

LESSONS IN GAELIC.

(BOURKE'S)

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish.	Roman.	Sound	Irish	Roman.	Sound
a	a	aw	á	m	em
b	b	bay	ḃ	n	enn
c	c	kay	ċ	o	oh
d	d	dhay	ḋ	p	pay
e	e	ay	᷑	r	arr
f	f	eff	Ḟ	s	ess
g	g	gay	ġ	t	thay
h	i	ee	í	u	oo
l	l	ell	ḃ		

XXIX LESSON.—Continued.

VOCABULARY.

Ἄγαλλάṁ, a dialogue. Ἄγαλλάṁ Οἴτση 7
Ράτσιος, the dialogue of Ossian and
Patrick.

Ἄγημ, a name; in grammar, the noun
Αἰτητ, know (thou); ἀγήιτεαν, is
known.

Ἄμαjl, like to; from which is derived
τάμαjl.

Ἄμηλαj, adv., so; in that manner;
from αmājl, and αjō, way.

Βεαῆτα, feminine; from βεαῆ, a wom-
an; η̄ coming together, are pronounced like η̄.

Βείτεαc, a beast, a brute; from βείc,
existence; βεάτυj, feed

Βευρίla (from βεul, mouth, and πάc,
utter,) language, speech, dialect;
ζηαt-βευρίla, the common (Irish)
language; βευρίla η̄ δ-φύllεαt, the
language of the poets. In modern
Irish, βευρίla, means the English

tongue, and in this sense, is used in
contradistinction to ȝaolaj, the Irish
tongue, Gaelic; as, ȝan̄ βευρίla,
ȝan̄ ȝaolaj, without English or Irish

Sacr, Saxon, placed before the word
βευρίla, defines and strengthens its
meaning; Sacr-βευρίla, Saxon-ton-
gue, English; ȝreuz-βευρίla, Greek-

tongue; Λατοī, Latin; Φραιηc, French;

Σpāineac, Spanish; Ισταil-
leac, Italian; Αγγλαμαηac, German

Εαθιac, Hebrew; Τουρc, Turkish.

Βογησοη, female, from βεαῆ, a woman
and ȝin̄, offspring.

Ωualjat, duty; from οual, due, inher-
ent right, law.

Cojtcean̄, common, public.

Ωluč, warp; from οluč, thick, close.

Εαλάða, a science; from eol, as if eol-
ur, knowledge, and αjō, a way.

Φεαηða, masculine, from φεαη, a man.

Φιορηða, a male; from φεαη, a man,
and ȝin̄.

Φομη, easy.

Γηé, appearance, distinction, sex.

Γιατηημέaη, grammar; which like its
equivalent in English, French, Ger-
man, and Latin, is derived from the
Greek.

Ιηпeаc, woof.

Ιηтjη, gender, as if from ιηтj, tell,
and ȝin̄, offspring, generation; φεαη-
ιηтjη, masculine gender; βεαῆ-ιηтj-
ȝin̄, feminine gender.

Лéj, read.

Μeυt, size, bulk, number; сa тeυt,
how many, how much; сa тeυt ιη-
тjη, ιηтjη? how many genders are
there?

Μiηиzаt, explauation, a note, a com-
ment; from ιηиz, fine; ιηиzj, make
fine.

Нeјc, things; the plural of ιjō.
Рiжoм-пaнcа, principal parts; from
рiжoм, first, principal; and пaнcа,
divisions, parts; ιoиηt, I divide.
Рaнcа, also means divisions.

Сiрjод, write.

Сij, the eye; ρolуj, light; ρuј, the
mental eye; expectation.

Сtáo, a state.

Ἄγαλλάṁ ειtjri tā тac-léjzeaη.

1. Ωι Αλaтcηη. ηaij tū aij rcojla
juđ? 2. Βiðeaη; ηi ηajt ljoj a θejt
la aijr bje t o rcoj. 3. Ηi εoijr θo φeui
ođ aij bje, ηaη tālji-rc, θejt la o rcoj,
ažuř ē aηj a cūjař a θejt aηj. 4. Tā
ruij ažam zo δ-φuij tū aij lējzeađ eal-
ađađ ařt? 5. Μajte, ηi δ-φuijη, aće

ERIN'S SONG.

Translation.

Ah ! days have lengthed unto years,
 And years to ages hoary,
 Since first my face was kissed by tears,
 And shadomed was my glory ;
 But yet, throughout that fearful time,
 When every ill assailed me,
 There lived within my heart sublime
 A "hope" that never failed me.

