,
 ՂԿԹ ՕԼ ՆԵԲ ԱԹՇԱԹԶ ԶԵԲ ԻՂ ՇԿԿԹ.

ላይ ላላቸው ሕገ መንግሥት አንቀጽ 100 ላይ የተገለጸውን
 ጥያቄ ያስፈልጋል፡፡ ለዚህም ምሳሌ ለጥያቄው ምላሽ
 ለሚሰጥበት ጊዜ ማስፈራሪያ ማድረግ ይገባል፡፡

ᐱᐱᐱ 34 -- ᐱ ᐱᐱ.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

၆၂၈၄ ၃၅ -- ၄ ၇၁၀(၈)

[illegible]

ԼՂԹԿ 36 -- Ծ ԿԴՓԹՓԻ

Ծ ԿԴՓԹՓԻ ԻՅ Ծ ԴԵԹ ՋՅ ԼԿԵԱ ՋԿ ՓՄԻՇ ԲՓՈՂ-ԴՓԾԵ ԾՓ ԹԴԾՓԴԼԱ, ԴԿԵ ԻՅ
ԶԼԿԼՓԴԼԻ ԼԿԸԸՕԵԱ ՅԹ ԻԴԹԼԼԲ ՄԻՄ Ծ ԸԳԱ ԲԼԿ. ԻԿ ԿԴՓԹՓԻՅ Մ ԸՓԾԿԵ
ԻՅ ԴԻԼԱ, ԴԿԵ Մ ԹԾԱ ԹՕԿ ԻԿ Ծ ԸԷՓԲԳԼ ՇԿԿԼՓ. ՓՄԼԿ Մ ՎԴԻ ԴԼԿԴԴԹ ԴԴԾՓ
ՄԷ ԾՓ ՄԾԴԼՓԱ ԴԿԵ ԴՓՈԿԵ ԴԴ ԻԿԴԼՓԵԴԼԵ. ԵԻԹ ԴԿԵ ՅԹ, ՄԷ ԾՓ ՅԴԱԼԱ. ՄԻԹ
ԻՅ ԼԷՅԴՓ ՓՄԻՇ ԸԿԿ Յ ԱԴԿ ԹՕ ԾԵԻԼԻ ՄԴԴ ԼԴԼԼ ՅԼԻՅ ԴԿԵ ԸԴՓԼԵ ԾՓ ՓԹՓԱ
ՓՈ ԸԿԿ ԴԼՓԲՕՓՇ Մ ԴԾԹԸ ԴՅ ՄԼԼ ԴԿԵ ԴՅ ԸՄԻԸԼԻ ԴՅ ԴԱԴԼԴԹ. ՎԴԻ ԼԱԵ
ՄԻԼ ԹԴՇԴԹԾԾ ՅԾԹԴ, ՓԾ ՇԼԿԻ ՓԴԿԵՓԼԱ ԴԾՇ ՕՓ ԴԴԼ ՅԴԱԵ ՄԷ ԸԷ ԸԿԿ ԻԿԹԴՓԴ
ԻԿ Ծ ԱԷ. ԻԴ ԻՅ ԵԼՓԻ ԾԵԻ ԴՈ ԼԴՓԿ ԴՈ ՅԴԱ. ԻԿԱԾԱ ԻԴ ԻՅ ԹՕ ԹԻՇԴԼ, ՄԴԴ ԼԿԻ
ԴԴՓԹԿ ԸԿԿ Յ ԴԾԴ Մ ԾՓԴ ԻԿ Ծ ԲԻՈ ՇԻԿԴԹ. ԾԲԴԼՓ ՎՈ ԻԿԹԴՓԴ Մ ՅԴԱ, ՎՈ
ԴԹ ԻԴ ԻԿ ՄԻՄ Ծ ՄԳԼԿ ԼՓԼԱ ՕՓ ՓԿԸ. ԻԿ ԴԼԿ ԱԷԵ, ՄԻԹ ԼՓԼԱ ԸԳԱ Յ ՓԾՇՈԵԱ,
ԹՕ ՄԴԴ Մ ԹԿԴ ԸԿԿ ԲԼՕ ԲՓԾԼԻ ԻԿԴՈ Մ ՅԴԱ. ԵԴԱԻԻ ԻՅ ԸԼԿԼՓԴԼԻ ԱԴԿ ԻԿ Մ
ՇԴԿԼԹ ՋՅ ՕԸԴԹԴ ԴԿԵ ԹԼԴԴԼՇԱԼՓ. ԻԿ Մ ԲԼԸՕԻԻ ԹԴՓԻԻ Մ ԴԼԴ ՋՅ Մ ԴԼԿԴ
ԴԱԴՅ Մ ՅԴԱ ԻՅ ԸԴԴ ՋԲ, ԴԿԵ ԿԴԼԻԻ ԱԴԴ Մ ՅԴԱ ԴԼԾԱ ԴՈ ԸՓՕ: ՕԼ Մ
ԹԴՓԼԻԼ ՋՅ Մ ԴԼԿԴ ԸՕԵ ԻԿԴՈ Մ ՅԴԱ, ՓՄԻՇ ԻԿ ԴԹՇ ՅԾԸԴՇԾ ԼԾՓԶ, ԴԿԵ
ՅՓԿԿՇԾ ԾԴ. ԾԲԴԼՓ Մ ՅԴԱ ՓԿԵ ԸՓՕԿ ՄԴԿ ՕՓ ԴՈ ՎԾՓԵ, Մ ԴՓԾ ԻՅ ՓԼԱԻ
ԲՕՓ ԴՓԿԹԴԼԿԴԴԴԴԻ ԻԿԴՕ Մ ՕՓՇԴՓԱ.

ԼՂԹԿ 37 -- ԴՈ Ծ ԸՓԿԿԱ ՇԻԼԱ.

Օ, ԹԴԾՈ Մ ԴՓՈԼ ՇԹ ԴՓԴԴԻ ՇԹԼԱ

Օ, ԹԴԾՈ Մ ԹԷԸՓԼԱ ԴՓՈԼ;

'ԴՄԻԼ ՅԼԹԹԴՇ ԻԿ ՎՈՓ ԸԴՇԻԻ ՎԾՓԵ,

ԻԲ ԴԼԿԴԼԱ ԻԿ ՎՈՓ ՎՈԼ.

ԲՕՓ ԴՓՈԼ ԻՅ ԼԹՈ Ծ ԼԴՅԼԻ ԲԼԾՓ

ՄԴԴ ՅԼՈՇԾ ԻԿ ԹԴՇԼՓ'Ե ԱԷ;

ԻԴ ԻՅ Ծ ԲԼԾՓ ՄԴԴ ԿԼՅԼՓ ԲԷԱԵ--

ተገባ ያረጋግጥና ያደርጋል።

ዐ ጽገወጥ ሄ ገብጥ፣ ጋላ ጸብላኝ ርሳ፣
ጋላ ላገገጥ ገገ ህ ለ፣
ሆሮ ላዐ ተገባ ገገጥ፣ ሆላገ ህጥ ጸብጐ
ገጥ ያ ገገ ርሳ ገገ ለ፣
ጐላጐ ለ፣ ገገገገ ገጥ ሄ ጸብጐ፣
ጋላ ጸብ ገገ ጐ ጋላ ሆሮ፣
ፅ ላገገጥ ጸ ለ ጽጐ ጐ ለ ጽጐ
ተ ሄ ጸብገ ሆላጐ ለጐ ገብጥ።

ዐ, ጽገወጥ ሄ ገብጥ, ጋላ ለገገጥ ርሳ፣
ሆላጥ ህጥ ጋጐ ርሳ ገጥ ያ;
'ገገጥ ጸብ ህጥ ለጐ ሄጥ ጸብ ለገገጥ
ጽጐ ለጐ ህ ገገገጥ ጽጐ.
ሄ ገብጥ ለጥ ጽጐ ሄ ገገጥ ገጥ,
ተ ህጥ ላገገ ጸብ ተገ ጽገጥ:
ገብጥ ላገገጥ ለጐ ገጥ ሆላገ ገጐ ሆላጥ,
ጋላ ላገገጥ ለጐ ገጥ ለጐ.

ላጐ, ለገ ጋላ ጸብ ሄገ ገገገጥ ጋላ
ጋላ ገገገጥ ሄገ ጽጐ ሆላጥ,
ሄገ ጐ ጋላ ጸብ ህ ሆላጥገገ ሆላጥ
ጋላ ለ ለጥ ለጐ ተገ ሆላጥ:
ጋላ ሄገ ህጥ ጸብ ህጐ ጸብ ጸብ-ጋላ ርሳ
ጋላ ለጐ ጋላ ጽገ ላጐ ያጐ,
ጋላ ህጥ ለጥ ያ ህጐ ጸብ ጸብ-ጋላ ገገ
ሄገ ለጥ ላገ ገገ ህ ለጐ.

