

Philo-Celts.

The society meets every Sunday afternoon, in Jefferson Hall, cor. Adams & Willoughby Sts., at three o'clock.

The late Canon Bourke. Well the GAEL mourns him, and its Editor is too full to say more now, except to suplicate the power of Heaven to look with mercy on his sorrowing country, and to place on his brow that crown of eternal glory which has been promised to the faithful shepherd. Amen.

The only consolation which the death of Canon Bourke has left Irishmen is, that he has left them for all time the means to acquire a knowledge of their native language, in his *Easy Lessons, Grammar, Gallagher Sermons, Bull Ineffabilis* and the dictionary which he left nearly completed.

Canon Bourke will feel happier in heaven if we exert ourselves in the cause which he had at heart. Let us push it, brethren.

Another good Gael has passed away—M J Collins of the Military Home. Dayton— R I P

The GAEL has frequently called the attention of its readers to the loss, socially and financially which the Irish element sustain through the want of the common national bond—the language.

Not far from this office is the residence of an Irishman who is by trade a builder. We frequently wanted him to subscribe for the GAEL and thereby help the Gaelic movement. But no, "It is a dead language, what good is it?" was his invariable reply. Four other families, near relatives of his, reside in the same block: one of the corner grocery stores is owned by a German, (the residents of the neighborhood are nearly all Irish). The builder and his relatives dealt with the German grocer for the last five years to the amount of some \$30 a week to the exclusion of the Irish Grocer. Last summer the German grocer wanted to build a house, and got in estimates for its building. His Irish neighbor and customer was the lowest bidder by fifty dollars. A German builder from Williamsburg was his competitor. The grocer told his countryman to reduce his bid to a level with the Irishman's, and that he would get the job. He did reduce his bid, and he got the job. The Irishman and his friends have not dealt with a German grocer since.

The *Anglo-Saxon* published at Ottawa, Canada, is a very bigoted monthly. It essayed to criticise the GAEL'S article on The Irish Race in America, but ignominiously failed.

The *Florida Times Union* is a very interesting newspaper, published by Chas. J. Jones, Jacksonville. Settlers looking in that direction should consult its columns.

The *St. Paul Daily Globe* publishes very interesting matter relating to farming in the Northwest, i. e. the experience of farmers.

Woman's Work is the title of a new monthly journal edited by Mrs. E. R. Tennant, Marietta, Ga. It is conducted by ladies, and treats of household work and other matters interesting to the fair sex. The subscription price is only fifty cents a year.

If the signs of the times be not misleading, Blaine and Cleveland will be the presidential candidates in '88.

We are pleased to learn that brother Cassin has quite recovered from his recent illness.

The Gaelic movement has already accomplished much. The Irish may be taught now in every National school in Ireland. The inspectors must pass an examination in it. This is a very important stride in the right direction, and the supporters of the GAEL have helped to accomplish it: and they ought to be proud of the fact. The next important thing to be accomplished now is, to have the children in Irish speaking districts taught English through the medium of the Irish. This would compel teachers to study Irish and pass an examination in it. This, too, can be accomplished if we support our friends at home. Hence the desirability of establishing as many Gaelic societies here as possible because it would encourage the workers at home.

Those who want good groceries will go to brother O'Byrne, 404 Warren St.

If you want a good suit of clothes, go to brother Gallagher, 654 Myrtle Av., or brother McQuillon, 406 Myrtle Av., or brother Costello, 335 Gold St.

If you want to get warm go to brothers Kyne 372 Bond, Joyce 13 Tillary, Keaveny 481 Court, Travers Columbia & Hamilton, Reilly Richard & Rapelye Sts., Coyne 703 Fifth Av.

If you want a nice monument or mantel go to brother Gallagher 136 Court St.

If you want to build a good house go to Supervisor Thomas M. Nolan, 945 Pacific St.

If you want to patronize other genuine Irishmen see the inside and outside of the back cover of the GAEL.

Those who wish to know the flower of the Irish element in this country will see their names under the heading, Sentiments of our subscribers.

What we would like to see—

Some rich Irishman or woman who would build a Gaelic hall in the city, and present it to the Gaelic movement.

Hon. Judge Rooney, on the bench of the Supreme Court.

President Gilgannon, governor of the State

Alderman Olena, Mayor of Brooklyn.

Father Fitzgerald, a bishop.

Dr. O'Connell, a bishop.

Mr. Thomas Erley as rich as Vanderbilt (then we would have a Gaelic hall).

Every Irishman throughout the country able to speak his native language.

Hon. Denis Burns, judge.

Capt. Norris, well, a rich man.

Mayor elect Chapin had a very tight run. He may thank the influence of Counsellor John C. McGuire for the 442 Independent votes which necessarily turned the scales.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