Though sore oppressed by demons vile,
 To grim despair nigh driven ;
 Though darkness reigned supreme the while,
 And no light beamed from heaven,
 The hope that lived within my breast,
 And was my sole defender—
 That in the future I'd be blest
 With more than former splendor !

Though crushed beneath a load of woe,
 I've always stood defiant,
 Erect, before the haughty foe,
 And not a base suppliant ;
 Aye, boldly I have claimed my right,
 In battle-field and senate,
 And though defeated in the fight,
 I'll die—or yet I'll win it !

I feel it in my very soul !
 'Tis whispered all around me !
 That soon again I'll reach the goal
 Where the first despot found me !
 That soon again I'll don the wreath
 Which freedom erst entwined me,
 And on earth or hell beneath,
 No power again can bind me !

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA.

Beautiful Isle of the sea !
 Smile on the brow of the waters,
 Dear are your mem'ries to me,
 Sweet as the songs of thy daughters,
 Over your mountains and vales,
 Down by each murmuring river,
 Cheered by the flower-loving gales,

"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.

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M. J. LOGAN, - - - Editor and Proprietor

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Fourteenth Year of Publication.

VOL 10, No. 12 JANUARY. 1895.

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.

We have learned that Father O'Growney is rapidly improving in health.

We have received No. 10. Vol. 5 of the Gaelic Journal. It is full of encouraging Gaelic news, not the least of which is the opening of an Irish column by the Donegal Vindicator, Ballyshannon—Also, the formation of numerous classes.

Until further notice, when sending for the Gaelic Journal, send 6s, for a year to Joseph Dollard, Printinghouse, Dublin. Every Irishman ought to support the Journal.

Brother Hagerty, Burlington, Ia. expects to see the endowment fund for the Gaelic Chair in the Catholic University collected St. Patrick's Day.

Counsellor John W O'Hara, Peru, Ind. is organizing an Irish class. Though a young man, Counsellor O'Hara is an old Gael subscriber.

Thomas J. Lamb, brother to Senator Lamb, is organizing an Irish class in Michigan City, North Dak. Brother Lamb is enthusiastic.

Mr. P McDermott, late of Wheeling, W. Va. is organizing an Irish class in Avoca, Pa. Brother McDermott had good preceptors in Wheeling.

All the organizers of the Irish class lately founded in Holyoke, Mass., belong to the learned professions and other commanding social positions.

Now, these news items are very encouraging.

There is another young counsellor, an old supporter of the Gael, out Southwest, who has one of the best surrounding in America from which to found an Irish class. We will not "name" him now but if he does not show work, we shall.

We would call special attention to Mr Tracy's letter in another column.

We receive several letters from N. Y. City asking for the "Gaelic Society's" address. We don't know it.

The friends of the language in several parts of the country write to us from time to time saying "Send the Gael to So and So, they will become subscribers." We take for granted that such persons are bona fide subscribers and publish their names in the "Sentiments" column, because those who send the names say, in what they consider doubtful cases, "Send a sample copy." A number of those sent become good workers in the Gaelic cause—others are not heard from at all. The Gael is sent to about 75 of the latter for a year or two. Now, in decency, they should drop us a postal and tell us to cease sending the paper or tell the postman they did not want it. We do not desire to push the Gael on any one, but we expect those who order it will pay for it while they continue to receive it. Those who receive it without the intention of paying for it may consider it a good "joke" on the editor, but if they examine their consciences closely they will find that (though unconsciously, perhaps,) they offer to put a slight on their nationality through the first little journal ever published in its language, and wholly devoted to its preservation and cultivation, matters in which, despite their pusne actions, it has been pre-eminently successful.

We don't hear so much of the "Scotch Irish" as we used to. The Gael is enlightening them somewhat. What a ludicrous farce for the descendants of a colony of Irish Scots (the Irish were called Scots up to the 12th century—Spalding) who crossed over in the 6th century—(Cornwell), on their return to call themselves Scotch Irish!—Nay, what invincible ignorance of history. Like the "Ignorant Irish," the Scotch Irish will not be heard of in the near future; the "Murphys and the Sheehans" being now substituted for the former, the descendants of the robber corsairs of the North Sea being afraid of open recrimination.

CONCISE ΚΙΦΙΣΙΩΣ.

