

(16)

# AMAZON

Leabhar-aiéir móránal,  
tabairtá cum an  
**TEANGA GAELIGE**  
a corrad a gairt a gairt  
a gairt cum  
**Féin-maíla Cúid na h-Eimeann.**

VOL. 5.— No. 4.

June,

1886. Price, Five Cents.

The  Gael.

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

*Terms of Subscription*—Sixty Cents a year, in advance ; Five Cents a single copy.

*Terms of Advertising*—10 cents a line Agate ; 25 per cent discount to yearly advertisers.

✶ The GAEL penetrates all sections of the country, its value as an advertising medium is  
therefore apparent,

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as second-class mail matter.

• Published at 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y., by M. J. LOGAN, Editor and proprietor.

Fifth Year of Publication.



## Philo-Celts.

The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society had a very instructive reunion on April 29th. The Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, the unchanged and unchangeable Irish patriot, delivered the lecture of the evening. Mr. Gilgannon, as is his custom, opened the proceedings with an Irish address. The accomplished Misses Gilbert and McGrath presided at the piano. Mrs. McDonald acquitted herself in her usual brilliant style. Miss Crowley, Mr. Martin and Mr. Costello followed to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

We learn from the San Francisco *Monitor* that a highly interesting entertainment was given lately by the Philo-Celtic Society of that city, under the direction of Mr. O'Quigley.

The Boston Society has started a very interesting monthly journal.

The reports of the Dublin Societies lie before us and on the whole are encouraging. The S. P. I. L. have their headquarters now at 6 Molesworth St. To show that some progress is being steadily made, the number of pupils in the national schools in '81 who passed in Irish was only 12, in '82, 17, in '83, 25, in '84, 93, and in '85, 161, and the society has sold up to now, 75,740 Gaelic books. This is encouraging.

The Gaelic Union seems to be dragging along slowly for the want of funds, and we shall say, to the eternal disgrace of the Irish people at home and abroad. Their little *Journal*, which should be found in the library of every Irishman with a spark of nationality in his heart, is dying for want of funds to pay the printer! Shame, aye, shame again!!

The Féil Céol in New York Easter Tuesday was the grandest affair ever gotten up under the auspices of the Gaelic movement. Judge Daly presided, and beside him sat some of the millionaire Irishmen of New York City, Eugene Kelly, P. J. Farrell, S. Brennan, J. S. Coleman, etc., with carolan's harp, kindly sent from Ireland for the occasion by The O'Connor Don. The Gaelic speech delivered by Mr. O'Donnell appeared in the New York Herald the next morning under its native garb.

It is calculated that not less than three thousand persons patronized the entertainment.

Early in the spring of '78 some fourteen young men of New York City came over to Brooklyn and joined the Philo-Celtic Society. There was then no Gaelic or Philo-Celtic Society in New York City. In a very short time the number who came from New York to join the Brooklyn P. C. S. swelled to

about thirty. Among these were Frasn. J. Ward, J. P. Ryan, P. J. Egan, the late lamented Messrs O'Neill and McGuire, F. J. Gordon, W. A. O'Flynn J. McGovern, etc. Seeing such large numbers coming from N. York, the Brooklyn Society appointed a committee to examine and report on the desirability of organizing a Gaelic society in New York City. Messrs Ward, Ryan, McGuire, O'Neill etc. were appointed, and reported favorably. The Hall 214 Bowery was engaged for the evening of May 17, and a public meeting was held and 27 new members enrolled. The movement took in New York like wild fire, and in less than six months some half dozen Gaelic societies had sprang from the Brooklyn trunk. Mr. Ward continues to be the most active of the old members and it is to his exertions principally that the success of the Feis Ceoil is due.

We go into these minute particulars to show what great results may spring from a seemingly insignificant origin.

No Irishman, however degenerate, could take up the Herald and the other morning papers of New York City on the morning of April 28, without a glow of pride mantling his brow at the deserved encomiums passed on his long neglected language and music. Should not the Irishmen of California, of Australia and of the most remote regions take as much pride and interest in this brilliant exhibition of the ancient language and music of their country as those who were the immediate participants? Now, those in the most distant parts of the country can contribute to this reawakening of their ancient splendor by distributing Gaelic literature. The Gael costs only sixty cents a year—a little over one cent a week, and we ask in all seriousness, Is that man worthy of the name of Irishman who would not place it in his library supposing he never opened its pages? Is there an Irishman living to day worthy of the name who would not contribute a penny a week to support the recurrence of such exhibitions of Language, music and song as that above referred to? If there be, save us from such!

Gaels, scatter Gaelic literature broad cast, and if you meet any one calling himself a Irishman who refuses to assist you, tell him to shut up and hide his fraudulent pretensions from Irishmen's gaze.

A few more of such genuine Irish entertainments as the Féil Céol and Seanaclár of the N. Y. Gaelic Society on Easter Tuesday evening will soon sweep the Harrigan & Hart libel on the Irish character out of existence; yet some say, What good is there in the Irish Language movement? The sentiments which it has bred have raised the social standing of Irishmen to a point which this generation had not dreamed of seeing in its day.



# 57EUL 21N FJR-FEAS21 210'211UJL

Some of our readers complain from time to time, that we do not give some Gaelic prose in the Gael, we are pleased that Mr. Crean has now given us an opportunity to place a very interesting story before our readers. On account of being short of a's we have saved it wherever we could do so without any very gross error in Gaelic orthography, and we hope the learned conductors of the Gaelic Journal, or at least its reviewer, will "hold hands off" in its regard, excepting the subjunctive mood of verbs which we have printed as the language is spoken. For that we make no apology, and will acknowledge custom rather than critical rules.

