

Leaban-ajóir móránal,
 tabanta cum an
TEANGA SAEDHSE
 a cónad ^{asur} a raonújad
 agus cum
 Fein-mazla Cuid na h-Éireann.

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*A Monthly Journal, devoted to the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language,
 and the Autonomy of the Irish Nation.*

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PHILO-CELTS.

The annual election for officers of the Brooklyn Philo-Celtic took place in the society's rooms in Jefferson Hall on the Sunday preceding St. Patrick's Day, with the following result. President, H. C. Finn, First Vice prest. P. S. Graham, Second Vice prest. Miss Dunleavy, Recording Secretary, Wm. Lennon, Financial Secretary, M. Hyland, Corresponding Secretary, P. Morrissey, Treasurer, Miss N. T. Costello, Librarian, Miss F. O'N. Murray, Sergeant-at-arms, P. Flaherty, Musical Director, M. Costello.

This has been the most keenly contested election which the society has had since its organization: Mr. Gilgannon positively declined a re-nomination having been president for four successive years. Mr. Logan also declined the re-nomination for corresponding secretary, having held the office for years—since the organization of the society. It is not easy to find suitable candidates for these offices, as it has been a rule of the society that no one should be elected to them except those having a conversational knowledge of the Irish language. However, an ineffectual attempt had been made this time to break through that rule, but it is intended to incorporate it as an inviolable article in the law of the society immediately so as to prevent any disagreeableness in future, and to cause those aspiring to these offices to acquire the necessary qualifications—which they can easily do in twelve months by close application. At the inauguration on March 18 Mr. Gilgannon made an excellent address in the Irish Language, as did also Mr. Finn, the newly elected president.

The Philo Celtic Reunion and Ball comes off at Uris' Academy, junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues on April 19th. So as to help the society, the Rev. Dr. Leeming, the celebrated Australian orator, will give as he says "an Irish Recitation." Our New York friends and other choice talent will also take part in the reunion, so that a nice time is being anticipated.

The proceeds of these reunions go to pay for Hall-rent &c, where the society gives gratuitous instructions in the Irish Language, so that all its lovers should join to make it a success.

Garvin—Miss Garvin after a long absence is again a regular attendant.

McTernan—Miss McTernan promises to be an expert student.

Dwyer—Miss Dwyer is making good progress.

Peyton—Miss Peyton is again a regular attendant.

Rielly—Miss Kate Rielly is a very apt student.

The Society's monthly reunion came off on Thursday night last the following members were present among many others. The Misses Dunleavy the Misses Murray, Misses Costello, Gallagher, Dwyer

Brennan, McTernan, Peyton, Gillespie, Crowley, Garvin, Grogan, &c. along with many gentlemen members and others.

O'Rorke—Mr Edward O'Rorke, who called to the hall on business in connection with Kelly's Lecture for the Nun of Kenmare (now of Knock) remained some time. We hope he, the lineal descendant of Breffney, will come oftener.

The reunion and ball of the N.Y.S.P.'L comes off on April 10. We were at their rooms a few evenings ago, and a more respectable gathering we have not seen in a long time. Mr. John P. Ryan is president of the society. We were pleased at meeting a large number of the old members present, namely, Messrs. Erley, Ward, Ryan, Slattery-Trahey, Hack, Morrissey, McCrystal, O'Byrne, O'Brien Clancy and Masterson, also the lady members, Mrs. Masterson, the Misses Lynch, Fox, Ryan Lynch and Logue &c. &c., and not forgetting one of the oldest members Mr. Wm. Flynn.

OBITUARY.

It is with profound regret we have to record the early demise of Mr. Daniel O'Neill, a former member and officer of this society, which sad event took place this month. Mr. O'Neill became a member of the B.P.C.S. shortly after its organization. He and Mr. Moran were the first members enrolled from N.Y. city. On the reorganization of the society in 1876 Mr. O'Neill was elected Recording Secretary.

Also—Father J.B. O'Donoghue of Morrow Ohio who died last month: another warm supporter of the Irish Language movement.— *R. I. P.*

Government—There is no Republican form of Government in R. I., as Republicanism is accepted as embracing manhood suffrage.

The centralization of power begets autocracy.

The heads of departments in a popular form of Government should be elected by the people.

Give to the mayor of a city the power of appointing the heads of departments and he can perpetuate his rule in spite of the people.—

Hence corruption will reign rampant. There are men appointed to control departments in Brooklyn who would not get a dozen votes if they went before the people. What a farce on popular representation.

Ordinary citizens will hardly attain their full political rights until it is made a felony to introduce any measure tending to supersede the citizen's prerogative of *directly* electing those who are to shape and execute the law which he is called on to obey. The cry of Home Rule with the power of appointing the heads of departments in the mayor, is gotten up by those who cannot go before the people.

