

Շաւայծ բխողաճ Յօ թաճ աղ Օրեօլին
'դ ա լի՛՜ 7 տաճալիւ ըն լա ՚բ ին, "Օ էն-
լա Յօ Բ-սլ յիւրե ա՛ յարձաճ եւն, ի՛
բաճալծ յն ղօ Յօ յարձօճաճ աղ լի՛.
Օ'յմէլ՛ լայր, 7 Բ ըն ա՛ յմեաճ շը
սարձ ղեաճ Օրեօլին լայր. Օ'բաբալծ
բն, աղ թաճ աղ լի՛ աճ աղ ըն. Օ'բեա՛-

“Fójl, fójl,” ar ar lojpreacân, “jr feârn òam fât 7 áòðar na o-tní η-
 5ârrta ò’ijhreaçt ηâ mo ðeann o
 ðajlleamaj. 2ηajre, ’ré η fât ðj leir
 ar 5-ceu 5âjne,—ar t-rai o fuajr

tú coir na faine (már cuimhneac leat é), b' fí tollta, follam 'na lán, 7 f lán o' óir a' r' o' ainead, 7 b' fíor aiam-ra 30 leijteá uait 30 fánac an raibdear do b' inneti, 1 leabaid rolaip (rocar) a baipit ar do do inuipitín lais; a3ur tú féin coim ranetae, cruaid, con33alac rin, freirín, 7 30 mbeair leat eul 3an deoc ná deoc a ceannaic. Ir ré fát 'h oara 3áine: an fear ríubail a éáineic

LESSONS IN GAELIC.

(BOURKE'S)

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

XXIX LESSON.—Continued.

Masculine Nouns.

Proper Names.

Aluip, Achilles.
 Aluipitín, Augustine.
 Aluipitín, and Aluipitín, Alexander.
 Aluipitín, MacAlister.
 Aluipitín, (enyas), Angus, Aeneas. Aluip
 Aluipitín, Mac Guinness.
 Caoimheirín (from caoim, gentle, and
 3eirín, an offspring) Kevin; Kuoim
 Caoimheirín, Saint Kevin. From the
 prefix caoim, gentle, is derived the
 family name of the O'Keefes; as,
 Séamur O' Caoim, James O'Keefe.
 Cormac, Cormack; AluipCormac, Mac
 Cormack

Names peculiar to men.

Aluip, father.
 buacail, boy; buacail tise, a serv-
 ant boy.
 bodac, a grown boy, a clown.
 3eair-bodac, a lad; a boy not fully
 grown.
 O3án, O3ánac, a youngster.

irteac 7 a tóilteat an baid, h' éirteac-
 ac oó mar éáila cá b-fanfad ré a3ur
 3neim a éatad, mar náir ríubail ré j b-
 fad o' h' éeac 3ur baipitac tuipie ar.
 3ur bair ré a éora 'r a éháina. Fát 'h
 erfoimac 3áine, b' feair lioim 3an é in-
 rinnet tuip, 3lac mo éóimáipie, 7 b' rár-
 ta le fíor 7 fát na cá h-3áine atá a-
 3ac." "Kf'l mé rárta a3ur h' beirteac,
 air an fear, "3o 3-cluipitín mé fát an
 erfoimac 3áine, freirín, 7 h' fábáilfad
 an inéio atá ráitce éú."

"Cá 3o mair, ir oirte féin beirtear an
 malleán. "Ir ré fát an trear 3áine:
 do éuio aipitín aip fad a b' j b-folac
 a3ac in a léitétio reo o' áit innet an h-
 3airitá, éo fad a 7 b' tuipá innet éuim
 an aonáit, éáineic fear mór 7 baipitín ré
 leir aip fad é, 7 éeáinaip itínin ruac
 o'fá3 ré a3ac"

'Kuoip j éuailat an fear é rin, leij
 ré uail inéio ar; éait ré a éata 'ran
 aer; éail ré a éail, 7 o'iméitín ré euo-
 erom ar fuo an t-fao3áil. Do baipitín
 an loipreacáin leir, 7 h'for éuailat aon
 tuairitín aip o' h' lá rin 3o o-tí 'h lá j
 hoim.

Feminine Nouns.

Proper Names

Aluipitín, Amelia.
 Aluipitín, Angelica; from aipitín, an
 angel, and ó3 young.
 Aluipitín, Anne. baipitín, Barbara.
 Cáit, Kate Cáitín, Little Kate.
 Cáitínitín, Catherine. Luip, Lucy.
 Láipitínitín, Lasarín; from láipitín, a
 flame, redness, blushing; and fíonitín,
 of wine.

Aluipitín, Mabel. Seipitínitín, Julia.
 Suráipitín, Susanna. Una, Winefrid.

Names peculiar to women.

Aluipitín, mother. Cáit, a woman; a
 stout country woman. Cáitín, a girl;
 cáititín, an old woman, a hag.
 3eair-cáit, a little girl. 3ioipitín, a
 grown up girl.
 O3, a virgin, from ó3, young; aipitín.
 a maiden, from aipitín, suitable for, and

ԾԵԱՐԾ ԾՐԱՇԱՅՐ, a brother.
 ԲԵԱՐ, a man.
 ՔԼԱՅԷ, a prince.
 ՔԼԵ, a king.
 ԲԵԱՐ-ՀԱՕԼ, a male relative.
 ՉԴԱԸ, a son.