ᄒᆞᆫ 38 -- ᄒ ᄒᆞᆫ

ሄ ወገን ተፈ ሄ ጋዕጽ ተከባጽጋጽ፣ የቀጋጠጽ፣ ገዳ ላቲወጽዖሌ ለገሌ ገዛጋሪ ተከ ሄ ሠረቀረዳ፡ ተገ ተፈ ቀገረቀ ለቀጽጋቀ ሄገከ ፅ ለቀጽ ፍጠ፡ ሶከ፣ ጽጋሶ፣ ሠፀቀ ሠላ ለቀፀ ፀ ፀጋቀ ተጽ ፍጠ፡ ሄተጽ ሠላ ተፈ ሠረ ጋሶ ተከ ሄ ጽገቀገ ጋፅ ሄ ላቀ ሠተሄ(ፈ) ለቀጽ ወቀፅ፣ ገዳ ተገ ተፈ ፅሶጋቀሠረቀፅ ጋፂ ሶገ ተገፀ ላቀቀ፣ ጽጋፈፈገፈ፣ ሠፈፈ፣ ገዳ ሶረቀ ለገፈ ገፀ ሠፂ፡ ጽረ ወገን ፅ ሠፈ፣ ገዳ ጽረ ፅ ገፂ፡ ሄ ጋፂ ወገን ተፈ ሠፈ፣ ፅ ቀጋ፣ ሄ ሶጋፂ፣ ፅ ላፀ፣ ገዳ ላገገ ሠረፈ፣ ሠጋፈ፡ ሄ ላፀ ለገፅ ላፈ ጋፂ፡ ሄፂ ሶፈፈ ተፈ ሠፈ፣ ጋሶሶ ገዳ ተፈ ጋሶ ፅገከ ተከ ጋፂቀ ገፂጽ የሠፂ ወገን ፅ ሠገ፡ ሄ ሶገ ተፈ ጋሶሶ ገዳ ጋፂ ተገፀ ሠገፈፈ ገዳ ጽፀ፡ ሄፀ የፀ ገፂ ሄ ጽቀጽ ጋፅ ሄ ወገን፣ ፅ ሠፈ፣ ሠገጋቀፈ፣ ገዳ ሄፂ የጋፅ ላፈ ለቀጽ ፍጠፈ የሠተ ፍቀፅ ሄ ወገን ገፈገ ገዳ ሠገ ሄጋ ሶቀጋ ለፀገ ሶቀ ፅገ ጋፅ ሄ ሠፂ፣ ሠጽገ ሄ ሠላሶ ወገ ሠጋ ገዳ ፅገ ሄጋ፣ ፀ ጋፂ የቀጋ ወገ የገገ ገፀ ሄጋ፡

ԼՂԳԿ 39 -- ԽԻԿԴՓ

[illegible]

የሠጋነ ሄ ካሉክ ዐቀ ሊዘ, ርተይቃጋነ ዎፃዩ ካጎ ጽገጋነ ፀሪ ሄተጽ ጎጾ ተነ ጽሪ። የሠጋነ
 ሄ ሠጥዕ ሓፅ ሄ ፃድ ተፅ ፀፅጋቀ, ጋነ ርጋነ, ጋነ የፀቀጽጋፅ, ጋነ ሰፃቀጽ, ጋነ
 ሠጋፀጥነፅ, ዐቀ ካጎ የጥቀፃ ተነ ሄ ጽገቀፅጽ, ጋነ(ፃ) ጋፅጋቀ ሊዘ ተፅ ጽገቲ: ሄጋነ ተፅ ሄ

ገሐጋ የፀቀ ርቱላቀታ ገፅ ቅጥ ጋቃዳ ያ ልሳ ያሐቀ, ጋዳ ቀፅ ቅጥ ልሳ ያሳፊ, ፀቀ ገፅ ሠጥ ጋዳጋቀ ቅጥ ላቲፀቀሳ ሊቅ, ፀቀ ገፅ ላፅ ሞላገ ሄፅ ሞፅ ቀፊ, ፀቀ ያፅ ፅ ርጋቀ ልሠቅርጥፅ ጋዳ ሄፅ ቅገፅፅ ጋ ቅፂፂ. ሂቅ ሠሳ ያ ያ ፅፊቱ ልሳ ሠፅ ገፅ ቅገፅ ገፅ ላፅ ሄፅ ሊሠ ሠጥገፊ ፅፅጥፅ.

ሊቅ 40 -- ቅጥጥ

ሞላ ሄ ቅጥጥ ላፅ ሄ ላፅ ልጋፅ, ፀ ላፅጋፅ ርገፅፅ ያ ርፅፅ. ሂ ሞላ, ሠጥ ሞቀ ርገፅ, ልፅ ልገፂጥ ጋዳ; ሄ ፅገፂ, ሠጥ ሞቀ ያፂፂ, ቅጠፅ ላ ሄ ገፂጥ; ሄ ልፅ ጋዳ ልፅጥፅ ያፅ ጥ ሄ ገፅገጋፂ; ሄ ፂገ ላፅ ሄ ልፅፅ ልፅፅ ጋ ጥ ቅጥጥ ገ, ጋዳ ሄ ሊገ ሊፅፅ ቅፂጥ ጋዳ ያቅፅ ጋቃዳ ሄ ላፂ. ሂ ርቱላቀታ ሊፅ ገፅ ያ ሞላፅ, ገፂፂፅ, ጋዳ ልፅ, ጋዳ ልጋቀ ሄ ላፂፂ-ሊፅ ጋፂ. ሂ ያፂ ገፅ ሄ ልፅ, ላፂ, ጋዳ ሞቀፅ ገፅ ያፂ ገፅገጋፂፂ, ሞፅ ሄ ልጥ ቀፂፂ ሄፂፅፅ ላ ሄ ቅጠጥ ላፂ ልፅፅ, ሞፂ ሄ ሞፂፂ ፅ ጋገር, ጋዳ ሞፂ ጋፅፅ ሄፅ ቅፂፅ ሊፅ ቅፂፂ ጋዳ ያፅ, ጋዳ ሄፅ ሐፅ ፅ ያቅጥ. ሂ ያፂፂ ቅጥ, ገፂፂ ላ ሄ ገፂፂ; ሄ ያፂፂ ያ ልፅፅ, ጋዳ ሄ ልፂፂ ያፂፂ ቅፂ ሊፅ ሊፅፂ. ፀ ላፅጋፂ ቅፂፂ ያፂ ሠጥ ፅፂፂ, ጋዳ ገጥፅ ሠጥ ያፂፂ. ሐቅ ሠጥገፂ ሞፂ ልፅ ገ ሞቀ ገፂ, ጋዳ ፂ ላ ሊፂፂ ቀፅፅ; ያገ ላፅጋፂ, ያፂፂ ያፂፂ ሞቀ ልገገፂፂ, ገገፅ ያፂፂ ሞቀ ፅፂገ ጋገፂፂ, ገፂ ጋዳ ልፂፂ ሄ ሞቀ ላፅ ጋገ.

ሊቅ 41 -- ገፂገፂ ጋዳ ርቱላቀታ

ሂ ሊገ ያፂ ጋዳ ልፂፂ ላፅ ያ ቅፂፂ ሞፂ ልጥ ገፂገፂ ጋዳ ያፂፂፂ ሞ ገፂፂፂ ያፂ ሄፂ ልፂፂ ጋዳ ያፂ, ጋዳ ጋፂፂ ሄፂ ጋገጥ ልጋገፂፂ ገፂ ገፂፂ, ጋዳ ጋፂ ሄፂ ሞፂ. ፂፂፂፂ ሄፂ, ሄ ገፂ ሄፂ ጋገጥ ሊቅፅ, ሄገ ሠፂ ያ ላፂፂፂ ያፂ ጥ ያገፂ ሊፂ. ሂ ያፂፂ ያ ገፂ ገፂ ሠፂፂ ጥ ሄ ልፂፂ, ገፂ ልገ ጋዳ ቅፂ ሠሳ ያፂ ሄ ያሐቅ; ጋዳ ሞላ ሄ ልፂ ፀ ፀፂፂ, ሄ ሊፂ ገፂ

ፀቀሐይ ሠዕቅኑ ጋህፍ የዐቀቅታፊ፣ ጋህፍ ገወ ገሌፃ ሂ ሙቀፃካፍ፣ ሂገ፣ የሠጋኑ ሂፎ ፍፅወገጋ ጋጋኑ፣ ሂፎ ጋፎ ካዐ የፃ ገወ ቀፎፍ የሠፅገ፣ ጋህፍ ሰፀቀኑ፣ ጋህፍ ዐፃፅገቀ-ሰፎኑ፣ ጋህፍ ጋጋኑ ገሂጋቀ ሂተፀቅፃሊ ገቀሠፍገወገቅ. ሂ ሙቀሌፍ ፀቀ ገፀገ፣ ፍሐ ሂፎቀ ጋገሂጋቀ፣ ገወ ቅገተኑ፣ ጋህፍ ሠፅ፣ ጋህፍ ቅዐ፣ ሂገ፣ ሂፎ ጋፎ ጋፎ ሂፎቀ ዐኑ ፀቀጋቅፊ፣ ጋህፍ ሰሌዐሂፍ የፀቀ ሂፎቀ ፍቀገሂጋቀ፣ ጋህፍ ፍፎፍ ፍቀጋፍ ጋህፍ ሰፎፍቅ፣ ሂገ፣ ሂፎ ጋፎ ፍፅወገጋ ሙፃፍ የፃቅ-ሰፅገጋቀ፣ የሠጋኑ ሂፎ ሙቀዐ ገገ ገወ ፍ ሠተጋተኑ. ርተሌቀጋኑ ዐፃፍ ገቀሐፍ ፅጋቀተ የሐሌተ ሂፎቀ ገፎቀጋኑ፣ ፍፅወፀፍ ሂፎ የጋፅ ጋኑ ጋፃፍዐገኑ የፀቀ ሂጋጋ የሠተር ቅገቀፎኑፍጋቀፍ ርጋኑጋ የጋፅ. ተገ ተፅ(ፍ)፣ ሂፎቀየዐቀ፣ ፅጋቀተ ቀሠፀ የፀቀ ርተሌቀጋኑ ገወ ቅሌሐገ ሂፎቀ ገፎቀጋኑ፣ ፀቀ ገቀፅገ ሂጋጋ ገኑፍሐኑፍሊተ.

