



(13)



Leabhar-aiéir m'ioirainéal,
Tabairta cum an



TEANGA SAEDILSE



a cuir na d'asur a raon cuisad
a sur cum

Fenn-mazla Cinnid na h-Éireann.

1124 ad Kol. Uim. 1.

21 BREAN.

1895.

SEANRÍOIR SAODILSE.

Leir an Aitair Urramad P. J. Ua Cuir
i d-Teampull Naonín Alphonsus,
Eodrac Nuad, Oid' Féil Pádruc, 1895

"Má zeur leandair m're, zeur leandair
ruid-re mar an z-ceudna." Eon
XV. 20.

Ir ré cjall an focail reo a ladair an
Slánuigeoir le na h-21 rplid, zur air
réir mar cuiread eirrean faoi leat-
trom le tforánhazid mfoérbearaca an
doimhan. Ir mar rin do cuir an doimhan
ceudna rin ja-ran 7 a deirceobajl zo
h-uile faoi leat-trom 7 faoi zeur leandair
m'ioirainéal zo deire 'n t-raozajl. Df 'n
r3 ruidh naonín reo cóimhlonca zo rfor
iur na h-21 rplid; 7 mar an z-ceudna,
air réir mar df rí cóimhlonca iur na h
21 rplid, ir féioir linn a ráo zo cinnce
zur cóimhloncao f zo zeur i z-cár Naonín

Pádruc, a d-fuilinn a3 m'ioirainéal a féil-
le 7 a duaidé a n-oiu; 7 fór, éid rinne
fírinne na m-bratán m-beannuigeoir iur
na zeur leandairhazid a d'fulainz a
clann rforadálta .j. m'ioirainéal na h-É-
reann, mar zeall air a rearmadé asur
air a n-oirreacé do 'n z-ceudna
naonín a teazaz ré óid. 'Sé ruij
mo reandair Saodilse an fírinne reo
do teardbeáit doaid ahoct.

D' iur m'ioirainéal ceana doaid 'ran mbeur
la j o. t'méjoll airmur 7 beata Naonín
Pádruc. Ir m'ian hóm ahoir ladaire
lid 'ran teangza Saodilse, teangza
dlaoda an o. t'mé; an teangza rin in an
m'ian an t-21 rplid m'ioirainéal an rorzeul
naonín a d'an rinreandair pázánaca.

'Nuair a ladair lid beazán m'ioirainéal
ó foin 'ran teangza beurla, éuz mé cun-
tar zeair doaid air laetib óza Naonín
Pádruc a3 meandairhazid doaid an móble
'n zabadé féin 7 a deire deirruir, 7 mar

Rules for knowing the gender of those Irish nouns, which are names of inanimate objects.

[The exceptions are in the opposite column.]

Masculine Nouns.

Rule 1.—All nouns generally, whether primitive, or derivative, that end in a single or double consonant, immediately preceded by one of the three broad vowels—*a, o, u*—are masculine; as, *rac*, a sack; *báτ*, a boat; *loc*, lough; *lub*, a loop; *róτ*, a sod; *hór*, a manner; *tur*, a tower; *carb*, a chariot, a coach, a litter, a basket; *ronar*, happiness, prosperity; *tonar*, ill-luck, misery; derived from the adj. *rona*, happy, prosperous; *tona*, unhappy, bad, evil.

Rule 2.—All verbal nouns ending in *uḡač*, *ač*, *eač*, or with any of the broad vowels immediately preceding the final consonant or consonants; as *beahhḡač*, blessing; *ḡáčḡač*, loving; *tonač*, shutting; *rḡeač*, stretching.

Exception 1 to Rule 3.—Nouns ending in *óir*, *airé*, *airč*, *uirč*, *airčé*, which, although common to males and females, imply offices peculiar to men (see last Lesson).

Exception 2.—Diminutives ending in *ḡ* are of that gender to which the nouns from which they are formed belong; as, *chóicḡ*, *m.*, a little hill, from *choc*, *m.*, and *chocáḡḡ*, a very little hill; from *chocáḡ*, a hillock; *leabáir-ḡ*, *m.* a little book, pamphlet; from *leabair*, *m.*, a book.

Exception to Rule 4.—Nouns derived from adjectives in the 'nominative' case, are masculine or feminine, according to the termination; if the ending is broad, the noun is masculine; if slender, it is feminine; as, *ah t-olc*, *m.* evil; *ah t-ruairc*, *f.*, the sweet; *ir beač eḡoir ah t-olc a'ḡ ah ḡairč*, little [difference] between the good and the bad; *ḡairč* is feminine according to Rule 3.

Feminine Nouns.

Exceptions 1—All derivative abstract nouns that end in *ač* (or *ač*); as, *ceahhḡač*, mildness, from *ceahhḡa*, mild; *ḡáḡač*, boldness, from *ḡáḡa*, bold; *ḡḡeač*, sweetness, from *ḡḡ*, sweet; (root, *ḡḡ*); *raoirḡač*, freedom, from *raoir*, free; *ḡḡeač*, a kingdom.

Exception 2.—Diminutives in *óḡ*, (young); as, *cháróḡ*, a chafer; *oiróḡ*; a thumb.

Exception 3.—Some words of one syllable, a knowledge of which can only by study be acquired; *ḡḡáḡ*, the sun; *cor*, a foot; *láḡ*, hand; *ḡeaḡ*, heaven; *ḡáḡ*, pain; *rḡáḡ*, a mountain; *tḡeaḡ*, a tribe.

Exception.—Verbal nouns ending with a slender termination; as *ruairč-airc*, redemption; *reirḡḡc*, vision, sight, are feminine.

Feminine Nouns.

Rule 3—All nouns generally, whether primitive or derivative, that end in a single or double consonant, preceded immediately by one of the two slender vowels *e* or *i*, are feminine; as, *ḡḡ*, a country; *ohóir*, honour; *uair*, an hour; *uair*, a howl; *larair*, a flame, from *lar*, ignite; *coir-céir*, a footstep.

