 ајит cum
Pean－masila Cimio nab－énpeany．
$112 \mathfrak{y}$ 亿்́ Rol．Ujin． 11 ．

501LLjo wu 5－COS OUD．
（Leanta）
थ1c má bí joŋjantar orfa al rajane



 उपó oo oj alcı in rin．Dí cujo oe ra


 Mír oo＇$\eta$ є－rajanc＇$\kappa$ érr a bajnc oe rojme rin mar jeall ar aŋj j－clamrán


узи ој сию елle acu à oroajnє ทaċ
 an b－rear ceuona oo oj ann rojme rin， 750 m－bu＇món aŋ rjeul é $j 0$ rao ré


 cor a bjci．
b＇Fjor oojo 50 oejmin，maŋ b＇an am



 rúl alje 50 oruljeat ré j $j 0$ rläh asur ceat labaŋía alcl anír，aćc．faraOpr，
 $\eta \delta$ bireac．

Nuajr ŋać rab aon caoj ejle ajçj le ountam cajnze lem，oo rjnje ri rórt cómnáo ejojn f férn 7 elreấn le córn． นうムல் a lám 7 a meur，le riméoeat a rul，forzlat 7 ounat $\Delta$ béjl，te jabre 7 mjor－亏ájre 7 le mjle comarita êle，${ }^{\prime \prime}$

 5－comŋทuje a rmuaŋŋeat cao é＇ท cial a 亢̇ןucfaci lejr a cur ar alr o＇a h－ati－
 ŋi rab filor alje féjn cac é aŋ botian
 ré 1 r 1 am ar a cionoae rérn 50 o－cj an ojocċe riŋ a pus ré lenr j．

Ní rab aon eolar oo b＇fेeápr alj an
 rқnjod ré єиf по ceatiajr de lejधreaċa





 $\mathcal{R}_{1 j}$, maf ćuajó riat uple amuja．

Ir mar rin oj ras le mórán mjor，
 mó 7 ทјor oojm̀ทe jač lă， 7 bù léaŋ

 ćor mor ar an m－buaciajll an oejread


 aŋ e－rajane jaŋ r丂rjobat пjor mó ać an čûr oo lejbinc faO Óla


 －．feur，lá oejneannac de min oerreato $\Delta \eta$ fójimain， 7 é as rmuaireato arjr in
 ঠó ó＇ク là a ćuajó ré lejr na Sjéeos．

 ofóce Simina 00 of ré in $\Delta$ rearama $\Delta 5$
 5aOı̇e 7 ๆa rıbeoja． 7 oubaint ré lejr
 amárać 7 rearfaló mé raŋ rát cieuo．





 7 an rajant an jทjín an $\mathcal{R}_{1 j}$ mar $\eta \Delta \dot{c}$ rab fंor as ceacicar acu cao é ant $\tau$ ． aןŋm ceapte a ој $\boldsymbol{\mu} \mu \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{1}$ ）

The follow address on the present state of Arme nis was delivered recertly before the O＇Growney Grelic League of New Haven，Ct．by its President Mr．＇Thomas Callaghan，－

OÀ r｜ưbalfujče ทa néjújn ar oe ċéァ． le，ré rino énnje ŋa s réjne jo o－cı a








 aṇla bejóeat an rjeul $50 \mathrm{majċ}$ ．Yćc
 rearmać 1 j －cheioeami a rimreap．

てà bajlze mora 7 bajlee beaja $1 \pi a$ larraċa mar of $2 \mathfrak{y}$ رorjó 1 b－facó；＇ré a $\dot{f} \Delta 0$＇ra jearr－1r coja vearj é．－Uá





 pa offisibe 7 márŋeulalj ar oono lons coja as cuan Conrtantinople cium cor－
 17 àje rin，＇ré Minneadar an rjeul jo mór пj́or meara．
 calċfjó riat frajaine for 1 láṫajn
 meallea ćúl a lám $\Delta$ ćur le jaċ $\eta a ́ j r$－

 rmaċta，пó mé ċuir faOj ċopr．Nj’l

 ceuo ban faoj mo ċúpam－cajlínjóe

 codajn a deje 1 rújrá ŋó a bajalre
 mıoŋá le púoar 7 le ppleup－Zà oul aca oonciadar an oáar，or cojnŋ \＃a h－21rmenjca， 7 béró 丂о brác ทó јо

le $\mu \mathfrak{\mu 1 m} 7$ món mear．јabajm beur ly 10 zo lépr，一

cú bu์ฟ 21 e-stéjbe
(Leaŋza.)
18. O' fan ri, mar rin ar fead



 Oиbajne reyean jo mbuó h.olc an tuo
 le fada $\eta$ ã marbujo reaŋćajlleać 5пй $\eta \eta \Delta \Delta$ of $\eta$ - $\Delta$ cominu)be artis 'ran 5. спос. Oиbajne rire ŋár mafbajo rí



19. Nfor d' fada 50 o-tajnic callín $\Delta$ of $\Delta 丁 \Delta \eta$ e-reanċajllif le lépne 00 \#ijeam aj loc $\Delta$ bj $\Delta \eta \eta$. O'1ar an bean ol cja rad ría oul. Oubajne rí jum



 Feut riad an full a Dajnc ajrc. Oub-






 abajle, aci jubajne an bean lejče a rád jo rad préačà a a oul ċafr
 tuxue an tám roor ar an lénge ár sur