ԱՋԻ 42 -- ՂԵՓՈՒՆՔ ՎԿԸ ԸՆԹՓՈՒՄ, ՈՐԿԴԻԿՍՏԵՑ

[illegible]

ԼՂԹԿ 43 -- 10 ՀԵԹՓՂԿ

ՀԵԹՓՂԿ, ՕՅԷ ՎՈՓ ԴԵՓՂԿԴԹ,
ՂԿԹ ԹԻՅ ՆՂՉ ՎԿԴՓ ԹԻՓ,
ԻՅ ԹՎԹ'Յ ՈՂՉՂԿԹ, ՄԻՆ ԴՓՂՉԻԹ
ՎՅ ԼԹՐ ՂԿԹ ՅԼՂԹԻՈՅ ԴՓ.

Ն ՐԼԹԴԻՈ ԹՓՅ ՎՅ ՀԼԼԹՓՈԹ
ՂԿԹ ՎՓԼ, ԹՓ ԹՕԼԹԿ ԹՓՅ,
ԻԿ ՓՄԻՀ ԴՓ ԼԷ ՐԹԿԹԵԸՐԿԵ
ՐԹՓ ՉՂԿՓԿԹ'Յ ԿՕՅԼ ԴԹՓՅ.

ԻԿ ՆՂՉ ՄԹ ՐԹՓՉ Ն ՓՂԹԴԹԹ
ՓՄԻՀ ՉԹՓՈ ԹՓ ՐԻՓԴՎՓՓ ՎՉՓՅ,
ՓՄԻՀ ՐԻԼ Ն ՓԹՓԴ ՄԻՆ ԹԼՂԹԿԴԹ,
ԹՓ ՄՂԴ Ն ՀՉՈ ՄԻՆ ԴՉՓՅ.

ԹԻՓ, ՓՄԹԼ Ն ԹԻԿԵ ՎՅ ՀԼԼԹՓԿԹ
ՂԿԹ ՎՓԼ, ԹՓ ՉՓՅԻՈ ՎԿ,
ԴՓ ԹԴՐՓ ՎՓՓ ՉԹԿԹՅ ՄԻՆ ՄԻՅԹՂՉ,
ՂԿԹ ՀՂՓԻՓ ՓՉՅԿԵ ԹՐԿ.

ՈՐԿ ՂՅՂՓԻ ԹՅԼ ԴՓՂՈԴԹԹ,
ՂԿԹ ԹՂԴ ՎՓՓ ԹԴՂԿԹՐՓԹ ՓԹ
ՎՓ ԹՐՓԴԻԿԼԻ ՄԻԼ ՓՉՀ ԻԴ
ԻՐ ՎՓ ԹՕԿ'Դ ԹՉԹ ԴՓ ԴՓԹ.

ԻԿ ՓԹԴ, Յ ՂԿՂՓԶՂԴԻՓ,

յից հայր ԿԵՆԵ ԴՈ ՓԱՈ;
Մ ԲԵՆ ԵՆ ԴՈ ԴԲԵՐԻ,
ՕԼԻՈ ԴԲԵՐԻԴԵՆ ԼԱՈ.

Մ ԵՐԵ, Մ ԼԵՆ, յից ԿՕԵԼ,
Ե ԴՈՒ ԴՈ ԴԵԲԵՆԵ:
Ե ԼԵՆԵ ԵԲԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՐԵԴԵ
յից ԿՕ'Լ Ե ԴԲԵՆ ԵԲԵՆ.

ԼԵԴԻ 44 -- ԴԲԵՐ

ՕԼ ԵՐԵ ԵԼԵԲԴԻ ԴԲԵ ԴՈ ԵԼԵ. ՄԵՐ ԲԵԴԴԵ յից ԵԴԴԴԵ ԴԵ ԽԵՐ ԴՈ
ԴԲԵ. ԵԵԴԵ ԴՈՂ ԿԵՆ ԵԴԴԴԵ ԴՈ ԴԲԵ ԵԴԴԴ ԽԵՐ ԵԴԴԴ:

"ՕՒ ԲԵ(Ե)ԽԴ ԿԵԴ ԵԴՂ ԵՆ ԿԵԴ. ԿԵԼԵ Ե ՄԵ ԿԵ. ՄԵ ԵԴԴԴԴ ԵԴ. ՄԵ
ԵԼԵ Ե ԵԴՂ ԵՆ ԴԴԼ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԵՆ ԿԵԴ. ԵԴՆ ԴԵ ԽԵՐ ԵԴ ԵԴ ԵԼԵ ԵԴԴԴ. յից
ԲԴԴԴԴ ԴԵ ԵԴ ԵԴԴԴ ԵՆ ԼԵ ԲԴԴԴԴ ԵԴ ԵԴԴԴԴ.

յից ԼԵՐ ԴԵ ԿԴՂ ԴԴՈ ԴԴԴԴԴԴԴ, ԵԴՂ ԵԴԴԴԴ ԴԵ ԲԴԴԴ ԵԴԴԴ. ԲԴՐ ՄԵՆ ԵՐ
Մ ԵԴԴԴԴ, յից Մ ԴԴԴ, յից Մ ԵԴԴԴ, ԲԴԴԴԴԴ, ԵԴԴԴ."

ԵԴՐ ԵԴԴԴԴ ԴԴԴԴԴԴ ԿԵՆ ԵԴԴԴԴԴ ԴՈ ԴԲԵ ԴՈ ԿԵՐ ԲԵԴԴԴ? ՄԴԴ. ԿԵ ԴԴԴ:
"ՕԴԴ, յից ԴՂ ԵԴ ԵԴԴԴ ԿԵ; ԴԴԴ, յից Մ ԴԴԴ ԲԴԴԴ, ԿԴԴ, յից ԴՂ ԵԴ
ՕԴԴԴ ԴԴՈ ՄԴ; ԲԴՐ ԴԴԴԴ ԼԴՂ ՄԴՂ ԵԴԴԴԴ, ԴԴԴԴԴԴ; յից ԿԵ ՄԴ
ԴԴԴԴԴ, ԲԴԴԴԴԴ; յից ԴՈ ԿԴՂ ՄԴՂ ԿԴԴԴԴ, ԴՂ ԴԴԴ Ե ՕԴԴԴ. ՕՒ ԿԴԴԴ ԵԴ ԵՆ
ՄԵՐ ԵՆ ՄԴ, ԿԴՂ ԴՐ ԿԵՐ ԴԴԴ ԵԴԴԴ, ԵԼԵ ԿԵ ԵԴՆ ԿԴՂ Ե ԴԴԴԴ? ՕՒ ԴՐ
ԿԵ ԴԴԴ Ե ԴԴԴ Ե ԴԴԴԴԴԴԴ?"

ԴՐ Մ ՄԴՂ ԵԴԴԴ ԵԴԴ ԿՕ ԿԴՂ ԵԴՆ ԵՐԴԴ ԴԴԴԴ ԿԴՐ ԵԴԴԴԴԴ, ԿԴ ԵԴԴ
ԵԴՐ ԴԴԴ ԿԴՐ ԲԵԴԴԴ ԿԵԴ ԵՆ ԿԵԴԴ ԵԴՆ ԵՐԴ ԼԴԴԴ ԴՈ ԽԵՐ ՄԴՂ ԴԴԴ
ԿԴՂ?"

ካፅሂቀ ጭ ጋሒ ኤባ ዐ ሠክሰ፡ ጎዳ ገገገ ተገ ሱዳቢቀ ዐ ያሳፊ፡ ያሱ ሕነ ዐ ሠክሰ፡ ጎዳ ተገ ስተፆፊ ኤባ ሱዳቢቀ ፀረ ሂገ ዐቃ ተነ ሂ ሞፀፀ.

ረገገ ሕወዳኝ ሥልጣን በሕዝብ ጥቅም ላይ ላይ ሆኖ ሕዝብን ለማዳደር፣ ሕዝብ
ዕድል ለማግኘት ሕወዳኝ ሥልጣን ላይ ለመጣው ነው።

ረገገ 46 -- ጽሑፍ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ቀረጠ፡

የሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ሕወዳኝ!

ተገቢ ዕድል ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ሥልጣን ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ሥልጣን ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

ሕወዳኝ ጽሑፍ ላይ ሕወዳኝ

പഠ്വാ റ്റു, 10 ഡുറുവു കററ.

Բաժ ԸԼԵԹՎԿ, ԲՓԷԾ ՆՓՓ ԶԼՐՇՅՎՓԾ,
 ՎԿԹ ՓԷԼ Մ ԼՐՅԼԻ ՇՐՓԿ,
 ՓՄԻԼ ԲՐՓԶԴ-ԲՐՓԿ ԶՐԿԼԻ ԲԻՈՂԻՇ
 Մ ՄՐՓԼԹ ՎՅ ԼԻՐ ՎԹՐՓԿ.

ԱՅԺ 47 -- ԴՓԾԿԱՂԻԾ ՎՅ ԳԾԵՐԻ

ሄ ሠቀደ፤ ላይ ናገረኛ ወቅ ጽዕ ልሳዊ ላካዊ ገቀወ፣ ሠጋ ሠቲ ልብካብካሃወ ሄጋ፣ ላይ የፃካዊ ተካ ሄ ልሳዊ ይካወ።

[illegible]

ይህን ሐ ቅድ ሲሰጥ ሕገ፣ ይህንን ሕገ፡ ሕገጋዊ ይህ ሕገጋዊ፣ ሕገጋዊ ተገ ተገ ሕገጋዊ
ሕገጋዊ፡

ከፀቀ ያል ሄ ጊዜ(L); የፀቀ ተገ ተ6 ዋጥ6 የሃገርገጠሪ: ነፅሂቀ ያል ናፅቀፀባሊጓ; የፀቀ ተገ ተ6 ሄ ቆተገ ቢፅ ሄ ፅቀይገ ፒቲ:

ካፅሂቀ ዐሊና ሄፀ ቈወኒቀ ሸሐ ሄሐ ዋሊፀ፣ ሸፅዐፀ ሄፀ ሠላቆገ ካላ ጋኒዐ ዋኒቀ ዋሠሐገ ዐቀ ሸሊዐ.