Ծյ ձ րնլե-րյոյ շրյոյ
 'Տ ար րնլե-դե րհյւ՛,
 'Տ անոյր, յար յր ԿՕՒրոյ,
 Ա՛ւրճճայժ ան Կրու՛.
 Այար Կճոյժ ԼԵ ԿճԼԵ
 Աոյ Լան ԿՅԱՐ ԿրոյժԵ,
 'Տ իյ քճՅԲԱՅժՅՕ ԷյրԵ
 Տան րո՛ՇՇ 'ՊԱ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ րյ.
 Եյժժ ԿրԵԱԾ ԿՅԱՐ ԵԱԼԱԾ
 ԵրրԵյ ՅԱՊ ՄԱՅԼԼ,
 'Տ ԿԱՅԻՐԿՅԵԱՐ ԿՊ ՐԱԱՅ
 Այր իյԱՅԵՐԵՐ ՊԱ Ե-ԲԵԱԼԼ.
 Եյժժ Կ Պ-ԾԱՅՅԵ՛ ԿՅ ԿԼԱՊ
 ԱյլԵրյար ԼԵ ԲճՅԱՅԼ,
 Ա'ր ՅԵՕԵԱՅժ Կ Ծ-ԿԱԼԱՊ
 'Տ ԱրժՕԿԱՅժ Կ Յ-ԿԱՅԼ.
 ԱՅԱՐ րԵՊՊՊԾԵ ՊԱ ԿԵՕԼԿԱ
 Ա ԾՕՅԲԱՐ ԿՊ ԿրոյժԵ,
 ԱՅԱՐ րԿՊՊԾԵ ՊԱ րԵՕԼԿԱ
 Ա'ր րԵՅՕ ԼՊՊ Կ ՅԱՕՇ.
 Եր ԼԱԱՅԵ ՅՕ ԿՊՊԵ
 ԾյՕԲԱՅժՅՕ ԿՊՊ,
 Եր ԼԱԱՅԵ Եյժժ րԿԼԵԱԾ
 ՅՕ Կ-ԷյԻՊՊՊ ԿՊՊՊ.

FROM THE SAINT JOHN GLOBE
ON THE GAEL.

A monthly magazine devoted to the preservation and cultivation of the Irish language is published at 814 Pacific street, Brooklyn. It is called *An Gaodhal*, and the title and a large part of the contents are printed in Irish. *The Gael* bears for trade-mark or badge the harp of Erin, and is edited and owned by M.J. Logan. A letter in Irish, signed by Uilleog Seoseph de Burc, Cananachagus Sagart Paraiste, is from the distinguished Irish scholar, Canon Bourke, who recommends the magazine, subscribes for a number of copies, and encourages the editor in the movement for the preservation of the Irish language, in which he himself has been one of the earliest and most energetic workers.

The GAEL can now be had of all news-dealers at five cents a copy. If your news-agent makes any excuse, say he can get it through any of the news agencies; or send sixty cents to us and it will be mailed to you one year

There are forty-five Catholic congregations in St. Louis-

ԵԵԱԿ ԱԿ ԲՅՐ ԿԱԱԾ.

(The Red Haired Man's Wife.)