ւսծր յօղաժամսլ յայնդէրն զա հ-Եր-
 անդ, զսր զ'ա ըլօժ. Իբե տանձա Յա-
 ժեալ, ԼԵ ԼԱԺԱՐԻՇ ԵՐ ՇԵԱՐԾԱ, ԱՆ ԸՈՆ
 ԵՆԴԱՄԱՆ Ե ԺԱՆՆ ԼԵՐ ԱՆ ԸԼՈՇ ԶՕ ՍԼԵ,
 ԵՐՅԵ ԸՅԻ ԻՆ Ե Մ-ԵՅԵՐ ԸԵ. ԱՅՍՐ ԻՐ ԵԱԵ-
 ղԵԱՄԻԸ ԱՅՍՐ ԵՐՆ, ԻՍԻԼԵԱԺԱՐ ՄԱՐ ԱՆ
 ՅԱՕԺԱԼ, ՈՐ ՆՅՕՐ ՄՅՕ Ի ՄԵՍԾ 'ՆԱ Ե, ԾՕ
 ԵՅԵ ԱՆՆ, ԱՅՍՐ ՆՅՕՐ ՄՅՕԾԵ Ե Զ-ԵՅՆ ՕՆ
 Ե Ծ-ԵՐ ԾԱՇՇԱՐ, ԻՆԱ Զ-ԵՍԻՐԻՇԵԱՐ ՐՕՄ-
 ՐԱ, ԵՐԿԱՇՐԱ ԱՅՍՐ ԸՄԱՅՆԵ ԾՕՆ ՔՕԵԱԼ
 Զ-ԵՐՅԵՆՆ. ՇՐԵՍ ԲԱ ղԱԵ Մ-ԵՅԵՐԵԱԾ
 ԱՅ ԱՆ ՆՅԱՕԺԱԼ Ե ԼԵՐՆԵԱԾ ԱՅՍՐ Ե ՔՕՄ,
 ԵԱՆԵ ԲԵՆ, ԵՕ ՄԱԵԼ ԼԵ ԵՐ ԱՐ ԵՅԵ ԵՍԼԵ ?
 ԱՆ ԵԱԾ ԾՕ ԵՐՅԵ ԶՕ ՐԱՅԾ ԵՐՄԵԱՐՅ ՕՆ
 ԾԼԻՔԵ ԲԱՆԴԱԵՅ ԵՅՅԵԱՐԵ ՆԱ ՏԱԿԱՆՆԱԵՅ
 ԱՆՆԵ, ԱՅՍՐ ԱՆ ինչպիսի ղա ՆՅԱՕԺԱԼ ?
 Օ ! ԵՍԱԵՐ ԵԱՐԻ ԶՕ ԾԵՕ ԱՆ Ե-ԱՆ ԱՆԻՅԻԾԵ
 ԸՆՆ, ԱՅՍՐ ԱՆՅՐ ԵԱ ԱՆ ԵԱՆՅԱ ԵՍՏՈՆԱ,
 ԵՐԵԱԾԵԱՐ ԼԵ ԾՅԱ, ԱՅՍՐ ԼԵՕ-ԲԱՆ Ե Ե-ՔՕՅ-
 ԱՐ ՈՐ Ե Զ-ԵՅՆ ԱԵԱ ԱՅ ԾԵՆԴԱԾ Ե Ն-ԵՐՅԵՐԼԼ
 ԱՐ Ե ԸՈՆ, ԱՅ ԲԱՐԱԾ ԶՕ ՄԱՕՇ ԱՅՍՐ ՅԼԱՐ
 ԵԱՐ ԱՆԻՅԵՐԻՅՈՆԱԾ ԱՅՍՐ ՅՕՐԵԱԾ ԾԱՐ
 ԲԱԼԱՆՆ ըՆ. Իբե Ի ղՅԱԵՅԻԼՅԵ ԱՆՂԱՆ,
 ԱՅՍՐ ԶՕ ԸՆՆՊՐԱԾԱԾ, ԵՐԵՐԾՕ ԱՆ Ե-ԵՆԵԱ-
 ղԻԱԾ, ՄԵՆՆ ԱՅՍՐ ՄԵԱՄՆԱ Ե ԵՆԵ ԲԵՆ.
 Իբե Ի ղՅԱԵՅԻԼՅԵ ԱՆՂԱՆ ԻՐ ԲԵՅՕՐԻ ԼԵ Ե-ԸՈՆ
 ԾՅՆԵ ՅԱՕԺԱԼԵ ԵՈՆԲԱԼԱՆՆ ԱՅՍՐ ԵՈՆ-
 ՕՇԱՅԱԾ ԼԵ ղա ԵՈՆ-ՅԱՕԺԱԼ. ԱՐ ՇՐԵՍ
 ԲԱ ղԱԵ Մ-ԵՅԵՐԵԱԾ ԸԵ ՄԱՐ ԸՆՆ ?

Ա յԵՐՄ-ԸԵ, ՄԱՐ ԸՆՆ ԱՆՅՐ, ԾԱ Ծ-
 ԵՐԼԻՅ ղԵԱԾ Ե ԵԱԼՅԱՐ ԾՕ ԾԵՆԴԱԾ ԾՕ
 ԲԵՆՆ ԱՅՍՐ Ծ'Ա ՏԼՈՇԵ, ԾԵՆԴԱԾ ԸԵ ԶՕ Մ-
 ԵԱԾ Ե ԵԱՆՅԱ ԲԵՆՆ Ի Յ ԵՐՈՆ ԱՅՍՐ ՄԵԱՐ
 ԱՅԵ ԱՅՍՐ ՅԱՆ Ե ԵՅԵ ԱՆԻԼԵՐՅԵԱԾ ԻՆ Ե
 ԸԱՕՇՐԱՅԱԾ ԱՅՍՐ ԻՆ Ե ԵԼԵԾԵԱՅԱԾ.

ԵՍԾ ղԱԵԼ ԶՕ Զ-ԵԱՆՊՕԵԱԾԱՐ ԱՐ Զ-
 ԵՈՆԻՐԱՆՆԱ, ղա Ե-ԱՆՂԵՐԻՇԱՆԱԵՅ, ԱՆ Ե-
 ՕՐԵԱԾ ԱՅՍՐ ԻՐ ԲԵՅՕՐԻ ԱՆ ԻՍԻԼԵԱԺԱՐ
 ՅԱԵՐԾԻԼՅԵՅ ԱԵԱ ԱՐ ԵՂ Ե ԵԼՕԾԵԱՍԼԵ ԱՅ-
 ՆՆՆ, ԱՅՍՐ ԾԵՆԴԱՄԱՐ-ղԵ ԱՆ Ե-ՕՐԵԱԾ
 ԱՅՍՐ ԻՐ ԲԵՅՕՐԻ ղա "ԻՍԻՐ ՆՅԱՕԺԱԼ" ԱՆ-
 ԵՐԱԵԱՆԱԾ ԾՕ ԵՐՕԼԱՅԱԾ ԱՆՆ ԸՕ. ԻՐ ԵԱՅ
 ղԱԵ ԾԵԱԵԱՐ ԱՆՅՐ ղա ԾԱՅՆԵ Ե ԾԵԱՆԱԾ
 ՔՕՅԼԱՄԵԱ Ե Ծ-ԵԱՆՅԱՆ ԲԵՆՆ, ԱԵՇ, ՄԱՐ
 ԵՐԵԱԾՆԱՄԱՅՕ ԱԵՇ ԶՕ ՐՕ ինչպիսի Ի ըՅՕԼ-
 ԱՅԾ Զ-ԵՐՅԵՆՆԵ, ԵԱՅՕ ԵԼՅՆՆ ԵՅՅՆ ՆՅՕՐ
 ԾԵԱԵՐԱ ԾՕ ինչպիսի 'ղա ԵԼՅՆՆ ԵՍԼԵ, ԱՅՍՐ
 ԵԱԵՐՅՕ ՔՐՕՄԱԾ ԸԼԱՅԵ Ծ'ԲԱՅԱՍԼ Օ ԱՆՆ ԶՕ
 Ե-ԱՆ. ԾԱ Մ-ԵՅԵՐ ԵԱՆՆԵ ղԱԵԼ 'ԸԱՆ ԱՆՂ-
 ԵՐՆԱ ԱՅ ԻՍԻԼԵԱԺԱՐ ՅԱԵՐԾԻԼՅԵՅ ԵԱ ԱՅՆՆ
 ԱՆՆ ԸՕ, ԾՕ ԵՅԵՐԵԱԾ ՆՅՕՐ ՄՅՕ ԾՕ ԵՐ ղ-
 ՆՆՆԵ ԵԱՆՊԱՅԵՐ ԸԱՐ ԻՐՆԱ ՄԱՐԵԱՅԾ ԵՅ-

ԸԵԱՆՆ. ԱՐ ԱՆ ԱՕԺԱՐ ԸՆՆ, ԾԵՆԴԱՅ ԱՆ
 ՄԵՍԾ ԻՐ ՄՅՕ ԻՐ ԲԵՅՕՐԻ ԼԵԾ-ԸԵ ԱՆՆ ԸՆՆ ԾՕ
 ԵԱՆՊԱՅԱԾ ԵԵ. ԾԵՆԴԱԾ ԸԵ ԲՕՐՆԵՆ
 ԾՕՆ ԵՆՄԱՆՆ ԱՆՆ ԸՕ, ԱՅՍՐ ԵՅԵՐԵԱԾ ԸԵ
 ԵՅՆՆՆ ԼԵԾ ԲԵՆՆ, ղՅ ԵՍԾ ԵՐՅՕԺԱՍԼ ԸՆՆ ԾՕ
 ԵՐ Զ-ԵՍԻՐԵԱԾԵՐԵ.