[illegible]

✓ የጋሪ የገብጽ ሄገገ ገገ የጋሪ ገገ ገገ, ገገ ገገ ገገ ገገ, ገገ ገገ ገገ ገገ ገገ.

ይህን ሐ ቅድ ሲሰጥህ ሆ፣ ሂሳብ ህ ቀጠላቱን ካሳ ለፀረ፡ ይህን የወቅባይታል ወሲ ቅጋሳ ሄ ላክ ሄሐ ቀላ ርጸ፣ ስረቀክ ስወ የተሪ ሄ ሲሄላቅ ፀረቅ።

[illegible]

↓ከዚህ የወቅታዊነት ስጦታ ልማት ለግብርና ሚኒስቴር ጋር ማሳተፍ ይቻላል፡፡

ፅኑ ገፅ የተሰጠ ሆኖ ለሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

የሆኑት የሆኑት ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

ይህን ሁሉ ለሆኑት ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

የሆኑት የሆኑት ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

ይህን ሁሉ ለሆኑት ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

ይህን ሁሉ ለሆኑት ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡ ሆኖም ሌሎች ሆኖ ሊሰጥ ይችላል፡፡

ጋዜጣችን ሕገ መንግሥቱን፣ ሕገ መንግሥቱን፣ ሕገ መንግሥቱን ያገለግላል፡፡ የፀደቀው ሕግ ለገጠው ግንባታ ጥረት ሕገ መንግሥቱን ተከትሎ፣ ጋዜጣችን ሕገ መንግሥቱን ለገጠው ግንባታ ጥረት ያገለግላል፡፡

[illegible]

ԱՄՆ 49 -- Դժգոյաբար և Գործ Ընդհանրաց

[illegible][illegible]

ՃՐՈՒՄ, ՓԱՆԿ ՄԹ ԲԹԵՂԱԹՐ, ՂԿՒՒՂԻ ՄԻՆ ՓՂԹ, ՂԿԹ ԱՂԼ ՄԻ ԲԵԹ; ՄՂԻ ՄԹ ՂԴԹՓ
ԿՂԻ ԲԿՂԴ ՇՂԻ ՂԴ ԲԹԹՐ, ՃՐՈՒՄ ՄԻ ԲԹՄՂՓ, ՓԱՒՇ ԵԹ ԵՂ ԹԴԴՓՂԻ: ՂԿԹ ՄԻ
ԲԹՄՂՓ ՓԱՒՇ ԹԴՂԼ ԵՂ ԹԴԴՓՂԻ, ԴՂԼ ՓԴԱԹՓԹ Մ ՕԴԿԼԵ:

፤ ይህ ማረጋገጫ የሚሰጠው ለገዢው ብቻ ነው፡፡
 ለሌሎች ማንኛውም ማረጋገጫ አይሰጥም፡፡

[illegible]

የፀቀ ዋሠደቀ ሃውቀ ገብረመስቀል ተፈ, ሄደቀ ሠቲህ ሃውቀ ዋፀቀገ ያ ፀሊፄዑ.

ሄ ኤገ ላይ ሄ ይላል ትሬ ሄ ሐ: ትዖ ሄደቀዐቀ ሄሐካ ሐ ይ ቆተካፊ, ሄሐ ዋዐሪ ይል ቦጋሪ ይ ዖህ ላይ ኤገ.

Ճիշդ է՞ր չեմ հասկացել, չեմ հասկացել, չեմ հասկացել, չեմ հասկացել. է՞նչ չեմ հասկացել և չեմ հասկացել, քանի որ չեմ հասկացել, քանի որ չեմ հասկացել?"

ԼՂԽ 50 -- Դժվարություններ և Գործունեություն

Դժվար է իմանալ, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը:

Ճիշդ է, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը:

Ճիշդ է, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը:

Վերջինս չի հասկացել, թե ինչ է ինչը: Ենթադրյալով, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը:

Ենթադրյալով, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը:

Ենթադրյալով, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը:

Ենթադրյալով, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը:

Ենթադրյալով, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը:

Ենթադրյալով, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը:

Ենթադրյալով, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը:

Ենթադրյալով, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը, թե ինչ է ինչը:

ՄԵՐՈՓ, ԳԹԹՈՂԵՂՓ ԳԹՓՂԼ ՆԹԵ ԹԵՒԻԵ ՎԵ ՇԹԻ ՂԻԵ ԵԹՂԼ ՆՂՇ, Թ ԽԻԼ ԼԹԹԻ
ԳԻՇ ՂԻԻԹ Թ ԽԹԵ ՇՂԻ ԳԽԻՇ ԵԻԼԻ ԳԻԵ ԳԹԹ ՂԻԽԻ Թ ՓՂԹ:
ՂԻԵ Ն ՓԵԻ ԵԹԹՂԻԵՂԵ, ՂԻԵ Ն ՂԼԲԵԹ ԹԵՇ, ՂԻԵ Ն ԽԹ(Ի)ԻԵԵ ԵԼԻԹ, ՂԻԵ ԵԹԻ
ՂԻԽԻ ՆՂԻ ԳԹԹ; ՂԻԵ ԻԻ ՂԼԼ ԿՂ(Թ)Ի: ՂԹՓ ԻԻ ԽՂԵ ՂԹԻԵՂԵ ՂԻԽԻ Թ ՓՂԹ.
ՂԻԵ ՂԵՂՓԻ ԽԲԻ ՆՂԻ ԳԹՓՂԼ ՆԹԵ ԹԵՒԻԵ ՎԵ ՇԹԻ ՂԻԵ ԵԲՂԼ ՆՂՇ ԿՂԻ, ԹՂԼ Ե
ԼԹԹԻԵ ՂԻԻԹ Թ ՂԹԼԻԹ ՇՂԻ, ԳԽԻՇ ԵԻԼԻ ԳԻԵ ԳԹԹ ՂԻԽԻ Ն ԹՂԻԵ:
ՂԻԵ Ն ՓԵԻ ԵԹԹՂԻԵՂԵ, ՂԻԵ Ն ՂԼԲԵԹ ԹԵՇ, ՂԻԵ Ն ԽԹ(Ի)ԻԵԵ ԵԼԻԹ, ՂԻԵ ԵԹԻ
ՂԻԽԻ ՆՂԻ ԳԹԹ; ՂԻԵ ԻԻ ՂԼԼ: ՂԻԵ ԹՓԵԻ ԽՂԵ Ն ՂԹԼ ՎԵ ԻԻ.
ՂԻԵ ԻԻ ԹԵՇ ԻԹ ՂԹԹ ԳԽՂԻ ԳԹԲԲԹ ՓՂԵ ՂԻԵՂԵ ՆԹԵ ԹԵՒԻԵ, Ն ՂԹԲԼ ԽԲՓ
ՂԹԲԽԻԹԻ ՂԻ ԳԻԵ ԵՂԹԻԹԻ. ՂԹՓ ԳԹ ԻԹԻ ՆՂՇ ՂԵ ԽԲԻ ՓՂԵԻ ԹԼՂՓԻԻԻ ՂԻԵ
ԿՂԻ ՂԵ Ն ԹԹՓԹԵԵ."

ԼՂԹԻ 51 -- Ն ՂԲԼ ՇԹԻ

ԹԹ ԹԲՇԵ, ԵԲԻ ԿՂԻ ԽԻՆ ԵԲՓԽԻԻ ՓԵԵ,
ԹԹ ԹԲՇԵ, ԵԲԻ ԿՂԻ ԽԻՆ ՂԹՓՂԲԼ ԵԼԵԵ;
ԹԹ ԹԲՇԵ, ԻԹ ՇԹ ՂԹ ԽԻՆ ԳԲՓ ԼԹԻ:
ԽԹ ԼԲԵ Ն ԳՂԻԲԼ ԹԽԹԻ ՎԵ ԿԹԻ.

Ն ԹԹԹ ԻԵ ԼԲԵԼԻ ՂԻԵ ԹՂՓԹԻ,
ԿԹ ԹԼԹԵ ՂԻԽԻ ԻԻԹ ՂԵԹ ԻԵ ԹԹԻ;
ԵԲԻ ԳԹՓ ՂԻԵ ՆԵՓ ԹՓ ԹԵ ԵԹՓԹԼԵ
Ն ԻԹԻԻ ԹԻՓԹԹԹ ՎԵ ԹԹԻԻԻ ԹԹԼԵ.

Ն ԹԲԻ ԻԵ ԵԹԻ ԵԹՓԹԻԵ Ն ԽՂԹԻ,
Ն ԼԲԼ ԵԲՓԵԵ ՓՂԵ ԹԹԻ ԻԹ ՓՂԹԻ;
Ն ԹԵԵԵ ՎԵ ԿԹԻ ԽԻԼ ԹՂՆՂՓ ԹԹԻ,
ԵԲԻ ՆՂԻԵՂՓ ԹԲՇԵ Ն ԵՓԹԻ ՂԲԼ ՇԹԻ.

Վոյս տիգ Դոփ Վից ԴԼԳԻՑ ԹԼՕ,
Մ ԴԼԿԻԳ ՎԻՑ ԲԼԹՓԵ ԿԻԼ ՓԻՇԼՓ ԹՓՕ;
ԻԴԳ ԳԻԼՅԼՓ ՓԵԵ ԳԴՓԼՑ ԹԼ ՎՓԹԿՑ,
ԴՓ ՇՅՓ Մ ՓԹՓԴ, ՎԻՑ ԲԼԼԳ Մ ԹՓԹԿՑ.