Names of brutes.

ԵԱՐԾԱՆ, a drake.
 ՏԵԱՐԻՍԷ, a young colt; a foal. ԵՐՈՄ-ԱԷ, a colt.
 ԿԱՐԾԱՆ, a pack horse, a hack.
 ՏԵԱՐ, a horse; ՇԵԱՐԻՆ, a horse.
 ԿՈՂԵԱԷ, a cock (1 after 1 is liquid, like 1 in William; as if from ԿՈՂԼ, watch, attend; and ԷԱԷ, a house.
 ԿՈՂԼԱԷ, a boar.
 ՔԼԱԷ, a stag, a hart.
 ՀԱՂԾԱՆ, a gander.
 ՉԴԱՐԷ; ԾԱՐԻ, a steer,
 ՔԵՂԷ, a ram.
 ԿԱՐԾ, a bull.

Names derived from offices peculiar to men.

ԾԵԱՂԽԱՅԷ, a merchant.
 ԿԼԱԾԱՅՐԷ, babbler; from ԿԼԱԾ, the mouth open.
 ԿՐԵԱՅԷՈՐ, creator; from ԿՐԵԱՅ, create; root, ԿՐԵ, form.
 ԾՈՂՐԵՈՐ, a porter, a doorkeeper; from ԾՈՂՐ, a door;
 ՔԼԷ, a poet.
 ՀԱԾԱՅԷ, a thief, from ՀՈՂԾ, steal thou
 ՉԴԱՂԱԷ, a monk.
 ՉԴԱՐԱԷ, a rider; from ՉԴԱՐԷ, an old Keltic word, signifying "horse."

ԱՆ ՇՐՈՂՈՂԻՆ ԼԵՆ.

1

ԵՂԵԱԾ 'Ի ԿԱԿԱ ԾԱ ԼԱԾԱԾ Ա ԼՈՐ,
 ՉԴԱՐ ԱՆ ՔԼԱԾՈՐԻ Ա ԸՈՂ ԾՐԻ.
 ՉԴԱՐ ԱՆ ՄԱՐԻ Ա ՌՈՂԻ-ԲԵՐ ԾԵԱՐ ԵԱՆ,
 ՉԷՇ ԸԵԱՅՐ ՈՂ ԵԱՐ ԲԵԱՐԻ ՈՂ ԵԱԾ
 ՀԱ ՔԵԱԼԵԱԾԵԱՐԷ ՄԵ ԼԱԷ,
 ԼԵ ՄՈ ԸՐԱՅՐԵՆ ԼԱՆ.

ԿԱՐԻ-ԲԱՐՈՂ

ՀԻԱԾ ՄՈ ԸՐՈՅԷ ՄՈ ԸՐԱՅՐԵՆ,
 ՏԼԱՅԷ ԶԵԱՆ ՄՈ ՌՈՂԻՆ,
 ՀԻԱԾ ՄՈ ԸՐՈՅԷ ՄՈ ԸՐԱՅՐԵՆ ԼԱՆ, ԼԱՆ,
 ՀԻԱԾ ՄՈ ԸՐՈՅԷ ՄՈ ԸՐԱՅՐԵՆ ԼԱՆ.

2

ԲԵԱՐ, a man; ԾԵԱՐԾ-ՐՈՂԻ, a sister
 ԵԱՆ, a woman, ԵԱՆ-ՔԼԱՅԷ, a princess
 ԵԱՆ-ՈՂՈՂԱՆ, a queen, the wife of a
 king; ՔԼԵ ԵԱՆ, a Sovereign Queen.
 ԵԱՆ-ՀԱՕԼ, a female relative; ՈՂԵԱՆ,
 a daughter.

Names of brutes.

ԼԱԷ, a duck; ՏԵԱՐԻՍԷ-ԼԱՅՐ, a filly.
 ԵՐՈՄԱԷ-ԼԱՅՐ, a filly. ԼԱՅՐ, a mare.
 ԿԵԱՆԷ, a hen; ԿՐԱՅՐ, a sow; ԵՂԼԷ, a
 hind, a roe; ՇԷ, goose; ԿՈՂԼԱԷ, hei-
 fer; ԿԱՐԱ, a sheep; ԵՈ, a cow.

Names derived from offices peculiar to women

ԵԱՆ-ԱԼԵՐԱ, a nurse, from ԵԱՆ, a wo-
 man; (a prefix which, when put be-
 fore nouns, denotes an agent of the
 female sex) and ԱԼԵՐԱ, a nurse;
 which is itself derived from ԱՂԼ,
 support thou.

ԿՈՂՐԱ, a neighbour, is feminine, be-
 cause it is derived from ԿՈՂ, toge-
 ther, and ԱՐԱ, a support, a prop;
 which is feminine. Neighbours, ac-
 cording to our Irish notions, ought
 to lend mutual aid to each other.

ԲԵԱՐԱ, a person, is feminine. As it
 is a word that can be applied to ei-
 ther sex, its termination causes it
 to be classed with those that are fe-
 minine

ԿՐԻԱՆՈՂԻ, Trinity, is a feminine noun,
 on account of the termination of
 the word.