Rule 4.—Abstract nouns formed from the possessive case singular feminine of adjectives, are, like the stock from which they spring, of the feminine gender; as, *airḡe*, beauty, from *airḡe*, for *airḡe*, more beautiful; poss. case, sing. fem. of *airḡ*, beautiful; *airḡe*, height; from *airḡe*, more high, poss. case, sing. fem. of *air*, high; *ḡḡe*, melody, sweetness of sound; from *ḡḡ*, melodious; *ḡḡe*, more melodious; *ḡḡe*, fairness; from *ḡḡ*, fair; *ḡḡe*, whiteness, from *ḡeal*, white; *uairḡe*, nobility, from *uair*, noble.

211 SJONNAC 7 AN CORR-3LAS.

Lá áiríze tu5 Sjonhac cuinead6 do Corri-3lar ppoijeh do éatad lejr. 7 le túil beazán 3pijhe do bejt ájze ar a éoirijé, hfor éjohr3ajl ré doh éeo fá h-a cóhajar ac anhrujé tanujé ar h'éir eadomhajar. Do l3 an Sjonhac ruar é reo 3o h-ah réjé ca fájo a'r dj ah Corri éo h-ucrac á3 deinead6 ah ppoijeh a'r dj rj á3 a túr, mar hac d-feuofad6 rj lán-béjl fá3ajl le h-a 3ob fáda caol. Sah ah ceutha tudaire ah Sjonhac 3o pad ajóbdéal ajr á3 breacéhu3ac6 ar labajó a h-jé, 7 3o pad eazla ajr hac pad ah bjad ullháj3é6 de réjr a blájre. Nfor labajr ah Corri ac beazán, ac d'acéu3é rj ajr ah Sjonhac acéu3éu3ac6 a cuarca éeuhad6 ój; 7 mar rih do 3eall 3o 3-caj3éad6 ré ojnehár lejte lá 'r ha h'árac. Do éajhe ré do réjr a 3eallta, 7 h-orou3eáh ah ojnehár ajr ah tojre; ac ah uajr a cuinead6 ajr ah m-boró é éohajre ré le aduacé-har 3o pad re can3dáj3é 1 roj3éadé le mujhéal cuhah3 joha d-féjor lejr ah Corri a mujhéal fáda 'ra 3ob do éur rfor, 7 béj3eh óoran bejt rárcá le h3 eáh mujhéjl ah énú3ad6. Nejhohajar a ucrao do éor3, o' jh3éj ré éo dój3-éahujl a'r b'féjor lejr, a rmuajhead6 h'á'r d-féjor lejr loéó fá3ajl le h-a órúor hac h-deárhajé ac a ajrfoc joha éujó ajr3o féjeh.

Vocabulary.

corri-3lar, stork, crane,	cor-yias.
cuinead6, invitation,	cuireh.
ppoijeh, ojnehár, dinner,	pruinn.
3pijhe, gen. of 3neah, fun,	grinneh.
coirijze, a guest,	coisree.
éjohr3ajl, prepare,	thinsguil.
anhrujé, broth, porridge,	onvruith
tanujé, thin,	thanhee.
eadomhajar, shallow,	e.dhowin
h3, lick,	leey.
lán-béjl, a mouthful,	lhawnbail.
ucrac, hungry,	ukraugh.
ceutha, same,	kaynah.
tudajre, did say,	dhooairth.
ajóbeul, regret,	avayul.
breacéhu3ac6, observing,	brahnoo.

labad smallness,	lhyudh.
ullháj3é, prepared,	uhl-ahéh.
blájre, gen. of blár, taste,	blaisseh.
acéu3é, pray, petition,	a-chuing.
acéu3éu3ac6, requital,	a-chooitoo.
éajhe, came,	hannic.
caj3éad6, would partake,	cahfah.
3eallta. gen. of 3eall, promise,	gealtha
cohhajre ré, he saw,	chonairk.
aduaéhár, dismay,	iyoowar.
can3dáj3é, contained,	cuingwahah
roj3éadé, vessel,	suiyhaugh
cúhah3, narrow,	cooung.
crúr3ad6, jar or pitcher,	krooscah.
nehj-3ohajar, unable,	nhavanan.
meáhru3ac6, considering,	mavroo.
dój3eáhujl, graceful, decent,	dhoiwill.
órfójr, entertainer,	o-is-tho-ir.

Translation.

The Fox and the Stork.

A Fox one day invited a Stork to dinner, and being disposed to divert himself at the expense of his guest, provided nothing for the entertainment but some thin soup in a shallow dish. This the Fox lapped up very readily, while the Stork, unable to gain a mouthful with her long narrow bill, was as hungry at the end of dinner as when she began. The Fox, meanwhile professed his regret at seeing her eat so sparingly, and feared that the dish was not seasoned to her mind. The Stork said little, but begged that the Fox would do her the honor of returning her visit; and accordingly he agreed to dine with her on the following day. He arrived true to his appointment, and the dinner was ordered forthwith; but when it was served up, he found to his dismay that it was contained in a narrow-necked vessel, down which the Stork readily thrust her long neck and bill, while he was obliged to content himself with licking the neck of the jar. Unable to satisfy his hunger, he retired with as good a grace as he could, observing that he could hardly find fault with his entertainer, who had only paid him back in his own coin.

CARRAIG DÚIN.

[Ó 'η η-veurta]

I

] 3-CARRAIG DÚIN TÁ RÍEIDTE DOINN',
 TÁ HEULTA DUB AIN UIRIO-NA-LIÚ,
 IR IOMAD TUILE MÓR NA O-TIONN
 DÁ MEARZAD 'LÁR AN AIDANN BUITE :
 ZO H-AN ÉRUADÓ MEAR ÉEJDEAR RYHEÁH ÉAR
 ZAC ERANN ZAN BLÁE 'NA FÍLZE,
 AHOIR MO LEUH ÓIR TÁIM HONN FÉIN
 'S MO ZIRÁD] 3-CJAN, OÉOH MO ÉROJTE.