ԸՅ ԸԴՇԵ, ԲԴԴ ԿՒԴ ԿԻՄ ԲԴՓԿԻԻ ՓԵԵ,
ԸՅ ԸԴՇԵ, ԲԴԴ ԿՒԴ ԿԻՄ ԲՅՓԲԳԼ ԲԼԵԵ;
ԸՅ ԸԴՇԵ, ԴՓ ՇՅՓ ԴԳ ԿԻՄ ՓԴՓ ԼճԴ:
ԿՅ ԼԴԵ Մ ԳԼԿԴԼ ԸԿՅԻ ՎԵ ԿճԴ.

ԼԼԳԻ 52 -- ԲԼՑ ԿԴՓՑԵ

ԿԼՅԼՓ ՎՓԵ ԲԼՑ ԿԴՓՑԵ; ԲՅԸԹԵ ԻԴ ԻԵ ԵԼՓԻ ԲՓԼԻԸ, ՎԵ ԿԼԼ ՎԵ ԵԼՓԻ ԿԻԸԼՑ.
ԳԴՇ ԲՒԻԵ ԼԻԿՈ ԻԲ ՄԵ ԳԿԵՓ, ՎՓԵ ԳԼԿԻ ԲՓԵԵԼԵ, ԹՓ ԵԴԼԸԴՓ ԴԸԼԻ
ԿԴՓՑԵ, ՄԴԴ ԴԵԼԼ ԿԻԼ ԼԻԿՈ ՄԼՇ ՇԿԻԼԻ ՎԻՑ ԲՓԵԵ: ԲԴԴ ԻԴ ԻԵ ԿՒԴ ԳՕ; ԳԴՇ
ԲՒԻԵ ԹՓ ԿՒԴ ԼճԸԴ Բճ ԼԿԻ ԲՒԸԻ, ՎԻՑ ԹՓ ԸԼԿԼՓԴԼԻ ՇՅԻ ՎԻՑ ԸԹԴՓԸԼԻ. ԸԳՑ
ԲՒԻԵ ՎՓԵ ԸԳՑ ԼԿԻԸԿԵԳ, ՎԻՑ ԹՓ ԸճԿՑ ԴՓ ՄԵՓ ԴԵՓԼԿԴԳ, ԲՓԴՄԼՓԵ, ՎԻՑ
ԳԻԳԴԼՓԵ. ՎԻՑ ՓՅԳԴԼԸԲԳԼ ԴՓ ԼՅԼՓԻ ԲՒԸԻ. ԳԴՇ ԲՒԻԵ ԹՓ ԲՅԼԴԵՑ Բճ ԹԼ;
ՎԻՑ ՄԵ ԹՓՕ ԴԴ ՎԻԸԳԼ ՎԻՑ ՓԴԴԻ. ԲԴԴ ՓԿԼԿ ԼԴԼ ՇԻԸՓԼԿ ԼԴՓԿ ԴՓ ԳԿԵՓ
ՎԻՑ ՎՓԵ ԲՓԼ ԼԿԻԸԿԵԳ, ՄԵ ԳՓԿ ԲՅԸԴՇ ԳՕ ԲԼՑ, ՄԴԴ ԿՕ ԿԴԿ ՓԼԵ ԼԿԻ
ԸԿԿԲԸԼԿԴԳ ԻԿ ՄԼՇ; ՄԵ ԼԳԵ ԹԼ ՄԵՓ ԲՓԼԿՑԵ, ԲՅԸԴՇ ԅԵԼ ՎԻՑ ԴԿՓԴԴԻ, ՎԻՑ
ԳԴՇԴճՇԵ ԼԻՑ ՄԵՓ ԼճԵԵ ԻԿ Թ ԵԼՓԻ ԳԼՑ ՇԿԼՓ.

ԼԴԼ ԲՒԻԵ ՎԻՑ ԸԴՓԼԵ ԸԴՑ ՓՅՇԼՇԲԼՓ ՄԴԴ ԳՅԴԳ ԳԼԵ, ԿՅ ԸԼԼ ՓԼԵ ԴՓ ԸԻԵ
ՎԿ ՎԸԹԿԴ ԲՓՓ ԼՅԼՓԻ ճՑԼ, ԿՓԴԻ ԿԴՓՑ ՓԿԻՇ ԿՅ ԳԴՅԸ. ԻԴ ԻԵ ԴՓ Բ ԲՅՓՑ
ՄԴԴ ՇԼԿԻ ՎԵ ԴԳ ԿԻԼ ՓԼԵ Թ ԸՓԵԴԴ ՇԼԿԻ ԲՓԼԻԸ ՎԻՑ ԿԻԸԼՑ ԿԴՓՑԵ ՎԻՑ
ԳԴՅՇԼԵ ԴՓ ՎԿԳԼՓ ԲՓՓ, ՓԿԻՇ ԿՅ ԸԼԼ Բ ԵԼՓԻ ՇԴՇ ՎԸՇՇՑ ՎԵ, ՎԻՑ ԵԼՓԻ

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၆၃၈ ၅၃ -- ၇၄၆၂၄၆

ይገባል ስለዚህ ህግ ለማሳሰብ ይገባል፡

ഒകൾ കഠിനമായി രോഗം പിടിച്ചുപറ്റി.

ጋዜጠኛዎች 16 ሠዊሳ ላይ ሄ ርዕዮ ፀቀካጋጋካገቶ ላይ ሃወሊ.

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐃ ᐅᐅ ᐃᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅ.

ካብዚህ ዓመት ጀምሮ ሕገ መንግሥቱ ይሰራል።

ቅዳሲ ስምዖን ለጳጳስና ለጳጳራት ጥቅም ላይ የዋለውን ስልጣን ለሌሎች ለማስተላለፍ ምክር ቤቱ ለጳጳስና ለጳጳራት ጥቅም ላይ የዋለውን ስልጣን ለሌሎች ለማስተላለፍ ምክር ቤቱ

ሄ ገዢ ሠዓተቱ ላይ ካገኘው ዕቃ ቀስ በቀስ ይገለጻል፡፡

ይ ሠደዳዊ ስራ ላይ ይገኛል፡፡

ወደቀው የሥራ ምክር ቤቅ ለሁሉም ሰራተኛዎች ማስታወሻ ማድረግ ይገባል፡፡

ይበቅጥ ካለገ ላይ ሄ ያደረግታል ህፃ ያገኛል።

ፌዴራል የፍትሕ ሚኒስቴር ይገልጻል፡

බැරප්පයක් තුළින් පැමිණි පුද්ගලයෙකුට පමණක් ප්‍රවේශය ලබාදීමට කටයුතු කරනු ලබන බවට තීරණය කරනු ලැබූ බැවින්, ප්‍රවේශය ලබාදීමට අනුමැතිය ලබාදීමට සූදානම් වෙමු.

↓ፊገ ቆዕ ላፍ ገፅ ጋረቀቱን ሄ ያፎገቀ ላፍ ሄ ሠቅፍ ላካፍ ልሳፍ.

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ፆቀ ዶሮ, ሪፑባላን, ገደባ ሃገራዊ ጭቅቅ ጋር ላይ ሃ ርዕሱ ላይ ፆቀ ልጋገላሃራ።

ፀ(ፌ)ላዊ ፀቀ ልገል ሃገልተገጽ, ሶፀቀጋገል ተክ ሃፀፌ, ኃገካጋቸፌ ፌፀ ሠተሄ ሾጽ ሊቀፀ ሌሶ.

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Latin Script Only

Lesson One—Learn to Read Well

Those children who have been careful to learn their lessons in the First Book are now ready to begin the Second Book. But if care has not been taken—if pupils have not been apt to learn, perhaps it may be well to turn back a few lessons in the First Book and read them again, before taking lessons in this book. The parents of children who can read well, feel proud of them.

Lesson Two—The Pen

We write with a pen. The pen is of great use. We can make known our thoughts by the use of the pen. When we wish to talk with our friends who live far away, we may sit at home and talk with them by means of the pen and tell them all we wish them to know. When we have learned to read we should also learn to write.

Lesson Three—The Spring

In the spring of the year the buds in the trees put forth. The leaves come out and then they put on their fine dress of green. The trees look g[ay] when they are in full bloom. The blossoms clothe them in a g[ay] dress of white and red and green. Next comes the fruit. The fine dress of the trees is beautiful to the eye, but the fruit is pleasant to the taste.

Lesson Four—The Hare

Here is a hare. Did you ever see one? Some hares are tame but but most of them are wild.

The wild hare lives on the hills and in the sagebrush. It has large dark eyes and long ears. Its fur is soft [a]nd fine and is used to make hats and caps and to line coats. Its flesh is good to eat.

The hare can run fast, but when the snow is deep it keeps hid in its hole much of the time. When it comes out for food, the hunter shoots it. Did you ever see a hare? The color of the wild hare is brown.

I hear a noise! What is it? It is the noise of dogs. They have seen a hare, and they run after it and bark as they run. Do you think they will catch it?

Lesson Five—The Dove

Coo, c[oo], coo says the gentle dove,
Coo, coo, coo says its little mate.

They play with each other in love,
And never show anger or hate.

Just so little children should be,
As gentle and kind as the dove;
And never get angry and fret,
But play with each other in love.

Lesson Six—The Poor

When we sit around the fireside with our brothers and sisters and our little friends on a cold winter's day; when we have food to eat and good warm clothes to wear and clean, warm beds to sleep upon, we should think of those who have no homes, nor warm fires, nor kind friends to take care of them, nor little brothers and sisters to make them happy when the talk and laugh go round; nor food, nor warm clothes, nor beds to lie upon at night. We should be kind to those poor children who are left without friends to cheer them and make them happy.