20. Nuajn $1 \dot{\text { ésjnjc }}$ an cajlín adajle, O'Flafruit an c-reanciajleać of c1a ' $\eta$
 ríd mar oubajne an bean lejti. Df lu
 alo rí rin, mar taogl rijuri b'j beat





 an $\tau$-Slépbe an cialnin an a ceann, 7 bi दึuas ujrif cंo oear a'r cionŋajc

The White Hound of The MounTAIN. (Translation.)
18. She remained in this state for seven years, when she recovered a gain. She proceeded.onward until she came to thesteward's house. He asked her what brought her there, and she told him. He said it was a bad thing for her to be there, there being no one there in a long time that was not killed by the ugly old hag that lived within the hill. She said that she did not kill the White Hound but that she married him, and that he dwelt there yet, and she told him she wished to see him.
19. Shortly the old hag's girl came to a lake near by to wash her master's shirt The woman asked her where she was going. She said to wash her
masters shirt.-That it had four bloody spots impossible of removal and that the old hag had killed two hundred girls who fail'd to remove them. The woman told her to let her see the shirt to see if she could remove them. They proceeded to the lake together, and no sooner did she put her hand on it than the blood vanished. The girl was fearful lest the old hag would kill her when she went home, but the woman told her to say that a crow went by with a dead person's hand in its beak, and that the hand fell down on the shirt and removed the blood from it.
20. When the girl came home the hag asked her in what way did she remove the blood. She told as the woman directed her. The hag was most joyful when she heard that, as she thought that it was the wife of the White Hound of the Mountain that was dead and that that was one of her hands. Very well. When Maol-Carrach (that was the name of the girl-the hag was called Cul-carrach) came to the steward's house the next day, the White

モû $\mathbf{\Delta r ı a m})$.
21．＇Wuajr a ciajnic rí adajle o＇fjaf－
 oreat rin．Oubajne rf 30 rao cjajnín as beat éjsin a dif o ceać an maom
 5ruas of，Oиbajnt ay ciajlleac̀ lejci，


 $\dot{m} \eta \Delta 01$ cla＇no a bejóeat ajclar an 5 － c1arfy．＂Obajn lejci＂，ap rí，oubajnt rí＂迎 ojócie mo coola le $\eta$－a reap．＂
 an riorûjuín 7 leaj rí ap a cójgin beaj rqojçȯ亡e é，ar aŋ mojméjo bj


22．C̛̀uajó rí abayle $1 \eta$ rin．O＇jarn $\Delta \eta$ ŋ－reanciajlleać ol cja＇n ofuajn rí
 o－飞us an bean $a$ of aj ceaci an inaoln ol é le rjorıúnnj́n beas a bi alci Oub－
 a bejteat ajci ar an roorjújrin． $2 \mathfrak{\mu}$

 aŋ ċaplleaci lejci－＂थ1bajn，apran bean зиr ofóce le ク－a fear a béfóear mé＇丂 1aヶヶนuṫ．＂

23．Ǵajnic at cajlín beas abajle 7 o＇jทinir rí oo＇$\quad \tau$－reatjceallajj c1a＇no a oubajnc an bean lejcis．＂ 21 a，＂a ou Dajre rí，＂гjubra＇o mé rin ol，aci ir

 rin lear à 5 －Cú bát．Dí 50 majć．

 as bean an Cíu bain a leaj ríar $\eta$ a reójojo 7 亡̇aıjıc ballajó beaja бjn ajur ajrisio orra ó but 50 barr．bj 50 majé．＇Nuajn a ċon ŋajc an ċajlleaċ an

 ajnjeat．O＇ıทir rí ò， 7 cearzujo aŋ

 rí ò jo oa o－cjubrać an ċajlleać ój ojóċe le $\eta-a$ rear．Dj an ćaplleać rár－
 Deas à mijuci oj é．

Hound＇s wife laid the little comb on her head，and she had hair as fine as ever you saw．

21．When she came home Cul－ Carrach asked her where she got that beautiful hair．She said that a certain woman in the steward＇s house had a little comb and that she laid it on her head，and it gave her the hair．The hag told her to inquire what price she would want for it At dawn of day she went to the steward＇s house，and asked the woman the price of the little comb Tell her，said she that it is＂a night＇ sleep with her husband＂She then gave it to her．And then she drew out a little scissors and she laid it on her little torn coat and in a mi－ nute she was covered with silks and satins all around

22．She then went home，and the hag asked her where she got these fine clothes．She said the woman gave them to her in the steward＇s house，with a little scissors she had． The hag told her to ask what she wanted for the little scissors Next morning she went to the woman and asked her as directed．Tell her said the woman，that it is a night with her husband I want．

23．The girl came home and she told the hag what the woman said． Ha，ha，said she，I will give it her， but little good it will do her．The girl told that to the woman，and she slept that night with the White Hound．Well and good．

24 On the morrow，the girl went again to the steward＇s house．The White Hound＇s wife had a little needle which she laid on the silks and small spots of gold and silver came on them from top to bot－ tom．Very well．When the hag saw her state she asked the girl where she got the gold and silver＊ She told her，and she wanted the little needle．She told so to the woman．The woman said she would give it to her if the hag gave her a night with her husband．The hag was satisfied to do so because she thought it would be of little use to her．