Df a n-amh a'fháil, a 3-Cúis-Úlao na h-Éireann, fear nac nac aise ac aon d' a'fháil, 7 le olcar na h-aimirne b'ejjij do an d' reo a d'fol ho 3o n-deunhóac ré ruar an cfor t'oh ejjeann. Ú5 ré lejy an d' an aonahj, azyr d'fol ré f ajr éúj3 p'unt. Cuaib ré 'rteac 3o ej3 an órda ho 3o n-ólóac ré b'raon b'otáile. 'N-óaj3 a f'áit a ól 3o c'rojteannu, to éujt ré 'na éotlac 7 ajr a éújreac d'ó n' f'uaip ré p'ijijij ejje f'éij nac nac 3ojote uajó. Nf nac f'jor aj3 Peadar (buó é reo ajijij) cja ruo a éunhóac ré, mar jr ré 3-cóijijij an c'ar, 'nuajr a éajijc fear an tabajijie nac nac aon ajrjio aise, éajt ré 'nac ajr a' t-ráio é. Df 'ij ojtée an d'oréa 7 b'ejjij do'ij fear boct lóiróij a éó3áil 1 rean teac nac nac aon éóijijij anij 1 3-ceann a' dajle. Nf nac ré d-fao ij reo ho 3ur i'hoéuj3 ré t'ijúf fear deunhac poll aj3 cojr an d'orajr 7 a cuip ruo a cjané anij. Úij an m'arac f'júdai Peadar éum an dajle, 7 éúij ré 3ur 3ojteac 3o leor de p'euplajd luac'ijajie ar teac reoóra, 7 3ur nac éúj3 p'unt tajrte mar éual3ar 3o éúijie ajr b'it a 3adóc' na 3atuj3te. Buó reo nuac acé i'ajé do Peadar; éuajó ré ij a t-rjopa a'f 3eall ré, nac ré a'fháil 3o d-tjudaróc' ré na h-eapujde ajr f'á3ajl, ac d'á d-fuj3eoc' ré reirear fear i'ajé. e, láioijie 3o n'3adóc' ré na 3atuj3te.

Fuajr ré rjij, 7 i'ij an ojtée éuajó ré f'éij a'f a éújo fear doij ájt reo, azyr i'f nadadar anij a d-fao ho 3o d-tajijé an t'ijúf fear ejle a tabajit na n-eap-ajó3 leodéa. 3ad Peadar 7 a éújo fear jad, 7 éu3adar leodéa ij a dajle mar p'isfor'ijajde jad. Fuajr Peadar an éual3ar, 7 do éuajé ré dajle ij a éj3

f'éij rárta 3o leor.

Cuaib c'ajl Peadar i'mar fear feara 1 d-fao azyr 1 n-3eáir, ho 3ur i'hoéuj3 éúijie uaral ar Condae Dóijie é. Éaj-ijc ré ij a éj3 aj3 Peadar azyr d'ijijr d'ó 3o nac 3o leor eap'ijajde luac'ijajie aj3 i'ijteacé uajó, azyr d'á d-f'á3óc' ré 'nac jad 3o d-fuj3eoc' ré f'ocuj3eacé i'ajé. Nf nac f'jor aj3 Peadar cja do éunhóac' ré, ac i'near ré t'ijijiear i'ajé f'á3ajl ajr éum' ajr b'it. D'ubajit ré lejy an éúijie uaral 3o n-deunhóac' ré a éj3éjoll, ac 3o 3-cajteoc' ré úráio reom'ia f'á3ajl d'ó f'éij ajr fear t'ij h-uajie, a éijijiear azyr t'ij c'arita leann-á. Ú5 an fear uaral an méio rjij d'ó. Úé ij uajr a i'hoéuj3 na reard'fo3aneta 3o nac fear-feara 'ra teac d'f rjad rú-tajde buac'arita.

Cuipreac Peadar 'rteac ij a reom'ia a b'reá3, doijijij ij ájt ar éuipreac c'ar do 'ij leann éúj3e lejy an fearómáij-ac, ho 'ij bujcléarujde, "Seo ceann ac-a," arja Peadar, ( r. r., ceann de na c'arita). 'Nuajr i'hoéuj3 an bujcléar-ujde é reo d' i'ijéj3 ré azyr d' i'ijijr ré d'á i'ijaoj 3o nac f'jor ajr a éurita. "Ú amadáij," a deij rj, "an f'ajtéfor acá oit? nac'fajó i'ijre lejy an 3-ceann ejle éúj3e." Úij rjij éúj3 rj éúj3e an c'ar ejle, azyr ij uajr 1 d' f'or3ajl rj an d'orajr d'ubajit Peadar, "Seo péijie ac-a." Df rjre éo h-uad'arac azyr d'f a fear, "Ú3ur cja ruo 1 éun'fajmujó," ar rj, "c'roééúj3eap a lej3 rjij."---oir buó cojr éroéta 3atuj3eacé 'ran am rjij. "Cuipf'óimujó an buac'ajll r'ábila éúj3e azyr m'á ajéij3eann ré ejrean, deup'fajmujó duajr i'ajé d'ó ac 3an ladajit."