ԱՆԱ ԵԼՕԾԱՍԼԵԱՐ ԼԵԾ ԱՆՆ ԸՆՆ, "ԲՕՐՆ
 ԵԱՅ" ՄԱՐ ԵԱՆՆԵՆ ԲԱՐՆԵՐԵ, ԱՅՍՐ Ե
 ԵՐ ԵՅԱՆ-ԸԱ, ՐԱԾԲԱՆՆ ԵՆՅՕԼԼ ղա ԵԱ-
 ԵՐԱԾ ԸՕ ԾՕ ղա ԵՍԻՐԵԱԾԵՐԵ ԱՅՍՐ ԵՈՆ-
 ԱՆՆԱՅ ԱՅՍՐ ՄՕԼԲԱՆՆ ԵՐ ղ-ԻՍԻԼԵԱԺԱՐ-
 ղԵ, ԱՆ ՅԱՕԺԱԼ, ԾՕ ԵԱՆՊԱՅԱԾ ԱԵԱ.

ԵՈՆԱՆԼԵ---ԼԵԱՐԱՅ ԱՆ ԵԼՕԾ ԵԱ ԱՅՆԾ.
 ՆԱ ԼԵՅ ԾՕ ԵԱՅՆԵ ԾՕ ԵԱՆԵԱԾ ԱՅՍՐ ԵՐ
 ՆՅԱՕԺԱԼ. ԾՕ ԵԱՐԱ ԵՈՆՆԱՆ. ---

[Ա ԵԱՐԱ, ԵԱ ԱՐ Զ-ԵԼՕԾ ղԱԵԼ ԶՕ ԼԵՕՐ :
 ՆՕ ԵՅԵՐԵԱԾ ԲԱՐԵՐՕՐ ՕՐԵ ԶՕ ԼՅԲՆՆՆՕ ԾՕ
 ԱՈՆ ԵՐՄԱՆՆԵ ԵԱՕՆԱՐ ԱՐ Զ-ԵԱՆԵԱԾ, ղՕ
 ԱՆ ՅԱՕԺԱԼ ԾՕ ԼՕԵԱԾ.---

ԼԵ ԲԱՆԱՆՆՆԵ, ԸԵԱԾ, ԾՕ ԵԱՆՆԵ ԱՆ
 ՅԱՕԺԱԼ,
 "ՏԱ Զ-ԵՍՆԱՐ ԵՆՆԵԱԾ ղՅՆՆ Ե ԵՐ ԾԵՆ Ե-
 ԸԱՕՅԱԼ."--

ԲՕՐՆԵՐԻ]

ՆԵԱՅՆ.
 (ԼԵԱՆԵԱ)

ԲՆՆԵԱԾ ԾՕ ԾՅԱ. ԵՆՆԵԱՆՆ ԱՆ Ե-ԵԱԾԱՆ
 Ե ԵՂ ԵԱՆԱ ՅԼԱՐ-ԵԱՆ ԼԵ ԵՆՆԵԱՐ ԵԼԱԾ ԱՐ
 ԲԵՆՆ ԶՕ Ե-ՕԵԱՆՆ ղԱԵ ՄԵԱԾԱՅ ԶՕ ԾԵՕ.
 ԲԱՅԱՆՆ ԵՐՕՄԱԾ ԵԱՕՆ ԱՅՍՐ ԵԱՆՆ ԼԵԱԾ
 ղա Ե-ԱՈՆՆԵ ԱՐ ԱՐ ԱՆ ՕՅԵ ԻՐ ԱՆՆԵ, ԱՅՍՐ
 ղԵԱՐԵ, ԱՅՍՐ ՄԱՐԵ, ԱՅՍՐ ԵՐՆԵԱԾԵ, ԱՅՍՐ
 ԸՐՕՐԵՕՒԱԾԵ.

ԱՆ ԾԱՐԱ ՐՕՆՆ.

ՆԱՆԱ Ե ԵՐՄԱՆՆՆՆՆՕ Ե Զ-ԵԱՆՆ 'Ա
 ԵՅԼԵ ղա ԸՄԱՅՆԵՅԵ ԸՕ ԲԱՆՆ ԸԱՅՆՆԵԱՐ
 Ե ԵԱ ԱՅ ԲԱՆԱՆՆԱՆ ԼՆՆ ԱՐ ղԵԱՆ, ԵՐՅ-
 ՆՆՕ ԶՕ Մ-ԵՅԵՐ ԱՆ ԸԱՅՆՆԵԱՐ ԸՕ ԾԵ ԲԵՆՆ
 ղա ԼԱԵՇՅԱՐ ԵՆՆՆ. ԱԵՇ ղՅ ԸԱՅՆՆԵԱՐ
 ԱՆՂԱՆ Ե ԵԱ Ե ԼԱԵՇՅԱՐ ղԵՆՆԵ, ԱԵՇ Ե Ե-
 ԲԱԾ ՆՅՕՐ ՄՅՕ. ԻՐ Ե ԼԱԵՇՅԱՐ ղԵՆՆԵ ԱՆ
 ԼԱԵՇՅԱՐ ԻՐ ՄՅՕ ԱՅՍՐ ԻՐ ՅԼԵՅԵԱԼ ԱՅՍՐ ԻՐ
 ԵԱՆՊԱՅԵՐ Ե ԲԵՍԾԱՐ ԵՐՅՕԵ ԱՆ ԵՆՆԵ
 ԾՕ ինչպիսի. ԻՐ ղՅՕ ԱՆՂԱՆ ԲԱ Ե Մ-ԵՅԵՐ
 ՆՆՆՕ ԼԱԵՇՅԱՆԵԱԾ ԱՐ ղԵԱՆ ԶՕ Զ-ԵՐՅԵԱ-
 ՄԱՅՕ ԾՅԱ ԱՅՍՐ ԶՕ ղՅՐԱԾՕԵԱՄԱՅՕ Ե. ԾՅԱ
 ԾՕ ԲԵՅԵՐՆ ԱՅՍՐ ԾՕ ՅՐԱԾԱՅԱԾ ԱՆ ղՅՕ ԻՐ
 ՄՅՕ ԲԱ Ե Մ-ԵՅԵՐ ԼԱԵՇՅԱՐ ՕՐՆԱՆՆ. ԵՐՅ-
 ԲՆՆՆՕ ԾՅԱ ԱՅԱՅԾ ԱՐ ԱՅԱՅԾ ՄԱՐ ԱԵԱ ԸԵ

*an
Láin Mór.*

air - Petre's Cúl an Órfóilte,
a.s.m.
Nº 816. Fonn...Forc Eócaill ?