25． $2 \mathfrak{Z}_{\eta}$ lá rin，＇ทиajr a oj $\Delta \eta C \mathfrak{h}$

 bejóeat flor alje गac j－cujpreat ré feaft ajr．Oивajnt an Cú bá クaci 5 ．
 ànać，ro ajao a joir é．Nuajn bjmio
 （coolujfeać at jímánać 1 reompa or

 ruo do ċärla daojo пиaln 1 of rio
 focal oe，map bí deoć rúajn aŋnran


 ＇ruain a ċןocfar rí rueać lejr an ceoć，lejs rior ran málifin $1 \Delta$ béfótear

 сиınfio rí comneal le bonnaje co cor，


 1 coolado，亢̇ajnic an cajlleać arreać le ๆalsin 7 ónbajne rí lejr an 5 －Cú é ól．
 ar＇$\eta$ jcirgjonalj：Ćofao a＇r bí rí rijor ćujr ré aŋ oeoć ina máálín leaćjn， 7
 féjn．2lć of $\Delta$ jminnear uinni ŋán ol ré



 uls an Cü bä 7 a bean j ŋrin a cóm－ ráo 7 ทjor readadar 50 rabadar rá－
 colr ŋa leaptia 7 oá m－buaرlfeaṫ ré aŋ ċajlleać léjćl 50 marbócià́ 1 Njor

 ทa jeara brirze $1 \mathrm{rr} \eta \mathrm{\eta}$ ， 7 oj cairleán
 as Cú bán à t．Sléjbe 7 a beat．户口́r

 ṫajnjc mé féjn rlán．

25．That day．When the white Hound was hunt ing，his servant said to him that he would tell him something if he thought he would not be displeas－ ed．The White Hound said he would nof．＂Very well，＂said the servant，＂here it is for you．＂When asleep last night and ere last night（the servant slept in a room over his master），there was a wom－ an along with you and she was telling you of every thing that happened to you when you were married in Ireland．Bnt you did not hear a word of it，as there was a potion in the naggin which the old hag gave you to drink ；and if you take my advice you will make a small leather bag，and to night when she brings in the drink let it down the little bag that will be round your your neek，but for your life dont stir．She will，then put a candle to the soles of your feet，and she will burn them to the bone，bat dont stir for all ever you saw．
26．Very good．When they went to sleep the old hag came in with a naggin and she told the White Hound to drink it．He told her to bring him something from the kitchen and while she was below he put his drink in his leathern bag，and he fell asleep，as it were．But she doubted that he drank it．She burned the soles of his feet into the bone，but he did not stir．She then departed belei－ ving that he was really asleep．The White Hound and his wife then began to talk，and they did not cease until they were exhausted．She told himthat there was an egg at the foot of the bed and that if he struck the hag with it he would kill her．It was not long until she came in again．He threw the egg at her and killed her．The spell was then broken， and the White Hound of the Mountain and his wife possuessed the hag＇s castle and the best of every o－ ther thing．The servant married Maolcarrach． They went across the river and were drowned，but I came safe，－finis．

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand in the following places．－
J F Oonroy， 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 Reilley， 413 High st．
J N Palmer，P O Building，Tomah，Wis．
M J Geraghty， 432 West thth st．Chicago，Ill．
J Dullaghan， 253 Wabash Av．do
H Radzinski， $283 \mathrm{~N} \& 2863$ Archer Av．do H Connelly，Cohoes， N Y．
Mr．Ramy Springfield，Ili．
Mrs Woods，Jacksonville，do．
Mr Gorman，Joliet，do．
O．Schrank， 519 South 6th．St．Joseph Mo．
M H Wiltzius \＆Oo．Milwankee，Wis．
G T Rowlee， 133 Market st．Paterson N J．
Oatholic Publishing Co．St．Lonis Mo．
E B Clark， 1609 Cartis St．Denver Colo．
John Murphy \＆Oo．Pablisher，Baltimore，Md
T N Chappell， 26 Court St．Boston，Mass
Fitzgerald \＆Co． 196 High st．．Holyoke．
Mrs．Hoey， 247 First St．Portland，Or．
Ed．Dekum， 249 Washington st．do．

## 21～cujreqo．

Leir an ワ5АВarסonŋ．
 Sןи⿱亠⿴囗口⿱日一











Wfi＇l ruajminear le faj́ájl oam＇r an ooman ro jo bráci，



 Wj̈ll ceol jur an סomà ro aće ceol ruajnc oo jlón． bejo ceolmajre é，ๆuajr a ćlujŋjm 亢̇й＇rát－





sejkéjo．
Lejr aŋ ワちabarロoŋn．




Uaıneonjajó rí $1 \Delta 0$ ujle；＇rıŋ a mjan！



jr ruajnc lem＇r̀újlo rolur rám an pae，
Ir ruajnc lıom oo rolur－ra，a j jrép！
＇S jíd oear an ofocie le $\eta-a$ mjtejo rúl， Ir oelre ċú，rolujr oreāj ay lae！







$\mathfrak{H \eta}$ モé óeuף сүеас＇rár，rlao＇r reall



Wać cloforneat an ciall í ríuo o＇a claŋn．



2lć ea a cljú＇ra call aŋolr 5 an ápro

Za leam roforán amull amulr 5 all
Oo řjor a＇r oo jทát j＇a oaorati，－
万rájr ar jaci qreall a ćréjJif te feall，




