ԿԱԵԱՐ ԼԵՅԵՐ ԱԱՊ ՐՅՐԿՕԵՒԱ րԿՕՐ ՅՕ
 ԵԱՅԼԵ ԾՕՅՐ ԵԱԱՊ,
 ՅՕ ԿԱՅԼՊ ԵԱՊ ՅՊԱՕՅԵԱՊԱՅԼ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ՊԱ
 ԿԱՐԵՒԱ ԼԵ ԼԱՐԱԾ ՊՊ Ա ՅՐԱԱՅժ;
 ԿՁ րյ ԵՕ ԿԱՕՅԵԱՊԱՅԼ, իր ԿՁ ՊԱ ՊԿԼԵ
 րԵԱՐ ԼԵՅԵյ ԾՁ ԼԱԱԾ;
 ՅԼԱԿ ՄԵՅՐԴԵԱԾ, Կ ԾրԿՅՅՕ, ԿՐ ԾԵԱՊԱՊ
 ՕՅժԵ՛ ՊԱԾ ՊՅՕՅԼԵյժժ ԿՊ րԵԱՐ ԿԱԱԾ.
 ԿՁ ԿՐԱՊՊ ՊՊՐ Կ Ե-ԲՁԼ Ե-ԲՁԱՐԱՊ ԱՅՐ ԿՊԱԾ
 Ա'ր ԵԼՁԵ ԵԱՅԵ,
 ԿրՁԵ ԼԵԱՅԱՊ ՄՕ ԼԱՊՊ ԱՅՐ իր ԼԱՅՐՊ
 ՊԱԾ Պ-ԵրրԵԱՊՊ ՄՕ ԿրոյժԵ,
 ԿՁ ՄՕ ԿԵԱԾՐԱՊՊԱԿԱ ԿՊՊ ԵրրԵԿԵ, րԱՐ-
 ԱՕՐ, իր ՄԵ ԵԱՐԿԱԾ ԼԵ րԱԱԾՇ,
 Ար ԵրԵՅՕՐՊ ՕՁ րԿՅՕՊՊ, ՅՕ ԿԱՕԼ, ԱՅ
 ԵԵԱՊ ԿՊ րԿՐ ԿԱԱԾ.
 Ա ԿՕՊՊՊՕԼ ԿՊ ՐՄՁԼ, Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ԼՁ ԾԵԱՐԱ
 ԵրԵՁՅ ԾԵԱՐ ՊՏ ԾՕ ՅՐԱԱՅժ,
 ՅԱՐ ԵԱԾ Է 'Պ ԵԱԾԿԱՅԼԼՊ ԵԱՊ Ա Ե' րԵԱՐՐ
 ԼԵԱԾ-ՐԱ ԾՁ ԼԱԱԾ:
 Պյ ԿԵՅԼԼԵԱԾ ԱՅՐ ԿԱԾ ՅՕ Ծ-ԿԵ'Պ Կ-ԱԾԵԱՐ
 Ա Ե-ԲԱՅԼՊ ՐԱՕՅ ՅՐԱԱՅՊ,
 ԱԾՇ Ծ' ՊՊԵՕՊՊ րԵԱՐ ԼԵ րճՅԱՅԼ, 'րյ ՄՕ
 ՅՐԱԾ-ՐԱ ԵԵԱՊ ԿՊ րԿՐ ԿԱԱԾ.
 ՊԱՐ րճՅԱՅժ ՄԵ 'Պ րԱՕՅԱԼ րՕ ԿՕՅժԵ, իր
 ՊԱՐ ԿԱՅԼԼժժ ՄԵ 'Պ ՅՐԵԱՊՊ,
 ՅԱՐ ՊԱԾ ՄԵ ԱՅԱՐ ԾրԿՅՅՕ րԵԱԼ ՄՅՕՐԱ
 րԱՕՅ ԾԱՅԼԵԱԵԱՐ ՊԱ Յ-ԿՐԱՊՊ
 ՅԱՊ ԱՕՊԾՊՊԵ ԵԵՅԵ ԾՁԱՐ ՊՅԱՕԵԱՐ ԱԾՇ
 ԿՊ ԵԱԾ 'ր րյ ՅՕՊԵ ՅՕ ԵՊՊ,
 ՅԱՐ ԿՊ րԵԱՐ ԿԱԱԾ Ա ԵԵՅԵ րԿՊՊԿԵ ՅԿԼԼ
 ԾրԿՅՅՕԵ. 'ր ԼԵԱԿ ՕՐ Ա ԿՕՊՊ.
 ԿՁ ԵրրԱՊ Ա'ր ՊԱ րԱՅՐՕՅԵ ՅՁԱԾ Ա'ր Ա
 րՅՐԵԱԾԱԾ ՄՕ ԾՁԱՅՅ,
 ԿԵԱԾՇ րԱԱՐ ԱՅՐ ԿՊ Կ-րԿՁԱԿԱՅժ Օ ԱՊԱՐԿ
 ՅՕ ՄԱՅՕՊՊ ՕՂԱԼԱՊ;
 Պյ 'Լ ՄՕ ՅՁԱՅժ ԵրԵՁՅ րԿՁԱՅԵ ՄԱՐ
 րԿԱԿ ԱՅԱՊ, ՊՕ ԿՐԱԱԾ;
 ԱՅԱՐ 'րԵ ՄՕ րՅԵԱԼ ԿրԱՅՕԿԵ ՄԱՐ Ծ' րճՅ
 ՄԵ ՊԱՊՊ ԿՊ րԵԱՐ ԿԱԱԾ!

We are sure that our readers, especially those who speak the language, will be pleased to see this old popular song in the GAEL. We would be very thankful to any of our readers who know either of the following songs to send them to us for publication. —

“ԿՕՊՊԼԱԿ ՅԼԱՐ ԿՊ րՕՅՊԱՅՐ” and
“ԿԱՐԱՅՅՊ ԿՊ րՁԱՅՅ.”

ԲԵԱԿ ՎՕԼ. Վ. Վ. 6.
ՎՕԼ. VIII. Վ. 1.

Let h = breadth of walk A

$$\frac{100 \times 80}{2} = \frac{8000}{2} = 4000$$

= area of path.

