





Leabhar-aistíur m'iorainéal  
 tabartha cum an  
 **TEANZA DAE'DILGE**   
 a cuí naó ašur a jaorcužad  
 ašur cum

# Fenn-mazla Cinnid na h-Éireann.

112<sup>na</sup> Ról. Uim. 6. 30<sup>na</sup> NDAR. 1896.

## 30<sup>na</sup> LUJS NA 3-COS DUB.

Bj buacajll j 3Condae 2šujžo ná 'r  
 njš a čora ó ružad é, 7 mar nač o-čuc-  
 řad le dujne ar bjě jačal do čur ar  
 a čora njžeado, tužad "3ojllr na 3-  
 Cor Dub" ar mar ajm. Ir mjmje a  
 dudadre a ačar lejr "ejmž a rčrójne  
 7 njš čú řejn," ač ojadal cor do čor-  
 řóčad řé. Nj řad aon mjač a3 čajne  
 lejr. Bjčad h-ujle čujne j deunad  
 mazač řaor mar žeall ar a čorajd řa-  
 lača, ač nj řad aon t-řumj qó beañ  
 ajze orča. O'řeudočá řuo ar bjě a  
 řad lejr, ač bjčad a čojl řejn ajze  
 řaor čejne.

2on ořčče amaj bj 'r mjmjžj 3o h  
 ujle jn a řujče tjmčojll na čejnead. a3  
 jnřjnt ržejl 7 a3 deunad žmjmj dójb  
 řejn, 7 bj řejrean jn a mearž. Dudadre

ar t-ačar lejr, "2 3ojllr," ar řé, "čá  
 čú bjačajj 'r řjče o' aor aňočt, a3ur  
 črejčm njr njš čú do čora ó 'r lā a  
 ružad čú 3o oči řeo."

"Čuž čú o' ejčadč," ar 3ojllr.  
 "bj mē a3 řmām lā bealčajne, 7 njor  
 řeud mē mo čora čonžbajl ar aň ujze."

"Bj řjad čo řalač a'ř bj řjad armaj  
 nuar a čajne čú do 'r t-řajš," ar aň  
 t-ačar.

"Bj řjad řj, 3o čjnjče, ar 3ojllr.

"Šj ē 'r řuo ačā mē řadč," ar aň  
 t-ačar, nač řad jnřat do čora njše j  
 řmaj."

"23ur nj njžřeud 3o lā mo dāj,"  
 ar 3ojllr.

"2 bjčamjnjž bjačajš! a dōčajš!  
 a čjncjř! a řrójne žaň mjač! čad ē  
 aň řóřt řřeajřa ē řj?" ar aň t-ač-



The Philadelphia Philo-Celtic Society meets at Philopatrian Hall, 211 S. 12th St., every Sunday evening, where it imparts free instruction to all who desire to cultivate a knowledge of the Celtic tongue.



на трѡј҃ъне драгѣ а҃цѣ

Szeul Órteár.

Le 27. 11. 1870.

[λεητα]

«Ըստ էյր էյջիյն զօ ծեյէ՝ դասիր զձ դա ար-  
ժայն ամսոյ՞?» ԴՅՐ շեյէքրոյ՞ն թէ դար  
դա դարձայնրիւծե իւր և թօմրա. Զէ զօ  
է ան դաժարե ի՞յ արդա ար և ծուէ-թէճ-  
այդէ! Լօճ զօ դօր-արջօ՝ դա թոյճէթօճ  
զարա Յօ հ-յօմլան երրօ, ան զան ար  
ար իւր թէ յա Յօ զարամճ թելչէ զօ  
՝ դ արան, 7 և ծ-թօյր լայր ի՞յ և իրօյնի  
արջօ-ծօյայճէ. «Եր ծայդ արլլե, լայր-  
րայրե, ծօճ, անծան թէ. դօր ծօյէ  
յօյն ծայդ ար եյէ և թ-ծօյաճ. Ին  
իրօյնի յալլայճէ!»

Ի մար ընդ զօ հայր ամեն Ձեռն Եր-  
ւոյ յօղա բարօրեալ, մար զօ ըստ ընդ  
հրաւից, 7 զբարօք զի յօ հ-յօղան  
ըստի-հօղեմ յիւր զի ընդ:

[illegible]

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΗΣ ΔΕ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΕΥΜΕΝΩΝ ΠΕ ΤΑΙΣ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΑΙΣ.

[illegible]

Յօ մյօժաշտն Էրևա քան թաօլ ա  
 Եւթ լլծալ տաօյծ Եալլա աղ տշէ յ մօյմ-  
 մէյնտ րօ—քան տարաՅ Եաղղ իօ մյն  
 7 րօլլեաճ Լ Եւթրօյտ ԵաԵայր—7 Էայտ  
 աղ տրօյշն քալլտօրաճ աղ.

Իսկ ձեռնարկն է հարկադրաբար ընդհատվելով  
 իր արտաբերության ընթացքում, որովհետև իր  
 խոսքի մեջ ինքնաբերականորեն ընդգրկված  
 էր իր անհատական փորձը, իր անհատական  
 հասկացությունները, իր անհատական հայացքը  
 և իր անհատական հավատը։







By P. CASEY, Malden, Mass.