Jr aji an Láin Mór reo bñ mo éóin-
hujde,

Azur tá mé a η-ualz-éar le fada njaín
Smuajnuš' oréj-re, cúisín ómraé,
Zruaó mar an róra 'zur a béisín bjnn ;
Teaóó an Doíhnajs bjóim zo móóimaraé
Mjar fújl zo reólfaróe anη mo bealaé j
Aé anojr tránóna bñóim zo brónaé,
A rmuafnúš' aji éóinraó mo balenctne

A éaisín ós dear dá o-trijallfá an róo
hóm, [ojtéc',

Ká'p dear do lóiróin aš teaóó na h-
béjé flúje jr oružáin aš rejinη éeojl
ouje, [ofoc,

A éóizreaó an brón azur an uajzhear
béjé bujéaal beóraé rfor leazéaó aji
boró anη,

Azur ójr ban ója le ηa ž-cup ηa rujde ;
A'r bār dá d-fujžreaó 'rdo fñnuš' ž-cóin-
ra,

Seal doo' róžaoó zo m-ba é mo inján.

bean jr fide bñ 'η-uréaó j η-žnáo hóm
A'r j lán ηa rraóe ófodéa ηj éujrfinη
rujm,

No žur caraoó orim an cúisín bán, dear
Azur érfó an d-fáinηe zo raéfaó a cum
bñ culajš žeal oréj de'η e-rfoda b'áille,
A'r mjl zo d-fáiržide ar žruaš a cjinη,
bñdear a cañc j η-uréaó le ηa óá
žrañofather,

'Sñj d-fujže Ó'hara j ηo Cañcfin Mjnn

Sjúo j éáll uajnn an róra žáirófin,
Jr lán žealaé álujnη or cjoñ an e-rluaš,
A d-fujl mo énoide rciš óúñctē j ηžnáo
lef, [úball.

Mjar ηa h-áirnjctē aca ž-cnojeóé' ηa η-
Nj róraó mfora ηa maržaoó ržaojctē,
Aé cojnžeall daor a d'fanfaó zo deó,
'Smá ééjbeanη tū ž-cleainnar le bujaó
an élampajr,

béjé tū 'rañ anžar éó fáo jr béjédear
tú beó.

Lannmor and Lancille are two townlands in the
neighborhood of Westport, Co. Mayo. These lines
are a rem'an of a song compsed by a disapoint-
ed lover on a Miss O'Mealla or O'Mally, taken from
the recitation of my aunt on her death bed.

Martin Peter Ward.

*Vol. II Nº 6.
Feac' Vol. IX. Nº 1.*

The following old song sent us by Prof. Lovern
is very popular. The professor has another, which
will appear in our next—

"Dj Ojr Žjac Žžam."

CAIJN DEAS ηa LUACRA.

A éaisín dear ηa luacra
Žlac ruainhear azur fan zo réjé ;
Dá o-triofá hóm aji uajzhear
Faoj bruaé ηa ž-cojllce jr žlajre feup.
Sažarct ηj d-fujžjé ržeul aji,
No aojnneac' o'a marneanη beó,
Žo o-cažajó cañc do'η ééjnreac'
Azur žrežjir do'η loñ-oub breáš.

Šjúdál mjre éjór cuañcajé
O éuaó azur o dear zo h-áiró,
'S a rañajl o ηj d-fuajr mé....
'Žruašó ba dejre, žle, breáš.
Sé duajrct rj, "A éujñ' uarajl,
Fan ruar a'r ηa éujr orim rctó ;
Ná rcar mo dearctñ luacra
N éjr a d-fuajr mé o'a eayonóir.

Nj'l burca žžam ηa cónra,
Nj'l rctól žžam le rujdeaoó rfor ;
Nj'l haca mar jr cójr žžam,
A'r aji m'óóš tá mo plujó žan rñjoñ'.
Tá mo éóca rctójeaoó,
Azur nj'l bó žžam le cujr 'ra ž-cfor ;
Tá zo leór zo luéc an órca
Teaóó ra cójr orim faoj luac ηa ój.

ba forar o' ajeñe éañ-ra,
Nuajr a luajó'ó hóm zo h-óš le mhaor,
Dá η-deunajñη raxé ηo róžhain,
No rruajm aji bjé jñ aje an cš,
Nuajr a bjédear an tác o'a řuaoac',
'Sé 'r oual do an rrué bejé érfó ;
'S zo d-fáranη cjb jr luacra
Aji ηa tuaréaó reo 'r mórā η řraojé.

WANTED—In every city and town in the United
States and Canada, active men to canvass for the
GAEL. Very liberal terms. (Write for terms.)

Canvassing among Irishmen for the first and
only monthly journal published in their National
Language should be an agreeable occupation ; for,
if properly approached, there are not many Irish-
men (none deserving the name,) who would not
willingly contribute a dollar a year towards the
preservation of their language, apart from the
possession of an educational journal in that lan-
guage.

*air - Petre's
a.s.m.
Nº 1358.*

*Feac'
Vol. VII.
L. 876.*

The  Gael.

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

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

Seventh Year of Publication.

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

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The readers of the GAEL must have noticed from time to time some adverse criticism on the proprietors of the Irish-American press for their want of patriotism in not giving Gaelic departments in their journals. Many of these have written to us privately acknowledging the justness of our criticism but calling our attention to the fact that they knew nothing of the language, and, consequently, should they publish Gaelic departments, that they would be at the mercy of all sorts of persons in their conduct.

One gentleman said to us, "Mr. Logan, send me a man capable and trustworthy to conduct a Gaelic department, and I shall publish it, should the initiatory step cost me a thousand dollars."

We believe now that a large number of our Irish-American editors would publish Gaelic departments were they able to conduct them.

Now, at the suggestion of MR. PATRICK DONAHUE, proprietor of *Donahoe's Magazine*, Boston, Mass., we shall relieve our brother editors of their embarrassment. By an arrangement with Mr. Donahoe it is proposed to give his Magazine and the GAEL per year for the price of the Magazine alone, which is two dollars a year. The Magazine contains one hundred pages monthly, of very choice reading matter, in fact, it is a magazine which no Irish catholic family should be without. The GAEL gives lessons in the Irish Language, with other interesting Gaelic matter, so that it and *Donahoe's Magazine* for two dollars a year, should find their way into every Irishman's library.

Any one then, sending \$2 to Mr. Donahoe or to us, will receive the GAEL and *Donahoe's Magazine* monthly, for a year.