万rán ar ŋa fir acá＇












## DEATH OF MR. JOHN EAGLETON, Ballyveela, Oo. Mayo.

(From the Tuam News)
"It is with sincere regret we have to chronicle the death of Mr. Eagleton, the father of the Rev Mark EagIeton, P. P. Camber, Co. Galway, and the late Doctor Eagleton. The sad event occurred at his residence on the morning of Friday, the 18th instant [Sep], the deceased having reached the age of 76. His death, like his life, was calm and peacful. * * On the evening of Sunday the remains were removed for interment, and anything like the long, dense funeral procession that followed the remains to Kilconly was never yet seen not alone in that neighborhood, but in any part of the West of Ireland. Those who saw it will never forget it. At least 500 vehicles were on the road from Ballyveela to Kilconly, those in the rear of the funeral not being able to move at all, nearly every yard of the road from residence of deceased to Kilconly-over two milesbeing choked with carriages, cars, horsemen and pedestrians. Though it was Sunday there were over 20 priests at the funeral, some of them, like many who were at the funeral, having come distances of 13 and 15 miles, from Abbey, Danmore, Carnacon, Partry, Annadown, ete. to show their respect for deceased and his family. The extraordinary gathering at the funeral was the most significant tribute of respect that could be paid to the memory of any man. And well did deceased deserve it. He was kind, friendly and charitable, and never missed an opportunity of being present at the funeral of a friend or acquaintance He was as upright and high-minded a man as ever lived.
The hearse, mourning carriage, and beautiful ly polished oak coffin, which was covered with lovely wreaths, were supplied by Mr Gilligan Claremorris.
We offer to the esteemed family and friends of deceased our sincere sympathy in the loss of so good a father and friend. May his soul rest in peace."

Although the deceased whose obituary we reproduce above is a near relation to the editor of the Gael, both being the children of two sisters,
 the daughters of Sheamus Cisin, the hair-cloth manufacturer (before the English government despoiled the Irish of their manufactures) of Garrymore Mountain, Co. Mayo, yet we do not print it as an obituary, because it would be of no interest to our readers. But we reproduce it to show the social standing of his family in the community, and because his mother, nor one of her forefathers (though the first Arehbishop of

Tuam, the venerable Abbot Oisin, was of her flesh and blood) ever opened her lips to speak a word of English ! and as a sensible castigation to those ignorant, unpatriotic Irishmen-WestBritish Shoneens-who would fain-in the vain endeavor to cover their National turpitude-reflect on every Irish man and woman who speaks and has spoken the National language-which ignorance and national turpitude have been the bane of the Irish Language Movement since its initiation, in its present form, twenty-four years ago.-Ed.

To the old readers of the Gael, the "Sentiments of Our Subscribers" is known to mean a list of those who paid in their subsriptions since the prece ding issue. But, herelofore, it contained also the names of persons who ordered the paper through Gaels, or otherwise, promising that they would pay
Some of the latter have never sent a cent to the Gaal though a copy of every issue has been mailed to them since the date of their orders, which in many cases extend back five or more years. As it would be an injustice to the Gael (that list containing an account of every cent it receives), and to its regular subscribers to let the names of those who did uot contribute to ite support remain on its pages, after this issue, no one will be named in the list except him who pays, or is vouched for by a Gael; and suel as are getting the paper for a year and over, will be dropt from the roll and their names published at the end of the coilumn in which they mistakenly appeared, with date of the error.

The new professor of Celtic for the A. O. H Chair in the Catholic University of Americe is now studying Celtic philology with Professor Thurneysen at Freiburg, Germany, and will afterwards go to Leipsic, to study with the famous Windisch. The Chair will be a credit to the University.

Simple Lessons in Irish Part III, is at last published. Copies of the three parts will be sent to all who subscribed for this part, and those who do not receive their copies before 15th November ought to notify Rev. E. O'Growney, Preseott, Arizona, who will also receive subseriptions of one dollar from new subseribers who wish to obtain these Lessons By a printer's slip, the name of the Gaelic Society of Philadelphia has been omitted from the list of the Societies to whom the Lessons are dedicated.

The following is the dedication of the Lessons :To the Gaelic Societies of San Franciso, Providence, New York (and Philadelphia), and the readers of the Gaodhal, this volume, published by their assistance, is gratefully dedicated.


#### Abstract

"A nation which allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testilles to her willingness to cease to exist,"-ARCHbishor 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 No 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.
## The <br>  <br> 痛acl.

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

Pablished gt: 247 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn, N. I M. J. LOGAN, - - Editor and Proprieto
lerms of Subscription- $\$ 1$ a year to students, 60 sents to the public, in advance; $\$ 1$. in arrears.
Terins of Advertising - 20 cents a line, Agate
sntered at the Brooklyn P. O. as 2nd-class matte
Fifteenth Year of Pablication.

| OI L 11, No. 11. OCT. 1896 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

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

Subsoribers will please remember that subscrip tions are due in advance.

Revd. Michael Hickey of the Diocese of Waterford has been appointed by the Trustees of May nooth College to carry on the work of the Irish Chair, in succession to Fr O'Growney whose health will not enable him to return to the old country. Fr Hickey has been for years one of the most practital workers in the Gaelic movement. He is a fine speaker of Irish, and an eloquent preacher in the old tongue. He is also a finished Gaelic scholar well versed in the national literature, history, ete

All the Kerry National Teachers have formed and become members of the Kerry National Teachers' Gaelic League. That is the best item of Gaelic news received from Ireland in 20 yearsIrishmen, the English ship is sinking and you will soon see the Irish Rats deserting it-a few more turns of the crank by the Ruso Frano Sailors will settle her!

The Gaelic students of Mount Melerary Abbey take 30 copies of each issue of the Gaelic Jour nal,-En passant !

## SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

## Fourth Series,-Written for the $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{L}$

By

## Rev. Eugene O'Growney.

Prof of Keltic in Maynooth College
(Continued from page 93 )
Lesson VII.
42. There are two numbers in Irish -the singular and the plural. A noun is said to be in the singular num. ber when it denotes only one thing, as man; it is said to be in the plural number when it denotes two or more things ; as, men, boys. In English the plural is formed either by adding s to the singular form; as, boy, boys; or by making a vowel change in the word: as, man, men; foot, feet. In Irish also there are different ways of forming the plural, as we shall see below when studying the declensions, § 65.
43. In many languages there is a special form of the noun used when it denotes two things, and the noun is then said to be in the dual number. In modern Irish there are traces of this, as the word oa (dhau) two is followed not by the usual plural form of the noun, but by a special form. See Second Declension
CASE.
44. In the' sentences ( 1 "the man sold a horse". (2) "the horse killed the man". (3) "the child gave an apple to the man". (4) "the man's horse was killed". (5) where is your horse, my good man?", we find the "man", in five different circumstances. (1) performing an action, (2)receiving or suffering an action, (3) connected with an action, the connection being denoted by a preposition, (4) possessing something. (5) addressed by someone. The different circumstances are called Cases, and although in English the form of the noun remains the
same in every case except one (in 4), in Irish, as in most languages, the noun has different forms; one for each case,

## THE CASES in IRISH.

45. The Nominative Case is used when the thing is represented as performing an action ; as, the horse went home.
46. The OBJECTIVE case is used when the thing is represented as recei. ving or suffering an action; as, I kill. ed the horse. This case is also called the accusative case.
47. The dative or prepositional case is used in modern Irish only when the noun follows a preposition; as, lejr an j-capall, ar ciapall, with the horse, on a horse. The prepositions $5 \Delta \eta$, without. 10 nn, between, are excep tional, and are followed by the ACCUSATIVE or ObJECTIVE case.
48. The Possessive case is used when the thing is represented as possessing something; as, the horse's head, the horse's bridle. This case is also called the Genitive case. In English this case is represented by either the form ending in 's, or by the objective case with the preposition ot, as, a horse's, or, of a horse.
49. The Vocative case is used when the person or thing denoted by the noun is addressed or spoken to by somebody; as, O Lord; O Death; my good man! etc. This case is also call. ed the nominative of address.
50. In modern Irish the forms of the nominative and accusative cases are the same.
51. In the lessons we shall give the different case-forms of words in the following order (the student should learn this by heart). -

## Contractions,

1. Nominative and Accusative, N. A.
2. Genifive,
3. Dative or Prepositional, Dat.
4. Vocative,
5. For sake of brevity we will use
the contractions opposite or below. Singular.

Plural.

1. N. A. N. A.
2. G.
G.

3 D.
4. V.

D,
We may thus have eight forms of a word, the four cases of the singular number and the four cases of the plural. They are arranged as in the preceding paragraph.

53 When we give in some orderly way the various cases of a noun, we are said to decline or give the declension of the noun.
54. All nouns are not declined in the same way. In English the word "boy" has the plural form "boys", formed by adding s; the word "man" has the plural form "men", formed by making a vowel change in the middle of the word. Similarly in modern Irish, some nouns form the genitive case (which is the case that best indicates the declension) by making an internal vowel change, others by adding e, others by adding a, more by adding a consonant, and some remain unchanged. So that there are Five ways in which nouns are modified in form, in oth er words, there are five Declensions of nouns

55 The article, adjectives, and PRONOUNS are also declined as we shall see further on. But at present we are to deal with nouns.

## LESSON VIII. DECLENSION of NOUNS.

56. As stated above, the declension of a noun is known by the way in which the Genitive case differs from the Nominative case.
57. Words of the FIRST declen. sion form the genitive from the nominative by what is called attenuation, that is, by inserting 1 be-
fore the last consonant or consonants of the nominative form; as, bar. death, bā1r (bau'ish) death's, of death ceaŋn capajll. a horse's head
58. Words of the second declension form the genitive by adding e to the nominative form; as, $\mathfrak{l a} \mathrm{f}$ r, a mare, tajne. (lau'-rē) of a mare.
59. Words of the third declension form the genitive case by add ing $\Delta$ to the nominative form; as, $\Delta m$, time, $\Delta m \Delta$, (om'ă $)$ of time.
60. Words of the fourtir declension, have the genitive case the sAME as the nominative ; as, balnne, milk, braon bainne, a drop of milk.
61. Words of the firth declension form the genitive case by add ing some consonant; as, $\mathrm{Jaba}_{\mathrm{A}}$ a blacksmith, $5 \Delta b \Delta \eta$, of a blacksmith.

The above is the way in which we know the declension of a noun, if we have before us the nominative and genitive cases singular.
62. We can also, in most cases, conjecture the declension of a noun from the termination of the nominative case alone, thus :

Words end either in a vowel or a consonant. Words ending in a vowel belong to the 4th or 5th declension; words ending in a consonant belong to the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd declensions We can go farther than this.
63. Most words ending in a consonant preceded by $\Delta$, o or $u$, belong to the FIRS'T declension. Most words ending in a consonant pre ceded by e or 1 belong to the SECOND declension. Most words ending in a vowel belong to the FOURTH DECLENSION.
Most words of the THIRD declension belong to a few classes easily known by their terminations. The words of the FIFTH declension are not many, and are remembered without much difficulty.
64. From the above notes we can arrange the declension of the following words already given in the lessons
I. Decl. anl, apán, aral, ároà bāo, bär, breac, beul, ceanŋ, ór.

II Decl. alll, a1mrin, ále, capraj5.


III, Decl. balla, bałle, bainŋe, cojrсе, buılle, со́тa, cuırle, рf́ра.

## LESSON IX.

65. We shall now give examples showing the declension, in the simplest form, of words in the five declensions. We shall afterwards go into the declensions with more detail.
(To be continued).