Cuaib an bujcléijr éúj3 Újllam azyr d'ijijr d'ó 'ij r3eul ó éúr 3o deijreac. Faoj ceann an t'rear uajr éúj3 Újllam an c'ar ejle éúj3e, azyr d'ubajit Peadar, "Seo é an t'rear azyr an ceann deijre ac-a." D' i'ompuj3 an buac'ajll r'ábila d'ac. azyr d'ubajit ré le Peadar d'á m-bej3eacé ré 3an ladajit 3o d-t'ijúf-óc' ré na h-eap'ijajde d'ó, azyr rujm ajr-3io 'na 3-ceann. Do 3laoj an fear uaral ij rjij ajr aj3 f'ajf'ru3' de cja 'ij éaoj 'ij éijij lejy. D'ubajit Peadar 3o d-fuj3eoc' ré na h-eap'ijajde, ac 3o nac



















## Colonization, AND THE IRISH LANGUAGE MOVEMENT.

Twelve years ago when the movement for the preservation of the Irish Language assumed its present form Irish National aspirations were confined in very narrow limits indeed, and any one found bold enough to declare that Ireland could wrest her long lost rights from England was looked upon as a senseless enthusiast. Very few, comparatively speaking, took part in the Irish Language movement, but the few who did succeeded in propagating a sentiment through the land which has now culminated in the Home Rule bill proposed by Mr. Gladstone. This declaration may seem silly—that a comparatively few individuals could be capable of producing such bloodless revolution. Not at all. A small, well organized, aggressive body of men will have no difficulty in shaping public opinion towards an object, especially when that object is popular. There is not an Irishman or Irishwoman living to-day but would like to be able to read, write and speak his or her native language, and we know Irishmen who would give hundreds of dollars to be able to do so. Hence, the success of the movement. Again, if properly considered, it will be seen that in all nations a few leading men shape public opinion and in fact decide their destinies. In this country, with fifty odd millions of people, some dozen men shape its public sentiment and decide its destiny. We have on the one side, Messrs Tilden, Thurman, Randall, Bayard, and on the other, Blaine, Logan, Sherman, Conklyn etc. In England, Gladstone, Salisbury, Bright, Chamberlain, and in Germany, Bismarck, and so of other nations. And we claim for the Gaels the evolving of the sentiment which has brought the Irish political question to its present hopeful phase,

When Ireland gets the management of her own internal affairs we take it for granted that the teaching of the language as an ordinary routine in the schools will be one of the first acts of the Irish Parliament; because the neglect to do so would be the rankest treason to the country. Hence, a burden will be taken off the shoulders of those who kept the spirit alive, and they will be enabled to direct their attention to the bettering of the social condition of the other Ireland on this side of the Atlantic. As remarked above, a few individuals banded together and having a popular object in view can create public opinion and shape public policy. The Gaels have succeeded in shaping the future destiny of their country because their object was popular and their motives pure and unselfish, and they have compassed that within a dozen of years. Let any one who may be disposed to controvert this claim state what the condition of Irish national affairs had been twelve years since. Irish national autonomy has been agitated

for ages but the agitators did not have a foundation on which to build the superstructure and the consequence was that all efforts to erect it proved abortive. Before Columbus's time the simple idea of making an egg stand on its end was not thought of. And so with the ground-work and foundation of Irish nationality—the language. Now, brother Gaels, we have another important duty to perform second only to that which we have accomplished, but much easier of execution. It is to place our poor kindred in these cities and also in the large cities in England, on the millions of acres of the finest land in the world lying idle in our midst, and this we can accomplish by organization without the possibility of a doubt. In our last issue we sketched a simple plan of organization and we named a number of gentlemen and requested their co-operation. In naming these gentlemen particularly we explained why we did so and would name all the subscribers of the Gael, men and women, only that space would not permit it. But we now request every reader of the Gael to become a member of the

### CELTIC HOMESTEAD LEGION

and to exert in promoting its object.

Some persons have told us that we cannot carry out our object, that is, that we cannot carry out the plan sketched by us. Now, we shall repeat this plan. It is to give to any industrious man a 100 acre farm of good agricultural land, build him a house, sink him a well, give him a horse and a cow, seed, farming implements, and his keeping until he raises his first crop, with the privilege of paying the price back in easy yearly installments. We repeat that it can be done, and that readily. Now, let us have a hundred families prepared to accept this offer, two hundred other families able to pay immediately for their land, would be forthcoming, because the placing of a hundred families in the one location would remove the objection to settling in "a wild, isolated country".

By settling two or three hundred families in the one location, the nucleus of a town is formed at once, churches, schools &c., will spring up and general business follow. The thing is as plain as the noon-day. But Gaels may think many things plain which seem a mountain to the general public.

We printed a puzzle in the last Gael thinking it simple and interesting. Yet we met only *one* outside the Gael's readers who could explain it though we put the question to about three hundred. We have received cards from a number of the Gael's readers accounting for the cent—and a large number intimating that it was a childish thing. Of course it is childish to those whose mental powers can analyze such matters. Hence we have no hesitation in saying that the Gael's readers are at least five hundred per cent more intelligent than the general run of citizens, of all nationalities, and we shall offer ten



to one on this challenge. Hence when persons of mediocre intelligence can accomplish ordinary projects it is no thanks to the Gaels to compass larger undertakings.

As intimated in our last issue, the Knights of Labor must join the Homestead Legion. Employment must be provided for idle labor, or anarchy, confusion and bloodshed will be the immediate result.

Some may interpose the objection that the land sellers would be making money and that the farmers would be only struggling. Suppose John Smith is working in Tom Jones's mill for the last fifteen years at \$15 a week steady (and that is fair wages) and that to-day he has not a dollar to spare after supporting his family and that the miller, Jones, is after trebling his fortune. Now Smith does not pay a thought to this condition, but if Jones gave him a 100 acre farm instead of employment in his mill on condition that after working on it for ten years he should become its absolute owner, How much better would Smith's condition be even though Jones doubled his money on it? Would it not be a mutual benefit transaction?

Under the Gladstone purchase bill in Ireland a good acre of land there will cost \$100—20 years purchase. As good an acre can be had here for \$8, and that acre after the location becomes thickly peopled will be worth \$50.

We urge on the readers of the Gael to lose no time in commencing organization, and to notify us of their progress. Ireland in the possession of self government and the victims of alien rule made independent and happy, Gaels may rest on their oars and consider themselves amply remunerated in the consciousness that they have used the intelligence conferred on them by Providence in the social elevation of their less fortunate kindred.