Before the Irish Language Movement got ahead there were thousands of Irishmen who did not know the shape of the letters of their alphabet (no wonder they were called "ignorant Irish,") and the majority of those blamed their parents for leaving them in that ignorant state. Well, their parents deserve some blame. But it must be said, in justice to their memory, that Ireland was then in a very peculiar state; that education was banned; that there was no channel through which Gaelic literature could be disseminated, and that the people had enough to do to eke out a miserable existence under their tyrannical masters. But now mat-

ters are quite different in regard to the language for Irish literature is now within the reach of the poorest Irishman. He can get the GAEL for sixty cents a year, a fraction over one penny a week, and if his children blame him for leaving them in ignorance of the alphabet of their mother tongue, it cannot be said of him that he had had no opportunity of informing them. Hence any Irishman, of the present day, who goes to his grave without leaving his children some sign or token that their forefathers did have an alphabet and a cultivated language has a good deal to answer for.

If he cannot read it himself, for the lucre of sixty cents a year, let him throw it on his library shelf—some future generation may read it.

We respectfully call the attention of Irish-American editors to Mr. Donahoe's proposition. All such editors can give the GAEL with their papers; obviating the cost of type and composition, and promoting the Gaelic cause.

The following is copied from No. 26 of the *Dublin Gaelic Journal*, which has just come to hand.

VERBS OF MONOSYLLABIC ROOTS IN THE CONDITIONAL MOOD AND THIRD PERSON SINGULAR.

BY THE EDITOR.

Our friends in America are earnestly discussing what is the correct pronunciation of the verbs above named, such as *buailfeadh, d'ólfaid, túinfaid*, would strike, would drink, would shut. On the one side, the Editor of the GAEL, and those who think with him, would pronounce these as if written *buailteóid, d'olóid, tuihoíod*: just like verbs in the same mood and number and person of more syllables than one in the roots. Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Ward, &c., on the other hand, would pronounce such verbs as they are written—*buailfeadh, d'ólfaid, túinfaid*. Mr. Logan and Mr. O'Donnell mentioned my name incidentally during the discussion, and this appeared to the Council of the Gaelic Union to afford us an opportunity of discussing the question, and stating our opinions upon it, without in the least degree dictating or dogmatizing. The meeting at which the question was discussed was fairly representative of the different provinces of Ireland. Mr. O'Farrelly is a native of Meath; the secretary, O'Mulrenin, of Roscommon; Walsh, of Mayo; Morris, of Galway; O'Brien, of South-

west Munster: and I, of East Munster. All are Irish speakers since infancy, and nearly all first class Irish speakers as well as Irish scholars. None of us have ever heard the words pronounced *buajleócaó* &c., except Mr. Walsh, who heard them in some parts of his native county, but the people there all use the other forms as well. In Waterford three verbs are pronounced as Mr. Logan would pronounce them: as *ḡarḡbócaó ré me*, he would kill me; *ḡeódaó ré bó 50 o-ḡ aḡ eapball oḡm*, he would win a cow to the tail from me (from the verb *ḡad*); and *ḡeódaó ré ruo aḡaó oá 5-cuḡḡfeáó oḡḡne ḡḡa óluajḡ é*, he would find out a thing if one had put it into his ear.

Mr. Ward's remark, that a great deal depends upon the ear that hears, is well worth taking notice of. The celebrated Archbishop Usher went to Fore, in Westmeath, and heard the people there pronounce the name of the place *buajle leadaḡḡ*, "the town of books," Archdall, Lannigau, and all the writers followed this pronunciation until Dr. O'Donovan visited the place two centuries afterwards. For his ear the place was *buajle foadaḡḡ*, "the town of Fore." The Rev. James Graves was at Affane, near Cappoquin, County Waterford, where the Fitzgeralds and Butlers fought a fierce battle. The people showed him where the battle was fought, and they called it *boóar ḡa o-foóra*. He wrote to Dr. Joyce for an explanation, and Dr. Joyce enclosed a note to me to Dungarvan, where I was then sojourning. I took the note immediately to Mr. William Williams, and we both were at fault. A man in the office of Mr. Williams remarked, "perhaps he meant *boóar aḡ ḡaócaḡḡe*, the road of the battle." Now, this name is pronounced as clearly as New York is, yet Dr. Graves an Irish scholar, did not catch it. More singular still is the fact that Mr. O'Donnell had not distinctly caught the Munster pronunciation of the words now being discussed in America. He allowed in one passage of a letter that in Munster the people pronounce these words as Mr. Logan says, and in another place that they appear to pronounce them so. Now to my ear they do not; in the imperative mood, third person singular, the verb *buajl* for instance, is *buajlfeáó (ré)*, let him strike, pronounced in Munster as if written *buajleáó ré*). The conditional mood, third person singular, is *buajlfeáó ré*). The terminations of these two verbs are identical, and there is no *oócaó* sound in either of them. Now, Mr. O'Donnell is a ripe Irish scholar; he spoke Irish in his cradle; he has always spoken it: for years he heard as good Irish as there is in Munster, and yet he was *not quite* certain of the Munster pronunciation of the words in question

The discussion in America has brought to light a trait of Irish character that we should set before ourselves as a model. Mr. Logan disclaimed having Canon Bourke on his side of the argument, preferring *truth* to the advantage of the learned canon's authority. Mr. O'Donnell, though, as nearly sure as possible of the Munster pronunciation being in favour of his contention, would not say so *for certain*. Of course I know the truthfulness of my friend, Mr. O'Donnell, and I am glad to call him my friend. Alas! some whom they have left behind in the old country would not forego an advantage over an opponent for truth's sake.

Mr. Logan found in O'Reilly's Dictionary that the number of verbs taking *oócaó* in the conditional are far in excess of those making *ḡaó*. I have totted up some pages of Keating and of others, and the excess is the other way. The poems in this number of the *Gaelic Journal* tell the same tale. No doubt the Irish language is being disintegrated; on my own side of a range of mountains in Waterford. *oá ḡḡḡ*, &c., is the rule whereas at the other side, about *boóar aḡ ḡaócaḡḡe oamaoḡo*, &c. are always heard. I would appeal, then, to Mr. Logan* to help in keeping the old forms in the mouths of the people.

In the case of *oócaó* and such like they are easier. It may as well be stated here that *third* sing. of the habitual tense active is pronounced *exactly* like the same person of the imperative and conditional. Thus in *oḡḡ*, shut.

oḡḡaó ré, let him shut, pron. *oḡḡaó ré*.
oḡḡaó ré, he used to shut, „ *oḡḡaó ré*.
oḡḡaó ré, he would shut, „ *oḡḡaó ré*.

* We have said our say, elicited the ripe sense of Gaelic scholars on the subject, and are satisfied.

We, children of free America, are rather saucy. We do not stand shivering in the class afraid of the frown of our professor, but we stand boldly forward, with our hands in our pants' pockets, and argue the question with him and when convinced that he is right we gracefully submit to his superior authority—not otherwise. We now submit gracefully, for who could resist the authority of Canon Bourke, Wm. Russell, and of the *suave* dictum of the learned editor of the *Gaelic Journal*.