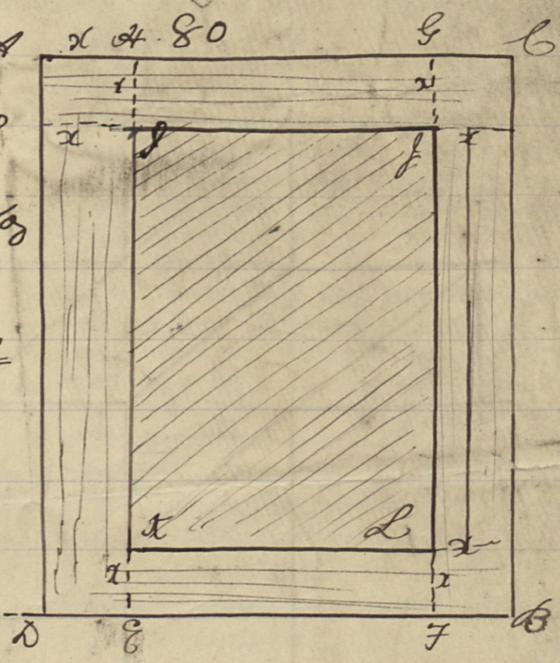
$$100x \times 2 = 200x = \text{area}$$

of the parts A & G , B of the path. And since $h = 80$

$$80 - 2x = \text{breadth of } H \text{ and } F.$$

then $x(80 - 2x) \times 2 = \text{area of } H \text{ and } F.$

whole area of path =



$$\text{Ans. } 200x + 2x(80 - 2x) = 4000$$

$$200x + 160x - 4x^2 = 4000$$

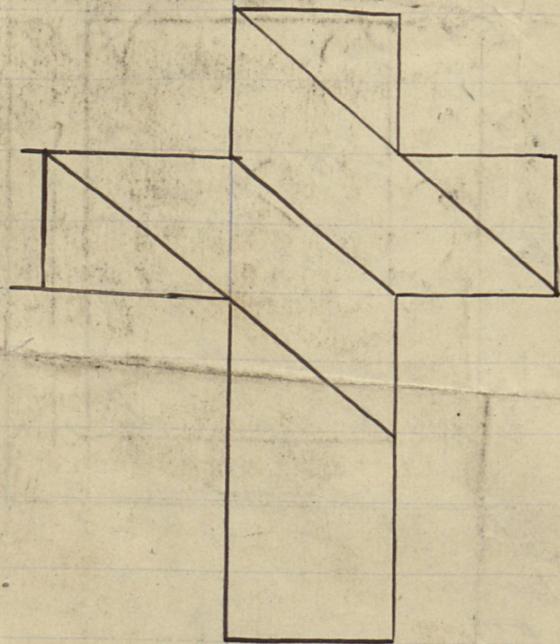
$$360x - 4x^2 = 4000$$

$$90x - x^2 = 1000$$

$x^2 - 90x = -1000$; Completing Sq + extra Sq at

$$x - 45 = \pm 32.015 \therefore x \text{ (we must take neg. sign of } 32)$$

$$= 12.985 \text{ feet ans.}$$



Here are some words of the former,

Այր զօղակն շար աղ բժշիցայր, և ինկե
 բժոյսից, ՚բարձ ԾՈ ԺԵԱՐԵ ՄԵ ԷՄ,
 ԲԱԾ ԾԵԱՐ Է ԾՈ ԲԵԱՐԱԾ Ե Մ-ԲՐՈՅՅԻ, ԵՐ
 ԲԱԾ ԽՈ-ԺԵԱՐ Է ԾՈ ԼԵԱՅԱՂ ԲՒԼ ;
 ԾՈ ՅԻԱԿՈ ԲԱԾ ԾԵՅՆԵ ՂԱ ՚Ն ՈՐ ԴՅԱՐ
 ԾՈ ԾՕՅՆԻՅԻ Ե ԲԻ ԲԻՅԵ ԾՈ ԾԼՒԷ :
 ՏԵ ՄՈ ԼԵՆՂ ՂԵԿ ԼՂՂԱՆՂՂ ՔՐԵԿ ԲՅՆՂ ԵՅՐ
 ԲՈՐԾ ԼՂՂԵ ԵՐ ԲՅՆՂ ԵՂՂԱԼ ԵՂՂՂ.
 ԸՅՐ ինք ԼԵՅԵՐ ԲՅՐՈԾԵԿ ԵՅ ՄՈ
 sweetheart ԴՅԱՐ ԵԱՐԱԾ ԸՐԱԿՈ,
 ԱՐ ԸՅՐ ԲԻ ԸՅԱՂ ԵՅՐ ԵՅ Ի ԾՈ ԽԵԿ Ե
 ԵՐՈՅԵ ՚ԲԵՅ ԸՈ ԾԱԵ ԼԵ ՅԱԼ.

The latter goes in this strain.—

ԵԱՂ ՚Բ ԲԻԵ ՚ԲԻ ՅՆ ԱՐԱԿՈ Ի ՂՅԻԱԾ ԼՂՂ
 ՏԱՂ ԼՂՂ ԾԵ ԲՂՂԵ ԵԿ ՂՅՐ ԸՅՐՂՂ ԲՅՆՂ
 ՈՅ ԾՈ Ե-ԲԱԿԱԾ ՂԵ ԵԱԿԵ ԸՅԱՂ Ի
 ԵՐՈՅԵ ՅՂ ԲՅՅՈՅ,
 ԱՐ ինկ ԼԵ ԲՂՅԱԾ ՕՐ ՅԻԱԿ Ե ԵՂՂ ;
 ԲԻ ԵԱԿՈ ՅԵԱԼ ԱՐԵՅ ԾԵ ՚Ն Ե-ԲՅՈՒ Ե Ե
 ԱՂԼԵ,
 ԱՐ ԵՐՅՈ ԱՂ Ե-ԲՂՂԵ ԾՈ ԽԵԲԱԾ Ե ԸՅՐ,
 ԱՐ ԲԱՅՐ ՄԵ Ե ՅԵԱԼԿՈ Օ ՂԱ ԾԱ ՅԻԱՂՈ-
 ԲԱԿԵՐ,
 ԱՂ ինկ Օ՚ՂՂԱ ԴՅԱՐ ԱՂ Ե-ԵԱՐԼԱ ԵՂՂ.