Several gentlemen having written to us for instruction as to the mode of organizing, we shall repeat that contained in the last Gael. Large cities and towns may have several branches—

To organize—Now gentlemen, to commence organization, speak to a few of your friends; discuss the matter between you, and when each of you has succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of half a dozen or more, call a meeting of such; elect your officers, and choose them—not on account of personal friendship—but on account of their competency to discharge the duties creditably. Let each take at least one share (the shares are at \$5). Individuals may take as many shares as they please, and to place the Legion on a substantial, firm basis, the treasurer must give Real Estate security for at least double the amount of the paid-in stock of his branch.

The branch treasurer will be the custodian of the branch's stock until the money is required to pay for the land, and to make the necessary preparation for the reception of the colonist. No colonist

will be sent on the land until his house is built &c., so that all he has to do is, to light his fire and go to work: And the first batch of colonists will consist of not less than one hundred, (thirty families are already prepared to start from Brooklyn), so that the nucleus of a nice village is formed at once. Afterwards individual colonists will be sent to the colony. The various branches will require to be well organized to meet these general purposes. So, commence at once, because it will take some time to make a thorough preparation.

We shall defer further remarks until next issue placing before the reader the Rev. Father Mahony's letter in relation to this subject, and he being a colonist himself or at least amongst colonists, his opinions are worth something—

“St. Martin's Church  
Huron, Dak. April 19 1886,

Dear Sir

I found your letter before me on my return from an out mission. I did not receive the papers you were kind enough to send me, possibly because of the storm east of us, I regret it as I would like to see your view on colonization. If any word of mine could encourage you to persevere in your efforts to settle our fellow Catholics on the soil of the West, they would be cheerfully given. Russians and Danes and Swedes and Norwegians and sensible Americans are securing homes on Uncle Sam's rich domain, and our poor Irish Catholics are struggling for bare subsistence in factories and mines and railroads, when they too could be striving and provide with a little labor and sacrifice a nice comfortable home for themselves and their children; reminding one forcibly of the words of Holy Writ, “The children of darkness are wiser in their generation than the children of light.”

This is a cold climate in winter, and yet it is a magnificent land, teeming with hidden wealth, and unsurpassed for bodily health.

If you are forming colonies, I would call your attention to the Sioux Reservation which will be ready for settlement in the near future. I send you map and pamphlet which may interest you. Anyone who induces another to secure a fertile homestead, whether West or South, is his lasting benefactor. Wishing you every success in your labors for this end.

I am very respectfully

Yours in Christ

Wm. Mahoney.

T O'B. Boston.—The Stockholders of the Celtic Homestead Legion will get good interest on their money, and no more. Many a man would gladly pay ten per cent on a few thousand dollars, if he got the opportunity, to set himself up in business. Would it not be of equal moment to the colonist? When the affairs of the Homestead Legion are further advanced names will appear in its Direction which will command confidence and respect. No location has been yet chosen but there is an option of land in Arkansas, Dakota and Texas.



PROF. ROEHRIG on the IRISH  
LANGUAGE.

(Continued from page 570.)

Also in German we find that in many instances, the *broad* and *slender* vowels (to which belongs the "Umlaut" *a, o, u*, besides *e* and *i*) serve to mark an antagonism, such as between *unity* and *multitude*, hence Singular and Plural;—and as *certainly* and *uncertainty*, hence Indicative and Subjunctive; or as *activity* and *passivity*. They also are used to mark differences of size or degree hence, diminutives and comparatives of adjectives, and other instances of *different aspects* or *views of the same idea*, such as appear in the derivation of one word from another, of adjectives from nouns, of nouns from adjectives, of verbs from nouns or adjectives, etc. Even in English, we have such couplets as to raise and to rise, to set and to sit, to lay and to lie, etc., where the difference of vowel or diphthong, though of the same class, seems, nevertheless, to imply an original vowel-antagonism. Even antagonistic in form as well as in meaning, are found in German; as for instance, *stimm(e)* voice, sound, and *stumm*, which alludes to absence of voice, muteness, etc. A somewhat similar relation may possibly lie at the foundation of such words as the German *denken* and *danke*, English to think and thank; the German *waschen* (to wash), and *wischen* (to wipe dry); the English *doom*, and *deem*, *gloom* *gleam*, etc., perhaps between German *Ha(h)n* = Han (cock) and the English *hen*, German *Henne*, the pronouns in Swedish and Danish *han* (he) and *henne* (her) etc. In fact, to whatever language or group of languages we may direct our attention, we almost always meet with some significant traces of this dualism or polarity, or whatever it may be termed. Thus, in the languages of the Woloff negroes;—of which Dart and Baron Rogers published a dictionary and a grammar,—we meet, for instance, with the verbs *outa* and *oubi* one meaning to lock the other to unlock. In Japanese we have expressions like the following, viz.; *koshiki*, expensive, dear, *geshiki* (g, the slender sound, as i were, of *k*) cheap. In like manner, in the language of the Sioux Indians, we find *hapan* and *hepan*, the one designating the second son, the other the second, daughter; also *kon* (this), *kin* (that) seem to come in some respects, under this head. In another of our American Indian tongues, the Ojibue or Chippewa, we find, among, others, *okom* (these), *ikim* (those); *oom* (this), *wm* (that); *onom* (these things) *inem* (those things). Also in Greenlandic Esquimaux, we have, for instance, *arnak* (mother) *ernek* (the offspring, the son), etc. A similar connection may possibly exist between the root of the very names that designate the Celtic nation, viz. *Kel* (in *Keltai*) and *gal* (*Galli*, *Galatai*),—*k* and *g* being interchangeable in languages: as the rule in olden time expresses it—"litetæ e-

*jusdem organi facillime permulantur*," These correlative roots served, perhaps, once to denote two different original branches of the great Celtic family.