As some misapprehension has obtained in relation to our criticism on the letters which form the subject of Mr. Fleming's article, a few words in their regard cannot be out of place here. Some think that our criticism on Messrs O'Donnell and Ward was too severe, but, by a careful perusal of all the matter written, *pro* and *con*, it will be seen that there is no ground for such an opinion.

Mr. O'Donnell says on page 641, lines 31 & 32, 2nd column of the *Gael*, that Canon Bourke made the *future* tense and conditional mood of the 3rd sing. in *ochadh*. As the College Irish Grammar shows, per paradigm, that he makes the future in *ochaidh* and the conditional in *ochadh*. We felt warmly on the subject as we did not wish to see the Very Rev. Canon misquoted in the *Gael*. In

fact, we did not notice the misquotation until it was pointed out to us in a letter from Dublin. We presume the misquotation was unintentional on Mr. O'Donnel's part, though he did not correct it. In another part of his letter, he draws a parallel between the Irish at present spoken and that of the English of the Midlothian plough boy, (See para. 6, page 664 of the GAEL).

We felt warmly on this comparison, because we considered that there was no parallel between the pure Irish, and the mongrel language of England.

Mr. Ward, in part of his letter, said:

"And accept in their stead the oral usages that may obtain to-day among the unlettered dwellers on the slopes of Croagh Patrick, *Slieve-na-mon* or *Bornesmore*."

Now, we know Mr. Ward through private correspondence for some time, and, from that knowledge, we would not dare consider ourselves more patriotic than he, but the words above quoted would tend to reflect on the Irish speaker, though we are sure that it was far from his heart to intend it.

We believe the same in regard to Mr. O'Donnel's Midlothian plough-boy, and the aim of our criticism in this regard was, to check that line of argumentation, because, though not intended nor suspected by the writer, an invidious comparison is insinuated. Neither the veracity nor honesty of purpose of either gentleman was questioned, their line of argument was, and we criticised it—that is all. Those, then, who would make a mountain out of a mole-hill may have their way.

In no other instance were the gentlemen referred to in the GAEL. Of both we wish well.

Mr. Danil O'Shiriadn, Trenton Neb. (late of Madison, Wis.) sends us the following.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—Let us manfully acknowledge this shameful fact. One man conceives the bold idea of writing a set of lessons in the "disgraceful" language. Yes! don't cloak it; disgraceful is the word, to our eternal shame. He marched steadily forward, wrote the lessons and published them, trampling down ridicule and low ignorance in his onward march. What is now the result? That which was a disgrace ten short years ago—the Irish Language—is now honored and respected all round the globe; and thousands thirst to-day for a knowledge of that of which a few years ago they boasted they knew not—ah! too true, they boasted of their ignorance. Thus a triumph over ridicule and ignorance has been gained by moral courage, and the seeds of a revival of the Irish language, which in due time will bear rich fruit, have been sown. But where, I ask, is the moral courage of the hundreds of able Irishmen whose duty it is to aid the cause, and to fight the good fight for its preservation, cultivation, propagation and firm establishment of the great language of our race and nation? I ask, "where?" But there is no response. Is it that they are unnatural, and rejoice in the death of their mother, while they squeeze out crocodile tears over her last gasps, and howl a disgusting simulation of grief for the benefit of the ears of their hearers?

Or is it rank moral cowardice? Are they afraid of being laughed at? Or, finally, is it that they prefer to vegetate?—simply to eat and drink, and to do as little as possible, as if they were made for the accomplishment of nothing greater than eating, drinking and wearing clothes? Were it not that there is something wrong in the Irish national character, you would have hundreds of priests and laymen aiding in the good work of preserving and propagating the native language. This is the highest and grandest work the said priests can do for the Irish nation and religion. Aye! it is a sacred duty.—*Cor. Tuam News*.

BALFOUR A D THE GOAT.

Air—"The Peeler and the Goat."

Oh, listen friends and neighbours all
To my surprising story,
The peelers lately made a haul
Which covers them with glory, O,
They marched at Balfour's bugle-note,
With battons and with bay'nets, O,
And seized Ned Barret's poor old goat
For grazin' in the Phaynix, O.

Then Balfour plied his lanky legs
With strides and capers many, O,
And up before ould 'Ham an' eggs
He brought the trembling Nanny, O,
And there he charged him straight and plain
And all his near relations, O,
With carryin' on a vile campaign
Of moonlight depredations, O.

Then Ned spoke out and he declared
The harm poor Nan was doin', O,
Was but a flea-bite when compared
With Balfour's work of ruin, O,
He only ate a few green leaves
And drank some runnin' water, O,
Not like the greedy Tory thieves
Who came to rob and slaughter, O.

His worship flamed more white and red
At language so amazin', O,
He looked at Nan, he looked at Ned
With eyes with fury blazin', O,
He vow'd he'd end such Land League tricks,
Or else at least restrain 'em, O,
He fined poor Barret one pound six,
Poor Nan is in Kilmambam, O.

"Young Irelander,"
Kinvara.

in *Tuam News*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

M. J. Logan, Esq., Editor of the GAEL,

Dear Sir—I addressed the following letter to the *Irish American* as per date. But Mr. Meehan told me that he had shut down on the folks who caused all the trouble and in consequence would prefer to let everything rest. I think he was right, but however I thought I would ask you to give the same a place in the GAEL, to let the Gaelic readers know how much I like to be coupled with those great men.

To the Editors of the *Irish-American* :

Gentlemen—You will please excuse me for requesting a place in your valuable paper for a little essay that is, indeed, very displeasing to myself. I have had patience for a long time with scurrilous writers who have unnecessarily drawn my name into the papers, as they have those of other respectable people, in connection with their own, as if to give themselves some decent standing. I have never courted any such comparison, and moreover, from anonymous adventurers who try to blow their own horns under the guise of some decent people's names or under some insinuating *Nom de plumes*. It is well to know that we have a brace of such *would be famous* personages in our midst. We may call them 'Jack and his Master,' or the 'Lion and the Jackal.' It is not necessary for me to name them. They are well known to the readers of your patriotic paper. They are not lazy to assert that all the Gaelic men and women, lay and clerical, yourselves included, are nothing but ignoramuses. It looks as if the mission of this duo was to run down or break up every real effort that is made to resuscitate the dear old language of Ireland; and this they try more effectually by pretending to be its real friends. What have they ever done for the language? They have advertised themselves in long winded letters, scolding everyone but themselves, telling us how the Canadians kept up the French, how the Pennsylvania Dutchmen kept up the Dutch, and then, if they got their way, they would make the Irish in America about as much like the real Irish as Pennsylvania Dutch is like real Dutch. Well, they give transcriptions from ancient writings, with glossaries, sometimes telling us that a noun (which is really *nom. sing.*) is genitive plural, and telling us that other words (which are quite plain) are ancient forms of something or another (in the genitive case, of course.) Show me any other production except faultfinding or berating some person, or trying to make trouble between the lovers of our dear language. Remember the lacerating they gave that good man, David O'Keefe, who has more real Irish knowledge in one small corner of his head than the whole of their mucilaginous brains could ever comprehend; and what a laugh they must have had when they wrote under that scurrilous article "SE'N DUINE MEIREACH O' CHIARAIDH." They were not ashamed to write over the name of respectable Michael Lane; but I guess he stopped them. Mr. Daniel Crimmins, over whose name they have written several articles, had to repudiate and denounce them publicly. They now cover themselves under the poor 'Spirit of the language.' 'Cara na Gaodhailge' &c. Some time ago they gave me (as they thought) 'Jesse' over the name of the innocent and honest Michael Lane. In that they said they thought I was from "Thoin na h-Eireann. Mumbhaineach agus beul Ultaigh air." Now they run suggestively and give Mr. Logan 'old harrý'