Ա ԵԱԿԱՅ ԻՄԼԵՂԱՐ ԸՐԵՆ,
 Ա ՕՂԱ ԱԼ-ԵՈ ՈՂ ԵԱՐԻՆ,
 ԵԱՐԻՆ ՈՐԷ-ԲԱ 'ՈՂԻ
 ՀՈ ԵԱՅԵԱՆ ԱՅԷ ՄՈ ՀԵԱՐ,
 ՉԴԱՐ ԻՄԼ ԶՈ Մ-ԵԱՅԵԱՆ ԱՅՈՂ ՕԼ,
 ԲԵԱՐԵԱ 'Ր ԶՈ ՔՈՂԼ.
 Օ ՄՈ ԸՐԱՅՐԵՆ ԼԱՆ.

ԿԱՐԻ-ԲԱՐՈՂ, 7 ԼԵ ՈՂ ԼՈՂԻ.

3

ԱՂԻ ԿՈՅԵԱԾ ԾՈՂ ԱՆ Կ-ԵԱՅ,
 ԸԱՐ ԿՈՒՔԼԱՅԷ ԲԱՐԲԱՅՐ ԵԱԼԱՅՐ,
 ՀԱ ՔԱԶՐԱԾ ՄՈ Ը-ԱՄ, ՈՐ 'Ա,
 ԵԱՐԵԱՐԱ: ԿԵՂԷ ԼԵԱԷ,
 ԼԱՐ ԵԱՅ ԾՈՂ ԵԱԿԱԷ ԿԵԱԾ,
 ՀՈ ՕԼԲԱՅ ՄՈ ԸՐԱՅՐԵՆ ԼԱՆ.

ԿԱՐԻ-ԲԱՐՈՂ, 7 ԼԵ ՈՂ ԼՈՂԻ.

ՕՇԷ-ՄԻ, 1894. ԵՈՂԱՆ ԱԿԱՐԱՅԼԼ.

"Do cūmar dūjt lēhjo žearn,
Nač rājijis zo meall do mār,
Do čojmliņis le tūr ah t-rluāis
Ajr rļad Sfojn:—ir cruaist ah cār.

"briatliņ fa čorajb žac fjn
Kj bējč ahoj r mār do b f ariam;
Ais ročtāij 10 zo Rjā ja houl
buč leat tūr a rāčajb ar "t-rluāb."

Ais rāžājl dajr da rājde fear
Kj cluņņeāt a beaņ o rha 12 ar,
Kj tjeāt ajr a bēal amāc
Uč ho ac ze mōr a mājis.

1. 1 žerē. 2. rjad. 3. rjeul. 4. buč beaž mo cār
joņam fēj. 5. 1 ž-čoj-rojij. 6. beoņajžčear lejreā.
7. d' a mālajr. 8. žar. 9. beaņ hāc hjeođat žēll a
ločt. 10. zo rojir. 11. o a tējč rā. 12. ē or.

SEUWIS WAC CUARTU COT.

From MS. in Royal Library, Copenhagen.

b' fearn hom žearnān brijān Uf brij
Fūm dom' jomčair ahn r žac rōd,
Nā oēaņam lejr mūr hōd ja žojll,
bejč ar ržāla cruiņij ir jad da ol.

b' fēuņņeajše homra žearnān brijān
Fūm čarč rjar 'ra amāc fa 'h m-bōijij,
Nā dol da mearžat ar eāžān mjar,
fear da čjol ir bejč da ol

Ir jomčā duiņe leji caļleāt ah čjall
A mbaļe žit fjn čja 'r a mbaļe žit črujij,
Kj lja h'a rācān a mbaļe žit čjač
Ais ol fa žearnān brijān Uf brij.

ah rābrij

Sē meud do čola d' fepāņij cļle
bej ržān jārma do baļe
jmeāčat do fljočt uļe
Ajr čjč duiļle le rnuč ajlle.

Kj h f aņ ējre-re aņ ējre b f aņallōd aņ,
Ačt ējre lučt beuņla 7 aņroč žall,
ējre žān ējreāčt aņ aņrōd fāņij.
ējre žān žačēlīs ir reārē leo rāņij.

*Read
Seamfocla
ulad, L. 318.*

Čojmā r fne o rāojžče ējre ir dāij
Čojr r fāor ir lūže ar aēn dočāņ,
Kōr do člaoj mjlte 'h ējriņij aņ
Ol aņ fjoņa ir joc aņ aēn rparāņij.

*ah rābrij
A' jomčā f n rābrij, rābrij aņ
Čojr r fāor, Čojr r fāor
fān hjeapāņ r n brij le brijān da rāžat ar
fō cōuļlīd acciāl aņ rābrij cōda rāžat.*

Ա իկողմ ինչ որ հաճեալ էի
 Ու լեյք-ը ու ինչ որ ուրիշ,
 Տե՛սնայ որ բերդն ու թա՛ն ծառայ,
 Այն ծառայողն ինչպէս իր ինչի.

Planda Grogia

Այնպէս. Տե՛ն իր ինչիս,
 Երբ իր ինչիս ինչիս ուրիշ,
 Երբ ինչիս ինչիս ուրիշ,
 Տե՛սնայ որ, ինչ որ ինչիս.