Another such double form seems to be traceable in the Irish *brath* and *breth*, both meaning judgment, but with this difference, that the latter is judgment in its ordinary acceptation, while the former is taken in the sense of "the last judgment" in resurrection day, hence *go brath for ever*, literally until the judgment day, i. e., to the end of the world. All these peculiar phenomena of corresponding dual forms of word-couplets, are in their analysis, reducible to a fixed principle which still prevails to some extent, in the languages of Upper Asia, and which, we have some reason to believe once formed an essential part of many other tongues. We might perhaps, as we have already said, not improperly recognize in that antagonism something of polar opposition, some law of polarity. If in the primitive formation of human speech, this great law of polarity bore actual sway, it will follow that the farther we go back in our linguistic researches the more abundant and clear will become the traces of its effects. After languages have, so to speak come into frequent collision, after they have, in consequence, become more or less disintegrated, and in reforming, have assumed a heterogeneous character, we can, of course expect to find, but few and faint evidences of this primitive phenomenon. If at the present day, we meet with words corresponding to each other by the law of polarity it is not, thereby, necessarily implied that such words were in cases originally so related. It is however, this very tendency to polarity in the human mind, which may lead it spontaneously and instinctively to evolve words in polar couplets again and again at any time. In fact the universality of this law of polarity is perceptible everywhere, extends to so many branches of positive knowledge, is at the basis of electric science, and applies seemingly, to all inorganic nature, nay farther, controls the realm of life, gains its crowning efflorescence in the distinction of sex, and asserts its dominion over the operations of mind itself, whence we find it incorporated into all the metaphysical theories: The latent operation of the same law in the evolution of language cannot be denied.

We often hear it said that a thorough and accurate knowledge of the Irish language can be acquired only by a long continued, patient and persevering study. But this is more or less true in regard to everything else we think worth the trouble of acquiring,—any other language, any science, art or even purely mechanical pursuit. And is not the preservation of a mother-tongue a language so exquisitely beautiful, harmonious, regular, consistent philosophically constructed and every way admirably constituted as the venerable Irish language



truly and really is—is not the saving of the independence of an ancient, noble, and great nation—a nation time-honored and once full of fame and glory—worth the sacrifice of a little time and effort, which we do not hesitate to bestow on so many other things often altogether unimportant? It may still be urged that some considerable mental labor is necessary, to memorize and retain all the various rules and facts of Irish grammar. To those who are inclined to hold such an opinion, I will simply say that all these difficulties can be easily removed when we proceed methodically and systematically in such study. There is no fear of over taxing our memory, if we put, in the first place, the facts or items to be memorized, at the time, into the right and suitable order, as logic or common sense may dictate; thereafter we should classify them putting like or similar things together, and placing the groups or sets of homogeneous facts into a suggestive row or order of succession,—so that one calls for the other in such a regularly connected series or catenation. Such an arrangement, such a generalization and condensation of the various items will simplify the work exceedingly. What moreover greatly assists the memory, is to make also, from time to time a written *synopsis*, a well-connected general view of all the items with appropriate *diagrams*, and furthermore, to proceed in memorizing from the known to the less known or unknown—step by step, as far as possible, in regular progression, connecting facts of grammar that are already fixed in your mind with others that have yet to be acquired.

[To be continued]

### THE GAELIC JOURNAL AND THE GAEL.

A lengthy article over the signature of Mr. R.J. O'Mulrenin Hon. Sec. of the Gaelic Union of Dublin, criticising the action of the Gael in publishing extracts from a letter sent it by Mr. Hagarty of Chicago, and also Editorial remarks on the Gaelic Journal reviewer in the same issue, —No. 11 of Vol. 4.

Now, Mr. O'Mulrenin broadly insinuates that no respectable journal would be guilty of the Gael's conduct both in its relation to the reviewer and to the publishing of Mr. Hagarty's letter.

With regard to Mr. Hagarty's letter, it was only one of the many complaining letters received by the Gael on the same head. The Gael was, is, and shall be friendly to the Gaelic Journal, because it is Gaelic, and no amount of adverse criticism by its present or future staff can change that friendship. Twelve years since, before the Gaelic Union or its parent, the S. P. I. Language had existence the forces which gave birth to the Gael, were actively engaged in founding the Irish Language movement, as now in being. Hence we claim the right to criticise and condemn the actions of

any man or party of men, whether actuated by ideas of self-superiority or envy, who tries to throw a stumbling-block in the way of those trying to learn their native language. We have at all times encouraged beginners to send communications to the public press so as to create a rivalry, and in order to better their progress. The Gael has from month to month opened its columns to such, and so has the Irish American, and we felt mortified at the unmerciful onslaught made on the efforts of those beginners by the Gaelic Journal's reviewer, and we handled him accordingly. Here follows an extract from the reviewer referred to.—

The best-intentioned people, however, are liable to make mistakes, and now and then there creep into the Gaelic columns of the *Irish-American* pieces which, as far as sense, style, and even grammar and orthography, are concerned, are no better than rubbish. We think it our duty, to give, as an example of this class of production, one which we venture to say, would not be admitted into a periodical in any other language, except as a joke. We allude to the so-called translation of Samuel Lover's "Native Music", which appeared in the issue of May 16th.

Let the Gaelic Journal print correct Gaelic itself and let others do the best they can. The learners will undoubtedly, read the Journal, and, being satisfied that the matter in it is correct, will be able to mend their own errors.