over the word *211ac 311a00*. If Caraid na Gaodhailge (as he calls himself) had left my name out entirely or had he not coupled it with his or with his own kind, I should not have written a word of this letter. But perhaps it may be all for the better. This business must cease. Lovers of our language can turn their time to better advantage. How many of the Irish speaking people of the world ever saw the 'book of Leinster or Leabhar na Huidhre?' What good will this pretended extract from Leabhar na Huidhre do? with a long glossary given by persons who boldly assert that the collective noun "muintir" is a noun in the genitive plural, and that the words "my habitation," should be in Irish "mo h-arus." We may, with as much propriety, believe a glossary of the difficult words of the Holy Bible given by Brigham Young, and it would be worthy of as much confidence. Now gentlemen, I hope those philological heroes will let my name rest in future, and if they don't, I, like Mr. Daniel Crimmins, request you to refuse receiving it, and then on this subject, 'Ne plus ultra.'

Yours very respectfully,

Thomas D. Norris.

EMMET'S GRAVE

"Pray, tell me," I said, to an old man who strayed,
Drooping over the graves which his own hands
had made,

"Pray, tell me the name of the tenant that sleeps
'Neath yonder lone shade, where the sad willow
weeps?"

Every stone is engraved with the name of the
dead, "fied!"
But yon blank slab declares not whose spirit is

In silence he bowed, and then beckoned me nigh,
Till we stood o'er the grave—then he said with a
sigh,

Yes they DARE not to trace e'en a word on this stone
To the memory of him who sleeps coldly and lone;
He told them, commanded the lines o'er his grave
Should never be traced by the hand of a slave.

He bade them to shade e'en his name in the gloom,
'Till the morning of freedom should shine on his
tomb.

When the flag of my country at liberty flies,
Then, let my name and my monument rise.'

You see they obeyed him—tis twenty-eight years,
And they *still* come to moisten his grave with their
tears.

He was young like yourself, and aspired to o'erthrow
The tyrants, who filled his loved island with woe:

They crushed him—this earth was too base, too
confined,

Too gross for the range of his luminous mind"—
The old man then paused and went slowly away,
And I felt, as he left me, an impulse to pray;—

'Grant, Heaven, I may see, ere my own days are
done,

A monument rise o'er my country's lost son,—

And oh, proudest task, be it *mine* to indite
The long-delayed tribute a freeman must write.
Till then shall it thence in my heart deeply dwell,
So, peace to thy slumbers,—dear shade fare thee
well."

The following typographical errors crept into Mr. Yorke's lectures—

Lecture I.

Col. I. p. 701, §1. line 9 read verities for varieties line 10 consonants for consonant. line 10 disappear for dissappear. §2. line 1 They for they. line 7 the omitted. line 15 follow for follows. §5. line 1 commence for commenee. line 4 ridiculous for ridiculous. line 10 Inflectional for Inflectional. line 17 in Aryan for the Aryan. line 38 mystery for mistery. §6. line 11 have for has. §7. line 12 disappeared for dissappeared. line 14 has been simplified for has simplified. §8. line 2 work of art for word of art. Last line "Arabian Nights" for "Arabian lights."

Lecture II. (May No.)

Line 6 Aspiration for Aspirations. lines 7, 10, 30, 36, 38 eclipsis for eclipses. line 18 consonants for consonants.

Col. 2. p. 702 line 11 becoming for becoming. line 45 kin of Irish for kin if Irish. line 46 knowing too for knowing two. line 48 that the numerals for that numerals.

Col 1. p. 703, line 23 in Erinn. For the for in Erian for the.

(July No.)

Col. 1. p. 715 line 19, broaden τ&c into τ&ς, for broaden the c. τ&ς. line 36 η-τ ηη=τ omitted. (fr. below) line 2 charⁱoteer for chorioteer.

Aug. No.

Col. 1. p. 724 11 ctληη for τληηη. line 13 ηηο ηηη ηηο ηηη. line 52 of the τ is this;-- for of the τ, line 36 To sum up :- for to sum up

Col. 2: p. 724 line 6 Quasi Eclipsis for Onas Eclipsis. line 11 nasal for nasel. line 33 vision for vison.

Lecture III.

Col. I. p. 725, line 7 help for helps. lines 7-8 and when we would for and we would. line 8 brain mint for brain-mind. line 12 money represents for money represent. line 22 Thus in give for Thus give (fr. below) 6 generally for generly.

Col. 2. p. 725 line 13 adding on for addini on line 18 language for ladgauge. line 33 woman for woman. line 36 They contain for there contain. line 45 labels for tables. (fr. below) line 45 sentence for setenee.

Col. 1. p. 726 line 4 When for when. line 11 nose-thril for nose-thrill. line 23 this suffix suffix line 24 The search for the search line 24 and the analysis for and analysis. line 25 from for form line 29 lectures for letuses. line 48 Maenner for Manner. line 50 than in any other for than any other. line 60 pronunciation for punctuation.

Col. 2. p. 726 line 3 had for has. line 8 tooth for tooth &c. line 11 than the old ones for than old ones. line 15 seeking after regularity for seek-kind & regularity. line 21 superseded for superseded. line 30 by uneducated for by the uneducated. line 36 great causes for great cause. line 38 least for lest. 2nd last line guide in read guide us in

Reader! get 60 cents from your neighbor and thus enroll him in the Gaelic cause.

THE PEELER AND THE GOAT.

PEELER—

"As some Bansha peelers were out wan night
On duty and patrolin', O;
They met a goat upon the road,
And tuck her to be a stroller, O,
Wud bay'nets fixed, they sallied forth,
And caught her by the wizen, O,
And then they swore a mighty oath,
'We'll send you off to prison, O.

GOAT—

"'Oh, mercy, sir', the goat replied—
'Pray let me tell me story, O;
I am no Rogue, no Ribbonman,
No Croppy, Whig, or Tory, O,
I'm guilty not of any crime,
Of petty or high thraison, O;
I'm badly wanted at this time,
For this is the milking saison, O.'