Իր ինչիս ծառայ ու ինչիս ինչիս.
 Իր ինչիս ծառայ ու ինչիս ինչիս;
 Այն ինչիս իր ինչիս իր ինչիս
 Իր ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս.

Vide Seanfocla

Ulad' L 298.

Տրածն?

Ուրիշ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս
 Եւ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս;
 Ու ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս,
 'Տ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս.

ար?

Caoria Caoria

From MS. in Edinburgh Library.

Ուրիշ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս
 Եւ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս;
 Այն ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս,
 Եւ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս.

Այն ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս
 Այն ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս
 Եւ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս
 Այն ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս.

All the foregoing have been received from James Craigie, Esqr., Public Library, Brechin, Scotland, and were transcribed by his brother, W. A. Craigie, Esqr.

Respectfully addressed to M. P. Ward, Esqr.

1

Այն ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս, ուրիշ ինչիս
 Այն ինչիս ինչիս, ուրիշ ինչիս
 Այն ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս
 Եւ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս;
 'Տ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս, ուրիշ ինչիս,
 'Տ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս
 'Տ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս
 Եւ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս, ինչիս ինչիս ուրիշ.

2

Այն ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս, ուրիշ ինչիս
 'Տ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս, ուրիշ ինչիս
 'Տ ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս ինչիս, ուրիշ ինչիս

La3 bnf3eac cum euz f, na eapono3p;
 'S dob' fada beo f 'na3p m-beul 3ac lo f,
 3an rmu3t 3an ceo f o'a ladap3t 3o h-apo.
 'Mear3 eho3c a'r 3leap3ta
 Oa m-be3deao 'na3p o-teap3ta
 F3p ceol3ap 3peap3ta map eupa oapo.

3

O clanna 3aeo3l tu3t 3r 3u3de fad rae33l tu3t.
 'S o bap3a 'n baoo3ap3l tu3t be3t co3o3e rlan—
 3an buao3ap3t na ca3p o3t. o ao3p 3o bar o3t.
 Me reu3 a3 fap o3t map eao3de lan;
 'S 3r e dob' ap leo, tu teae3t tap r33le,
 a plup3p na ca3le 3o h-e3p3e 'p3p—
 a r3udal na m-bap3ta
 a mup33ap3t oap3ta
 'S a ceapao3p rap3ta bo3-ceo3l map b3p.

DANIEL LYNCH

Philipstown, Dunleer, Ireland.

J O'Brien.—We know nothing about Father Nolan's Prayerbooks, nor about the Revd. Father himself. Some time ago we heard he was in some part of New Jersey. Our querist is not, perhaps, aware that Fr Nolan was a Regular (or cloistered) priest, and that in the midst of his successful labors the Gaelic cause in Dublin, he was transferred to Loughrea, Co. Galway, and thence to this country. At that time, it was silently rumored that his superiors did not approve of his identifying himself so publicly with the Gaelic cause. But, be that as it may, we know that his (older) colaborer in the Gaelic cause, the late, lamented, Canon Ulick J. Bourke, suffered considerably at the hands of his metropolitan, who sought to drum up charges against him that would justify his removal, but failed, until death came to his aid.—In Ireland, a Secular parish priest cannot be removed by his bishop without some grave cause and His Holiness the Pope, must be satisfied that the charges are proven before he sanctions the removal.—And, behold the change! We are now credibly informed that that metropolitan favors the Gaelic cause.

Now that Professor O'Growney is in our midst we hope that all the Gaelic societies through the country will redouble their energies and build themselves up. Part I. of Father O'Growney's Easy Lessons is out now. He divides the work into three parts. The Third part will be as far advanced as would be the general conception of a fourth reader.

The N Y Freeman's Journal of Nov. 17th devotes over a page to articles on Gaelic literature from the pen of Dr. Shahan, and others.

PARKHURST.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York city has inflicted a wound on morality which the combined efforts of all the Christian churches cannot heal in a century. He has opened a book to the public gaze of whose filthy expose ninetenths of our citizens never did, or would, have a conception. Behold the picture of the Rev. Doctor and his lieutenants, steeled to bestial depravity with intoxicants, rioting with the besotted nude inmates in a brothel, being thrown broadcast before youthful innocence!

The legal authorities should have excluded the press and all persons, not immediately concerned from these filthy investigations, and the fact that they have not done so makes them particeps criminis in the pollution of the public mind.

In connection with the above certain Republicans would accord to Parkhurst the credit of their victory in the late municipal election. But we would remind them that municipal matters were involved in the national policy, and that it was the Democratic leaders, who expected too great a sacrifice of their followers, were the instruments which assured Republican success, and will continue to assure it if that policy be not abandoned, and if the Republicans take a lesson from the fable of "The Jack Ass in Office."

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.

"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.

The Gael.

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

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

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Subscribers will please remember that subscriptions are due in advance.

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

It is with pleasure and pride that 214 520021 greets its brethren on its entrance on the fourteenth year of its existence—pleasure because of the voluminous extent of the work which the Gaelic movement has accomplished; pride, that it has withstood the seemingly insurmountable difficulties with which it had to contend—difficulties to which many more pretentious publications had to succumb. We have said it before and repeat it here, that the "Sentiments" columns of the Gael contain the names of the sumtotal of Irish-American patriotism, and

we leave the decision in the case to a jury of Spaniards, French or German.