II

BA ZLAR Í MÓIN] 3-CARRAIG DÚIN
 LÉ FÁINNHUZAD LAE AIN UIRIO-NA-LIÚ,
 BHJ BLÁE NA 3-ERANN ZO RZJAHAC CJÚIN
 AIZ CAJOREAD CJÚR AN AIDAN BUITE :
 SEAL AJÉZÉARR É Ó BHEALTAJHE—
 IR CUIHNEAC HONN AN ÉAOJ
 'R ÉUBAJRUC DOINNHALL CÓIR ZO DEO NA H-DEOR
 NJ IARRFAD TREOR Ó RÉOR MO ÉROJTE.

III

AIDRÁH NA 3-CEAT A'R BLÁE NA RZEAC—
 CUIHEANN RYAD RÁHRAÓ RÁJH AIN FÁZDÁJL,
 AIN O-TJUDRAJÓ LEO AIN AJR AN RÓZ
 THUZ DOINNHALL DOMRA JH MO ÉÁJL ?
 NJ'Í ANH ACÉ OÓJZ DO'N FHIRAJHC DO ÉUADÓ
 'SÉ 'CAJTEAÍH fleur de lis.
 LEANFAJÓ MÉ ÉÚ TÁ HONN AIZ TRUZ,
 AHO DOINNHALL DUB, A'R RÉOR MO ÉROJTE.

" AIN RÓZAJHE DUB."

Mr. Conroy Secons Mr. Tracy's Idea.

Hartford, Conn.,
Feb 18, 1895.

Editor "Gael."—

The current issue of your interesting little journal is at hand, and right glad am I to receive it. My position in life allows me to have access to nearly all the great publications of the day—from the daily to the yearly—but you may believe me that I read every line of English that the Gael contains with much interest. As for the Gaelic department, regretfully I must state I am unable to master.

Mr. Tracy's letter has the true ring of the real Irishman, and let me add my name to his for either \$5.00 or \$10.00.

I write you this without much study of the

matter, but am of the opinion the start should be made soon if ever.

Now, then, Gaels, from all quarters, let us hear from you.

Bemhber that some one has said, "There is no to-morrow."—Begin to-day.

Yours etc.,

John F. Conroy.

Mrs. H. Cloonan St. Louis, Mo., also writes in a similar strain to the above; and there is P. A. Dougher, of Greenfield, N. Y., and James Clifford Hancock, Texas prepared to throw in \$25.00 each as soon as there is any move to start a Gaelic weekly.

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

"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

Terms of Subscription—\$1 a year to students, 60 cents to the public, in advance; \$1. in arrears.

Terms of Advertising—20 cents a line, Agate.

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as 2nd-class matter
Fourteenth Year of Publication.

VOL 11, No. 1. APRIL. 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.

With this number commences the 11th Volume of AN GAODHAL. Some friends ask us why it does not come out regularly every month. The reason is, that we cannot reach on it. To answer correspondents etc., and seeing that there is three times more work on the Gael than on an English paper of the same size, we think we are doing exceedingly well. Since we started the Gael in the month of November, 1881, it and our private business have occupied 16 hours a day out of the 24 of our time! What more can we do? To get help, is it? Well—

We would commend Gaels to preserve their Gaodhals for in a short time the complete numbers of it will be worth money. In 1881, when An Gaodhal was ushered into the world, not one person in Ireland, young or old, graduated in the Irish Language! Next year, '82, 17 graduated in it; last year 1,165 graduated in it from the schools alone without enumerating those of the colleges, which must be considerable, for all the students

of Maynooth alone make a big item, and all of them must take a three years' course in Irish.

We submit that the above is a good report for the Gael on entering on this its 11th volume.

The Nation, of San Francisco, is an excellent Catholic Weekly, and has a Gaelic Department. It is published by C B Flanagan, and Edited by M W Kirwin.

The Irish Republic, New York, has opened a Gaelic Department (Yes, there is consistency in that), and the New World of Chicago is about opening one; The Young Irishmen of Chicago (a monthly) also. They have written to us about Gaelic type. All who want Gaelic type can get it at the cost of Roman type by writing to Mr Chas. O'Farrell, Editor Irish Echo, No. 3 Le Grande st Boston, Mass. Mr O'Farrell owns the matrice.

It is not necessary to tell Gaels that they should give special support to those journals that print Gaelic columns by taking a personal interest in circulating them. If they do this, in the near future, all Irish-American journals will have Gaelic columns.

And we would respectfully suggest to all those journals having Gaelic departments to commence with Bourke's, O'Growney's, or the Dublin Society's Easy Lessons in Irish, with now-and-then one of McHale's Moore's Irish Melodies, with translation, for 99 per cent of Irish-Americans are as yet but infants in their knowledge of the written language. But by pursuing the course we suggest a constituency will be made and retained of the 2,000,000 of Irish-Americans who speak the language. Also, the matter requires copying only.

THE DUBLIN REPORT.

As was to be expected, the Report of the Dublin Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language for 1894, and adopted at the Council meeting of February, 1895, is very encouraging.

The summary is, shortly, this.—The number of Teachers who obtained certificates to teach Irish under the National Board was 23, compared with 12 in '93. Eleven schools were added to the number in which Irish was taught in '93. 1,051 pupils of the National Schools were presented for examination, compared with 831 in '93. The intermediate or Christian Brothers' passed 489 of their pupils, compared with 379 in '93; making the total number of passes in Irish from both the National and Brothers' Schools in 1894, of 1,165, compared with 988 in '93. The Irish Language was taught in 56 National Schools. The number of Brothers' schools in which it was taught is not mentioned, but seeing that the number of passes from their schools is over two-thirds of those from the National schools, it is probable that Irish was

taught in about 90 schools in all.

The number of Irish books sold by the Society during the year was 6,152, making a total of books sold to date, by the Society, of 121,443.

We commend the following Circular from the Gaelic League, Dublin, to all Irishmen :

The Irish Language.

After considerable experience of the difficulties and possibilities of the Irish Language movement in this country, the Council of the Gaelic League have become convinced of the necessity of combatting all the forces that operate against the survival of our National Language by uniting in opposition to them all the forces that operate in its favour.