## I

11

III

IV

V

ՏԵՐԲԱՅԺ ՄԵ ՔԱՐԾԱ ԾԱՄ ԾՔԱՇՏԱ  
ԱՅՄ ՉԵՒԼԱՅՄ ԻՅ ԾԵՐԲԱԾ ԻՅՈՐ ՄԺ,  
ԱՊԱՐ ԻՅ՛Լ ԱՃԱՄ ԱՐԱՅԻՅ ԻԱ ԵՅԻՔԵԱՇՏ,  
ԱՅՄ ԻՅ ԸՍՐԱՅԻՅ ԱԻ ԵՅԻՇԵԱՇ 1 Յ-ԸԼԺ;  
ԾԵՐԱՅ ԲԱՐԱ ԾՈ ԾԱՊԵՅԺ ԻԱ Ի-ԵՐԱՊԱՅԻ,  
ԱԻ Ե-ԵԼԵԱՅ ԵՅԻՅ ԱՐԱՇ ԻԱ ՊԵՈՅ,  
ԾՈ ԵՅՈՇ ՄՊԱՂ ԱՅԻ 1 Մ-ԲԱՊԵՅԺ ԱՅ ԱՇԾԱՊԵԱՇ  
ԱՅՄ ԼԱԾԱՅԻՐ ՔԱՅ ԶԱԵՅԼՅԵ ՊԱ Մ-ԵՈՒ.



Ծօ յ Բար Եաջար.—

Ձ Տաօյ: Եւրիյի աղ ծան եաջ րօ ընձաւ, ծօ յիյեար աղ  
 լա քա ծէրիւ աջար տա րիւլ աշարի ը ծօ քիւրցիւր յի րաղ Զաօծ-  
 ալ աղ իմ րօ ընձայի. Եանի աշ զծայր աղ ծիւթալլ աղ րօ:  
 Ծա քալքար երաշ, շալա ըւմ ը լաւաղիւծ աղարշ յա  
 ծաղիւծ աւա աշ րօշլայի յա Զաւիշիւ իրաղ լաւաղ րօ—

Ձիւր ծօ լարա,

Malden, Mass

Բաւարի Օ'Կաւարալ 5

### Օ'ԾԱԼԱ ԲՅՈՒՆ, ԵԵ.

Ծյա ծօ եաւա, ա Ձիւրի Ձիւրի,  
 Ձիւթաւ աղ յիւրի յա աղ իրաղ,  
 Ծյա ծօ եաւա աղալ րիւլ րաօր,  
 Ձ լարա եաւա, ա իւր ծար րալ.

Ծյա ծօ եաւա ա ծարի աղ իւլ,  
 Ձիւ րաւաւ, աղ րիւլի, աղ րաւի,  
 Ծյա ծօ եաւա ա րաւաւ իւր,  
 Ձիւրի իւրաղի, ա եաւա ծար.

Ծյա ծօ եաւա ա րօլ իւր ծար,  
 Ծյա ծօ եաւա աւար իւր ծար,  
 Ծյա ծօ եաւա ա լիւր ծօ յաւ,  
 Ծյա ծօ եաւա ա ծար յա իւլ.

Ծյա ծօ եաւա ա իւրաւ իւր իւրի,  
 Ծա լաւ իւր իւրաւ ծօ իւրի,  
 Տիւլի իւրի իւր ծարաւ ծօ ծար,  
 Ձ իւրաղի լիւ լաւա, լար.

Ծյա ծօ եաւա, ա ծար իւր ծար,  
 Ծյա ծօ եաւա ա իւր յա իւրի,  
 Ծյա ծօ եաւա ա լարա յօ իւրաւ,  
 Ծօ յաւ իւր եաւա իւր ծար.

Ծյա ծօ եաւա աղալ իւրի,  
 Ձ իւր լիւ լա իւրաւ իւր ծար,  
 Ծյա ծօ եաւա աղ իւր լիւ,  
 Ձ լարի լիւ լա եաւա ծար.

Ծյա ծօ եաւա աւիւր լիւ ծար,  
 Ձիւրաւ իւր լիւ ծար ծօ լիւ,  
 Ձիւ լիւ լաւ ծօ իւր լիւ լալ,  
 Բա լար լիւ, լիւ լիւ, լիւ.

Ծյա ծօ եաւա ա իւր լիւ լաւ,  
 Լա լիւ լաւաւ եաւա իւր լիւ,  
 Ձիւր լիւ լա, լիւ լա լիւ լաւ,  
 Ձիւր լիւ լա լիւ լա լիւ լալ,

Բա լիւ լա լիւ լա լիւ լա  
 Լա լիւ լա լիւ լա լիւ լա,  
 Նօ լա լիւ լա լիւ լա լա,  
 Բա լիւ լա լիւ լա լիւ լա.











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

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

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

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



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

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

Subscribers will please remember that subscriptions are due in advance.

The late Patrick Mullen, the New York gunmaker, has left, by will, \$90,000. to the Lord Mayor of Dublin to be applied to the teaching of the Irish Language in that city.

\$1,200 a year would run a monthly journal like the Gael, in New York city. \$24,000 invested in perpetuity, at 5 per cent., would produce that sum. Is there any rich Irish-American to do it—Are any six who would do it? There could be no more lasting memorial.

The Anglo-maniacs of New York proclaim that the Irish-American element only endorse President Cleveland's Venezuelan Message to Congress. That is a big, broad lie, as the unanimous action of Congress demonstrates. But don't they thereby admit the philosophical dictum of cause and effect? What, then, is the cause that would incite the Irish—an admittedly kind, generous, warm-hearted people—to rejoice at England's downfall?

## SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

FOURTH SERIES,—Written for the GÆL

BY

REV. EUGENE O'GROWNEY.

PROF OF KELTIC in Maynooth College

The 520021 has already printed the First, Second, and Third Irish Books. Father O'Growney's Simple Lessons cover the same ground, except that in the Lessons the pronunciation of each word has been given, and the matter explained so simply that there is no danger of error. In fact, the objection brought against the Simple Lessons is that they are too simple. The lessons have been written, however, for those who support Gaelic publications and in deed all Irish movements, viz. the plain simple Irishman or woman, who through no fault of theirs, have not received a scientific training, and who require things to be explained simply. These lessons have induced thousands to study their mother tongue, and many of these have in two or three years become excellent Gaelic scholars.