Ροηη—“Ιτ γασ σ Συπε Μη’ φελαρ φέ πεπ αζει εταλ αζ
ιαπηαιζ Μηά.

Λε Φλαμανδη Ο’ ΖΕΙΑ.

Σενο τάλη συμες Είρη. Ιτ γασα 30 δ.φεισγό της εάν,
Αζμητ λευη αζη αη εράζιλ σο έκαζ 30 πο πο βαθαλαζαρ εγμη:
Τά πη ’ηογη συλ επατ ράζε ’τ ης ξηλήρεατ ανηρε 30 θεο,
Αζ φάζατη σενο πησε βεληηαζε αιζ Είρη ’τ αιζ Σοηςαε
Μηιζεο.

Ω π.θατε ηα Μόνη δι βοέληηη θεατ αζατη θέηη,
Αζμητ έύιξ ασηα τατηηη ζο πηατ ’τ δι ’ηδηη αιζ ▲ δ.φιαη,
Νο 3αη επατη πο ζοημηηαρ ρηητ εηλε ηο πο οη πο ζοηηη,
’S 3αη έηηη τηατ αηαζ πη ζαη σοραηηαζε πζιηη ηα βοηη.

Ζαθκατ αηαζ αζη α σ-εηος ιτ άζηηε ζαηη
Αζμητ εαοιηηεατ πο ζάζηηε ζα ρηηε ι δ.γασ αζη ληηη.
Θέηη δηρδη αζη ηα ήεηηηατ α ζημηηηεατ πο ζυτ ’τα τρέηη,
’S θ’ αηη π’ ποατ 30 ρηηηη 30 ζ-εαοιηηη τηατ Ιοη 30 ληηη.

Ζεοηαδ 30’η ζηηηη έηηη αηαζ αη πο βοέληηη πη,
Ζιθ 3αη δ.θαηηη δι γεοηι αγαη, αηηηηη, αηληη ηο εαο,
Αέε 30 π.θ’ θεληηη Ιοη-τα γαταοιζ ’ζυτ ζαζηη ιη πο θοε-
Αη 30 γεοη,

Να θεοηη θήληε αζητ πηηηεηη ια εηη μεατη ζοιηηηεαζ θηηη.

Πληηηηη τα εηηη οηη ηαζ λαθηηαζη ζηατ Ζαθηηηζε Ιοη,
’S Α Θια 30 θο θεηηηηεατ, ης έηηζηηη τηατ ποατ ηαηη:
Νι ’ι αζατη αζ Ζαθηηηζε ηηηη δα ηηηη Ιοη 1 ζ-εοηηηηηθε
θεηη πηέη.

’Σα ζοημηηαηηαζ ζηηηη ηαζ γεοη 3αη εαθηη αηηηηηαζ πη.

Εαοιηηεατ π’ θεαηηη, πο θεαηηηηεαηηη, ’τ πο θήληηηη ζαοηη,
πο ζοημηηηαηηα ζηηηη, πο εηηη ζεηη ’τ πο θεηηηηηηη θηηη;
Τά αη Ιοηηη συλ αζη ράζε ’τ ης έηηζηηη πο ζάζηηε ηηοτ
πη,

Αέε φάζατη σενο πησε βεληηηαζε αιζ Είρη ’τ αιζ Σοηςαε
Μηιζεο.

ΦΛΑΜΑΝΔΗ Ο’ ΖΕΙΑ.

Θαηηε Ζαηηηα, Σοηςαε Μηιζεο.

Σοηηηηατη 14 πηη ηα Νοηηηα, 1894.

[We would call special attention to the natural sweet-
ness of the above verses. Mr. May is a National Teach-
er. We have received the verses through Mr. P. F. May,
Scranton, Pa., Λε θηηθηηαζη πηηη.—Ed.]

The following lamentation on the death of the reverend Eusby D. Cleaver was composed by Captain Norris, and delivered by him before the N. Y. P. Celtic Society.

Ul éalúidh, iñ támádach támhí 't iñ cúng ar n-oscála.
'S iñ eáig ar n-oscálaír 3aigh roéan 'ná óiliúth 't
Ul tseul teijí, tóirímuighnead, tóimí, cónra,
Ais tseacáid éar bocáid tóig oigíad 3aigh bneus.

Ní bneus a cónaig 3uir docear a' r' óiliúdair,
Sgoilípre a' r' ollamh a' r' tseimhruighneoir tóineann;
Cobair a' r' tseacáraí 3uir tacaíodh na hAodáiljé,
Ul tóineann cálma, Eireabíj Mac Cíadaír.