PEELER—

"It is in vain for to complain,
Or give your tongue such bridle, O,
You'r absent from your dwelling place,
Disorderly and idle, O,
Your hoary locks will not prevail,
Nor your sublime oration, O,
For Peeler's act will you transport
By your own information, O.'

GOAT—

"No penal law did I transgress,
By deeds or combination, O,
I have no certain place of rest,
No home nor habitation, O,
Banshee is my dwelling place,
Where I was bred and born;
Descended from an honest race,
That's all the trade I've learned, O.'

PEELER—

"I will chastise your insolence
And violent behaviour, O,
Well bound to Cashel you'll be sint,
Where you will gain no favour, O,
The magistrates will all consent
To sign your condemnation, O,
From thence to Cork you will be sint
For speedy thtransportation, O'

GOAT—

"This parish an' this neighbourhood
Are paiceable an' tranquil, O,
There's no disturbance here, thank God!
And long may it continue so.
For a peeler's oath I don't care a pin,
To sigu for my commital, O—
My jury will be gentilemin,
To grant me my acquital, O.'

PEELER—

"Let the consequence be what it well,
A peeler's power I'll let you know—
I'll handcuff you at all events,
And march you off to bridewell, O,
An' sure you rogue, you can't deny
Before the judge or jury, O,
You intimidated me with your horns,
And you threatened me with fury, O.'

GOAT—

"I make no doubt but you were dhrunk
Wud whiskey, rum, or brandy, O,
Or you wouldn't have such gallant spunk,
To be so bold or manly, O,
You readily would let me pass
If I had money handy, O,
To thrate you to a pottheen glass—
Oh, it's ther I'd be the dandy, O.'

SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

- Ala. John Reilly, T. Knox, Hugh Quinn.
 Cal. P. Dunne, M. Slatery, Simon Reilly.
 Conn. P. Hughes, C O'Donnell, J. Buckley, L. Meehan.
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 Iowa. P. O'Neill, M. Dempsey, Mrs. Mary Cinnane. T Heffernan, J McNiff per T M Powers
 Kas J. Andrews, M. Leahy, P. Kelly, John Walsh.
 La H Durnin
 Mass. M. O'Driscoll, T. Harrington, R. O'Brien, P. Breen, J O'Sullivan T Ahearn per T. Griffin, J. Slater--21 Saoj Ofljr, FÁ5, aηηηα ηετη ηη, οηουζαδ άη ποηηε le dollaοη azuy fjce cenε. luac άη 5αο-δαιλ άηη φαδ δα bljadajη, cum άη ο-τεαηζα řaοηαδ όη eu5. Oo řeηbřřeacé úηηal,-- 21ηηλαεřb Ua5úηηeαδajη.
 Minn. T. Greely, F. Lynch, P. Muldoon, per Mr. Lynch (Mr. Lynch says that they have a nice class in Minneapolis), Peter Hughes, John O'Neill, H. McGrath, per Mr. McGrath (Mr. McGrath reports the formation of a class of six in Mankato)
 Mich. D. Tindall, J. Scully, M. Hart, P. Dwyer, J. Ryan, per Mr. Ryan, who reports the formation of a class of twelve in Muskegon.
 Mo. J. Finneran, Hon. M. K. McGrath (Sec. of State) J J O'Connor per Mr. Finneran, P. Howley, D. Cronin, M. Kilroy, per P. McEniry.
 Nev. D. O'Leary, T. Dunne, P. Daly, R. McCue.
 N. Y. Wm. A. Flynn, J. Scanlan, J. Coleman. W. C. Baldwin, Capt. T. D. Norris, P. Quinn, T. O'Neill, P. Carrick, H. Masters, R. Russell, E. Nolan, F. Gallagher, M. Moran, F. Skellv, P. O'Donnell, Miss Mary Hines, per Mr. O'Donnell Thomas Erley, J. Mullany, J. Doherty, N. McSorley, D. Brown, C. Connors, T Young, Hon D Burns Miss M Needham per Hon Denis Burns
 Oregon, J. Reilly, P. Connor, D. Connor per J. Reilly, (Mr. Reilly reports the formation of a Gaelic class in Portland.
 Ohio, F. Neiry, P. Murphy, Ellen Carmody, per Mr. Murphy, T. Nunan, D. Norris, F. Jennings.
 Pa. Wm. Russell, M. Egan, per Mr. Russell, E. Wendell, P. Ryan, P. Shaughnessy, P. Fruin, J. Kelly, M. Connolly, J. Daly, T. Heffernan, M. Gormly, J. Walsh, L. Cassidy, per Mr. Walsh, M Moran. Miss Mary Mahoney J Godwin J Langaa per Mr Godwin H J O'Neill
 W . Va. P. Smith, M. Corroll, L. Fitzsimmons.
 Wash. Ter. P. O'Neill, P. Curley, C. Egan,
 Wyo. Ter. M. Lynch, P. Tobin, J. Harvey,
 Ireland.—
 Meath, M. Sheridan, per J. Coleman, N. Y. City.
 Donegal, John Ginley, per F. Ginley Brooklyn N. Y.
 Kerry, John Scully, per Mrs. Mary Brennan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[A large number of the foregoing subscribers—well, nearly all said something in relation to the attacks on the GAEL which are not, in any sense, complimentary to the attackers. But as the GAEL

has never been found wanting in defending itself we consider that it is far better let the matter drop. To emphasize their detestation of the venomous and scandalous actions of the parties referred to, a large number of our N. Y. City subscribers called to the office in person. We in the cause of the language, return its friends thanks, collectively and individually.—Ed.]

Nothing will promote the movement for the cultivation of the Irish language better than the organization of societies for teaching it. However small, these societies may lead to large results.

Let, then, the readers of the GAEL, in every town and city where societies do not already exist, form their little societies. There is no reader of the GAEL that cannot collect five or six others. Let him collect these and get the first Irish book and put them through it. The first book will cost only ten cents and we have sent for a supply of them. These first five or six should be selected from those who speak the Irish language, because they could be put through the first book in two months, and would, thereafter, be competent to teach others. These could meet once a week, say every Sunday afternoon. Let the friends of the Gaelic cause do this and we promise them pleasing results. We hope, then, that we may be in a position to report the formation of other clubs by next issue.

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1888.

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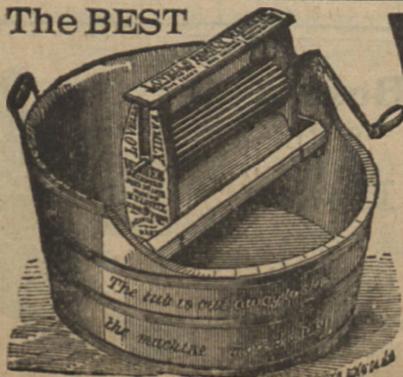
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