In the Lessons, First and Second Series, was explained the pronunciation of 700 of the ordinary words of the language, with references also to local differences of pronunciation, and to exceptional words and why they are exceptional. This included also explanations of many familiar sayings, salutations, exclamations, etc.

In the Third Series, which is all written and is about to be printed, is explained the verb to be, which in Irish has three different representatives, by means of which we can express with great raciness, terseness, and poetic beauty, hundreds of ideas which in English require separate verbs. The pronunciation and use of



of 300 other common words will be found in this part

In the Fourth Series will be explained, as far as permitted, (A) the rule of *caol le caol*, which pervades the whole language, spoken and written, (B) the gender of Irish nouns, which is so closely connected with aspiration and declension and, (C) the declension in Irish—This last subject has never yet been fully treated. We shall, as usual, be glad to receive suggestions from our friends. The pronunciation of words not already given will be added.

## CHAPTER I.

### THE RULE "*CAOL LE CAOL*."

Many persons interested in Irish studies, especially those who would do away with our present mode of spelling and substitute a purely phonetic method, have attacked in a special manner this rule, as useless and mischievous. Hence, in drawing up the Lessons, no mention has been made so far, of this rule, although I am now convinced that it should have been explained at the end of Part I. of the lessons. We shall most easily understand the rule, by examining how diminutives in *-ín* are formed, the rule then comes into operation very frequently and undeniably.

The termination *-ín* (een) is heard added even in English words; as, *sleeveen*, a sly person, one who would "go up your sleeve," blind you with flattery.

In forming diminutives we can divide words into classes:—

1. words ending in a consonant preceded by slender vowel. These simply add *-ín*; as, *áit*, *áitín*; *carraí*, *carraíín*; *muirín*, affection, *muirínín*, darling; *Róir* (*rósh*) Rose, *Róirín*; *briú*, *briúín*; *lárín*, *páirín*.

2 Words ending in a slender vow-

el. This vowel is replaced by *-ín*; as, *áitín*, *páirín*.

3. Words ending in a consonant preceded by a broad vowel *a, o* or *u*. Example, *Tomár*. It is not sufficient to add *-ín* and pronounce the new word (*Thum-aus'-een*) but the *r* becomes slender, and we say (*Thum-aush'-een*). Therefore we must so write the word that everyone will see that *r* is to be pronounced *sh*, and that can be done in either of two ways: (1) We might write *Tomáirín*, laying it down as a general rule that the last consonant of the simple word *Tomár* was to be always broad or slender according as the vowel added was broad or slender. Thus the word would be divided into syllables thus, *Tomáirín*. This would be very simple, but unfortunately it is not sufficient as a general rule, because in many words it is obvious that when a termination like *-ín* is added, a change takes place before the last consonant of the simple word. Thus *briac*, a trout, has *briacín* (*brik'-een*) as diminutive. (2) Therefore we are forced to adopt the ordinary rule, that when a termination beginning with a slender vowel is added to a word like *Tomár*, *briac*, etc., a change takes place in the vowel sound before the last consonant, the broad vowel sound becoming slender. Hence the rule, slender with slender—*caol le caol* (*kae'-al* in Munster, *kee'-al* in Connacht), that is, when in an Irish word there is a slender vowel on one side of a consonant, there must be a slender vowel on the other side. As, *báirín*, a little boat; *muirín*, (*mu'-keen*) a little pig; *póirín*, a little pot or seed; *briúirín*; *carraíín*; *róirín*.

4. Examples of the vowel change: *íor*, *íuirín*; *cat*, *cuirín* (*koth*, *kut'-een*).

5. Words ending in a broad vowel: the broad vowel is omitted and the word treated as if of the previous class; as, *cóta*, *cóirín* (*kó'-een*); *póca*, *póirín* (*pó'-keen*); *cába*, a cape, *cáirín* a little



cape, now an old hat, *potá, potíh, a pot.* There are vowel changes; as, *coca, a cock of hay, cuíh (kuk'-a, ku'-keen).*

6. This rule of *caol le caol* runs through all the declensions and conjugations.

7. The second part of the rule, *leat-ah le leat-ah*, broad (*la'-han*) with broad is one easily understood. It means, that when in an Irish word, a broad vowel is found on one side of a consonant, a broad vowel must be on the other side. Thus when *móh, turf*, takes the termination *-a* for the possessive case, we cannot write *móha*, but *móha*. So *ruim, back*, has genitive *ruima*; *míl, honey*, *meala*. In these are such vowel changes also.

8. The rule *caol le caol a'ur leat-ah le leat-ah* is observed, to some extent, in forming compound words. Thus *cloí, a bell*, and *teac, a house*, when put together become *cluísteac* (*klig'-hach*, in Munster by metathesis *kilg'-och*); *óg* and *feah* become (*ó'-gar*)

To be continued.

Part III. of Father O'Growney's Easy Lessons in Irish, of which we made mention in a recent issue, will be printed next month.

Now those Gaels who desire to have their names perpetuated in this particular phase of the Gaelic cause by having their names included in the list of benefactors to whom the work is to be dedicated, should lose no time in writing to Father O'Growney advising him of the fact. As already stated in the Gael, the conditions upon which the names are to be included in the dedicatory address is, that each will donate \$1. towards the cost of publication—each contributor receiving, also, as a present from Father O'Growney, a copy of Parts I. & II., and of Part III. when issued. And to obviate the necessity of sending the dollar directly to Dublin, the contributor can send to Father O'Growney, thus—

Rev. Eugene O'Growney,  
Prescott,  
Arizona.