Two principal causes co-operate in limiting the support and circulation of such journals as the Gael. They are, first, ignorance and the want of truly patriotic sentiments—second, a tendency predominant in a large section of so-called Irishmen to remain at their vomit!

The ignorant Irishman boasts that his immediate forefathers did not speak Irish, thus proclaiming to the whole world that they belonged to the lowest stratum of the Irish populace who were forced by poverty to make annual incursions into England to earn their bread, and it was there and under that circumstance that they learned the English language, for it could not be learned in any other way, at that time, as Catholic education was banned in Ireland up to the year 1829.

We again appeal to you Gaels to circulate your paper. You are too intelligent not to know that your cause cannot make rapid forward strides unless it is brought prominently before the Irish-American public. Remember that the success of all movements is measured by the volume of the literature which supports them.

PROFESSOR O'GROWNEY.

A few months ago the Gael expressed its sorrow at the reported illness of the Rev. Professor O'Growney of Maynooth College, brought about by continuous exertion in the Gaelic cause, especially since his appointment to the Keltic Chair lately re-established in that college. But, thanks to Providence, we have now seen him in the flesh, and we have no doubt that a six months' residence on the Pacific Slope will restore him to perfect vigor and health. Father O'Growney arrived here by the Teutonic on the 15th inst. The vessel was expected on the 14th, so that the uncertainty of landing caused a great disappointment to a good many Gaels (the editor of this paper being one of them) who expected to meet him at the dock and greet him with a genuine

Ceud mfile fáilte.

Nevertheless, he was not permitted to land alone,

the ubiquitous Gael was there—Father Murphy, who came specially all the way from Springfield, Ohio, to greet him, and Martin J. Henahan, who came from Providence, R. I. on the same purpose, the Hon. Denis Burns, Captain Norris, and other New York Celts, were there to greet him.

We now tell our Gaelic friends that though Fr. O'Growney bears the evidences of over work, he appears to be in tolerably good health.

Ordinarily speaking, newspaper reports are not so satisfactory in relation to the condition of such movements as the Gaelic as a vis a vis recital by him who, by personal contact in official duty, knows the internal workings of it; and added to this is a circumstance, in this instance, which lends additional force to the premises—that the heart and soul of the reciter, apart from official duty, are wrapped in the Gaelic Movement.

From our talk with Father O'Growney on the subject, we are satisfied that the Gaelic movement in Ireland is in a tolerably good condition.—The Language is becoming fashionable there, the gentry are learning it; it is expected that, in the near future a Keltic Chair will be established (it is now in a large number of them) in all the rural Catholic colleges, and that the Irish language will be taught in all the National schools in the Irish-speaking districts. These are the leading points, or a synopsis, of Father O'Growney's report of the condition there. We remarked that we thought Archbishop McEvilly of Tuam still inimical to the Gaelic movement. The Rev. Professor replied,—“I don't think so; I hear he favors it; for the last four years whenever I met the Archbishop we have spoken in Irish.”

Taking all the surroundings into consideration Gaels should rejoice.

Father O'Growney was a subscriber to the Gael when a student in Maynooth. He knows all the names in the “Sentiments” column, which he scans closely. We hope that he will see all the old familiar names in the coming Gael, and not only them but a large number of new subscribers sent by them. Father O'Growney candidly acknowledges that their success in Ireland is largely, perhaps wholly, due to our exertions here in America. In our next issue we will be able to give Fr. O'Growney's Californian address.

It is now compulsory on all the students of Maynooth College to learn the Irish language. That is the most encouraging news item since the organization of the Gaelic movement.

We have been informed that V. Rev. Dean White of Cashel has established a Gaelic Chair in his college. “Sacerdos” may be thanked for this—No one will ever know the amount of good the Sacerdos articles has done the Gaelic cause,

A further discussion on Father Carroll's “Antiquity of the Celtic Language.”

Editor Gael.—“A subscriber” in his criticisms on Father O'Carroll's letter on the antiquity of the Celtic language might find some “light” on the subject in question, in a note, v. 11. 2nd. chap. Genesis, Archbishop McHale's translation. Also, in vocabulary to Dr. Gallagher's Sermons by Ulick Bourke, page 408, the word *twenty*, where it is shown that Celtic is more ancient than Sanscrit. And additional information on the Japhethan race, supported by respectable authorities, in Mr. O'Halloran's History of Ireland, Book 1.

Yours, etc., “Old Curiosity Shop.”

We would remind the publishers of the Irish Republic of the impossibility of building on nothing First, gentlemen, to ward off public ridicule, you must see to the foundation. Are you aware that a large and influential section of the Irish (so called) people are in favor of the British connection—the wearing of the Collar—and that they are doing all in their power, in an underhand way, to obliterate all traces of the very foundations of Irish Nationality. Gentlemen, are not you yourselves lending a hand in their demolition and obliteration? “Those not for them are against them.”

The Philadelphia Hibernian has changed its name and ownership. Henceforth it will be “The Hibernian,” and published by a stock company with Jas. O'Sullivan president, and Alexander McKernan secretary and treasurer. The Gael, as under its former name and management, wishes The Hibernian the realization of its most sanguine anticipations.