The Rhode [sland Irish Language Soeiety having passed resolution laudatory of Bishop O'Donnell's exertions in the Gaelic cause, the Right Revd Bishop sent the following acknowledgment.Letterkenny, Co Donegal,

$$
\text { July } 261866 .
$$

Dear Mr. Henehan-Perhaps the best way I can acknowledge the resolutions of your society is to tell you what is being do are for preserving the Irtsh tongue. For many years past the language of our country has received special attention in the diocesan Semingry of Letterkenny. It is carefully taught by the masters in St. Emmon's, and every candidate for entrance into the ecclesiastical colleges is examined orally by the bishops on his knowledge of the native tongue. On public occasions, whether political, local or religious, the Irish language is not forgotten. Rather it holds the place of honor as it ought. Then a still more hopeful indication is given by the fact that the teachers in our primary schoo's haye joined the preservation movement with grear earne stness. As one result of their action, the Board of Edacation may be expected before long to give the Irish language a far more prominent place on the school programme than it has hitherto occupied,

I may add that on Friday night in the House of Commons, our Irish members bad a good debate on the need to encourage the native tongue in Irish schools.

With many thanks and best wishes to all the members of your society, I am, dear Mr. Henehan, sincerely, yours,

## ひN 七－Seaw bean boc்兀

## 

Editor of the Gael．
Dear Sir．－The following is an Irish version of the Sean Deat Docir．I got it from a friend of mine Mr Jeremiah Sullivan，a member of the Gaelic League of Boston．The song was composed by Mr．Sullivan＇s father，John Sullivan，a poet of no mean order，who yet lives at an advanced age at a place called Sarán bàn （Whitewood），or barn na 工aínaci（Topstreet）on the out． skirts of the town of Cahirciveen，county of Kerry．The present song，which is a good specimen of Mr．Sullivan＇s pootic style，was composed at a time when the christian spirit of Lreland was roused to indignation over the arm－ ed hostility which，in certain quarters，was manifested against the Pope of Rome．General Garabaldi the main－ spring of that hostility，is referred to in the poem in no very complimentary terms．

In writing this poem from dietation I noticed certain lo cal peculiarities in the pronunciation of some words．These corruptions or provincialisms I have，of course，discarded in the body of the song；but for the benefit of your rea－ ders who are conversant only with the Munster or Kerry dialect，I have given a complete list of them at the end of the song．

## Respectfully yours，

John O＇Dily．

## 1

 ＇S mé＇$n$－1meall cojlle Ćáariajn，


> jo rárea ar mo nejo;


Ćum ceunnam or cloŋn Ćlán－lonnc 2lŋàjnoe aŋnr aŋ nó̇；
Oo rmépear ainmı mıá
Jo そoćläŋać aj jol，

＇S ba oreat，oear e a rors；
Oo bí craod－q̇ole fada，farea


 2
Oo lépm mo ćrojóe le h－átar
 oí eraociza＇ทojals bjoráرlle
＇S ba nár lyom j́ roop；

Le Jéjmin a j－cojllee fáralj



1 đ̇árcápl le cejrc，
air an ๆちaotajlze ciaojn oo rátajm lé
＂Cao ráć bejć as jol？



C்um váそta 00 ćlor？
3
Wo＇n fion sur cu－ra an blánale
Oo člaojo Cúnaol mac OÁne

Wa rár rear， $5 \Delta \eta$ locí？



whainŋ，oear．lejr？
No＇n fín 丂иヶ tu an ojáta
Dí ryám ar ay loć，



De oearjajo dejċ as rár léj


4
O＇⿰丬̀meajajr rj́ boj，cláṫ mé

Oà can
Oo ṫáŋ115＇ทa porz．
Le reaćrapreacit raol m＇óár－ra．

万aŋ bacat lejr an b－pápa，

O＇réjn carnajns reacie ma m má


1 б－Clár－loinc пи m－boćє，
も＇réır Garabaldi f̈äjajne
＇S an unjr as eabajnc an fáralj：－
Nän fónio R1j na n5rar njeal
Wá Päopals ajr．
När ó aojojпп ó jnir Fájlze
OÁ rerfocfajoír ya pájciŋlı̇

Oe＇ŋ olıje cieap rjolpac $2 \dot{\eta} a \mu z a n \dagger \dagger$ Gjoramaci 1a $5 \cdot c o n$ ，


 ＇S ŋa бájnचe mar lejr．


5an ojbine uajn！zar rájle Fé lá Hoolaz beas，

万aŋ rionca an bić ŋà cáare，
De trujm a 5 －cujo pūŋāırモe


Crioci

## Corrupt Local Pronunciation．

 blàŋaız，blanid， bacat＇，hindrance， plầajz． cium，to or for， canat，chanting oe，of， $r \overline{\mathrm{~A}}$ ，under ¥ór，large， reat，old， rolpate，progeny，＂reaŋn．