The late Revd. Father J. T. Cahill, Ravenna, O., remembered the Gael in his will. We hope others, lay and cleric, will follow suit.

At the 10th Anniversary Reunion of Div. No. 2. A. O. H., Burlington, Ia., Brother Hagerty, among other matter, said.—

*Ceud mhle fáilte a Sádhait a mhíh,*  
Daughters and Sons of the Gael, and kind friends who honor us with your presence at this, our first celebration of the birth of our Division.—It is a healthy child of "ten," God bless it and endow it with the virtue, vigor and vitality of the grand old race of which it is the off-spring and representative. And be theirs among the fairest homes in heaven, with the Irish saints of old who, though not now with us, are always of us, and for whom we pray at every meeting of this Division as long as it exists.

#### THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS

is doubly strong with the aid of the Ladies' Auxiliaries. It is the right arm of the Church in America, as it was, under its various forms, in Ireland, where it gave the body-guard to the hunted *Soggarth* at the rude altar in forest, cave or mountain glen, when the head of a priest, a wolf or a patriot was worth 5 pounds—\$25. to the hunter. the penal laws enacted after the Irish soldiers had gone to France or elsewhere, after the signing of the Treaty of Limerick, in 1691, "Treaty broken ere the ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry," of this infamous code Edward Burke said, \* \*

#### The Irish Language, Poetry, Music.

Knowledge fled and took refuge in the universities of Europe founded in the 7th, 8th and 9th centuries by Irish monks and endowed by Irish kings, as well as by Agricola, Charlemagne and others—in Pavia, Paris, St. Gall Bobbio, Reichenau, Ratibon, Salamanca, Ypres, and elsewhere—to return at the close of the 19th century. You have been saluted in your national language this evening—the only one capable of expressing adequately our grateful thoughts and feelings to you on this inspiring occasion—the language that for 40 centuries has charmed and enlightened the world of mind—of music—of poetry.

"There were tears and fire in that melting tongue  
Whose coldest word was a soulful song;  
Ah, God how iron hearts were won;  
By the wail of the keener hunter!  
But O, how their chords again were strung  
When the might of the Dead he chanted!  
For music lived in the Old Land then,  
When love made hearts and hearts made men,  
And men wrought deeds again and again  
That were worthy a minstrel's song."

#### THE RESURGENT GAEL.

That immortal tongue is the essence of poetry; the soul of music. Its living bards compose and sing as sweetly as did their sires in any past age. Its students are multiplying all over the world



its printed books are innumerable. Scholars study it in all the great universities of Europe. The A. O. H., an army of poor men, have at a cost of \$50,000 established a Chair in the university at Washington, to be filled by a patriotic priest from Waterford. Every clerical student in Maynooth must study Irish for three years, to fit himself to hear confessions of those whose vernacular is the national tongue.

Scholars, Germans, French, English, Danes, enamored of our language, peculiar in itself, valuable to the ethnologist and the philologist, powerful and delicate as a medium of conveying thought, sweet and musical when properly spoken. They come to spend their time working in the Dublin libraries, or in Oxford or the British museums studying musty scrolls, and envying the Irish their better opportunities of seeing the MSS which they know to be most precious, but which Irishmen, in their ignorance, look upon as waste paper. Naturally they are surprised that the learned of that Island of Saints, of which they have heard so much, should be blind to the treasures which lie at their own doors, and they ask, "Where is that much vaunted patriotism, when they ignore the greatest proof of their nationhood?"

[Here Mr. Hagerty quotes Spalding, Trench, etc., from THE GAEL, and proceeds]—

"Tho' fallen the state of Erin and changed the Scottish land—

Tho' weak the power of Mona and unwoke Llewellyn's band—

Tho' Iona's ruined cloisters are swept by northern gales—

Tho' Ambrose Merlin's prophesies are deemed but idle tales—

One in name and in fame are the sea-divided Gaels."

#### CIVILIZATION.

The English having gradually appropriated Ireland as they now propose to take in Venezuela, even sought to appropriate the intellectual gifts of Celts and obliterate the records of their ancient fame.

Geographies and histories tell our children at school that Celtic nations never evolved a civilization of their own. And children believe it. A slight acquaintance with the Celtic tongue will enable us to prove this an absurd and false assumption and a wholesale calumny, and will open a wonderful vista of knowledge extending far back beyond the scope of outside history.

[Here Mr. Hagerty enters into ancient history, and we regret that our space is too limited to make room for it.]

Did not the Gael months ago tell what the Ap-  
aism meant?—simply British scouts!

#### WEBER—FARRELL.

For some time past it had been the painful province of the Gael to publish the obituary of several old Gaelic friends. But now it takes great pleasure in announcing the marriage of one of its old friends, Mr. M. A. Weber, of Lakin, Kansas, but formerly of Rew City, Pa., which event took place the other day amidst great ovations.

Mr. Weber was in the grocery business in Rew City, whence he moved to Lakin and entered into partnership with Mr. John McLoughlin, the firm assuming the name of McLoughlin & Weber, in the general mercantile business, and now the leading firm in that city.

Mr. Weber led to the altar Miss Jennie Farrell the sister-in-law of his partner; and that the occasion was a memorable one in Lakin is testified to by the columns of space devoted to it by the local press. The Gael desires to join in the general jubilation, and wish Mr. and Mrs. Weber a long, happy and prosperous union.

Father Caniffe's Saint Patrick Night lecture is concluded in this issue. Students would do well to preserve it.

In this issue, also, is commenced the very interesting Irish story,

#### 5011fr na 5-Cor Dub,

taken, with a few minor changes, from Dr. Hyde's *Leadar Sjeulujjeacta*.