The object of the GAEL being the preservation of the Irish Language, and as these old songs show its genius and purity, we hope all who can send such matter will do so. Several friends of the Irish Language Cause have suggested the names of individuals who could supply any amount of these old songs and intimated that it would be advisable for us to communicate with or wait on them. We will never beg of individual Irishmen to do what they have a right to do as well as we. We make this public appeal and if it does not get a response it is not our fault. We would further remind our friends that the GAEL desires to conserve its own dignity. Though small, it is independent, and is the representative of an idea, and has now a sufficiency of patriotic men and women through the country to support it, and whose lofty spirit would not in all probability be pleased with its Editor were he to go round to beg matter for it. Oh no! gentlemen friends, we shall be grateful to those who send us such contributions, but to go beg them, never.

The seven Catholic dioceses of Russian Poland numbered last year. 5,290,277 Catholics, 2,315 secular priests and 400 regular priests, with 420 novices, 224 nuns of various orders and 254 Sisters of Mercy, 1,574 churches and 594 chapels.

There are estimated to be 12,000,000 Hebrews scattered throughout the world.

There are fifty Catholic churches in Chicago. Fifty years ago there was only one.

CORMAC'S INSTRUCTIONS,

(Continued.)

“O grandson of Con, O’Cormac,” said Cairbre, “what is good for the welfare of a country?”

“That is plain” said Cormac; “Frequent convocation of sapient and good men to investigate its affairs, to abolish each evil, and retain each wholesome institution; to attend to the precepts of the elders; let every *Senad* (assembly of the elders,) be convened according to law; let the law be in the hands of the nobles; let the chieftains be upright, and unwilling to oppress the poor; let peace and friendship reign—mercy and good morals, union and brotherly love; heroes without haughtiness—sternness to enemies, friendship to friends, generous compensations, just sureties; just decisions, just witnesses, mild instruction, respect for soldiers, learning every art and language, pleading with knowledge of the *Fenechás* (the *Brehon law*.) decision with evidence—; giving alms, charity to the poor, sureties for covenants, lawful covenants, to hearken to the instructions of the wise, to be deaf to the mob, to purge the laws of the country of all their evils, &c.&c. All these are necessary for the welfare of a country.”

Ա ԱՍ ԸՅԱԾ, Ե ԸՐՈՅԱԿ, ՕԼ ԵԱՐԲՐԵ,
 ԵԱՅԵ ԵԾԱ ԲԼԱԿԱ ԱՕՐ ԸՅՆԵՅԻՅԻ ?

ԵՐԾԱ ԱՄ ԾԵԲԼԱԿ ԼԱ ԲԱՄՂԱ ԾՈ ԼՈՒ-
 ԲԱՂՈՅԻ, ԼԱԿԵՐ ՅՂ ԲՈՒՅԵ; ԲԱՂՅԱԾ
 ԲՅՅԵ: ԲՅՅԵՅԵ ԾՈ ԾԱՂԵՆՂՂՅԻ; ԾԱՂԼԱՂ
 Ե ԲՈԾԱՂ, ԲՈՒՅԵ, ՄԵՐՅԱԿԱԾ ԲԵՂՂԱ,
 ԲՅԵՂՅԱԾ ՂՅԱՂՅՈ; ՅՂՂՂ ԲԱՂԵ, ԲԱՂԵ
 ԲՅՂ ԾԱՂՂՅԻ ԵՅՅԵԼԵԿ ԲՅՂԵ, &c. ԵԿԱԾ
 ԲՅՂ ԵԾԱ ԲԼԱԿԱ ԲԵՕ ԸՅՆԵՅԻՅԻ.

“O grandson of Con, O’Cormac,” said Cairbre, “what are the duties of a prince at a banquetting house?”

A prince on Saman’s day, (1st of November,) should light his lamps and welcome his guests with clapping of hands, procure comfortable seats, the cup-bearers should be respectable, and active in distribution of meat and drink, let there be moderation of music, short stories, a welcoming countenance, *faillte* for the learned, pleasant conversations, &c. These are the duties of the prince, and the arrangement of the banquetting house.”

ԵՅՈ ԱՐ Ե Ղ-ՅԱԿԱՐ ԲԻՅ ԲՈՐ ԵԱԿՅԻՅ
 ԲԵՕ ԵԱՂՈՅԻ ԲԵՕ ԵՂՈԵԼՅԻ ?

Ա ԲԵԾ ԵՐՈՒԿ, ԲԵՕ ԵՂԵՅԻ ԲԵՕ ԵՐՅՂԱ;
 Ե ՅԱՂ, Ե Ղ-ԱՐԾԱՂ, Ե Ղ-ԵՂԼԱԾՐԱ, Ե ՂԵՐ
 ՅՂՅՈՂԱ, ԲԵՕ ԲՈՒՅԵ.

“For what qualification is a king elected over countries, and tribes, and people?”

From the goodness of his shape and family, from his experience and wisdom, from his prudence and magnanimity, from his eloquence, bravery in battle, and from the numbers of his friends,

THE GAELIC JOURNAL.