Lesson Seven—Honor Parents and Do Right

Children should honor their parents. God has given a promise to those who honor and obey their father and mother. He has said their days should be long in the land. Is long life a blessing? Yes, if we do right and are useful.

We should live to do good; then will our lives be a blessing to ourselves and to all with whom we may have dealings. It is pleasant to do business with those who are honest and just. We feel satisfied and we are happy when we can deal again, because we have confidence that we will not be cheated nor wrongly dealt with.

Lesson Eight—The Cow

Do you see this cow? She is gentle and gives a great deal of good milk. She is standing near a large tree, and drives away the flies with her tail. Why does she stand by the tree? The leaves of the tree make a cool shade, and cows love the shade when the sun is hot. If there were no cows we would not have much milk, or cheese, or butter. You must take good care of your cows and give them fresh grass and hay, and build a good dry shed for them in winter. Some cows are taught to work, like the ox, but they should not be made to work.

Lesson Nine—Hay Stack and Hens

My father has a hay-stack. It is good hay too, mostly clover hay. My pony likes it, and the little kid and ewe which father gave me like it too. The hens lay their eggs among it sometimes. The hens also pick some seed, either the clover seed, or the seed of some other grass with which it is mixed, for I notice that they like to be on the stack and

among the hay. We have some dorkings [a type of chicken]. They are a fine breed and when fed well will lay eggs all the year round, and their feathers are very good for beds. Some say they are next to the feathers of geese for the purpose of making beds to lie on.

Lesson Ten—A Walk and Flowers

Come and let us take a walk. It is good for our health to breathe the pure air of Heaven. Let us go into the garden and look at the flowers. See how they fold up their leaves and close up their cups, as if they wish to go to sleep. They seem to go to sleep when it is near sunset.

When the sun is set, the birds fly up into the trees to sleep, and the beasts lie down upon the soft grass and close their eyes to sleep for the night, and so do the flowers wish to close their eyes while the sun is gone, and it is dark.

Lesson Eleven—Little Things

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the pleasant land.

Thus the little minutes
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty edges
Of eternity.

Thus our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the path of virtue
Of in sin to stray.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the Heaven above.

Lesson Twelve—A Well

A good well of water is a great blessing. Many people do not have wells because they do not believe there are veins of water in the ground near the surface where their houses are built. When the well gets filthy, we draw the water and clean it out. When much

water is drawn from the well, it is kept clean. We like our neighbors to come and draw water from our well, if they are careful to shut the gate when they come in and go out. There is a good curb round the well which we intend soon to paint with white paint. This will improve the appearance of the curb.

Lesson Thirteen—Colts

Young boys are fond of colts. They love to run after them and catch them. Some boys are careful not to hurt their father's colts. They will not learn [sic] them bad tricks, because when the colts grow old, they will not forget them. Some men are skilled in training young horses and breaking them. These men treat them kindly, and inspire them with confidence so that when they approach them the animals know they will not be harmed, but that they will be caressed and fed. Treated in this manner, they suffer thier masters to bridle, saddle, and mount them. They will carry their masters at a rapid rate over hill and dale. They will also suffer themselves to be harnessed up, and they will work with all their strength to please their masters.

Lesson Fourteen—Geese

Here is a flock of geese. Those who live in the country, beside a pond and away from gardens and farms, raise geese. Their feathers are good to make beds to lie on. Such folks pluck the feathers from their geese many times in a year, and in this manner they soon gather sufficient to make a fine feather bed.

Geese begin to lay their eggs very early in the spring. If they are not allowed to sit and are fed well, they will lay many eggs. The young of the geese are called goslings, and are very tender. They soon grow large, however, and in a few months they are equal in size to the old geese.

Lesson Fifteen—Rhubarb, or Pie-Plant

Some boys are fond of digging with the spade. They [l]ike to turn over the ground and till it neatly. They wish to plant their own pie-plant, so that they can have nice pies to eat. Pie-plant grows very early in the season. The soil should be very rich where it is planted. The stalks should not be cut with a knife, but after moving a little earth, the leaf should be bent down and the stalk slipped off from the crown without breaking. Blanching improves the flavor of the pie-plant, making it less hard, than when grown in the light of the sun; and it then requires less sugar to render it agreeable to the palate.

Lesson Sixteen—The Little Star

Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun is set,
And the grass with dew is wet,
Then you show your little light;
Twinkle, twinkle all the night.

Then if I were in the dark,
I would thank you for your spark.
I could not see which way to go,
If you did not twinkle so.

And when I am sound asleep,
Oft you through my window peep,
For you never shut your eye
Til the sun is in the sky.

Lesson Seventeen—The Stars

The poetry printed above called "The Little Star" is often spoken by young boys and girls. It tells very happily their thoughts about the star. But there are many things which the youthful do not know about the stars. There are also many things about the starry heavens which are unknown to the aged and the learned.

The stars are too numerous to be counted by man. Many of them are at a very great distance from the earth which we inhabit. They are also much larger than this globe.

Lesson Eighteen—Take Not God's Name in Vain

We should not take the name of God in vain. It is very wicked to use the name of God so, for he has told us in his holy word that he will not hold him guiltless who taketh his name in vain. Can you repeat the passage in the Bible which forbids us taking the name of God in vain? Yes, I can. It reads thus:

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."

Good boys and girls never break this commandment which God has given for the good of all the children of man. They know it would be very wrong to do so, and it would incur the wrath of God.

Lesson Nineteen—Bad Habits

We should never allow ourselves to indulge in bad habits. In a former lesson the practice of taking God's name in vain has been named. This is such a wicked habit that none but very bad boys yield to it. The habit of swearing and using bad words are kindred evils. When a boy becomes rude, and is not willing to be corrected, he will indulge in the use

of words that offend all good persons in whose company he may be. These good persons will think what a naughty wicked boy that is who uses such bad words. They will also be very apt to think that his parents have not done their duty in teaching him to refrain from the use of bad words. Bad boys are the cause of much grief to their parents.

Lesson Twenty—Juvenile Hymn

I'll serve the Lord while I am young
and in my early days
Devote the music of my tongue
to sing his sacred praise.
I'll praise His name that He has given
to me a home and birth
Among the most beloved of heaven
that dwell upon the earth.

My parents dear, O Lord, preserve
that they may guide my youth,
That my young feet may never swerve
from goodness and from truth,
And like the faithful ones of old
who now behold Thy face.
May I abide in virtue's mold
and fill a holy place.

While youth and beauty sweetly twine
their garlands round my head,
I'll seek at wisdom's sacred shrine
the gems that never fade.
Long may I sing Thy praises here
among thy saints below,
And in the world above appear
with them in glory too.

Lesson Twenty-One—The Rose

The rose is the most beautiful of flowers. It is very common in many countries that it is highly prized by all people. It has been called the emblem of beauty and the pride of Flora. There are very many kinds of roses; indeed, there are so many varieties, that that it would take a great many lessons to tell you the names of half of them. One thing can be told in this short lesson: that they require very rich soil. Sometimes the beautiful double rose will come single because of being grown in poor soil.

Lesson Twenty-Two—The Dog

The dog when properly trained is a very useful animal. It is very fond of its master and will leave its home to follow its master wherever he goes. It will also drive away hogs, cows, and other animals from the house or out of the garden when they are in mischief. It will guard its master's property from thieves. It is very playful and fond of children. It loves a kind word from its master. Dogs have often been known to save persons from being drowned in the water and have done much good in various ways to their owners. We should be kind to the dog and not wantonly hurt nor abuse it. Good boys are kind to dogs.

Lesson Twenty-Three—The Goat

The goat is an animal with long, rough hair on its skin and horns on its head. Some goats are wild, and some are tame. The tame ones give milk to those who keep them, which is sweet and good, and from which butter and cheese are sometimes made. The wild goats live among high hills and rocks, where they skip and jump about from place to place, and run off when you offer to approach them. The tame ones will let you touch them and play with them, and will eat out of your hand. They will eat grass, leaves, bark of trees and grain. Fine rich shawls and cloth are made of the wool of the Cashmere goat.

Lesson Twenty-Four—Evil Habits

One of the worst habits boys can get into is to smoke or chew tobacco. When we first attempt to use tobacco, or "the filthy weed," as it is sometimes called, we do not like it. It does not taste pleasant to our palates, but is loathsome. This should deter every one from using it, and indeed does deter some. But those who overcome the nasty taste by the constant use of it form a habit from which many never rid themselves. How unwise it is to begin a practice so filthy as this! We should avoid the company of those who have formed bad habits, lest we be coaxed into them also. By taking such a course we are shunning the very appearance of evil, which the word of God teaches us to do.

Lesson Twenty-Five—The Bad Boy

When Ernest was a little boy,
He learned to read and spell.
He always went in time to school
And got his lessons well.

What his dear mother bid him do,
He never failed to try;
He never spoke a naughty word,
And never told a lie.

And when he grew to be a man,
Good people loved him well,
And of him kind and noble deeds
The little children tell.

God loved him too, and when he died
He took him up above,
And placed him in a happy home
Where all is peace and love.

Lesson Twenty-Six—Pause Marks

In the Second Book we should begin to learn to observe the pause marks. They consist of the comma, the semi-colon, the colon, and the period. The pupils who are learning to read, and who are in the Second Book do [n]ot know much about the pause marks, but many apt students, though they are young, will learn what these marks and points mean, and how long the reader should pause at each one of them before they get through the book. Those who do not, should make it one of their first studies when they are taken into the Third Book class.