These dull times are trying on a journal like the Gael which depends on the patriotism of Irish men of moderate means for its support. Hence it appeals to those who will not miss its subscription price to send it once a year promptly. Remember that we have to pay for paper, presswork and postage before the paper is on its way to you. And it may be a matter of some laudable pride to its old, substantial supporters that no living man, woman or child can say that the little Gael owes him or them a red cent. Hence, taking into consideration the morbid condition of Irishmen, arising from political disappointments at home, and the dullness of times here, the Gael, naturally, claims some credit for its solvent condition, and a continued liberal support from those who endorse its principles.

We have received several communications congratulating Brother McEniry and the Gael on the excellence, of his Gaelic report of the "Welcome Home" tendered to the Rt. Rev. bishop John J. Hogan, of Kansas City, Mo., which appeared in our last issue.

If the Canadians fight the coming struggle as bravely as they did against the Fenians at Ridgeway ("Booker's Run"), the contest will be a prolonged one?



## THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Ala—Clanton, Counsellor R H Knox—Mobile, F S M'Cosker, F D McCann, Mrs Ed: Doyle, per Mr M'Cosker.

Cal—San Francisco, Capt. Egan, Miss Mary A Henahan—Placerville, Rev. B McFeeley.

Ill—Chicago, P Ahern.

Ia—Harpers Ferry, Rev. M Sheehan.

Kan—Lakin, M A Weber, J Mullany, per Mr Weber.

Mass—Boston, P O'Mahoney (\$5.)—Fall River M J Sullivan—Springfield, John R O'Donoghue. —Fall River, M J O'Sullivan.

Mich—Montague, T Whelan, per M Downey.

Minn—Montevideo, Rev J Molloy—Waterville, J Murphy.

Mo—Kan. City, Rt. Rev. Bishop John J Hogan (\$5.); D V Kent, M Kilroy, per P McEniry—Pierce City, Rev. D Healy—St. Louis, P Hannon

Mont—Butte, P S Harrington. (Friend Harrington let yourself and Mr Conroy organize a society

N J—Newark, Chas. McCann.

N Y—B'lyn., J T Donovan, Jas. Gallagher (two good Irishmen)—City, T Young, Jas. Scanlan.

Pa—Phila. Miss Mary Mahoney, Pittsburgh, T J Madigan.

R I—Providence, M O'Donoghue, per M J O'Sullivan, Fall River, Mass.

Vt—Bellows Falls, John P Hartnett.

W V—Wheeling, M O'Malley, per C F Gilligan H M Lavelle, per Dillon J McCormick. Ireland—

Cork—Knocknagown, David Herlihy, per Rev Fr. Healy, Pierce City, Mo.

Derry—Kilrea, Anthony McCann, per F D McCann, Mobile, Ala.

The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society is getting along nicely. Now, though we don't wish to complain of irregular attendance, yet it is only just to remark that the Secretary, Mr Galligan, is on hand at all times, as also Mr Jordan and the Misses McDonald, Guiren. Reynolds, Ward, etc. We cannot say so much of the Misses McGinley, Dnnlevy, Walsh, Langan, Woods, Gallagher, D. Cosgrove, M Cosgrove, Flynn, Toyle, nor of the Messrs. Moriarty, M Heany, Tangney, Sullivan, P T Moriarty, Slater, Fleming, Tierney, McAssy, Close, Costello, Brown, Keating, etc. And even President Gilgannon and Brothers Gray and Mullany, and our respected poetess, Mrs. Svensson, are absent quite often; as for Brother N Heaney he is there when wanted.

Now, the Society desires that all Irishmen would pay them a visit—Remember the place and time of meeting,—Atlantic Hall, 137 Court st., corner of Atlatic av., every Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

In teaching the Galic classes, we find that nothing puzzles the student so much as the prepositional pronouns. Hence, we give those most generally used below. and we hope students will commit them to memory. We shall print the others in our next issue.

## Possession

τὰ	capall	Δζαη,	I	have	a	horse.
"	"	Δζατ,	you	"	"	"
"	"	Δ'ζε,	he	has	"	"
"	"	Διγ,	she	"	"	"
"	"	Δζαηηη,	we	have	"	"
"	"	Δζαιβ,	ye	"	"	"
"	"	Δαα,	they	"	"	"

## Affection.

τὰ	υεραρ	οηη,	I	am	hungry.
"	"	οητ,	you	are	"
"	"	Δηη,	he	is	"
"	"	υηηρε,	she	"	"
"	"	οηηαηηη,	we	are	"
"	"	οηηαιβ,	ye	"	"
"	"	οηηα,	they	"	"

## Accompaniment.

τὰ	ρέ	ιηη,	he	is	with	me.
"	"	λεατ,	"	"	you.	"
"	"	λεηη,	"	"	him.	"
"	"	λέι,	"	"	her.	"
"	"	ιηηη,	"	"	us.	"
"	"	ιιβ,	"	"	ye	"
"	"	leo,	"	"	them	"
"	"	le Seáζαη,	he	is	with	John.

## Ownership.

ιη	ιηηη	αη	έαοηα,	the	sheep	is	mine.
"	λεατ	"	"	"	thine.	"	"
"	λεηη	"	"	"	his	"	"
"	λέι	"	"	"	hers.	"	"
"	ιηηη	"	"	"	ours	"	"
"	ιιβ	"	"	"	yours.	"	"
"	leo	"	"	"	theirs.	"	"

The form for have you a horse, etc., is, δρυι capall Δζατ; and for, I have not horse, etc., η'ι capall Δζαη

To get the Gaelic Journal. Send 6s to the Manager, Dollard's Printinghouse, Wellington quay Dublin, Ireland.