The Irish World has directed a large number of persons to the Gael from time to time who apply to it for information regarding Irish literature, and for which tokens of friendship the Gael is very grateful

Martin J. Henahan of the Providence, R. I., Gaelic Society, was present at the organization of Irish Class, in Holyoke, Mass. on Tuesday evening, 20th November.

The Gael had a very friendly visit from the Rev. Martin L. Murphy, Springfield, O., the other day. The Revd. Father came all the way, specially, to welcome Father O'Growney.—That's patriotism; and it proves the indestructible bond of love and friendship inherent in the language of a people

The Irishmen of New York and vicinity can obtain gratuitous instruction in the language of Ireland by calling at the rooms of the P. C. Society, 263 Bowery, on Thursday evenings from 8 to 10, and on Sunday afternoons from 3 to 6, o'clock.

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 ՇՈՅԷ ԱՊԱՅԱՅ ԿՈՅԱՅՈՅ ՊՅ ԼԵ ԲԼԱԾԱ."

THE HOUSE-DOG and the WOLF

[Translation in opposite column]

A lean, hungry Wolf chanced one moonshiny night to fall in with a plump, well-fed House-Dog. After the first compliments were passed between them, "How is it, my friend," said the Wolf, "that you look so sleek? How well your food agrees with you! and here am I striving for my living night and day, and can hardly save myself from starving." "Well," says the Dog, "if you would fare like me, you have only to do as I do." "Indeed," said he, "and what is that?" "Why," replies the Dog, "just to guard the master's house and keep off the thieves at night." "With all my heart; for at present I have but a sorry time of it. This woodland life, with its frosts and rains, is sharp work for me. To have a warm roof over my head and a belly full of victuals alway at hand will, methinks, be no bad exchange." "True," says the Dog; "therefore you have nothing to do but follow me." Now as they were jogging along together, the Wolf spied a mark on the Dog's neck, and having a strange curiosity, could not forbear asking what it meant. "Pooh, nothing at all," says the Dog. "Nay, but pray"—says the Wolf. "Oh! a mere trifle, perhaps the collar by which my chain is fastened—" "Chain!" cries the Wolf in surprise; "you do not mean to say that you cannot rove when and where you please?" "Why, not exactly perhaps; you see I am looked upon as rather fierce, so they sometimes tie me up in the day-time, but I assure you I have perfect liberty at night, and the master feeds me off his own plate, and the servants give me their tit-bits, and I am such a favorite, and—but what is the matter? where are you going?" "Oh, good night to you," says the Wolf; "you are welcome to your dainties; but for me, a dry crust with liberty against a king's luxury with a chain."

The foregoing fable with translation in parallel column is published for the benefit of Gaelic students. The Moral, too, we submit to the consideration of those Irishmen (?) who laud their British Collar. No doubt, the poor Dog felt his friend's taunt most keenly, and would fain obliterate the Mark of the Chain-Collar; but the West Briton seems to be insensible to any such enobling sentiment.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 18, the New York P C Society gave a reception to Prof. O'Growney in the Church Hall of St. Alphonsus. There were no aisles to be seen in the hall—only a solid mass of human faces, and all who turned away without being able to gain an entrance, would fill two halls. President Casey, catering to the comfort of his guests, deputed the chairmanship of the evening to the Hon. Denis Burns, who discharged the pleasing duty with his characteristic urbanity.

The exercises consisted of.—

Overture,

Professor Manahan's Orchestra.

Song and Chorus—O'Donnell Aboo,
P C Choir.

Address to Fr O'Growney (Gaelic verse)
Miss Susan Eames.

Song—The Minstrel Boy (Irish),
Miss Condon.

Gaelic Welcome,
Rev. Fr. Cuniff, C.S.S.R.

Song—Angels Whisper (Irish).
Mr. R C Foley.

Dialogue—The Gloine Poiteen (Irish)
Miss Eames and the Hon D Burns.

Song—Shawn O'Fearrighil (Irish).
Miss Kathleen M Hanbury.

Song—The Bells of Shandon (Irish).
Miss O'Driscoll.

Song—When He Who Adores Thee (Irish),
Capt. E F McCrystal.

Song—'Tis Not the Tear Irish),
Joseph Cromien.

Song—God Save Ireland (Irish),
The P C Chorus.

All the exercises were executed in first class style. Father Cuniff's Welcome Address was one of the most eloquent Irish addresses which we have ever heard. The dialogue on the Gloine Poiteen was highly interesting. Miss Eames evidently had the best of her Hon. antagonist. The Gaelic address presented by Miss Eames was prepared by Capt Norris, who was prevented by illness from the pleasure of delivering it.

The enemies of Catholicity, for ulterior reasons, would fain make the world believe that education is restricted in Catholic countries. Those acting thus must think their intended listeners very ignorant for the public prints inform us that education is compulsory in Italy, and (now) in Ireland, and that there are more newspapers published in France, in proportion to the population, than in any other country in the world.

We have been told time and again by new subscribers from rural districts that they never heard of THE GAEL until some friend in Ireland conveyed the intelligence to them! and yet the paper is just thirteen years before the Irish-American public!