T' ionadh feadair tóig le n-a boscálaíde lsoinéad,
3o bádair le h-ón ar a' r' a' sónraíde ríomhád,
Le h-dhamaidh 3aoídal air a' maoileannair tóineann,
A' r' 3aigh a' dhamh 'na 3-cíadaílde tóig lsoinéad.

Buidh lsoinéad, tasaírtéad, tasaícheamhac tóineann,
Léigeadhda a' t' tasaírtád 3is a' dhamh 't buidh 3lárda,
A' n-Éireannach 3eann, a' c'caidh a' tacaíodh oigíad,
Mac Cíadaír, marbh, 't c'caidh a' lúne b'ndhád.

Mio bhrón! Faidis tóigífead a' r' t' oigíad 'na óiliúth t'g,
Naí b'eo 'na b'adád c'caidh a' t' ollamh Mac Cíadaír;
Feadair air do t'cailp 3aigh tóigír air eindád,
S 3aigh t'fhuíte a' lúne b'ndhád a' t'c'fhearráil.

A' fhearráil, do c'leibh 3is a' d'fhas a' t'fhearráil,
T'fhearráil b'ndhád 3aigh lae ói le tasaícheamh do leabhar,
Réitíjé a' n-Úrinnach, a' t' tacaíodh 3aigh uair,
'S a' n-hAodáiljé buidh tóig leas do n'oscálaír le cobair.

Cobair do t'fhuíte 3aigh a' dhamh tóig c'leibh,
Leabhar a' r' b'ndhád a' n-oscálaír do' ollamh 'na hAodáiljé;
Do' c'roisde 3aigh doceara 't é obairí c'um p'leis,
Iñ t'fhuíte 't iñ doceara a' t'fhuíte do' Éireann.

Iñ t'fhuíte 3aigh t'fhearráil 'poig tasaírtád 'na h-Éireann,
'S iñ t'fhuíte lsoiní 'an 3aigh t'fhearráil 't'fhearráil;
Iñ 3aigh t'fhearráil 't'fhearráil 't'fhearráil 't'fhearráil,
O' c'umadha a' t'fhearráil a' t'fhearráil 'na h-Éireann.

Dob' fjal 't do' f'adairíll 't'fhearráil, f'laigícheamh, c'roisde,
Cíallíadar, tasaírtéad, t'fhearráil, lsoinéad;
A' tóineann t'fhearráil 't'fhearráil 't'fhearráil 't'fhearráil;
3uir leigheas a' dhamh o' calamh 3o h-íorú.

A' fhearráil 3iúl a' d'fhearráil 't'fhearráil 't'fhearráil 't'fhearráil,
T'fhearráil 't'fhearráil 't'fhearráil 't'fhearráil 't'fhearráil;
3uisceamh 3aigh do' t'fhearráil, t'fhearráil, t'fhearráil;
S'fhearráil air 3aigh f'fionnraí 't'fhearráil 't'fhearráil 't'fhearráil.

A Voice from what may justly be called a Charter Member of the Gaelic Movement.

Poquonock, Conn.,

Dec. 19, 1894.

Mr. M. J. Logan, Editor of the Gael.

Dear Sir:—For many years I have been watching the columns of The Gael hoping to see therein a proposition from some practical and patriotic member of the "Clan-na-Gael" interested to increase the prestige, the patronage and the circulation of the only Irish paper in the U. S. which seems to be imbued with the true Irish patriotic instinct. I may be mistaken in my observations, but I think that from the occasional suggestions of the Editor of The Gael nothing has appeared in its columns with the views above stated. Now does it not seem humiliating by comparison to know that the Welshmen, whose numbers in the United States are not one-tenth of that of the Irish, should have several organs in their native language, looked for every week as an indispensable friend, while we Irish have only the poor little "Gael" to keep the electrical light of true patriotism alive.