In Ireland all that is possible is being done by those engaged in the movement, but the funds at the disposal of our organization are not sufficient to enable us to extend our work throughout the large and remote Irish-speaking districts along the South, the West and North, so as to properly organize the movement, to form local bodies to advance and maintain it, to distribute Gaelic Literature among the people, and to afford generally to the movement that monetary support without which it cannot be carried on.

A great loss has been sustained in the death of Rev. Euseby D. Cleaver, who generously provided for many years a prize fund for teachers and pupils in the primary schools where Irish is taught. If the position of the language, already too precarious in these schools, is not to be allowed to fall back, means must be provided to carry out in future the system of encouraging the teaching of Irish adopted by Mr. Cleaver.

We appeal, therefore, to the various and disconnected Irish Language Societies outside of Ireland to assist our movement in two ways :—

- (1) To form such a connection with each other and with the Gaelic League, which is carrying on the movement in Ireland, as will ensure the combined action of all the friends of the movement.
- (2) To consider the best means of providing the money necessary for sustaining the movement in Ireland.

With regard to the first point, while leaving it to the judgment of the various bodies what action they will take, we suggest the adoption of some formal bond of union with our organization. We would point out that such a union would in no way limit the independent action of other societies, as even our own branches at home have quite an independent administration.

With regard to the second point, we wish it to be noted that our movement here is purely volun-

tary, and that none of our members occupy paid positions in the movement.

The issue of this national effort will be decided in a few years. For our part we mean to fight the battle out, doing every possible endeavour, and spending every possible penny in the way we judge most advantageous to the Irish Language. Confident that we are working on sound lines, we assert that the fortunes of the movement depend on the extent of support accorded us.

Irishmen abroad should bear in mind that the Irish Language is the one substantial barrier between our race and gradual absorption into the vast and undistinguished mass of English-speaking people, a process that has already gone far too far. The present is the time, and the only time, for action. We confidently rely on our kinsmen abroad for support, and we as confidently undertake that that support, if accorded, will be used prudently, energetically, and effectively.

We trust you will bring this appeal before your Society at the earliest possible opportunity, and that you will favour us with an early reply.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

DOUGLAS HYDE, President.

R. MAOS. GORDON, } Hon. Secretaries.
JOHN MACNEILL, }

4 College Green,

Dublin, January 31st, 1895.

[Though the above appeal is addressed specially to the Gaelic Societies, yet it comes home to every Irishman who has not concluded to have his offspring abandon their kindred and become merged in the fossil—fabled—conglomeration called the Anglo-Saxon race, founded in the Fifth Century on the brothers Hengist and Horsa, the barbarous, outlawed corsairs of the North Sea.

Were a quarter of the money spent on the Home Rule movement applied to the system of encouraging the teaching of Irish in the National Schools which the late lamented Mr. Cleaver adopted out of his private, limited, means, hundreds of thousands of the Irish youth would be able to read and write the National Language, and Home Rule would be much nearer than it is to-day. Then, to make amends for past negligence, let all Irishmen, not affiliated with Gaelic societies, write to the League, and become corresponding members of it.—Let all Irishmen do their duty; let there be no loafers in this crucial, (withal, promising,) epoch in our National History!—Ed. G.]

O'Faherty's *Stamra an tSeinnir*, reviewed in the *52021* recently, is for sale by Mr. P. O'Brien, 46 Cuffe St. Dublin. The price in cloth is 2s: in wapper, 1s 6d.

scissors and cut them off him in small tiny bits.

Another instance of Mark's simplicity.—There was a simpleton in the neighborhood named "Airy Jhon."

There was no more harm in poor John than in the suckling child. Mark's house was by the road side, and it is certain that no poor person ever went the way without obtaining a night's lodging therein. Mark had a good stone house, and, being near the bog, a large stone-turf fire was always on the hearth, and a big easy settee in the corner. Airy John never said "By your leave" to Mark when he went the way, throwing his bag in the corner and seating himself comfortably in the settee, his lodging was secured.

But the time had arrived which ended John's term. A certain day that he came Mark observed that he was not very well. After the day's business was done, Mark came in and John was sitting in the settee as straight as a line, and his two eyes open. Mark spake to him but he received no reply. "Well, John," said he, "is it humbugging me you are?" and poor John cold, dead!

NOTE.—Mr. P. Hanrahan, Portland, Me. sent us the first part of the foregoing translation but not for publication; and, seeing that it interested him, we thought that it might interest others. So we give it all. Mr Hanrahan is a good writer of Irish and English.

The Providence Irish Language Society held its first quarterly meeting at Brownson Lyceum on Sunday, March 3rd. In the unavoidable absence of Revd. T. E. Ryan, M. J. Henenhan presided.

The recent circular from Dublin was read by E. De V. O'Connor, Esqr. Secretary. The Society is agreed that the \$50. donated recently be placed to the credit of the Cleaver Memorial Fund.

A grand entertainment is to be given April 28, at which Mr. Eugene Davis (Owen Roe) is to speak on the experiences of his Exile, etc.

Mr. E. Dillon, Lincoln Centre, Kan. says.—

I will ask you to settle a little difficulty in pronunciation; and as none of your students have accepted your invitation in a former Gael to give the Gaelic for unusual or hard words sent to you, and as I am without a dictionary I will also ask you to kindly give the Gaelic equivalents of some unusual words.

The termination *ḟad* (*ḟeas*) in the future of verbs, I have noticed, is pronounced "fah" in the Gaelic lessons published in the Gael, as; *molḟad* (pr. *molḟah*), will praise, but in speaking with Gaelic speakers from Galway and Mayo I

notice that they always pronounce this termination as if it was spelled

ú (*oo*) or (*ah*), as in the following examples: *buailú* (*bwilloo*) *mé*, I will strike; *ní tóirḟá tú*, you will not fall; *ḟóirḟá 'h Samḟad*, Summer will come; *ḟeiceamḟad*, we will see.

Will you be kind enough to explain this difference to me and inform me which way is more correct?

[Neither way is correct. Besides the termination *ḟad* or *ḟeas* is not the Future Tense; it is the termination of the subjunctive mood *ḟid* or *ḟaid*, is the future ending, which you may see fully explained on No. 1 Vol. 10 of the Gael.]

