



Leabhar-aisiur mioranál,  
tabairtá cum an  
TEANGA SAEDILSE  
a corrad a<sub>5</sub>ur a raon tuisad  
a<sub>5</sub>ur cum

Fen-mazla Cinnid nah-Eimeann.

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The  Gael.

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

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## 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 *Féilr Ceoil* 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 sprung 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 *Féilr 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 *Féilr Ceoil* and *Seanaclur* 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.











## 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, Conklin 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 *certainty* 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 *ouba* 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-*

*judem 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.

In the number of the Journal just received, No. 23, Vol. II a note by O'Donovan, which declares no man competent to write an Irish grammar who does not know Irish from his infancy, is copied, and thereby assumed to represent the sentiments of the Journal. Yet the learned editor devotes fourteen pages of the Journal to criticising *Dermot* and *Grainne* recently revised by Mr. O'Duffy, a young student of the Irish Language. Mr. O'Duffy deserves great credit for the splendid progress which he has made in the study of the language, but no one would expect that he could write critically correct Irish after a few years' study. Mr. T. O'N Russell criticised the title page of the Gael, though at that time he was as young a student of Irish as Mr. O'Duffy is now, yet our Gaelic Journal friends seemed to side with Mr. T. O'N Russell, notwithstanding idiom, custom and O'Donovan's authority to the contrary. We have heard good Irish speakers and we never heard one use the words *teanga na gaedhilge*, but invariably, *an teanga gaedhilge*, and Mr. Gilganon, one of the best Irish speakers in America, used it and uses it still. Then what is the use in quoting O'Donovan in the Gaelic Journal?

It seems to us that there is bad blood in both our Dublin societies, and that both deserve a good spanking, as we say here. We do not hold the learned editor of the Gaelic Journal blameless either, because, "To whom much is given, of him much is expected". He permitted his scholars to run truant in the beginning, and now when he tries to check them, they become saucy and rebellious.

This is the Gael's conclusion:

The Gaelic Journal as now conducted is an authority in Gaelic matters and should be read and supported by every Irishman. The other journals and papers, such as the Gael for instance, care more for propagating the language than for a critical consideration of it, although generally no very gross grammatical blunders are permitted. When a student sends his contribution to a journal if such contribution has not very gross grammatical errors the journalist will not interfere with it lest such interference should dampen the writer's enthusiasm. Hence, our advice to the Journal is to continue to print correct Irish so that those desirous of seeing such may find it there, and let the propagators, students and learners pursue their course unmolested.

Mr. Durnin writes—

I want to know, and ask you to be pleased to give me the pronunciation of the word *μᾶηζατᾶρ*, is it *μᾶηζ-ατᾶρ* or *μᾶηαζ-ατᾶρ*? And, also, the pronunciation of such words as *λαδαίητ*, *ταδαίητ*, etc. In county Louth we said

*τῶ-δαίητ*, *τῶ-δαίητ*, etc. and I see it given law-*δαίητ* and lou-*δαίητ*. I notice in Bourke's *Easy Lessons*, page 323, *ζαδ*, (*gaw*). I do not know whether "*gaw*" means *ζαδ* or *gahoo*; yet another. *ρο* and *ρούο*. We pronounced, *shoh* and *shudh*; as when a hunted game came in view we said, *ρούο* *ί*: Were we right? I have an opinion different from *Easy Lessons* p. 323, where *μᾶρ-βατ* is pronounced as if written *μᾶβατ*, transposing *ί* and *μ* respectively; we had it *μῶβατ* or *μᾶβατ* in Louth, accenting the first syllable. My view of it is taken from Joyce's *Grammar*, p. 14.—When consonants do not coalesce an obscure vowel sound is heard between them. In *μᾶρβατ* this obscure sound is required between *μ* and *β*, and the letter *β* acquiring thereby such strong emphasis, caused it in the course of time to monopolize the accent, changing it from *μᾶρ* to the heretofore obscure vowel *β*, and eventually leaving the original accented syllable *μᾶρ* to take the place of obscurity except the *μ* which could not be omitted and had to go somewhere in company.

I take the liberty to write you some remarks on *ατ* & *αζ* before vowels and consonants. Although Gaelic pronunciation in county Louth was and must be in many cases erroneous, *ατ* was generally pronounced *ατ* before a consonant, and *ατ* or *οτ* before a vowel; and it was the same with *αζ* in participles beginning with a vowel or with a *δ* or *ζ*, and using *ζα* or *α'* before consonants, *αζ* *ἀρῶζαδ*, *ζα* *ἐαδ-δαίητ*. If these forms are not correct, they certainly are euphonic. Pedantry is an unbounded source of error in pronunciation, as plainly proved by a sign painting thus: A B Thames, which is a laughable stumbling block to pedants who cannot, for their life, read "Guo Tems" out of it. They are heard to say *Thames*, etc. Oh that we had a *ρᾶτμς* in every community.

Henry Durnin.

[We think friend Durnin knows his native language well. Ed G.]

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 Mther, 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.

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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 Monohan, P O'Mahony, P O'Donnell, J Kennedy Miss Dunlevy, Miss K. Dunlevy. Mrs. Kelly. Mrs Morrissey, E P M'Dermot, Mr Hynes

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

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á	sounds like a in war, as	bárr, top.
é	" " e " ere, "	cérr, wax.
í	" " ee " eel, "	mírr' fine.
ó	" " o " old, "	órr, gold.
ú	" " u " rule, "	úrr, fresh.

**Short----**

á	" " a in what, as,	zárr, near.
e	" " e " bet, "	beb, died,
í	" " i " ill, "	mírr, honey
o	" " o " got, "	lot, wound.
u	" " u " put, "	puo, thing.

**IRISH BOOKS &**

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