We earnestly appeal to all who wish to propagate real Irish sentiment to exert themselves in giving a thorough support to Gaelic literature as it is the alpha and the omega of a distinct nationality. The Gaelic Union of Dublin is publishing a journal having for its object the cultivation of the national language. The men at its head are giving their time gratuitously, and Irishmen all over the world should see to it that the incidental expenses are not wanting. Type-setting, printing, paper, folding, &c., cost some money, and, surely, this should be generously contributed by those whose social elevation is being steadily and surely promoted through the instrumentality of the Irish Language Movement, namely, the Irish people all over the world.

If for no other reason but to have it as an heir-loom in their families, for the small cost of \$1.25 a year every Irish family should have it.

We would in like manner appeal in behalf of the GAEL. Now, if the GAEL were a pecuniary enterprise we would never appeal in its behalf; but we do appeal in its behalf because its price is so small as to put the question of profit aside: no man living could make money out of a monthly journal at five cents a copy. Hence, then, we appeal for support for it in the same spirit as that which gave it birth.—the cultivation, preservation and propagation of the Language of our unfortunate country. Where is the Irish family, or, ought there to be one, who would not desire to leave a volume of the language of their country as a memento to their children?

The GAEL though small contains as much reading matter as the generality of weekly papers: it contains easy instruction in the language; poems in Irish and in English, and other miscellaneous interesting reading matter, and all for Sixty Cents a year! and yet we may hear Irish people say by and by they never saw the Irish Al-

phabet! The prospects for the freedom of Ireland have not looked these centuries so bright as they are since the Irish language has been revived. Theretofore the actions of the Irish people for the attainment of their ancient autonomy resembled those of the Old Man who thought to beat the boy out of his apple tree with tufts of grass. Now they are following the Old Man's example and commence to try the virtue of "stones," which all know was effectual. Having said so much, we hope the readers of the GAEL, and all whom it may reach, will do all in their power to circulate it amongst their friends and acquaintances.

Seeing that the learned of our land are, at considerable sacrifice of time and means, pushing the movement it is hoped the people every where will lend a helping hand.

The GAEL will continue to give Æsop's Fables and other interesting and popular translations, so that a volume of it may turn out to be valuable when we and all its present readers shall be numbered with the past.

'Tis then the duty of every Irish father and mother to leave with their posterity all possible proof of the civilization of their ancestry.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. N. Phil. Pa—*Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ* is proper because "*Ḷḷḷḷ*" is looked upon as being in the Genitive plural, and is equal to the expression, "five of pounds," the genitive plural being ordinarily of the same form as the nominative singular.

"*Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ*" in the article to which you refer is improper, because *Ḷḷḷḷ* is in the Dative, governed by the preposition "to"; it cannot be governed by any other preposition. The proper form would be, "*Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ*," as soon as an Irishman comes "to" this country, &c. Any school-boy would see at once that *Ḷḷḷḷ* or country is in the Objective Case.

The expression, "*Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷḷḷ Ḷḷḷḷḷḷ*," in the same paragraph,

is also bad grammar, because τῳραῖ-
νῃ is in the Genitive Case and assumes
the genitive form, τῳραῖνῃ. Taking it
as a whole, the piece is badly written,
grammatically and idiomatically.

B. A. Detroit—Write to O'Donovan
van Rossa, Editor UNITED IRISHMAN, 12
Chamber st- New York; he is agent
for several lines, and you may rest as-
sured that he will see every thing all
right.

E. O' L., New York—We hope that a convention
will assemble. We have taken no further steps
with regard to the Dictionary. It would cost \$3,500
to get a "proof" of an Irish-English and English-
Irish combined—about \$3.00 a page—the cost af-
ter that would be only paper and press-work. If
say, fifteen hundred individuals subscribed \$2.50
each, the work could be produced, of course, such
subscribers to be guaranteed a copy of the Diction-
ary.

A work of this kind is much needed: If a dic-
tionary containing O'Reilly's Irish-English and
Foley's English-Irish, with a short sketch of Gram-
mar appended could be produced, and that could
be sold for, say, three dollars; it would be a great
help to the Irish Language movement,—in fact it
cannot progress satisfactorily without it.

With regard to the Boston proposition to call a
congress in the interest of the Irish Language, we
hope all the Irish societies and individuals, who
are interesting themselves in the cultivation of
the Language will second the proposition and, col-
lectively and individually, do all in their power to
make it a success, and that the production of a
dictionary, such as that outlined above, will be one
of the first matters considered, and we would sug-
gest that the convention be held in either Phila-
delphia or Boston, or say, the metropolis of the country,
New York. The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society, as
indicated by a resolution endorsing the action of
our Boston friends, is prepared to take action.

We are in communication with a large number
of patriotic men throughout the states who are en-
deavoring to organize societies for teaching the
language and we hope to hear their sentiments re-
garding the proposed convention.

The GAEL's pages will be open to short discus-
sion of the matter—we mean by "short", short com-
munications and to the point as our space is limit-
ed. "In Union is Strength", therefore, its forma-
tion should not be delayed.

England has 180 different religious denomina-
tions, thirteen new ones being registered last year.

For Sixty Cents a year, what Irish family would
be without a journal in the National Language?

OUR FALL.

From "Songs For Freedom", by Father McHale.