Ah! Irish-Americans, were your actions as loud in the furtherance of Irish Nationality as is your talk, not one of you, man or woman, but would know that the first journal ever published in your National Language *exists* here in Brooklyn. Ireland being dependant on such class of persons for Home Rule, and opposed by clever, shrewd, soulless politicians, when shall she obtain it?—When there is *not* a bill on a crow or a crow to wear it!

Mr Martin J. Henahan, Providence the lay leader of the Gaelic cause in Rhode Island, paid us a visit last week and stated that the Concert lately given by their society was a complete success, and also, that the Society numbers considerably over 200 members.

The Gael would remind its readers that THE TUAM NEWS is one of the very few papers published in Ireland deserving the generous support of the Irish element, wherever located. Snow or sunshine it keeps up its weekly Gaelic column.

Senator David B. Hill is the James G. Blaine of the Democratic party—the first statesman in America. He made one very serious mistake during his canvass in the vain hope of conciliating a noisy but an insignificant (30,000) tail of his party—the Mugwump. Had he elaborated from the hustings the sentiments which, on the floor of the Senate, impelled him in warning his party of the coming disaster, he would have fared better. The Democratic party will suffer defeat as long as it is dictated to by the servitors of foreign, inimical powers Democratic friends, cut loose from the Mugwump

During his visit to this office a few weeks ago, Mr Martin J Henahan, among other matters, said "I never could get a satisfactory answer to the query. Why is an Englishman looked on as an American before he is six months in the country, while an Irishman is looked on as an Irishman e-

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Ala—Felix S M'Cosker, M Gorman, Ed A Cal-len, per Mr M'Cosker. Ah, Gaels! follow Mr M' Cosker since the first issue of the Gael. We do not desire to make invidious distinctions, but we are by truth compelled to declare—as far as our light leads us—that Ireland will *never* see her autonomy until a sufficient number of her children of Mr M'Cosker's caliber arise to assert it To any man of ordinary intelligence the data of our declaration is self-evident. those who cannot comprehend it—their support, or inaction, is of little value. J Cumming. All of Mobile.

Colo—Guston, John Kennedy, John Burns, per Mr. Kennedy.

Ill—Cairo, M Galvin, D Galvin, Con Lenehan, P Greaney, E Cadigan, all per D Kelly.

Ia—Burlington, J Hagerty, J Casey, per Mr. Hagerty (a true Hibernian).

Kan—Laclede, Jere O'Sullivan.

Ky—Louisville, Rev N Ward, per Rev Martin L Murphy, Springfield, O.

Mass—Lawrence, Dr McGauran, per T Griffin (omitted in last issue).

Mich—Detroit, Daniel Tindall—Montague, J. P Whelan.

Mo—St. Louis, Mrs H Cloonan.

Neb—Lincoln, Hon John Fitzgerald, per Thos J Lamb, Michigan City, South Dak.

N Y—Brooklyn. Rev. Thos J Fitzgerald. Mgr. O'Connell, per Fr. Fitzgerald—City, Rev. Father Cuniffe, C. R R S per Rev Martin L Murphy, Springfield, Ohio. Hon Denis Burns, Miss Mary Needham, per Mr Burns: M P Reilly, per Mr T. Erley (omitted in former issue), Counsellor John L Brower—Binghamton, Jas. O'Neill—Brasher Falls, B Lynch.

N Dak—Michigan City, Thos J Lamb, Mrs J. Lamb, per Mr T J Lamb.

O—Springfield, Rev Martin L Murphy.

Pa—Beatty, Rev Bro. Philip Cassidy.

Wis—Hudson, Miss A E Foley, per T J Lamb Michigan City, S Dak.

Ireland—

Cork—Glengarriff, P O'Shea, (other things soon)

Kerry—Ardmore N School, per Thos Griffin. Lawrence, Mass.

Waterford—Mount Mellerary Abbey, Rev Fr. Marus—Modiligs N S, Miss Johanna Harrigan—Lower Dromore Mrs Wm Fitzgerald, all per Rev Thos. J. Fittgearld, Brooklyn, N Y; City James O'Callaghan, St. Stephen's Schools, per Daniel Tindall, Detroit, Mich.

Scotland.—

Brechin Public Library, James Craigie, Esqr.

Why is the Gael so friendly to the A O H? Be cause, apart from the Gaels, it considers it the only really Irish patriotic society in America. It has been noted, and it is a fact, that the real patriotism of any country is comprehended in those of moderate means—the mechanical class. Take the Gaelic movement, for instance. There are thousands of wealthy Irishmen in America who would not miss \$50,000 to endow the Keltic Chair in the Catholic University of America, yet it was left to the hard-working members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to do it. It is so with this, the first journal ever published in the language of Erin—It would have been dead long ago were it not for the hard-working sons of toil.

Now that we have the highest authority on Gaelic literature, Professor O'Growney, M. R. I. A., of Maynooth College, here with us for the next six or more months to recruit his health, we hope the officers of the A. O. will take immediate steps to have the endowment fund made up that the patriotic Professor may see the Chair in working order and be enabled to report the glad tidings to our brethren at home on his return. We say "At Home," for we challenge the Irishman—there is not such to be found—who cannot truly adopt regarding his native land the sentiments of the poet.—

"Wherever I roam—whatever realms to see,
My heart, untraveled, fondly turns to thee!"