It is a sad, severe reflection on our patriotism and manhood which should make every one of us hang our heads in shame. Our boastings, our brags and our long-tailed lineage are mere shams in the light of the exhibitions we here make to merit them. It is said that in the penal days our forefathers were forbidden to acquire an education, but if they showed the qualities of their degenerate descendants, it seems doubtful if they cared for the acquisition. As I have already said, I failed to see any suggestion in the line indicated, so I will bring forward one of my own. I have no means of knowing the number of Irish-speaking people in the U. S., (and among them I include those who speak Irish and English), but I believe it is estimated that there are 7 or 8 millions [25 millions,—Ed. G.] of Irish descent. Now among this multitude are there 1,000 men who will sacrifice the sum of 5 dollars each, or 500 who will contribute 10 dollars a piece to create a fund with which to start a Gaelic weekly. I believe there are, and more the merrier. The contributors could appoint a board of directors (and it would be easy to find them in New York city and vicinity) who could select a staff to manage the affairs of the paper. Every stockholder could resolve himself into a practical canvasser for the circulation of the paper, and I am perfectly satisfied that each of said canvassers could easily procure 5 other subscribers, and in many cases four times as many, so that the new enterprise could start with an assured circulation of 5,000 or more. I would be the first to hand over my 10 dollars at the call of the Editor of the Gael, and will guar-

antee to get 4 other subscribers in this little village of a few hundred inhabitants, even if I have to pay the first year's subscription out of my own pocket.

I have not gone into any details over this matter and merely throw out a hint hoping that influential, willing and worthy Gaels will push the project forward. My knowledge of the Irish language in its written and printed form is very limited, indeed, but I can fairly speak the vernacular, having learned it at the knees of my father and mother. My means are also limited, but I hate to see the old tongue die and, with it, all its legends, its poetry and its patriotism. Hence I hope this idea will be favorably considered, and I will stand ever ready to extend my practical sympathy as far as my opportunity and means permit me.

Very truly yours,

Thos. F. Tracy,

A native of Athenry, Co. Galway.

A voice from the South—Δη Ριον
Εγεαηηας—Timothy Gleeson.

Λιοτσαοηηελη, Βαζε-Ωια-Φια,
Σοηται Σοηταιζε,
16αθ. 14 Ζηοηδαιη, 1895.

Συμ Α. J. Ια Ιοηαη,

Φεαη Εαζαι "Δη Ζαοθαι."

Μο Σάηα Όη:

Λειρ Δη λειτηη-το, ευηηηη ζιζαη, οει
ηε Τζηηηζηο, Αηηζηο Sacraηας [ηο
ο' ηειρ Αηηζηο ηα Stάηηηε Σοηηα,
Αηη ζοηλεηη; μη θολαιζεαετ-ρε ζυη
"Δη Ζαοθαι," αηη ηεαη η-θιαθαιηα

Φαηαιη Μο Σάηα Όη

Ο Σεηηδηεαη Ιηηαι,

Ταηη Ια Ζηαηαι.

The Fables are both instructive and entertaining. We shall publish one or more in each succeeding issue, as a Lesson, so that any Irishman who speaks the language will have no difficulty in learning how to read and write it in a very short time.

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.

Cal—San Francisco, Capt. John Egan.
 Conn—Hartford, C O'Brien, M Finn, per Mr O'Brien—New Haven, Rev. B W Bray, J C Donovan, Capt. L O'Brien. Comr. J Reynolds, Thomas Callaghan, P Murphy, and Major Maher, per the Major—one of the few who has persevered to success—for there is no room for doubt now of the Language Movement.

Del—Wilmington, M H McEvilly.
 Ind—Notre Dame, Sister M Katherine, per John Howley, Cairo, Ill—Whitefield, J H McCarthy—Indianapolis, Rev. Brother Aloysius

Ia—Burlington, P Sheedy—Harper's Ferry, Rev M Sheehan.

Kans—Lincoln Centre, Ed Dillon, G Downey, per Mr Dillon (Mr Dillon has sent very interesting matter for publication but, like O'Curry's Lectures was crushed out this issue).

Mass—Easthampton, P Flynn—Lawrence, John O'Sullivan, per T Griffin.

Me—Portland, John A Egan (Why Portland Brothers, who have some of the best Irish scholars in the country, don't you form an Irish class?).

Minn—Waterville, J Murphy, per P O'Leary.

Mo—Pierce City, Rev D Healy, D O'Neill—St Louis, Mrs. H Cloonan (who wants Fr O'Growney's Lessons), P Hannon.

Nebr—South Omaha, Ed. Carey.

N Y—Brasher Falls, Cornelius Hallahan,—Cohoes, James Barnes—City, T Erley, Miss M A Lavin, per Mr Erley; Miss Susie Eames, per Captain Norris, Capt Norris; Thomas Young, The Philo-Celtic Society (5), per O Manning, Treasurer.