Ho! beggar at the rich man's gate,
Through doleful centuries whining there,
With leopoled hat and suppliant stare,
What small coins on thy begging plate?

Ah! begging is a thriftless trade,
And only gains the brave man's scorn,
Because the meanest creature born
For far another end was made!

And keen contempt befits its plight,
When spurned a thousand times, it stands,
And sues, and craves from robber's hands
The restoration of its right.

Oh, baseness curst! the mastiff bares
His whetted teeth at alien curs,
And, raging round his den, demurs
To league or truce with them or theirs!

If stranger hands but ply a lash
Across his bones, then seek to soothe
His smarting sores, his glittering tooth,
Will foil their aim with edge and gnash!

But you, although your heritage
Are stripes and taunts, will make no sign;
Will palter with your dower divine,
Nor fling to scoffing hordes your guage.

"Your fathers knelt and sued the same;"
Ay, true, at times; but other whiles,
In serried ranks and fleshy files,
If beaten once again they came:

And with their blood their protest signed,
Through scaffold, dungeon, sword, and rack,
Against despoil, demanding back
The rights they never once resigned!

And you, an heir of blood that ran
To issues such as those we tell,
But fit to fill a driveller's cell!
Surrender up the name of man!

Yet, hark! beneath thy tattered vest
And inert ribs there beats a heart
Will help thee to some noble part,
If thou wilt put it to the test.

Beginner's arrows seldom pierce
The inmost ring; but failure schools
The eye to sharper aims, and rules
The nerves into precision fierce.

You have been unsuccessful: yet
So have all conquerors with us
In part; they persevered, and thus
Their lives with rich results are set.

With you the one transcendent sin
Is apathy; you flash no lance
Against the despot circumstance
That, from your birth, hath cramped you in.

Without appeal your scrip and stave
You take for your inheritance,
And cringe before the hadless chancee
Such weapons for deliverance gave.

You, too, within Creation's plan
Were made to take a hero's share,
Why not desert the slaggard's lair,
And herd and camp with workers tan ?

Shake off your rags: stand out to view
In native majesty of man
So bring your master; let us scan
The difference betwixt you two.

As fair a frame, as firmly knit,
As large a dome for generous thought,
As nobly born, as dearly bought,
For manful action just as fit!

For *him* to wipe his shoes upon
What set *you* sprawling in the dust ?
" 'Twas Fate," you answer, if you must,
"It put this scarecrow raiment on."

You lie; 'twas envy of the power
Your brothers in their freedom knew,
'Tis treason to your birthright, too,
That gives you rags and whine for dower.

You saw with rage your brother' gain;
He was too free; there lay your grudge;
You called the stranger in to judge,
How has he dealt between you twain ?

He put his haud into your dish,
Betrayed ! Ay, you must take the Cross,
He counts his shekels ; you your loss;
Now, traitor, you have had your wish !

His savage fathers herded swine
Long centuries, hindward while your own
Had camp and college, arts and throne,
Hedged round with awe and reverence fine.

Our war-flag kissed the Alpine breeze,
Before they knew what standards meant;
Our ship sails, far and wide, had sprent
Their shadows on a hundred seas!

Full many a year, by mere and floss,
We knew by heart, exempt from flaw,
Redemption's plan, God's saving law,
Before they learned to sign the Cross!

And while, with us, like Aaron's rod,
Religion bloomed to greener life,
They, irreligion, took to wife,
And broke the treaty signed with God!

Nay; doubt it not, the kith and kin
Of those for whom we starve and moil,
To woo to rich results our soil,
Came here, *as slaves*, to sons of Fionn!

Ab, greatness of the long ago!
How fierce it haunts us while we sweep
With reeling whirls from doep to deep,
To settle in the deepest woe.

The foremost once : the hindmost now;
Our mandood wrecked on foreign shores,
While we are sick with leper's sores,
And brand of Cain upon our brow!

Our freedom banned, our flagstaff furled,
Our ancient valor sick or gone;
The noblest race the sun shines on,
Bound hand and foot before the world!

Men .alk of progress; do we climb
Proportioned to our olden height ?
With powers of darkness leagued in fight
Is victory ours on fields of time

No, brothers ; bare and grim and stern,
The barren years give answer back ;
Though centuries long upon the rack,
We miss the crown for which we yearn.

To-day no place in all the earth,
Where we can stand and say to all :
"This soil is ours, whate'er befall ;
We're Pariahs in our land of birth !

Oh, for the days before were flung
Foul thralldom's fetters o'er our limbs,
And every life sent forth its hymns,
Unsullied by an *alien tongue* !

Oh, eager voice! you plead in vain ;
The past can give us now no more
Than echoes from its shining shore,
And memories from its storied plain.

And here we have instead of these
The sunken cheek, the hollow eye,
The scoff and jeer of passers by,
And rags that catch the howling breeze.

What have we done that such a curse
Should strike so hard on such a soul
That we but find the pauper's dole,
And daily shelve from bad to worse.

Disunion! there the upas-tree
That slays all life within its reach,
That makes a death-in-life for each ;
Our isle the graveyard that we see.