(Continued from page 66)

այն. 7 ԾԲԼԼ ԴԴԾ ԸՐ ԸԻՐ ԾՈ 'Ն ԵԱՅԼԱԻՐ ԲԻՐ. ՁԻԱՐ ԲԻՆ ՅԱԾԱԾ յՏՈՐ ՄՈՃ ՈՒ ԸԱԼԼ-ԵԱԾ ԼԵ ՇՐԵՅԵԱՆՈՒ ՈՒՈՒՆ ԲԱԾՐԱՅԸ.

ՁԵ ՈՒՐ ՄԱՐԾԱԾ ՈՃ ՈՒՐ ՕՏԲՐԵԱԾ ՈՒ ԲԱՅԱԻՐԸ ՅՈ ԿԱՅԼԵ? ԲԱԾ Ե ԲԻՆ ՄԻԱՆ ԱՆ ՈՒՈՒՆԱԻՐ ՅՈ ՇՐԵՅԻՆ, ԱԵ յՏՈՐ ԸՖԵՅՈՐԼԵՅՐ Ե ԵՈՄԸԱՐ ԱՄԱԵ ԻՆ ԵՐԻՆՈՒ ՈՒ ՈՒՈՒՆ; ՕՐԻ ՇՂԱՆՇՈՒՆ ՈՒ ՈՒՈՒՆԵԱԾ ՄՏՈՒՐՈՇ-ԱՐԵԱԵ Ա ԲԻՆՈՒՆ ԻՆ ԱՅԱԾ ՐՈՅԼԱՅՈՒ ՇՂԱՅԱԼ ՐԱՆ Մ-ԲԱՅԼԵ ՈՃ Ե ԵՂԱՆ, ԸՍՐ ԱՆ Ե-ԱԵԱՐ 7 ԱՆ ՈՒՈՒՆԱՐ ԵՐԵԱՆՈՒՆ Ա ՄԻՇ ՅՈ ԲԵՅԵ ՈՃ ՅՈ Շ-ԵՐ 'Ն ԲԻՆԱՅԸ ԼԵ Կ-ԴԱԾ Ա ԲԵՅԵ ԻՆ Ա ԲԱՅԱՐԵԱՅԻ; 7 ԵԱՐ ԵՐ ԵԱՄ-ԱԼԼ ՇՂԼ ԴԴԾ Ա ԲԱՅԼԵ ԼԵ ԸՐԱՄ ԲՐՈՐ-ԱՌԱԵԱ ԵԱԲԱՐԸ ԾՈ ՇԱՅՈՒՆԻ Ա Շ-ԵՐԵ ԲԵՆ.

ԵԱՅԻՇ ԴԴԾ ԸՐ ԸՐ ՅՈ ՇՐԵՅԻՆ, ԱԵ ԻՐ ՄՈՅՈՒՆ ԾՈ ԲԻՆԱԾԱՐ Ե Ե-ԸԱԼԱԾ ԵԱԵԱ ՈՒ Ե Ե-ԸԱԼԱԾ ԲԱՅԱՐԸ. ՅԱԾԱԾ ՄՈՐԱՆ ՕՏՈՃ, 7 ԸՐԵԱԾ ԸՄ ԲԱՅՐ ԴԱԾ, ԱԵ ՇՂԱՆ-ՇՈՒՆ ԲԵԱԼԵՇՈՐ 7 ԲԻՆԱԾԱԾՈՐ ՏԱՐԱՆԱԵ ԲԻ ԵԵԵՆԵ ՈՒՆԼԵ ԲԱՅԱՐԸ ԱՅ ԵԱԲԱՐԸ ԲՈՒ-ԱՅՐ 7 ԲԵԱՆՈՒՆԱԵ ԱՆ ԸՐԵՅՈՒՆ ՈՒՈՒՆԱԵ ՅՈ ՈՒՈՒՆԵՐ ՈՒ Կ ԵՐԵԱՆՈՒ.

ԱՅԱՐ ԱՅՈՐ, Ա ԸԱՅՈՒՆ ՕՏԻՐ ՈՒՈՒՆ ԲԱԾՐԱՅԸ, ԼԵ ԸՐՈՇ ԾՈ ԸՐ ԸՐ ՄՈ ԲԵԱՆ-ԸՐ ԸՐ ԼԵԱԵԵՐՈՄԱՅԻ 7 ԸՐ ԲԱԾԱՅԻ ԱՆ ԸՐԵՅՈՒՆ ՈՒՈՒՆԱԵ ԻՆ ԵՐԻՆՈՒ, ԵԱ ԲԱՅԼ ԱՅ-ԱՆ ՈՒՆ Մ-ԲԵՅԵ ԵԱՐԲԱՅԻ ՅՈՒՐԱ ՕԵ ՕՐԻ-ԱՅԻ ՅՈ ՇՈ, ԵՈՒՈՒՐ ՅՈ Մ-ԲԵՅԵ ԲԻՆ ԲԵՆ 7 ԲԱՐ Ե ԸԱՆՈՒ Ա Ե-ԸՈՒՆՈՒՆԵ ՄԱՐ ԲԻ ԲԱՐ