Following are the words referred to above.—

bubble, *blóirḟ*; bake, *ḟuḟeas*.
chisel, *ḟonḟarḟa*; copper, *crón*, *uirḟad*
can, *ḟáirḟa*; fry, (to), *ḟirḟirḟ*.
gums, *carḟad*; horserace, *coirḟlḟeḟa-
puil*.

link of a chain, *ḟeas*.
pencil, *cleḟotéan*; pepper, *ḟeubair*.
pie, *leḟe*; razor, *ráirḟ*; roof, *cleḟ*.
roast (verb), *ḟirḟirḟ*; strap, *leasḟad*.
tin, *ḟcán*; vinegar, *bḟeḟirḟe*.

P. S. I have in my possession a beautiful colored card with representation of the Sacred Heart on one side and the 12 promises of Our Savior to the Blessed Virgin Mary on the other. These cards in any of 200 languages, including Gaelic, are distributed in large numbers by Mr. Philip Kemper, Cayton, Ohio. In my opinion they would be a desirable souvenir for readers of the Gael to send to their Gaelic speaking friends at home.

As Mr. Kemper distributes these cards gratuitously, and as he has applications for twice as many as he can send out, it would be a great act of charity to accompany an application for pictures with an offering to enable him to carry on the good work. Following are the 12 promises in Gaelic,—

*ḟeallaim tuḟe, nḟ ionadadḟlacḟ tḟó-
cairḟe 2ḟo ḟróirḟe ḟo d-cadairḟad a
ḟrád uḟlecuḟadḟad ḟrára buadairḟ ḟo
deirḟe a nḟ-beadḟa do nḟa dḟoirḟe a ḟlac-
ar comḟoirḟe air aḟ ḟ-cuḟe 2ḟoirḟe de
ḟad nḟ air ḟeas nḟaḟ nḟoirḟe aḟ leandḟ-
air a céirḟe, aḟuir nḟad nḟ-euḟairḟe rḟad
ḟaḟ nḟo nḟirḟeair, nḟo ḟad nḟa rḟacraḟairḟ-
te d' ḟáḟairḟ; aḟuir beirḟe 2ḟo ḟróirḟe
nḟair óḟdeair cuḟadairḟe dḟoirḟe aḟair aḟ
uair dḟeḟeairḟe rḟirḟ.*

E. D.

ԾԵԱՐ ԾՈՐԾՈՅ, ԱՊ ՏԵԱՇՏԻՊՈՒ ԼՈՒ ԾԵ ԱՊՐԵՒ, 1895.

ՇԱՄ ՔԵԱՐ ԵԾՃԱՐ ԱՊ ՅԱԾՈՒԱԼ.

Ա ՏԱՕՅ ԾՅԼԻՐ—ԱՅ ԴՕ ԾՈՒՆ Ա ՇԱՄ ՄԵ ԱՅԱՐ ԵՂ ԴՆՆԻ ԱՅԱՄ ՅՕ Յ-ՇԱՐՔԻՇ ԵՂ 1 Յ-
ՇԼՈՒ Է ՄԱ՛Ր ՔՅՆԻ ԼԵԱՏ Է. ԻՐ ՔԵ Ա ԱՊՄ, “ՈՅ ԻՇՔԱՅԱՊՊ ՅՕ Կ-ՇՅՐԱՊՊ ԱՐ ՇԱՊՐԵ.”

ՔՂՏ ԱՅԱՐ ՄՅՊՅԱՅՈՒ ԱՊՊ ՔԵՕ ՐՏՐ ԼԵ ԱՊՐԵՂԱՐ ԱԾ ՅԱՊՅԱՄ,

ՔՐՈՊ.—ԼԵԱՅԱՊՊ ԱՐ ՄՕ ՔԱԼԼԱՊՅ ՄԱՐ ԾԵԱՐՔԱՐ ՄՕ ՇՐՈՅԵ ԼՈՄ.

ԱՐ ԱՇՇԱՐ ՈՂ ՇՐԱՊՊԵ ՈՅ Ծ-ՔՅՆԻ ԴԱՊՅԱԼ ՈՂ Կ-ՇՅՐԵԱՊՊ,
ԿՅԾԵԱՊՊ ԾՐՈՒՇՈՒ ՄԵԱԼԱ ԱՐ ԱՊ Ծ-ՔԵԱՐ ԱՊՊ ԾՕ ԼՕ ԱՅԱՐ Ծ՛ ՕՐՇԵ,
ԱՅԱՐ ԱՊ ՐՅԵԱՇ ԱԼԱՊՊ ՔԱՕՅ ԾԼՂՏ ՆՐ ԼԵ ԾԵԱՐՈՒ ԸՂ ՅՐԵՊԵ,
ԱՅ ՐՅԵՂ ԾԵՂՅ ԾԱԼԱՇ ՔԵՊՅՈՒՇ ՅՕ Կ-ՂՐՕ ԱՐ ԱՊ ՈՅԱՕԻՇ ;
ԵՂ ԱՊ ՇԱՇՔ՛ Ի ԱՊ ՔՅՐԵՕՅ ԱՅ ՇԵՂԵԱԾԱՐ ԼԵ ՇԵՂԵ,
ԱՊ ԼՈՊՇԱԾՒ ԻՂՈՅ ՇԵՐՔԵԱՇ ԱՅ ՔԵՊՊ ՅՕ ԿՊՊ,
ԱՊ ՇՐՈՅՊԱՇՈՒՇ ՅՕ ՇԼԱՐՇ ԱՊՊ ԱՊ ՈՅ-ՅՐԵ ՅԼԱՐ ԱՅ ՇՅՐԵԱՇՇ.
ԱՅԱՐ ԱՊ ԿՐԵԱՇ ՅԵԱԼ ՅՕ ԱՅԵՐԵԱՇ ԱՅ ՐՊՂՈՅ ԱՊՊ ԱՊ Ծ-ՇՂԱՊ.