Lesson Twenty-Seven—A Hat

I have a new hat. It is a black hat. The fur of which it is made has been dyed. The trade of the hatter is very useful, for it provides us with covering for our heads in the cold winter weather, as well as in the hot summer weather. The hatters buy lamb's wool and the fur of rabbits, hares, wolves, otter, and beaver, with which they make the hats. There are also hats made of straw and palm leaves, which are used in summer. Rye straw is the best for hats; also very good ones are made of wheat straw. The braiding of wheat or rye straw is a very simple process, and can be done by little girls with ease. It is a credit to any young lady to be able and willing to braid straw.

Lesson Twenty-Eight—Early Rising

The habit of rising early in the morning is one of the best habits young people can adapt. It is of so much importance that the Lord has deigned to speak upon the subject. He hath said, "Cease to sleep longer than is needful; retire to thy bed early, that y[e] may not be weary; arise early, that your bodies and your minds may be invigorated." We should not neglect the counsel of that Being who created us, for He always gives us precepts which are for our good. This is a precept which none dispute. The children of men, as a general thing, believe it, insomuch that it has become a proverb oft repeated,
"Early to bed, and early to rise,
Make a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

The lark is up to meet the sun,
The bee is on the wing,
The ant his labor has begun,
The groves with music ring.

And shall I sleep when beams of morn
Their light and glory shed?
For thinking beings were not born
To waste their time in bed.

Shall birds, and bees, and ants be wise,
While I my time thus waste?
O let me with the morning rise,
And to my duty haste.

Lesson Twenty-Nine—An Orchard

An orchard contains fruit trees. The fruit trees, grown in orchards, are the apple, pear, peach, plum, and the cherry. The staple fruit of the temperate zone is the apple. This fruit we can have to eat all the year around. Several of the winter apples can be kept until the new crop comes in. The pear is a luscious fruit. The tree, when pruned nicely, appears very beautiful. The peach is a fine fruit, but the season of its ripening is short. It is wisdom to cultivate early peaches, so that when they ripen they can be dried in warm, dry weather.

The apricot is also a fine fruit. It ripens early in the season, and makes one of the richest preserves that we get to eat. The plum is a rich, juicy fruit. There are many kinds of plums. Some kinds of the wild plum are excellent, and make a very highly flavored preserve. The improved cherry is a choice fruit.

Lesson Thirty—Proverbs

Honor father and mother.
Be kind to brother and sister.
Be kind to one another.
Kind words make the heart glad.
Love to obey your teacher.
Love to read and study.
Improve the time well.
Speak the truth always.
Truth is worth more than gold.
It is wrong to tell a lie.

It is wicked to steal.
It is wrong to play on the sabbath day.
Angry words make the heart sad.
Speak no evil of anyone.
God has made all things.
Love God and keep his commandments.
God is good, just, and true.
We should do His will.
Do all the good you can every day.
Be patient in every time of trial.
Never do nor say that which is wrong.
Virtue is the true source of happiness.
It is good to be kind to the poor.
Cultivate a cheerful disposition.

Lesson Thirty-One—The Fox

Did you ever see a fox? He is a cunning animal, and in the picture you may see how sly he looks. He is fond of grapes, and he also loves chickens. When he wants a chicken, he will often leave his hole in the woods, come out at night, and go into the farm-yard where the chickens roost and take a fat hen for his supper. The color of the fox is red or gray, and his fur is used for making hats and caps. His tail is long and bushy. He has short ears, and often looks back to hear and see if the dogs are after him. The fox runs swiftly, and when he sees the dogs coming after him, he runs away to his hiding place. Foxes seldom climb trees as bears do. But there was a boy, many years ago, who had a little gun. He went out into the woods to try his gun and shoot a bird, and when he was looking up into the trees for a bird, he saw a fox which through fear of the dogs had run up into a tree. The boy then took aim at the fox and shot him and brought him down from the tree.

Lesson Thirty-Two--Sabbath Day

This day is set apart by the Lord for men to rest. This is an evidence of the love which God has for men. He has told us that on this day we should rest from all our labors, and remember to keep it holy. Good children do not work nor play on the sabbath day. Some boys forget the God who made them and who gave them this commandment; they will fish and hunt on the sabbath day. Also, God has told them to observe this day and rest. The words of the Lord on this subject should be engraved on the hearts of all children. They are to be found in the book of exodus, the second book in the Bible, and are as follows:

"Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do thy work, but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work,

thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates. For in seven days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day and hallowed it."

Lesson Thirty-Three—"Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me"

When Jesus lived upon the earth
So fond of little folks was he;
"Forbid them not," he kindly said,
But, "Suffer them to come to me."

Jesus was full of truth and love;
He was the son of God, you know,
That left his Father's home above
To ransom all this world from woe.

'Tis eighteen hundred years and more
Since he was slain for you and me;
Still from his teachings we can learn
How children can all happy be.

He said that we must love each other,
Be honest, gentle, good and kind,
Obey our father and our mother
And all their teachings bear in mind.

And honor those we should obey,
And be to all men kind and true;
If this we do from day to day,
Jesus will love and bless us too.

Lesson Thirty-Four—The Toad

The toad looks very ugly, and children are sometimes afraid of it as if it were poisonous, but the toad like all other animals is for some use. The gardener will tell you that toads do good, instead of harm—that they are useful in clearing his garden of worms and flies that would spoil the flowers and eat the fruit, and which the toad catches very cleverly on his tongue. A lady once had a pet toad which when she came into the garden would just [follow] after her to be fed with flies. It lived a grea[t] many years in the garden of this lady, and might be seen in the melon and cucumber beds and sometimes in the green house, for it went just where it pleased because it was harmless and useful.

Lesson Thirty-Five—The Pig

The pig is a very pretty little animal when it is kept clean in a suitable pen, but when it runs about and wallows in the mire, it gets very dirty. For this reason many have called it a very filthy animal, though it has clean traits about it. It loves to feed on milk, and many other kinds of food. When fattened and killed, it is called swine's flesh and is used by some for food. In some countries pigs run wild in the forest and live and get fat on various kinds of nuts, such as walnuts, ches[t]nuts, hazelnuts, and acorns. The hind part of the pig, when killed, is called ham. The sides are called bacon, and that part connected with the foreleg is called shoulder. The fat from the inside is called lard. Lard is often used in making bread, pies, and cakes. Swine's flesh is not considered healthy food, but in many parts of the world the inhabitants eat a great deal of it. We should eat wholesome food, breathe good air, and drink pure water. Then we will be healthy.

Lesson Thirty-Six—A Nursery

A nursery is a piece of land on which fruit trees are started and is generally enclosed by itself with a good fence. In nurseries the ground is tilled, and the seed sown in a careful manner. When the young plants appear, they are watered and pruned at intervals. By and by, they are budded. This is labor which can be done so easily that little boys and girls are hired who can perform the task as well and as quickly as adults. Young lads will sometimes boast how many hundred peach or apple buds they can insert in a day. It is very easy to learn to bud. Indeed, it is so simple that any person can be taught the art in a few minutes. After you insert the bud, you tie it in with a woolen thread our rag. In ten days this thread should be removed so that the sap can flow freely into the bud. Budding is generally done in the months of August and September. In the following spring the top of the plant above the bud is cut off, and nothing but the bud allowed to grow. All the other shoots are rubbed or pinched off, and all the strength of the plant goes into the bud, which in time becomes large and branches out. After the bud has grown one or two years, the tree is ready for transplanting into the orchard.

Lesson Thirty-Seven—To a Grand Child

O, speak the truth, my little child.

O speak the sacred truth;

'Twill blossom in your coming years

If planted in your youth.

For truth is like a lovely flower

That blooms in summer's day;

It is a flower that never fades—

Its blossoms ne'er decay.

O, speak the truth, my darling chid,
And never tell a lie;
You'll know its value when you grow
To be as old as I!
Also, I'm passing to the grave,
And gone is all my youth.
A better day I soon shall see
In the bright realms of truth.

O, speak the truth, my little child
Where you may chance to be;
'Twill guide you through this weary world,
So like a troubled sea;
The truth will smooth the rugged path,
If you but keep it still.
Truth never leads to what is wrong,
And never leads to ill.

Now, let me kiss that pretty mouth
And part that silky hair.
Then go and bring a fragrant flower
And I will place it there.
And then you'll kiss your grandma's cheek
And come and sit near by
And you will be your grandma's pet
That will not tell a lie.

Lesson Thirty-Eight—The Sheep

The sheep is the most innocent, harmless, and useful little animal in the world. It is rather larger than a large dog. Fine, soft, warm wool grows all over its body. This wool is cut off in the spring of the year with large shears, and it is afterwards made up into yarn, stockings, cloth, and other things to wear. Some sheep are wild, and some are tame. The male sheep is called a ram, the female a ewe, and the young ones, lambs. The ewes give nice milk. Their flesh is called mutton and is much eaten in every place where sheep are kept. The fat is melted and made into candles and soap. Those who take the charge of the sheep are called shepherds, and they have nice large dogs which drive the sheep along, and keep them from going far out of the way, lest the wolves should come and eat them, or any harm should happen to them.

Lesson Thirty-Nine—Winter

Winter has come, and snow covers the ground, and there is ice in the creeks, and ice covers the ground. How smooth and clear the ice is. The boys are skating and the girls are sliding upon its smooth surface. The ice is so clear that you may look through it into the water and see small stones on the bottom and insects and fishes which swim in the water. In winter time the days are short, and the nights are long. The sun seems far away from us towards the south, and this causes the air to be so cold and the nights so long. When the nights are long, children should not spend all this time in sleep. When the work of the day is over, and men and horses and carts and wagons are not heard in the streets and every thing is still, then is the time for children to sit around a good fire and read some good book, or teach one another some useful lesson, or talk of what they have read, or ask each other questions about their studies at school. This would be a very good way to spend part of their long winter evenings.