We have repeatedly said that no Irishman's library should be without the Gaelic Journal and we reiterate it now. There is no doubt but a large number of the miscarriages of the Gaelic Journal to subscribers is owing to not sending their subscriptions to the proper officer, and to not sending their names and addresses properly and legibly written. The treasurer of the Gaelic Union is Rev. M. H. Close M. A., 40 Lower Baggot St. Dublin, Ireland, and if subscriptions be sent there, there is no doubt but they will be properly recorded and attended to.

Mr. O'Mulrenin lays some stress on the fact that the members of the council do all the work of the Journal gratuitously, and concludes thus.—

In conclusion I would suggest to the *Gael*, that it would be more for the interest of the Irish language, that instead of blaming and abusing the hard-worked men who write for the *Gaelic Journal*, and finding fault with the management of the Gaelic Union, he should join heart and hand with these men, who are free from all selfish considerations and work for the preservation in its purity of our native tongue.

We tell Mr. O'Mulrenin that the editor of the Gael does all the Gael's work *himself* after devoting nine hours daily to his ordinary business, which is neither the printing nor publishing business, "where there's a will there's a way".

Now, notwithstanding that we have supported the Gaelic Journal and that we shall continue to support it, yet we hold that the Journal is not blameless in all respects.







SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.

Ala. Rev. Father Roach, Rev. Father McCormack, Jas. O'Grady, Mrs. Letady per Mr. McCosker.

Cal. J. McGrath, P. Holland, Brother Baptist, J. King, D. Kearney, per M P Ward.

Conn. Major Mither, T. O'Callahan, J. C. Donovan, P. J. Tiernay, F. O'Brien, per Major Maher. J. Heavy, J. O'Regan, T F Treacy, T, O'Regan.

D. C. H. Murray.

Ill. M. Daly, R. Waldron, P. W. Gallagher, per Mr. Gallaguer, J. D. Hagarty, J. Kinuane M. Crean.

Idaho P. Moriarty.

Kas. J. O'Sullivan, J. King, T. Vaughan.

Ky. J. M. Casey, M. Heffernan.

Mass. T. Hayes, J. Mitchell, R. O'Flynn.

Mo. Rt. Rev. J J Moran, J. Lyons, J. Finneran, Rev. P J. Cullen, Rev. Father Cleary, J Sullivan.

Mich. D. McCauley, J. E. McCauley.

Minn. P. Barrett per Mr. McHale, M. Spelman. P. Blaine per Mr. Spelman.

Mont. P. S. Harrington, T. Fitzgerald per M J. Hennelly.

N. J. Rev. Father Hennessey, J. Walker per T. Curden.

N. Y. Rev. Thos. J. Fitzgerald, Hon. John Rooney, D. Gilganon, P. McGrath, Miss Dwyer, T. Sullivan, M. H. Linnane, T. Driscoll, M. Doyle, W. Barry, per M. Doyle, J. L. Hartnett, per Father Hennessey, Miss M A Lavin per T Earley P Morrissey, Miss Guiren, Miss K Guiren, P Cradae, P Crane, Miss J Barrett, M L Baldwin, P M Cassidy, T. Erley, F J. Gordon, B Doherty, A Monahan, P O'Mahony, P O'Donnell, J Kennedy Miss Dunlevy, Miss K. Dunlevy. Mrs. Kelly. Mrs Morrissey, E P M'Dermot, Mr Hynes

Nev. A F Curran, B Gallagher, J Heally, per M A Feeney.

Neb. D A Coleman E F Delahunty.

N. C. J McCauley. T H Cummings.

N. H: P. F Niland.

Ohio M O'Byrne P O'Donnell, J McMahon.

Oreg n J Sullivan.

Pa. Revs. G P Coghlan, Father Brown, T F Halvey, per Mr. Linnane J Jordan A P Ward P Duffy R O'Neill H. O'Neill, F. R. McCarthy, F. McDonald, J Monahan T McGowan W Naughton per JJ Lyons M Ward per Miss Ward, Brooklyn.

Vt. E Ryan.

Wis. M J Walsh.

Ireland—Cork J Barry, per J O'Regan Fair Haven Conn. J Nyhan J Sullivan per J O'Sullivan, Kas.

Galway—Rev T Walsh per J J Lyons Phila Pa.

Louth—P McGuinness P Murray per H Murray Washington D C.

Donegal—P McNillis per Miss Dunlevy Brooklyn J Dwyer per Miss Dwyer N. Y.

Mayo—P. Shevlane per P J Crean Phila. Pa.

England—Rev. E. D. Cleaver per J. Nyhan, Co Cork.

We would direct the reader's attention to the concluding remarks in Prof. Roehrig's essay: also the paragraph relating to the Duke of Athol.

The Gael being the only genuine Irish journal in this country, which its title page demonstrates, and its readers being politically divided, it will in future support no political party. At the same time it can have its say generally.

Ex-Senator Jas. G Blaine sent \$100 to the West of Ireland Relief Fund.

Governor Hill is an earnest Home Rule champion, and it seems to us that these gentlemen will be the presidential candidates for '88.

If the Republicans nominate Mr. Blaine we know of no man on the Democratic side who would have a shadow of a chance against him except Governor Hill, possibly excepting Mr. Randall also, who is a Protectionist.

Woolsey announces himself as prepared to lead the Orange army of coercion in Ireland. He led the Soudan army too—to destruction. If Woolsey takes the field, we hope Rossa will take the forts.

A great difference between dynamiters and socialists—the former aim at building up, the latter, at leveling down

The Irish are courted like a beautiful maiden, because they are becoming independent. Poor, old Mr. Gladstone is becoming contrite. He expects the final reckoning to be near.

The prince of Wales is a Home Ruler. He was drilled on the Curragh of Kildare. and expects to succeed his mother.

The whigs and Tories would imitate Samson.

Parnell the first president of Ireland if not at present in the near future.