ՇԵՍ ՐԼՈՅ ԼԵ ԾՅԼ ԷՊՊՈՅ, ՇՅՐ ԱՊՂԱ ՄՕ ՔՊՊՐԱ,
ՈՂՇ ՄՊՊԵ Ա ՇԱՊՊՊՅՅՄ ԱՐ ԱՊ ԱՊ ԾՅ ՄԵ ՕՅ ;
ԱՅԱՐ ԿԵԱՊՊԱՇՏ ԼԵ ՅԼԱՐ ՇՈՂԼԵ ԾԱՅԼԵ-ՈՂ-Կ-ՅՊՊԵ,
ԱՅԱՐ ԻՐ ՅՈՊՈՒՇ ԼՈՒ ԱՕՅԾՈՅ ԾՕ ՇԱՅՏ ՄԵ ԱՅ ԱԾԱՊ-ԱՊՅՐ ;
ԱՊՊՊՐՈՒ ԾՕ ՇԼԵԱՇՏ ՄՊՐԵ ՐԱՊՊՊԵԱՐ ԱՅԱՐ ՐՂԱՊՂԱ,
ԱՊՕ ՐՅՈՒՇ ԻՄԵԱՐՅ ՈՂ ՈՅ-ՅԱՕԼԵԱ ՅԱՊ ՇԵԱՅ ՈՕ ՇԱՊՊ,
ՈՒՇ ԱՅ ՇՐՂԱԼ Ա ԾԱՅԼԵ Օ ԱՐՔՈՊՈՅ ՈՕ ԱՕՊԱՇ,
ԼԵ ՄՕ ՇԱՅԼՈՅ ԾԵԱՐ ԾՅԼԻՐ ԱՅԱՐ ԱՐ Յ-ՇՐՈՅՇԵ ԼՈՅ ԾԵ ԾՐՈՒ.

ԱՇՇ ԻՐ ԿՐՈՊԱՇ ԼԵ ԾԵԱՐՇԱՇ ՄԱՐ ՔՂԱՊՂԱՊՅԱԼ ԱՊ Շ-ՔԱՕՅԱԼ ՐՕ,
ՔԵԱՇ ՄԱՐ ՇԱՊՐԵԱՊՊ ԱՊ ԾԱԾ-ՅԵՊՊՐԵԱՇ ԱՊ ԾԵՂՅ-ՔԱՊՊԱՇ ՔԱՕՅ ՐՂԱՊ,
ԱՅԱՐ ՅԱՇ ՇՐԱՊՊ ԱԼԱՊՊ ՄԵԱՐԱՊՅԱԼ ԼԵ ՇՐԱՇ ԿՐԵՂՅ ԼՅՈՊՊԱՐ,
ՈՅ ՈՂԱՊՐԵԱՊՊ ՇԱՐԵՐ ՇՐՅՈՊՅՈՒՅՈՒՇ ԱՇՇ ՈՂ ՅԵՅՅԱՇ ՇՐԱՅՇ ԼՈՄ ;
ԱՊԱՐ ՐՈՒՇ ԾԵԱԼՅՅ ՄՕ ՐՐԱՇԱՇ, ՄՕ ՊԵԱՐԵ ՛Ր ՄՕ ՇՐՈՅՇ՛ ԱՊՄ,
ԱՅԱՐ ՄՕ ՈՂՇԱՐԵ Ա ԾՅ ՅՐՊՊ ՐԵԱԼ ԵՂ ՛ՊՅՐ ՔԼՈՒՇԱ ՔԱՕՅ ՇԵՕ ;
ԵՂՊՊ Ա Յ-ՇԵՊՈՅ Օ ՄՕ ՇՂՊՐՈՅԾ, ԵՂՊՊ Ա Յ-ՇՈՅՅՐՅԵ Օ ՄՕ ՅԱՕԼԵԱՅԾ—
ՕԷ ՔԱՐԱՕՐՊ ! ԵՂՊՊ ԱՕՐՇԱ ԱՅԱՐ ՈՅ ԾԵՂՇԵԱՇ ԱՐՅ ՕՅ.

ԱՇՇ ԻՐ ԿՐԱՊ ՄԱԼԼԱՇՇ ՅԱՇ ՇԵՂՅԼԱՇ ԱՐ ՇՂԱՐԱՊՊ ՈՂ ՇՐԵ,
ԻՐ ՈՂՇ Ա ԾՅԿՐԵԱՇ ՈՂ ՇԱՕՊՊԵ ՐՅՐՊ, ՐՂԱՐ. ԾԵԱՐ ԱՅԱՐ ՇԱՅՇ,
ԱՅԱՐ ՅԱՇ ԱՐԱՐ Ա ԾՅ ՔՂՅԼԵԱՇ ՈՅՈՅՈՅ ԱՕՐՔ, ՕՅ՛ ՛Ր ՇՐՅՈՊԱ,
ՈՅ Ծ-ՔՅՆԻ ԱՊՅՐ ԱՊՊ ՄԱՐ ՔՂԱՇՈՊՅՐԵ ԱՇՇ ՇՐՈՄ ՛Ր ՊԵԱՊՇՈՅ ;
ՅԱՇ ՇՈՊՊՐԱ ԱՅԱՐ ՇԱՐԱՅՇ ՈՂԱՐ ԱՊՊՐՈՒ ԼԵ ՄՕ ԼՊՊ-ՐԵ,
ԵՂՅՇ ԱՊԼԵ ԼԱՅ, ՇԼԱՕՅՇՇԵ, ՈՒՇ ՐՅՊԵ ՔԱՕՅ. ԱՊ Ծ-ՔՇՇ,
ԱՅԱՐ ՇԱՇ Ծ՛ ԱՊԼ ԼՈՄ ԱՐ ԱՐ ԱՊՊ, ՇԱՐ ԿՐԱՅՇՐԵԱՇ ԱՊՊ Մ՛ՊՊՊՇՊՊ,
ՕԷ, ՇԵՍ ՐԼՈՅ ԼԵ ԾՕ ԱՕՅԾԵԱՐ ՄՕ ԾՅԼ ԷՊՊԵ ՅՕ ԾԵՇ !