Lesson Forty—Spring

When the spring of the year comes, all nature undergoes a change. The hen with her chicks goes clucking about; the duck with her brood swims on the pond; the goose and goslings feed in the pasture; the sheep nibble; the grain grows as it springs up; and the little lambs sport and frisk around the ewes. The children love to feed the hens, turkeys, and geese, and gather the newly laid eggs. The boys take the cows, oxen, and horses to the fresh pasture, where they can regale themselves on the sweet new grass, which they relish so much, and which makes their skins look smooth and fair, and their eyes so bright. The birds sing, perched on the trees; the fields are green, and the clear blue sky looks lovely. All nature seems fresh with vigor and tinged with beauty. Icy winter has given up her power, and she no longer reigns, but nature, freed from her control, puts forth her giant efforts to cheer and gladden the heart of man.

Lesson Forty-One—Parents and Children

The little boys and girls of our school have kind parents and friends who provide for them clothes and food and afford them many comforts to please and make them happy. Besides these, they teach them many lessons that will be useful for them in after life. The boys are taught to work in the garden, to cut and sow wood for the fire. And when they grow older, they learn to drive oxen and horses, and to plow the ground, that when they become men they may know how to raise wheat and corn and sorghum and many other useful products.

The girls are taught by their mothers to spin and weave and sew that they may make their own dresses and clothes for their brothers, and bake bread and cakes that they may become good house-keepers, when they grow up to be women. Children should prize very highly their parents, because they have an affection for them which strangers

cannot have. It i[s], therefore, very wrong for children to slight their parents or treat them unkindly.

Lesson Forty-Two—Parents and Children, Continued

I have shown you in your last lesson how tender your parents are, and what great care they have for your safety when you are absent from them. This they feel to be a duty which they owe to you at an age when you are so young and know so little that you are not able to take care of yourselves. Now, at this early stage of life you also have duties to perform which are due from you to your parents, and let me here tell you what they are. In the first place, as your parents are kind to you, you should show the same to them in return.

Parents wish their children to give heed to what they say to them, and not refuse to perform any thing which they request of them. They are pleased when they see you at some useful work, either to help them in the labor they have to perform, or at some useful study. This also would be [a] great joy to your teacher, who cares for you, and who delights to see you improve your minds that you may know many things, and be useful when you grow up to be men and women.

Lesson Forty-Three—To Children

Children, obey your parents
And give them honor due
Is God's command with promise
Of life and blessings too.

The fleeting hours of childhood
And youth are golden hours
In which to lay foundations
For manhood's noble powers.

In them we form the habits
Which mark our future years
Which fill the heart with gladness
Or wet the cheek with tears.

Seek while the scenes of childhood
And youth are moving on
To store your minds with wisdom
And cherish reason's dawn.

Shun every evil practice

And set your standard high.
You certainly will reach it
If you don't cease to try.

In right be energetic
And never yield to wrong.
The right is sure to triumph
Although prevented long.

The good, the wise, and noble
Be sure to emulate.
Be wisely great in goodness
And you'll be truly great.

Lesson Forty-Four—Prayer

All good children pray to God. Their fathers and mothers teach them how to pray. Jesus taught his disciples to pray after this manner: "Our Father which art in heaven. Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever, Amen."

Did Jesus encourage His disciples to pray to his Father. Yes. He said: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and y[e] shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; for every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened. Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? If y[e] then, being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask Him?" "Therefore all things whatsoever y[e] would that men should do to you, do y[e] even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."

Lesson Forty-Five—Sayings of Jesus

When Jesus was on the earth in the flesh, and teaching to the children of men, He advanced many wise sayings. In his sermon on the mount He said:
Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.
Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.
Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.
Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.
Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are y[e] when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

Rejoice and be exceedingly glad: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

Y[e] are the salt of the earth: but if the salt has lost his savor, wherewith shall it be salted. It is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of man.

Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

Lesson Forty-Six—Sunrise

The morning sun is rising:

How lovely is the sight!

Its glowing rays are crowning

The farewell shades of night.

The golden fragrant flowers

Now sparkle with the dew.

The sweetly blushing rose buds

Now open to the view.

The gently moving zephyrs

Now kiss the sun's bright ray.

The little buzzing insects

Hum music to the day.

The joyous birds are chanting

Their songs from ev'ry spray.

They join in chorus singing,

Then rise and flit away.

All nature wakes from sleeping

To see bright Sol arise—

To which his first beams sweeping

From East, to Western skies.

Dear children, break your slumbers
And hail the lovely morn,
While first-born sunlight beauties
The world of life adorn.

Lesson Forty-Seven—Precepts of Jesus

The words of Jesus are so good and true, we will continue them as found in the Good Book.

Again, y[e] have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths:

But I say unto you, Swear not at all: neither by heaven; for it is God's throne:

Nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King:

Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black.

But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

Y[e] have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.

but I say unto you, that y[e] resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite th[ee] on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.

And if any man shall sue th[ee] at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.

And whosoever shall compel th[ee] to go a mile, go with him twain.

Give to him that asketh of th[ee], and from him that would borrow of th[ee], turn not thou away.

Y[e] have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy:

But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you;

That y[e] may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just, and on the unjust.

For if y[e] love them which love you, what reward have y[e]? Do not even the publicans the same?

And if y[e] salute your brothers only, what do y[e] more than others? Do not even the publicans so?

Be y[e] therefor perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

Lesson Forty-Eight—Precepts of Jesus continued

"Take heed that y[e] do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise y[e] have no reward of your Father which is in heaven.

Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before th[ee], as the publicans do, in the synagogues, and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward.

But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth; That thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret, Himself shall reward thee openly.

And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues, and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward.

But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

But when y[e] pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking."

Be not y[e] therefore like unto them: for your Father knoweth what things y[e] need of before y[e] ask Him."

Lesson Forty-Nine—Precepts of Jesus Continued

"If y[e] forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you: But if y[e] forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

Moreover, when y[e] fast, be not as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance: for they disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast. Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward.

But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face; That thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father, which is in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret, shall reward th[ee] openly.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal:

But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through or steal.

For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.

But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in th[ee] be darkness, how great is that darkness?"

Lesson Fifty—Precepts of Jesus continued

Enter y[e] in at the strait gate; for wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat:

Because, strait is the gate, and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheeps' clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.

Y[e] shall know them by their fruits: do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.

A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn do, and cast into the fire.

Wherefore, by their fruits y[e] shall know them.

Not every one that sayeth unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven.

Many will say to Me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Thy name? and in Thy name have cast out devils? and in Thy name done many wonderful works?

And then will I profess unto them, I ever knew you: Depart from Me y[e] that work iniquity.

Therefore, whosoever heareth these sayings of Mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock:

And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds also, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock.

And every one that heareth these sayings of mind and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand:

And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it.

And it came to pass when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine.

For He taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes."

Lesson Fifty-One—The Full Moon

She comes, but not with burning rays,
She comes, but not with fearful blaze;
She comes to cheer us with her light:
We love the gentle queen of night.

The sky is lovely and serene.
No cloud upon its face is seen;
But here and there our eyes behold
The tiny streaks of shining gold.

The sun is down behind the West,

The little birds have gone to rest;
The shades of night will gather soon,
But yonder comes the bright full moon.

Amid its pure and placid glow
The plants and flowers will richly grow.
Its silver rays spread all around
To cheer the heart and bless the ground.

She comes, but not with burning rays,
She comes, but not with fearful blaze;
She comes to cheer us with her light:
We love the gentle queen of night.

Lesson Fifty-Two—Bad Words

Never use bad words, because it is very foolish, as well as wicked. Some boys think if they swear, use slang phrases, or vulgar ugly words, that people will think them manly and brave: but it is not so. Such boys are not liked by anybody, and are generally mean and cowardly. Good boys use good language and are kind to their parents, brothers, and sisters, and respectful to everybody. Such boys are believed by all, and they grow up useful and happy. But when little children learn to swear and use foul language they soon become so bad that no one has any confidence in them. They lose all their friends, become evil and unhappy, and sometimes and [sic] their lives in a very sad manner. Little boys and girls should remember that Jesus says we shall have to give an account for every idle, naughty word which we speak. It is to be feared that many of us will have a great many foolish and wicked words and speeches to answer for, which we shall be very much ashamed of, and very sorry that we ever uttered them. If you should ever feel tempted to use bad words, just think for a moment that God hears you; though you cannot see Him now, that one day you will have to stand before Him, and give an account of all you have done and said in this life. Do not, then, use any evil words, and do not keep company with those who do. Then you will learn to be good, and God will love you, and your parents and friends will love you, and you will become happy and useful men and women.

Lesson Fifty-Three—Proverbs

Be good and you will be happy.
Vice sooner or later brings misery.
Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth.
Cultivate the love of truth.
Idleness is the parent of vice and misery.

The real wants of nature are soon satisfied.
A contented mind is a valuable treasure.
Consider well before you promise.
Boast not of the favors you bestow.
Confidence cannot be placed in those who are in the habit of lying.
Cleanliness promotes health of body and strength of mind.
Act so as to merit the favor of the wise and good.
The most secret acts of goodness are seen and approved by the Almighty.
Our fame, fortune, and happiness depend much on the choice of our companions.
[G]ood or bad habits, formed in youth generally go with us through life.
We should be kind to all persons, even to those who are unkind to us.
When we acknowledge our evils, and are sorry on account of them, generous persons will pity and forgive us.
Our best friends are those who tell us of our faults, and teach us how to correct them.
To take sincere pleasure in the blessings and good qualities of others is a sure mark of a good heart.
We can never treat a fellow creature ill without offending the God and Father of all.
A kind word, nay, even a kind look, often affords comfort to the afflicted.
Every desire of the heart, every secret thought, is known to Him who made us.
When provoked by the foolish of others, we should remember our own weaknesses and be patient and humble.

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