O—Martins Ferry, M Padden, M Kerns, per D J McCormick, Wheeling, W Va—Youngstown, Rev John P Brennan.

Pa—Osceola Mill, H McCann—Allentown, F R McCarthy—Phila., Miss Mary Mahoney, Mrs Thos McGowan (Mrs McGowan keeps a millinery establishment at 220 So, 16th St. successor to Miss Ida L Frotscher. She can lisp their sweet tongue with all Gaelic ladies who pay her a visit)—Pittsburg, Thos. J Madigan—Scranton, P F May, who paid us a pleasant visit, and chucked a 10-dollar bill into the Gael's treasury.

R I—Providence, M O'Donoghue, J Fleming, M J Sullivan, per Mr O'Donoghue.

Tenn—Clarkesville, M J Ginley.

Wash—Spokane, P R Howley, John N Beaton—Colville, P D Cronin.

W Va—Wheeling, A Lally; D O'Brien, J Monahan, and P Howley, per Dillon J McCormick

Wis—Hudson, Miss A E Fahey, per Thomas J Lamb, Michigan, No Dak.

Canada—L'Ephanie, M Lynch, Esqr.

Ireland:

Cork—Lisquinlan, Timothy Gleeson, Esqr.—Knockawillig, N School, P Lehane—City, Model School, T Cronin, both per Captain Norris, 40 Water Street, N Y City—Knocknagown, D Herlihy, per Rev D Healy, Pierce City, Mo.

Kerry—Cahirdaniel, J O'Sullivan—Killarnry, P O'Connell—Kilgarvan, Killarney, P Buckley—Masterguhy, P Sugrue, the above four N School Teachers, also, per Capt. Norris, 40 Water St N Y

Mayo—Doolough, R McCarrieck, per A Lally, Wheeling, W Va—Ballygarries N School, M May—Lisatava, M Mylott, Esqr., C E, both per P F May (the builder), Scranton, Pa.

Sligo—Corbally, Martin Howley, Esqr., P L G.—Culleens, M Sheridan, both per P R Howley,

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Gaels, every one of you can claim the credit of the present satisfactory state of the Language movement, because you kept the patriotic fire ablaze until the surrounding Anglo-saturated sods were overcome by the torrid intensity of its heat. We could not do it by ourself, nor could we do it so well were it not for the extra liberality of some lay subscribers, and a large number of clericals who, apart from their regular subscriptions, extended to the Gael a liberal hand.

You have in your little journal, Gaels, the propagator of an invincible organization. Follow up your victory; the enemies of Irish autonomy are numerous and powerful. Let your actions be "Eternal Vigilance," and the scattering, broadcast, of your literature; which is the indisputable passport for your right to your nationhood.

From authentic statistics collected by the home workers, 6,000 persons in Ireland have learned to read Irish through Fr O'Growney's Lessons in the Freeman's Journal. That is a substantial evidence of the cogency of our contention all along of the necessity, to success, of the dissemination of the national literature. Any one with brains enough to be outside an asylum knows that without an organ to advertise it no movement, political or otherwise, can be successful. Hence, it follows, that Irishmen who neglect or refuse to help in the promotion of Irish literature do not desire Irish autonomy.—The conclusion is inevitable.

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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The Phila. Philo-Celtic Society elected the following officers—

Prest., T McEniry; V. Prest., J. Walsh; Recording Sec., J. P. Hunt; Cor. Sec., James J. Hughes; Fin. Sec., Francis O'Kane; Treasurer, Miss McSorley; Librarian, Miss Mary Mahony; Sergeant-at-arms, John Hagerthy. For Council.—J Flood, D. Gallagher, J J Lyons, M. Murphy, Miss Ellen O'Connor, Miss Bridget Lynch, Miss Mary Walsh, James Loughran, and John O'Hara.—Genuine Gaels from top to bottom.

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OBITUARY.

Since the last issue of the *Gael* was made up death has played havoc with sincere friends of the Gaelic cause

First was the Rev. E.D. Cleaver, Dolgelly, North Wales, with whose deeds every Gael is familiar.

The second was the Hon. John Fitzgerald of Lincoln, Nebr.

The third, Peter M. Cassidy of this city, who was from boyhood, as well as his brother, the late Rev. Hugh F. Cassidy, a member of the Philo-Celtic Society. The *Gael* offers its sincere condolence to his disconsolate parent.

May they all rest in eternal peace.



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