ԵՂ ՐԵ ԱՕՊ ԾՂԱՇՇԱՊ ԾԵՅՅ ԱՐ ՔՂԵԱՇՇ Օ Ծ՛ՔՂՅ ՄԵ ՇՈՊԱԵ ՅԱՕՇԼԱՇ ՈՂ.
ՅԱՊԼՅՈՅ ԱՅԱՐ ԵՂՊՊ ԱՊՊՐՕ Ա Յ-ՇԱՇԱՐ ՅԱԼԼՈՂ ԾՈՐԾՈՅ Օ ՐՅՊ.

ԻՆՆ ԿՕՂԿՅ ԿՐՈԾՇԱ ԿՐ Դ ԵՂՈՒՐ

Ե՛յ ծձ ԿօղեձԿ ԾՅ ԿՅ ԿՐՈՅԾ ԵՐ ԲՅՈՒՒ
 ԿՐԱՐ ԿՐ ծձ ԵՒԾ ԲՅՐ ԵԿԾ. ԲՅՈՅ ԵՅՅՐ-
 ԵԿԵ ԾՐ ԵՐՈՅ ԿՐ ԵԿՈՅ Կ Ե՛յ ԵՒԿԼԵ Կ-
 ԲԵԿԿ Ե Յ-ԿՅՅՅԵ ԾԵ ԵԿԿ ԿՅ Յ-ԵԿՐԵ
 ԼՈՅ ԾԵ ՅՅՅՅԵՅԾ, ԿԵ Ծ՛ԵՅԼԿ ԿՅ ԿՅՅՅԵՅՅՅՅ
 ԿՅՐ ԿՐ Ե-ԲՅՅՅԵ ԲՅԱՐ ԿՅՐ ԵԿՐՐ ԿՐ ԵՅՅԵ,
 ԵՒԿԿԾ Կ ԲՅԿԿԿՅ ԿՅ ԲՅԱՅՅՅՅՅ Կ ԵՒԿԾ-
 Կ. ԿՅՐ Կ ԿՅՅՅԵ, ՅԿԾ ԵՕՐԿԿ Կ Ե՛յ ԲԵՕԼ-
 ԿԾ ԵԿՐԵ ԵՅ Կ ԵՐՅՅԿԾ Ե 7 Ծ՛ ԿՐՅՅՅՅ
 ԼԵՅՐ Ե; 7 ԵԿՅՅԵ Կ ԲՅՕԼԿ ԿՅՅՅԵ ԿՅԿԿ
 ԿՐ Կ ԿՅՐ ԿՅՅՅՅՅՅ 7 ԵՕՅՅ ԲԵ ԲԵՅԼԾ ԿՅՐ
 ԿՐ Յ-ԿՐԿՐ-ԿՅՅՅ Կ ԲԿԿԿԿՐ Ե ԿՐՈՅԾ ԲՅՈՅ.

ԿՅ ԿՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅ ԲԵՐ ԿՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅԿԿԿԿԿԿ
 ԿՅՅՅԵ Կ ՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅԿ ԲԵՅՅ. ԼԿԲՅՅՅՅՅՅՅ
 Կ ՕՅՐԵԿԿ ԿԾ. ԿՅՅՅՅՅ ԲԵ ԿՐ ՅՅՅՅՐ Կ-
 ԼԵՅՅ, ԵՐԵ ԿՅՅՅՅՅ Ծ՛Կ ԵՐԵՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅ.

Vocabulary.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| ԿՅՅՅՅԵ, roosters, | koilee. |
| ԵՕՐԱՐ, ԵՕՐԿԿ, an eagle, | ullar, ullraugh |
| ԲՅՈՒՒՐԱՐ, fierce, | fuchwar |
| ԿՐՈՅ, creep, stoop, | krum. |
| ԵՒԿԼԵ, beaten, | booltheh. |
| ԿՅՅՅՅԵ, corner, | kooineh. |
| ՅՅՅՅԵՅԾ, wounds, | guinthiv. |
| Ծ՛ ԵՅԼԿ, did fly, | ethil. |
| ԿՅՅՅՅԵՅՅՅՅ, victor, | kleehoir |
| ԲՅՅՅՅԵ, directly, | puintheh. |
| ԲՅԱՅՅՅՅԵ, announcing, | fuagairth |
| ԵՒԿԿԾ, beating, flapping, | booleh. |
| ԵՒԿԿԿ, of victory, | boo-eh, |
| ԿՅՅՅԵ, (here) instantly, | thuirth. |
| ՅԿԾ, did seize, | yav |
| ԲԵՕԼ, sailing, driving, | showleh. |
| ԵՐՅՅԿ, tallons' | kroobeh. |
| ԲՅՕԼԿ, rival, | rivlough |
| ԿՅՅՅԵ, defeated, | kuleetheh |
| ԿՅՅՅՅՅՅԿ, protected, | khayuvantha |
| ԵՕՅՅ, took, | ho-ig. |
| ԲԵՅԼԾ, possession. | shelliv. |
| ԿՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅՅ, magnanimous, | morchanis |
| ԿՅՅՅՅՅՅ, gratitude, | komeen. |

Translation.

The Fighting Cocks and Eagle.

Two young Cocks were fighting as
 fiercely as if they had been men. At

last the one that was beaten crept in-
 to a corner of the hen-house, covered
 with wounds. But the conqueror,
 straightway flying up to the top of the
 house, began clapping his wings and
 crowing, to announce his victory. At
 this moment an eagle, sailing by, seiz-
 ed him in his talons and bore him a-
 way; while the defeated rival came
 out from his hiding place, and took
 possession of the dunghill for which
 they contended.

A magnanimous man never boasts
 of his personal achievements. His
 works speak for him. He gives all the
 glory, through gratitude, to his Maker

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

In beating the motermen by the aid of a subser-
 vient mayor and judiciary, the Brooklyn trolley
 swindlers, Samson-like, destroyed themselves. The
 trolley cars are now half empty; the people will
 not ride in them; the income is gone, and the con-
 cern—in the hands of a receiver! Their paper,
 too, which urged the wholesale slaughter of inno-
 cent citizens by the police and soldiery during the
 strike, has lost 50 per cent of its former subscribers
 —Such is the fate of the trolley sharks, who sought
 to enslave honest labor, that they might realize on
 their 30,000,000.00 of bogus stock, which had not,
 as Supreme Court Justice Gaynor declared, the val-
 ue of a dollar in stick or iron behind it.