The letter $\eta$ of the article $\Delta \eta$ is gen． erally omitted in pronunciation espe－ cially when the $\Delta \eta$ is followed by a word commencing with an aspirated or eclipsed consonant；as，ca $0-F u ; l \Delta \eta$ cearc．Uá rí ar an 5 －carmajs（pron thus，ca b－full a＇ceanc， $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \bar{A}$ rían a＇ 5 － carras）The same rule holds true， too with regard to the letter 5 of the particle $A_{5}$ ，which is omitted in all ca－ ses except when the following word commences with a vowel；as，$\tau \bar{a}$ Oom． ๆall as an alfreann ajur tájm．re aj oul ar mire tre bejci as ol ojje（pron． thus：七à Oominall $\Delta 5$ an alfreaŋn，$\Delta 5^{-}$
弓б́ ס1ちе）．
All languages are subject to corruption and con－ sequently，change．It is only when corruption becomes universal in any language that it is re－ cognized by its grammarian，and then it becomes part and parcel of the language itself．The omis－ sion of the $n$ from the artiole an in Irish，for in－ stance，is a corruption which is observable in all the dialects of the language，and therefore it is not to be looked upon as a local corruption．Ev．
en in English the article the is subject to change in pronunciation according as the word following it commences with a vowel or a consonant．Take the following phrase for example；＂The waves of the ocean，＂which is universally pronounced thus， Thu waves of thee ocean．Corrupt pronunciation is sometimes legitimate and should be promoted rather than checked，
$-J .0^{\prime}$ D．
＊Local uame for Oahirciveen．
$\dagger$ The progeny of Martin Luther．

## OBITUARY

It is our painful duty to have to record the de－ mise of onr friend and co－worker in the Gaelic canse，the late Mr．Thomas Grifing，of Lawrence， Mass．，which ssd event occurred on August 7th last，after a few days＇illness．Little did we ex－ pect it for it was only a few days previously that we received from him the＂proof＂of his poem complimentary to Rev．Father P．H．O＇Donnell， 0 S A，St．Mary＇s Rectory，Waterford，N Y．and an excellent Irish writter he was．
Mr．Griffin took a prominent part in every movement tending to elevate the condition of the unfortunate land of his birth，and his dollars were there to back them．
At the initiation of the Gaelic movement he was in the front rank and organized his Olass in Lawrence，and never lagged to the day of his death－in fact he was of the very few who were at the birth of the Gaelic movement that perse－ vered to the end－we say the end，because Prov idence vouchsafed him the happiness to live to see the movement firmly fixed，without the fear of relapse，in the land of his love and of his affec－ tions．The whole sixteen pages of the Gael could not contain a moiety of Mr Griffin＇s exertions in the Gaelic cause were they to be written．Many a man，both in Ireland and America，received a copy of the Gael（not knowing who sent it）thro＇ Mr．Griffin＇s bounty，for he used to get bundles of Gaels to mail to those who he thought would appreciate them as effective instruments in the re vival of the language，and also sent them to the National and other schools in his native parish．
Mr．Griffin was born in the neighborhood of Dingle，Co．Kerry，but has been in America 46 years．He died fortified by the rites of the Church，and surrounded by his loving family， wife，two sons and four daughters．

By Mr．Griffin＇s death，the Gaelic movement has lost a friend，the Gael a financial prop，and Ireland，a devoted son．

> May his soul rest in peace-Amen

Mrs Griffin contemplates the erection of a mo－ nument with a Gaelic inscription over his grave．

## SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS，

Ill－Cairo，Daniel McCarthy \＄9．，three for him self and six for Mr．John Howley．

Ind－Norte Dame，Sister M Katherine，per Mr John Howley，Cairo，Ill．

Mass－Marlboro，J H MeCarthy－Springfield， John F Donoghue－Boston，P Doody．

Mich－Montague，John P Whelan．
Minn－Fulda，M Spalman．
Mo－St Louis，M Laine，$\$ 5$ ．，per J G Joyce，C E；Mrs．H Cloonan．

Mont－Butte，John Henebry．
N Y－Brooklyn，Miss Guiren，N Heaney，Thos
Jordan－Oity Counsellor John L Brower．
Neb－Chadron，Rev P Brophy．
Pa －Centralia， P Ruddy，
R I－Providence，I L Socieity，per Martin J Henehan．

The Irishman who does not see the importance of circulating Irish literaturs in promoting the ${ }^{\text {s uncess of }}$ the Gaelie movement is of little value to any movement，and he who sees it and takes no part in doing it，does not desire its success．

We see by the public press of Wheeling，W．Va． that among the articles placed in the corner stone of the new Catholic Seminary，recently laid tbere， was a copy of The Gael．There are Irishmen in Wheeling．

The Presideutial race is between the Mac avd the O －the Mac has the rich－the O has the poor －a very uneven race，to be sure

Notwithstanding the rascally conduct of Grea Britain towards the United States，she is now faw． ning on them for support in her European troubles． And，to curry the favor of Americans，she has sent the West British＂Cawtholie＇，Ohief Justice，Lord Russell，to curry favor with the Irish Catholic ele ment，and Joe Chamberlain，to do the same with the Puritan element in New England．Both should be toed out of the country with a heavy butt．A few Englishmen strutting in the garb of Americans who write newspapers，would have us take sides with England under the pretext of＂protecting A merican interests＂in Armenia．Never！What business have Americans in Turkey if they are not wanted there？

Mr．Patrick O＇Brien， 46 cuffe St． Dublin，Ireland，has for sale Sรeutuls．
 O＇Leary，printed a few months ago． price，1s 6 d ．Also，some copies of


W $⿴ 囗 十$
Gratuitous Instruction In The Language Of
Their Country．
The Boston Philo Celtic Society meets every Sun－ day afternoon at 3 o＇clock at 6 Whitmore St．，and Tharsday eveni gs from 8 to 10 P M．－Mary $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Donovav， 52 Myrtle Street，Secretary．
The Brooklyn Philo＝Celtic Suciety meets in At－ lantic Hall．（entrance on Atlantic outside）corner Court and Atlantic streets，Sundays at $7 \mathbf{P} . \mathbf{M}$ ．

The Chicago Gaelic League meets every after－ noon at 2 p．m．，in rom 3，City Hall building Chicago．For information as to organizing clubs ${ }^{0_{r}}$ studying Grel＇c individually，write to the Secre－ tary，Francis J．O‘Mahony， 354 E．Chicago ave Ohicago，