ԲԻՆՈՒՆԱՅԻ ՈՒՈՒՆԱԵ. Ա ԸԱՅԼ Ա ՄԱՅՈՒՆ ՅՈ ԿԱՅԼԵ 7 Ա ԲԻԼ Ա Ե-ԸԱՅՈ ԲՈԼԱ ՅՈ ԲԻԼ, ԲԱՐԲԱՅԻՆ ԸՐ ԲՈՆ ԸՐԵՅՈՒՆ ՈՒՈՒՆ ԲԱԾ-ՐԱՅԸ. ԱՅԱՐ ԱՅՈՇ, ՄԱՐ ՈՒՈՒՆԱՅԻՆ ՄՈՐ ԸՐ ԱՆ Մ-ԲԱՅԻ Ա ՅԱԾՈՒՆԱԾ ԸՐ ԸՅՈՒՆ ՏԱԵՐԱՆ 7 ԲԻՆՈՒՆ, ԲԻՆԱԾ ԸՐ Բ-ԲԱՅՈՒՆԱԵ-ԸԱ ԱՅ ԵՐԻՅԵ ՅՈ ԸԱԵԱՅԻ ԲՈՅՈՒՆ ՕԵ ՄԱՐ ԱՆ ԸՐԱ 7 ՈՒՈՒՆԱՐ ՕՐ ԸՈՒՈՒՆ ՈՒ ԲԱԵ-ՐԱՅԻՆՈՒՆ ՈՒՈՒՆԱԵ. ԱՅ ԵԱԲԱՐԸ ԲԱՅՈՒՆԱԵ-ԸԱՐ ԾՈ ՇՂԱ ԸՐ ԲՈՆ Ա ԲԵԱՆՈՒՆԱԵ ՇՂ ԸՐ ՈՒՈՒՆԱԾ, 7 ՅՈ Կ-ԱՅԻՅԵ, ԸՐ ԲՈՆ ԲԵԱՆՈՒ-ԱԵԱ ԱՆ ԸՐԵՅՈՒՆ ԵԱԲԱՐԱՅԻ ԲԱՅՈՒՆԱԵ-ԸԱՐ ՄԱՐ ԱՆ Ե-ԸԱՅՈՒՆԱ ԾՈ 'Ն ԱՅԻՅՈՒՆ ԱՅԻՅԵ, ՕՐԻ ԲԱԾ Կ-Ե Ա ԲԱՅՈՒՆԱՅԻ ԲԱՅՐԵԱԵ Ա ԸԱՅ ԲՈՒՐ 7 ՄԻՐՈՒՆԱԵ ՇՂ ՈՒՈՒՆԱՅԻ ՈՒ Կ-ԵՐԵԱՆՈՒ ԸՐ ԲԵԱԾ ԼԵԱԵԱԾ ԼԵԱԵԵՐՈՄ-ԱԵ Ա ՈՒՈՒՆԱԵԱՆՈՒՆԱ

ԱՅԱՐ ԱՅՈՇ ԵԱ ԲԱՅԼ ԸՐԻՆՈՒ ԱՅԱՆՈՒ

ԱՅԱՆԱ 7 ԸՐՈՇԱՐ ԱՆ Ե-ԱՅՈՒՆԱԵ ԱՅ ԲԵՅՈՒ-ԸԱԾ Ա ԲԱՅԸ ԸՐ ԱՆ ԼԱ ՇԵՅՈՒՆԱԵ ԱՅ ՅԼԱՌԱԵ ԸՐ ՈՒ ՄԱՅԻՆ ԵԱԵԵ ԸՄ ԲՐԵՅԵ-ԵԱՆՈՒՆԱՐ ՅՈ Մ-ԲԵՅԵ ՄԻՇ 7 ՈՒՈՒՆ ՈՒ Կ-ԵՐԵԱՆՈՒ ԼԵ ԲԵՅՐԻՆԸ Ե ԵՅԼԵԱՆ ՅՈՐԱՐԸ ՅՈ ՅԼՈՒՈՒՆԱՐ. ՄԱՐ ԸԱՅՐ ԸՐ ԲՈՆ Ա ԲԵԱՐ-ՈՒՆԱԵ 7 Ա ՈՒՈՒՆԱԵԱԾ ԾՈ ՈՒ ԲԱՅԱՅԻՅԻ 7 ՇՂ 'Ն Ե-ԸՐԵՅՈՒՆ ՈՒՈՒՆԱԵ Ա ՄԱՅՈՒՆԱԵ ԾՈՅԻ ԼԵ ՈՒ Ա ՈՒՈՒՆԱԵ ՅԼՈՒՈՒՆԱՐ ՈՒՈՒՆ ԲԱԾՐԱՅԸ.

[ԸՐՈՇ.]

for His blessings to our people, and, particularly on account of the blessings of religion. Let us give thanks in like manner to the blessed Virgin Mary, for it was her holy Rosary that gave comfort and courage to the daughters of Ireland during the woeful days of the persecutions.

And to-night, we have assuring hopes that when the angel shall come to sound his trumpet on the last day calling on the dead to come to judgment, that the sons and daughters of Ireland will be seen gloriously in the Valley of Josaphat, as a reward for their steadfastness and fidelity to the virtues and to the holy religion which were taught to them by the glorious apostle Saint Patrick. —(Finis.)

A splendid article on the Irish Language Movement from the pen of the Rev. Prof. O'Growney, appeared in the Irish World of Dec. 14. The article covers three-fourths of the front page, and, as a synopsis of the Gaelic movement and the men who have taken part in it for the last half-century, is worth a year's subscription to the paper.