The first act of the Irish Parliament; compulsory education, and the language of the Nation in the schools, protection to Irish industries.

To place the Irish in this country on the land is the next duty of Irish-Americans.

The Celt like the cursed pig is improving.

Let every subscriber of the Gael resolve to get another,



The Gael would urge on those newspapers friendly to the Gaelic cause, such as *The Irish World*, the *Democrat*, the *United Irishman*, the *Monitor*, the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Tablet*, the *Scranton Truth*, the *Canadian Freeman*, the *Catholic, Leavenworth*, the *Sun*, *Contra Costa Cal. Mountain Democrat*, the *Florida News*, the *Star*, *Castings*, *Canada*, the *Catholic Knight*, *Cleveland*, the *Catholic Columbian*, the *A. O. H. New Haven Conn.* the *Nebraska Watchman* the *Evening Post*, the *St. John Globe*, the *Catholic Record*, etc., to publish a Gaelic department. Somebody in the respective cities where they are published could be got to supervise the matter—even if not to perfection sufficiently so to bring the matter into general notice.

The Orange faction who could not elect one half the members of the Northern province, threaten to slaughter all before them rather than submit to a native parliament. There is no doubt but they would do it if they could. Nearly all these are alien to the soil, and their threat is a poor compliment to Irishmen, who, notwithstanding continued persecution, form nine-tenths of the population.

The Philo-Celtic Society has some Hon. members. Some time ago the society sent bills to those in arrears, and out of fifteen, only the Hon. Wm. H. Murtha responded. Yet some of the others are in fat political offices, and reached there on the pretense that they were Irishmen. There are oceans of Irishmen who have just as much Irish in them as the northern Orangemen only as a means to creep into fat offices.

So as to keep up with the date, the present month is put on this Gael instead of April.

We have received a large number of encouraging communications on colonization and will advert to them in next issue.

A large number of our Gaelic friends throughout the country write to us to express their regret at what they call the failure of the *Dublin Gaelic Journal*. We regret that we cannot spare time to write to our friends in return, and we assure them that our failure to do so does not arise from neglect or want of appreciation. If we were to write to all our correspondents, the Gael would have to stop behind, because it is turned out by our hands, and that after ordinary business. So that we hope this will be accepted by our friends in place of a direct reply.

We do not look upon the *Gaelic Journal* as dead, it only sleeps, and we hope it will soon awake into renewed life and vigor. We question if there are many men in America, or outside of it, who have paid more in time and money to the Language and Home Rule movement than we have, yet we don't miss it. Neither the *Gaelic Journal* or the Gael can be produced without money. Who is to supply this money except those who take an interest in the language. Over \$1,000 is due to the Gael to day, we cannot say what is due the Journal, because we have nothing to do with it, but we believe it is similarly treated. Now, we ask those who are in arrears to the Journals, how many dollars have they spent needlessly since the commencement of their arrearage?

Had the Gael's subscribers paid up promptly it could now appear in a new green suit and enlarged to 32 pages. But as there is no fear of the Gael, we shall confine ourselves to the Journal. If every subscriber of the Journal pays promptly it will live. Close on a million of dollars were collected for Parnell. Does any one miss what he gave? Not one.

Friends, let there be no regrets at the collapse of the Journal. It has not collapsed, and substantial sympathy only is necessary to keep it in vigorous health.

[Let this truth be impressed on the mind of every Irishman,—If you desire Gaelic literature or any other Irish matter to prosper, *you must* support it, nay, you must push it as if its whole success depended on you alone,—It will then prosper.]

If the spirit which gave birth to Mr. Baldwin's few lines, on another page, animated any considerable number of Irishmen, English footpads, whether lordly or plebeian, would weigh their words before telling Irishmen that "if they did not like English law, in their own country, they could emigrate"!!

Can intelligent human nature bear such rascally, blood-thirsty insolence?

The signs of the times plainly indicate the desire of the masses of Englishmen to allow Irishmen to govern themselves; so that the real enemies of Irish autonomy are but a few lordly land-robbers. Are the Irish able for these?

England being the nearest neighbor to Ireland, and as neighbors should always endeavor to cultivate friendly relations, the Gael would not sanction a free Ireland to become the stepping stone of any foreign power to injure her neighbor's interest, and we believe these to be the sentiments of the majority of Irishmen, but England's persistence in keeping Ireland in subjection would cause us to sink her in the depths of the ocean.

A CONTRAST—Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1886, 8 1-2x6 inches, 1800 pages, containing the names of 14,160 newspapers and periodicals published in the states and territories, lies before us, accompanying which is a directory for 1776, 2x1-2 inches, containing the names of 39 papers published at that time.

#### THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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



## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

(The cost per line in this Directory is 10 Cents, or \$1.20 a year; This, also, pays for a copy of the G&L, monthly, during that time.)

### BOOKS and STATIONERY.

John Finneran, 714 Olive, St. Louis Mo.  
R O'Flynn, 244 Front, Worcester, Mass.

### BOOTS & SHOES.

Jeremiah Deasy, 118 8rd. San Francisco Cal.  
James O'Regan, 152 Poplar, Fair Haven, Ct.

### CARPENTERS.

C. Manning, 308 12th, N; Y. City.

### ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS.

P. M. Cassidy, 922 Pacific, Brooklyn.  
J. G. Joyce, 105 N. 8th. St. Louis. Mo.

### FLORISTS.

J. Copley, Park & Marcy Aves. Brooklyn.  
P. Leonard, 193 N. Paulina, Chicago, Ill.

### FURNITURE.

Martin J. Stapleton, 134 & 140 Hamilton Av.  
D. Gallagher, 43 S. 2nd above Chestnut, Phila. Pa

### GROCERY &c.

James Buckley, 475-7 Main. Hartford, Conn.  
P. H. Ford, 54 N. C, Virginia City, Nevada  
T. Griffin, 29 White, Lawrence, Mass.  
James McGovern, 221 E. 21st. New York.  
P. MORRISSEY, 143 Canover, Brooklyn.