Ů and ŋ sound like w when followed or preceded by a, o, u, as, a bāpŮ, his bard, pronounced a wardh; a ŋpāpŮ, his beef or ox, pronounced, a warth; and like v when preceded by e, i, as, a beaŋ, his wife, pronounced, a van, a ŋpāŋ, his desire, pronounced, a vee-un Ů and ŋ sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are almost silent in the middle and perfectly so at the end of words. Ů sounds like ch; p, like f; ŋ and ŋ, like h; and ŋ is silent.

Sound of the Vowels—long.--

ā	sounds like a in war, as bāpā, top.
ē	" " e " ere, " céjē, wax.
ī	" " ee " eel, " mījī fine.
ō	" " o " old, " óp, gold.
ū	" " u " rule, " úp, fresh.

Short.---

ā	" " a in what, as. -an, near.
e	" " e " bet, " died,
i	" " i " ill; " oney
o	" " o " got, " lot, wound
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O'Faherty's Siamra an Zeimhird, reviewed in the Gael recently, is for sale by Mr P. O'Brien, 46 Cuffe St. Dublin. The price in cloth is 2s: in wapper, 1s 6d.

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Bj fear fad ó angh, 7 an ceud beag a pór ré cailleadó j, ac o' fad rí mac ój 'h-a oiaid. Fór ré ac-uair, 7 bj muiríjín inór aise leir an dara beag. O' fadarar ruar luac, láioir, ac éir-eadar a leat-deardhíadair faoi 'h oir-eat ríh ríadéta zo mbuó éijín oó jad h-uile jiotamái a ceunad o' iarradó ríad air. Faoi éejne cailleadó dára beag, 7 oíóce a córtair, 'huair a bj a mac a3 rínead amac aihéine a3 tad-ahit oíouad uad o' a leat-deardhíadair (mar buó le rínead a inéir buó leacéta le' oíouad tádaín) hí édar had mac an éejt mha ac a ráó mar leahar:—

Jr beag acá eioir ahoir 'r ahoé,
ac jr zoirio bidear an teuz a teacé,

21' a jíolla úo a cój zo inéir,
éiríj a' cuir ha jadá irteacé.

Recd
Vol. III.
L. 279.

21ar acá píob Oíoe ha teahjan ran tír reo ahoir, ba cóir zo jad Gael a óléóíóll ceunad an Gael zo leat-huad a3ur, mar ríh, ar j-cáil a éohj-dáil ruar. Tá fíor a3 jad cuine zo j-corhuíjéahh pápéar mar an Gael zo leor aijíio, 7 cja ar o-tíocfad mar íocfad ríó-re é b'féioir zo brúil fíor a3 cuio mhaíe a3ad had m-beidead an Gael beo bhaóaheta o íoíh o' a m-beidead j leíe ar jlac ré o 'h-a léijé-oíh.

Gaelic, cuíad air zo íarh; ríh j an íarííh a éuiríear Sacrahaíj air aij íohh ríjéah. Nj'í aoh uíhíur oá m-beidead éirne óo rada o Sacrahaíj a' íarh had m-beidead Sacrahaíj ruajíte aiej b-fad ó íoíh; ac tá rí ío-jan oí.

(Ain't it too bad that the names of Seeley and Baker who defrauded the Shoe and Leather bank were not Murphy and Sheehan. What a sweet morsel the latter would be under the Mug wump tooth. Will the Eagle feel sad?)

The November No. of the Gaelic Journal is at hand and very interesting.

The Chicago Citizen is doing good work for the Gaelic movement.

The Irish Pennsylvanian, Pittsburg, Pa. never tires of giving the Gael a forward push when it can.

The North-western Chronicle, of St. Paul, is well conducted. It is a good Catholic paper, as is, also, the Irish Standard, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Gael hopes that all the Catholic papers, which are read by Irishmen will remind their readers that the Gael publishes from month to month, Canon Bourke's Easy Lessons in Irish.

The Smile.



"Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he."

engravings can't be bought in any art store for less than \$1.50 each; but having contracted for a large quantity in the interest of the Gaelic movement, we will send the Gael for a year and one of the engravings upon the receipt of \$1.40, or the two engravings, and the Gael for two years for \$2.60. We will send both engravings free to all subscribers three or more years in arrears who send us \$3.00. To regularly paying subscribers we send both for \$1.20; to the public, \$3.00. To any one who sends us 4 new subscribers we send him 1 engraving free, and the two to any one who sends us 7.

The reader will form an idea of the size of the engraving when the postage on one, at even 2nd class rate, is 6 cents.

We hope the friends of the Gaelic movement will take advantage of the above propositions to circulate the Gael among their neighbors.

With a view of circulating THE GAEL and of promoting the object which gave it birth, we offer two elegantly executed Engravings after the world-famed painter, T. Webster, R. A., entitled, respectively,

"The Smile" and "The Frown,"

a scene, its location, and occasion, which recalls to every Irishman fond and loved memories, aye, to such a degree that we are certain that every Irishman who sees our proposition will avail himself of it so as to become possessed of a picture of the scenes with which in youth he was so familiar.

The size of the engraved surface is 10x19 three-fourth inches and, on the finest quality of slate paper, size 20x32 inches. These



"Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd."

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For the Gaelic Journal send 6s to the Rev Eugene O'Growney, Maynooth co. Kildare, Ireland



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