ՁԻ ՁԻՅՈՒՆԻ ԱՅՍՐ ԱՆ ՁԻԱՇՏԻՐԵ.

ՁԻՅՈՒՆԻ ՈՒՆՈՒՄ.

ճՕԾՃԻԼ, acknowledge; ճԻՄՁՕՆ, a male fool; ճՇՁԻ, gladness; ԲԵՁՇՁ, life, sustenance; ԲԵՁՁՇ, way or course; ՇՁԻՇՐԻԾ must; ՇՅՈՒՆԱՅԻՐԵ, saw (verb); ՇՍՆՁՇՇ, power; ՇՁՆՆՐՕՇՁՁ, will dance; ՇԵՅՆՆՆ certain; ԷՁՁՁԻԼ, treasure; ԲՁՆՁՁ, straying; ԲԵՁՁ, during; ԲԻՅՐՕՒ.ՇՍ, a wolfdog; յՅՅԻՐԵ, playing; յՅՇՇՁՐ, carry; յՅՅՐՍԻՅՅ turn; յՅՅՆՁՆ, wonder; ԼՁՁՁ, quick; յՅՁՇՐԵ, a wolfdog; յՅՐԵՁՇ, merry;

EXTRACTT From the ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SOCIETY for the PRESERVATION of the IRISH
LANGUAGE, DUBLIN.

The following are some extracts from the reports of teachers which have been received, in answer to query sheets sent to them during the past year:—
Mr. P. Hughes, Longheen N. S., writes—“I won a certificate in 1880. I teach Irish five times a week, half an hour each day.” Mr. F. Chambers, Derradda N. S., has no class, owing to “want of assistance, there being no paid monitor. The compulsory subjects on our programme are therefore considered as much as the children can grasp within the results year. Some of the advanced boys and girls use the First and Second Books published by your Society, with much success, at their own private study. Almost all in the locality speak the language, but few read or write it.” Mr. J. Morgan, Kilmeena, N. S., has no class, owing to “insufficiency of teaching staff, want of certificate, and difficulty of programme under the National Board. Two hundred of the childrens parents speak Irish.” Mr. Joon Tully, Richmond N. S., Ballina—The programme is entirely too high, both for teachers and pupils, and unless very much modified, my opinion is, few will avail themselves of the opportunity qualifying for a certificate. All the children’s parents speak Irish. Mr. T. Egan, Glenisland N. S.—There are upwards of 200 on the rolls, and the parents of all speak Irish. Not more than half a dozen could earn results under the existing regulations of the Board, and then these results’ depending on proficiency in other subjects, would be almost *nil*. If the Board would so frame its rules that all the pupils of the third class and upwards would be paid for, and if they paid results for reading, writing, and simple translation without a critical knowledge of grammar, then the subject might be taught with some degree of success. Mr. M. May, Ballygarries N. S.—“Only about eight per cent. of the pupils are now in fifth and sixth class. None of the children in lower classes can be presented for examination. I believe that the teaching of Irish should commence with the infant class. All the parents of the children speak Irish. I obtained a certificate in 1881.” Mr. A. Moran, Mabranny, N. S., Mayo—“The parents of 124 pupils in the school speak Irish; the children on first entering the school speak Irish fluently. I speak Irish also. There is not an Irish class in this school. I have not a certificate for teaching Irish. Mr. P. O’Grady, Kilmodie N. S., has no certificate. The parents of all the pupils speak Irish generally and almost all their conversations are carried on in this language. Mr. M. O’Grady, Brosna N. S.—“The people are almost exclusively Irish-speaking, and would fondly embrace any oppor-

tunity to have their offspring instructed in Irish; and, last, but not least, the clergy would strongly patronise it. I have no certificate.” Miss C. Scahill Letterbrook N. S.—“All the parents of the children speak Irish. I have no certificate.” Mr. Multee, Ballyvarry N. S.—About 100 of the parents of the children speak Irish. I have no certificate. I consider I am fully competent to teach Irish.” Mr. P. Macnamara, Lavrane N. S.—The parents of all the children speak Irish. I have no certificate. Mr. John M. Grath, Carriglea N. S.—“I have no certificate. Nearly all the pupils speak Irish. Mr. T. Scanlan, Clonnadrum N. S.—I have no certificate, though I can speak Irish well. All the children’s parents speak Irish, but they would not like their children to speak it. Mr. M. Caldwell, Doohoma, N. S.—“The parents of all the children speak Irish. I have no certificate; The difficulty to be encountered in obtaining one under the existing programme is the principal reason. (To be continued)

SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Ala.—Since last record Mr. McCosker has sent the following—

Mrs. Eliza J. Mauser, Mrs. Letady, Miss Finch, Messrs. McNulty, Toomey, J. J. Welch, M. Welch, Kearney, Delaney, Devine, Hickey, and Hon. Judge McCarron.

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IRISH BOOKS &c.

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,	\$7.60
Bourke's Easy Lessons in Irish	1.00
“ College Irish Grammar	1.00
... THE BULL “INEFFABILIS” in four Languages, Latin, Irish, &c.....	\$1.00
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Also, any other books desired by subscribers if to be had in New York or Dublin.

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