### HORSE-SHOEING

J. Hagarty, 212 Columbia, Burlington, Iowa.

### LAW.

M. McDermott, 26 & Emerald Av. Chicago, Ill.

### LIQUORS.

J. Kyne, First and Bond, Brooklyn.

### MARBLÉS &c.

F. Gallagher, 136 Court, Brooklyn.

### BOSS MASON & PLASTERER.

T. M. Nolan, 999 Pacific, Brooklyn.

### PAPER STOCK.

J. F. Wynne, 13 & 15 Columbia St.

## Sound of the Vowels—long.--

ā sounds like a in war, as bārr, top.  
ē " " e " ere, " cérr, wax.  
ī " " ee " eel, " mīrr, fine.  
ō " " o " old, " órr, gold.  
ū " " u " rule, " úrr, fresh.

## Short----

ā " " a in what, as, ʒārr, near.  
e " " e " bet, " beb, died,  
ī " " i " ill, " mīrr, honey  
o " " o " got, " lot, wound.  
u " " u " put, " put, thing.

## IRISH BOOKS &

We have made arrangements to supply the following publications in and concerning the Irish language, at the prices named, post paid, on receipt of price.—

O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary, .....	\$5.00
Bourke's Easy Lessons in Irish .....	1.00
" College Irish Grammar .....	1.00
... THE BULL " INEFFABILIS " in four Languages, Latin, Irish, &c .....	\$1.00
... GALLAGHER'S SERMONS .....	2.50
Bourke's Life of McHale .....	1.00
Molloy's Irish Grammar .....	1.50
Foras Feasa air Eirinn; Dr. Keating's His- tory of Ireland in the original Irish, with New Translations, Notes, and Vocabulary, for the use of schools. Book I. Part I.....	.60
Joyce's School Irish Grammar .....	.50
Dr. McHale's Irish Catechism .....	.25
First Irish Book .12, Second, .18, Third	.25
Irish Head-line Copy Book .....	.15
Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, Part I.	.45

Lite Dean Swift, by T. Clark Luby..... 50  
Vale of Avoca Songster ..... .25 |

Also, any other books desired by subscribers if to be had in New York or Dublin.

## REAL ESTATE

Those wishing to invest in Real Estate would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. A choice lot always on hand to select from. Business transacted in all the States. Southern and Western Correspondence solicited.

## RATES OF COMMISSION.—

Letting & Collecting .....	5	per cent.
Sales—City Property.—When the Consideration exceeds \$2,500, .....	1	" "
Country Property .....	2.50	" "
Southern & Western Property .....	5	" "

No Sales negotiated at this office under \$25. In small sales where the consideration does not amount to two thousand (2,000) dollars the papers will be furnished gratis by the office.

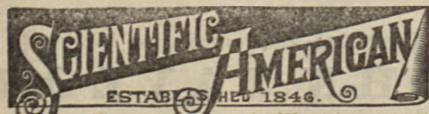
M. J. Logan,

## Real Estate & Insurance Broker,

814 Pacific st. Brooklyn.

NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of DEEDS.

Loans Negotiated.



The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, \$3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

**PATENTS.** Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the Patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free.

The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.



## CROMIEN!

Cor. North Moore and Hudson Streets,  
IS THE  
GROCER of the DAY  
IN

### Teas Coffees & Spices,

*Competition is laid low*  
Honest Trading in Groceries strictly attended to  
and Cheap John Crockery despised.  
CROMIEN, Cor. North Moore and Hudson Sts.  
New York.

На Епаріѣ 11 Феарт 11 Еадноѣ Куад.

M. F. COSTELLO,

### Merchant Tailor,

Clothing made to Order in the most Fashionable  
Style.

Cleaning, Altering and Repairing promptly done.

**335 Gold St.,**

Bet. Myrtle Av. and Johnson St., Brooklyn.



## INMAN LINE

**\$20** Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry or Belfast reduced to \$20

For Tickets &c. apply to  
The INMAN STEAMSHIP CO., No. 1 Broadway,  
NEW YORK.

**M. Heaney.**

### HORSE-SHOEING,

293 Degraw St.

### NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (108 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

## D. GILGANNON,

DEALER IN

GRAIN, HAY, FEED and PRODUCE,  
Potatoes, Apples, Fruits &c.,  
35 DeKalb Av., near Macomber Square,  
BROOKLYN.

PATRICK O'FARRELL,

DEALER IN

### Furniture, Carpets, Bedding &c.,

267 BOWERY,

Near Houston St.,

New York.

Weekly and Monthly Payments Taken.

Задружєар Луаѣ на Рїѣтне аѣт рео

## GENERAL

### Steamship Agency,

68 & 70 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN,

AND AGENCY OF

### World Travel Company,

representing all Steamship Lines.

AGENCY OF

### ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sailing weekly to and from Liverpool via Queens-  
town, and Glasgow via Londonderry

DRAFTS ON IRELAND at lowest rates payable on de-  
mand at any Bank free of charge.

NOTICE—

BRANCH OFFICE, 627 DEKALB AVE.,

Where I have in addition an Agency for CUNARD  
LINE.

For tickets and information apply to

### JOHN TAYLOR,

Open Saturday nights from 7.30 to 9.

## F. M'COSKER,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTING & FIX-  
TURES.

All our Work Warranted.

St., Francis' St. Cor. of Jackson, Mobile Ala.

L. SLAVIN,

### HORSE-SHOEING,

771 ATLANTIC AV.