The Eolyoke Philo－Celtic Society meets at 8 o＇ clock on Monday evenings in Emmett Hall，Higb street，Holyoke，Mass．
The O＇Growney Philo．Celtic League meets in Frank＇s Hall，Chapel street，New Haveu，Conn． on Wednesday evenings at 8 o＇clock，and on Sun－ day afternoons at $3 o^{\text {tclock．}}$

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

The Pawtracket Irish Language Society meets in Srisfield Hall，near the Postoffice，every Friday evening，at 8 o＇elock．
The Philadelpia Filo．Celtic Society meets in Fairmount Building．31st and Callowhill sts．at 8 o＇clock every Sunday evening．
The R I Trish Language Society meets every Thursday and Sunday evening at 8 oclock，in Brownson＇s Lyceum Hall， 193 Westminster street Providence，R．I．
The San K＇ranciseo Society meets Sunday after－ noous at $2 p \cdot m$ ，in K R B Hall，Mason and $O^{\prime}$－ Farrell streets，Wm，Desmond President．
New York Gaelic Society meets Wednesdays at 8 p m．，at 64 Madison Av．
Saint Paul Society，call on President Kelly， 410 Mianehaha street．
Kansas City，Mo．Society，call on President Mc Eniry， 1742 Allen av．
Williamsport，Pa．Society，call on President Gib－ bons， 1421 W 4th street．
Pern，Lad．，Soviety，call on Counsellor John W． O＇Hara．

To ret the Gaelic Journal．Send 6s to the Man ager，Mr．John Hogan， 8 Leeson Park－avenue， Dublin，Ireland．

## 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 Col lege, Part I.
$\$ 0.15$
Simple Lessons in Irish, Part II.
Irish Music and Song. A Collection of Songs in Irish, by P. W. Joyee, LL.D.,
Irish Grammar. By the same,
Love Songs of Connaught. Irish, with English Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde, 1.25
Cois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories, by Dr. Hyde, iLL. D.
Compendium of Irish Grammar. Translated from Windisch's German by Rev Jas. P. McSwiney, S. J.

The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, P. I, . 80 Ditto, Part II.
The Youthful Exploits of Fionn, Modern, Irish, with maps, etc. by D. Comyn,
Keating's History of Ireland, with Literal Translation, etc. Part I.,
The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with full Vocabulary.
The First Irish Book.
The Second do. do.15

The Third do. do. ..... 20
Irish HeadsLine Oopy=Book, ..... 15
Leabhar Sgeuluigheachta, by Dr. Hyde ..... 2.00

The Tribes of Ireland. A Satire by Hinghus O'Daly, with Translation,
O'Reilly's IrishsEnglish Dictionary,
Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe,
An Irish Translation of the Holy Bible, Vol. . I. to Deuteronomy, by Archbishop McHale,
The First Eight Books of Homer's Iliad, translated into Irish by Archbishop McHale,
McHale's Moore's Irish Melodies, with English translation on opposite page, with portrait of the Archbishop,
$\$ 250$
The Children of Tuireann (which has a full vo. cabulary), The Children of Lir; Leabhar Sgeuluighachta, and the Imitation of Christ, will meet qhe 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.

## F M'Cosker,

Sanitary Plumber, Steam \& Gas Fitter, Mobile, Ala.

## Real Estate.

FOR SALE,

Or to trade for a small house within 70 miles of New York. A five acre Orange Farm situate in Winter Park, Orange Connty, Florida, 5 miles N. of Orlando (the capital of county), on the Florida Central \& Peninsular \& South Florida Rds. 1-2 mile from the station and post-office, and 100 miles from Jacksonville, on Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West R. R. On the farm stands a good substantial 11.2 story house with a large piazza in front and side, contains a large parlor, diningroom, bed-rooms, pantry, etc. Large stable and other yard offices. The lawn surrounding the house contains 1 1-2 acres, is fenced in and beautifully laid out with all sorts of tropical shrubs, trees and flowering plants, vines, etc. The farm is fenced-in with wire, and is set with 200 orange trees, all, nearly, in bearing, also, lemons, limes, mulberries, peaches, niagara grapes, etc. This property was owned and the house built and the surroundings laid out by a gentleman of means and exquisite taste-His widow wishes, for business reasons, to dispose of it, as above-
Price, $\$ 3,000$. or its equivalent, is free and clear,
Winter Park is a well known Winter resort, is a considerable village, - has a newspaper.

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

Also, a number of large plots in Brooklyn suit able for mill and factory purposes. Farms on Long Island for ${ }^{*}$ Sale or to Trade.

## RATES of COMMISSION. -

Letting and Collecting ......... 5 per cent. Sales-City Property-When the Consideration exceeds \$2,500, ... 1 . . Country Property ... ... ... 2.50 " Southern \& Western Property ... 5 " "
16 No Sales negotiated at this office for less than $\$ 25.00$.
Comr. of Deeds,
M. J. Logan,

Third \& Prospect Aves.
Brooklyn, N Y.


For information and tree Handbook write to MUNN \& CO. ${ }^{381}$ BROADWAY, NEW YoRR Oldest bureau Ror securtng patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought beoore Every patent taken out by us is brought beroro
the pubito by a notice given free of charge in the
Šicutitic gutrricum
Largest circulation of any sofentific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated, No intelligen man should be without it Weekly, 83,00 vear; 81.50 six months, Address, MUNN ${ }^{\circ}$ CO, Publishras, 361 Broadway, New York City.