If, as has been asserted, Mayor Scheiren has ap-
 pointed a man to a police justiceship whose record
 for honesty could not stand the test of an election
 campaign, the sooner the self-respecting citizens in-
 sist on having all such officials go through the bal-
 lot-box the better. A corrupt combination such as
 the trolley sharks, could concentrate all their nefar-
 ious energies on the appointing power, as they
 have in Brooklyn, and make a regular farce of Re-
 publicanism. We assert that the man, or party,
 who would seek to deprive the citizen of his right to
 a voice in the selection of his public servants should
 be treated as are horse thieves out West.

We would advise our Republican friends to act
 cautiously in removing public officials from office
 by special Legislation; it is not Republicanism.
 Leave such unsavory tactics to the mugwumys.

One of the most readable papers coming to our
 exchange table is the Sunday Gazetteer, Denison,
 Tex.

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Ala—Mobile, F S M'Cosker, The Blue Store, per Mr M'Cosker.

Cal—East Oakland, Rev W Gleeson.

Conn—Hartford, John F Conroy—Poquonock, Thos. F Tracy.

Colo—Denver, M D Shea.

Ky—Shelbyville, John M Casey.

Mass—Holyoke, Jerry Kane, M D Flaherty, E Dean, C M Donnelly, per Martin J Henehan, Providence. R I—Marlboro, J H McCarthy, T Byrne. Wollaston Heights, P Donovan—Boston, Mathias Gorham.

Me—Portland, M Hanrahan, P Hanrahan, per P Hanrahan, who commences his note.—

“Enclosed find dollars three,

Two from Mike and one from me.”

J Cunningham, per M Hanrahan.

Mich—Muskegon, D Drinnan, W Brennan, M Tobin, P J Carey—Warren, J Roach, all per Wm Harte.

Minn—Rosemount, M Johnston.

Mo—Kan. City, D V Hunt, P F Heydon, Thos Houlihan, M Kilroy, all per P McEniry—Sedalia, J Sullivan—St Louis, T Gardener, per P Hannon—Chas. E Bradley—Westport, Jas Tobin.

N Y—Brooklyn, T Erley; Counselor Devenny, per D Gilgannon—City, Doctor O'Meagher. Thos J O'Sullivan (who chucks in \$5.), Miss M A Lavin per T Erley, Thos Concannon.

O—Berea, T O'Donovan, (one of the old guard)—Straitsville, P Fahy, M F McDonagh, per Mr. Fahy.

Pa—Avoca, J Meade, C T Osborne, J F Connoy, J J Coleman, per P McDermott—Phila, Fras O'Kane, Philo Celtic Society, per Jas P Hunt.

R I—Providence, Martin J Henehan, Miss Maggie Coyne, Miss Hannah Crowley, Wm Dempsey, P Harrington, per Mr Henehan.

Tex—Dallas, P Curran.

W Va—Wheling, Dillon J McCormick, Sister Xavier, Chas F Gilligan, per Mr McCormick.

Ireland.—

Maynooth College, Revds. W O'Byrne and M O'Rielly, per Rev Mr O'Byrne; who also sent us two ivy leaves off the tomb of the last king of Ireland, Roderic O'Connor, whose remains rest in the old graveyard in the town of Cong, Co. Galway. The incident may seem trivial to the unthinking to us, it is full of food for reflection. We shall put the leaves in a golden frame—Treat, M Henehan, W Gillen.

Boscommon—Olooncagh, Miss Tessie Gormley, all per Martin J Henehan, Providence, R I.

In view of the comparative success of the Gaelic movement, brought about by the Gael, every Irishman into whose hands this copy may fall, whether he be a subscriber or not, should try to get

at least two new subscribers. That, friends, is the only intelligent way of propagating the movement.

The Gael had a very pleasant call from Mr Martin J Henehan the other day, heightened by his throwing a crisp \$10. bill into its treasury.

The Irish Standard, Minneapolis, Minn. had an excellent article on the Irish language movement. But it is most remarkable that in its discussion of the various elements engaged in the promotion of the movement, not one word did it say about the Gael, the first agent in the foundation of the movement as now in operation.

The Northwestern Chronicle had a very appropriate article on the Wolf and the Lamb, touching England's tactics towards Nicaragua, the other day

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish.	Roman.	Sound.	Irish.	Roman.	Sound.
Δ	a	aw	η	m	emm
β	b	bay	η	n	enn
c	c	kay	o	o	oh
ο	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	ρ	r	arr
ϕ	f	eff	σ	s	ess
ζ	g	gay	τ	t	thay
ι	i	ee	υ	u	oo
λ	l	ell			

Sound of the Vowels—long.--

ā sounds like a in war, as βάρη, top.
 é “ “ e “ ere, “ céη, wax.
 í “ “ ee “ eel, “ ηήη' fine.
 ó “ “ o “ old, “ óρ, gold.
 ú “ “ u “ rule, “ úρ, fresh.

Short.---

Δ “ “ a in what, as, βάρ, near.
 e “ “ e “ bet, “ died,
 í “ “ i “ ill; “ ηη, oney
 o “ “ o “ got, “ lot, wound
 u “ “ u “ put, “ ηυ, thing

β and η sound like w when followed or preceded by Δ, ο, υ, as, Δ βάρη, his bard, pronounced a wardh; Δ ηάρη, his beef or ox, pronounced, a warth; and like v when preceded by e, ι, as, Δ βεαη, his wife, pronounced, a van, Δ ηήαη, his desire, pronounced, a vee-un
 Ö and ζ sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are almost silent in the middle, and perfectly so at the end of words. Ç sounds like ch; ρ, like f; ϕ and τ, like h; and ϕ is silent.