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

J F Conroy, 167 Main St. Hartford, Conn.  
D P Dunne, Main St. Williamantic, do.  
G F Connors, 404 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.  
Mrs Dillon, E Main St. Waterbury, Conn.  
M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del.  
W Hanrahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R  
J H J Reilly, 413 High st. do.  
J N Palmer, P O Building, Tomah, Wis.  
M J Geraghty, 432 West 12th st. Chicago, Ill.  
J Dullaghan, 253 Wabash Av. do  
H Badziuski, 283 N & 2863 Archer Av. do  
H Connolly, Cohoes, N Y.  
Mr Rany Springfield, Ill.  
Mrs Woods Jacksonville, do.  
Mr Gorman, Joliet, do.  
O Schrank, 519 South 6th. St. Joseph Mo.  
M H Wiltzius & Co. Milwaukee, Wis  
G F Rowlee, 133 Mark-t St. Paterson N J.  
Catholic Publishing Co. St. Louis Mo.  
E B Clark, 1609 Curtis St. Denver Colo.  
John Murphy & Co. Publisher, Baltimore, Md  
T N Chappell, 26 Court St Boston, Mass  
Fitzgerald & Co. 193 High st. Holyoke.  
Mrs. Hoey, 247 First St. Portland. Or.  
Ed. Dekum, 249 Washington st. do.



The Gaelic movement has infused that life and hope into the Irish people to which they were strangers for the last seven centuries; it has fired the hearts of the people. Irishmen, do you think that that fire should be generously fed that it may burn, if possible, more fiercely? If you do you will support Gaelic literature!

Let all put their shoulders to the wheel.

A new Gaelic society is under way in New Haven, Conn., and the Hibernian announces the formation of another in Philadelphia. There will be two in Phila. then.

A 75 foot steel prowed tugboat with a 24 knot speed would sink the largest battle ship afloat by ramming her in her centre. So much for England's pompous display of her war ships.

In less than two months after a declaration of war between England and the United States, 500,000 Irish American soldiers would cross the Canadian Border. And, Oh! wouldn't they gollup up Canada.

The sorriest piece of news we have heard in a long time is that of the Mayor of a great city, like New York, hiring a cab and hurrying some distance to marry a couple whose conduct placed them beyond the pale of decent self-respecting society, and which service the ministers of their own church refused to perform.

The Brooklyn Anarchists, headed by MacKelway and Low try to ignore the will of the people in relation to Consolidation. Republicans, beware!

The Gael wish a happy New Year to all Irish men and women, and confusion to their enemies. Circulate the Gael friends,

## LESSONS IN GAELIC.

### THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

ḁ and ḡ sound like w when followed or preceded by ḁ, o, u, as, ḁ ḁḁḁ, his bard, pronounced a wardh; ḁ ḡḁḁ, his beef or ox, pronounced, a warth; and like v when preceded by e, i, as, ḁ ḁeḁḁ, his wife, pronounced, a van, ḁ ḡḡḁḁ, his desire, pronounced, a vee-un. ḁ and g sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are almost silent in the middle and perfectly so at the end of words. ḁ sounds like ch; p, like f, t and c, like h; and f is silent.

### Sound of the Vowels—long.—

ḁ	sounds like a in war, as ḁḁḁḁ, top.
é	" " e " ere, " céḡḡ, wax.
f	" " ee " eel, " ḡḡḡḡ, five
ó	" " o " old, " óḡḡ, gold.
ú	" " u " rule, " úḡḡ, fresh.

### Short.---

ḁ	" " a in what, as, ḁḁḁ, near.
e	" " e " bet, " died.
i	" " i " ill, " oney
o	" " o " got, " lot, wound
u	" " u " put, " put, thing

O'Faherty's *Siamsa an tSéimh*, reviewed in the *Foras* recently, is for sale by Mr P. O'Brien, 46 Cuffe St. Dublin. The price in cloth is 2s: in wapper, 1s 6d.

The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society meets every Sunday evening in Atlantic Hall, corner of Court and Atlantic streets, at 7 o'clock.



## Gaelic Books.

Being frequently applied to for Irish books, we have made arrangements whereby we can supply the following publications, at the prices named, on short notice.—

Simple Lessons in Irish, giving the pronunciation of each word. By Rev. E O'Growney, M. R. I. A., Professor of Celtic Maynooth College, Part I.	\$0.15
Simple Lessons in Irish, Part II.	.15
Irish Music and Song. A Collection of Songs in Irish, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D.,	.60
Irish Grammar. By the same,	.50
Love Songs of Connaught. Irish, with English Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde,	1.25
Cois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories, by Dr. Hyde, LL.D.	.80
Compendium of Irish Grammar. Translated from Windisch's German by Rev Jas. P. McSwiney, S. J.	3.00
The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, P. I,	.80
Ditto, Part II.	.80
The Youthful Exploits of Fionn, Modern, Irish, with maps, etc. by D. Comyn,	.75
Keating's History of Ireland, with Literal Translation, etc. Part I.,	.80
The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with full Vocabulary.	1.00
The First Irish Book.	.12
The Second do. do.	.15
The Third do. do.	.20
Irish Head-Line Copy-Book,	.15
Leabhar Sgeulnigheachta, by Dr. Hyde	2.00
The Tribes of Ireland. A Satire by Ænghus O'Daly, with Translation,	.80
Reliques of Irish Jacobite Poetry. With Metrical translation by Ed. Walsh,	.50
O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary,	4 50
Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe,	.12
Imitation of Christ (Irish),	.80
An Irish Translation of the Holy Bible, Vol. I to Deuteronomy, by Archbishop McHale,	\$5 00
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The Children of Tuireann (which has a full vocabulary), The Children of Lir; Leabhar Sgeulnigheachta, and the Imitation of Christ, will meet the wants of all who desire advanced Gaelic reading matter. A large number of these books had run out some time ago, but we have been informed that there is a stock of them now.

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

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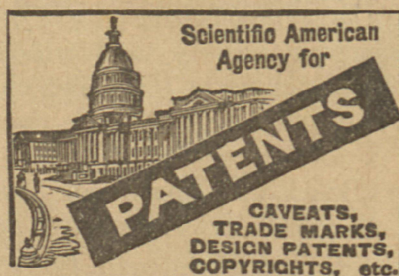
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