



# **Gael**

Leabhar-aisiúr m'ioraimh,  
 tabairtá cum an  
**TEANGA GAELISE**  
 a corrad a'ur a raonúad  
 a'ur cum  
**Fem-ma'la Cuid na h-Éireann.**

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## **The Gael.**

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

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 therefore apparent.

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

## BROOKLYN MATTERS:

### THE PHILO CELTIC SOCIETY.

The Philo Celtic Society held its annual picnic at Scheutzen Park on Sept. 14, and as is usual on such occasions, the order and decorum which prevailed during the afternoon and evening reflect the highest credit on the members and their patronizers. Not one incident occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The Irish was the language of the day, and it was a noticeable fact that nearly all who entered the grounds spoke more or less of that language; there were some to be sure whose efforts to do so caused considerable amusement, nevertheless they seemed to take some pride in knowing more or less about it. The attendance was fair and select; there was none of that rough element which generally patronizes such assemblages present, this is principally owing to the fact the society would countenance ungentlemanly behavior under any circumstances. In other societies the whole concern is as to whether such an enterprise would *pay*, and consequently would make *all* classes welcome. It is quite different with the Philo Celts. They would at all times prefer the absence of the rough to their admission fee; this is tolerably well known now, hence the selectness of the participants. The weather was splendid neither too warm nor too cold, and the excellent music discoursed by Professor Nolan's band afforded the lovers of the terpsicorean art full enjoyment. The older folk who performed the jig reel, hornpipe, were attended to by Professor Egan on the Irish bagpipes, and the large drops of perspiration which dotted the platform bore ample testimony to that.

"The dancing pairs sought renown  
By holding out to tire each other down."

The affair was both a pleasurable and a financial success. All dispersed at ten o'clock highly delighted and wishing every success to the Irish language movement.

The following were the committees in charge, Floor Manager, Hugh C. Finn, Assistant Floor Manager, M. J. Heaney—Floor Committee, Messrs Archer, Costello, Lennon, O'Brien, Quirk, Flaherty and Cassidy.

Managing Committee, Messrs. Morrissey, Larkin, Kyne, Curden, Graham, Lacey, and Logan. The officers of the society are, D. Gilgannon pres. P. Morressy, V. Pres. H. C. Finn, Rec. Sec., M. J. Heaney, Fin. Sec., M. J. Logan Cor. Sec.; Miss Nora T. Costello, Treasurer, Miss M. J. McGinley Librarian, P. O'Mahoney, Serg't.-at-Arms.

Coat of arms of the producer of  
Ireland—

Connaught, éagla arim ahd d'áiseir,  
Leinnreir, the harp.  
Munnreir, threer croinnir.  
Ulreir, a neo hanjo.

Life shall be rendered for Father  
Nolan's Irish Phrase book rec'd, meet  
those inquiring to order it will be ac-  
commodated.

broodhgh arphianer to Polytical  
honour—

D. S'langhon for Count's Treasur-  
er.

T. Carrin for Count's Cleric.

Judge S'lanrh for Count's Register.

Counsellor John C. McSune for  
Suprogate.

E. O'Rice for Controller.

S'jllam Sarrfelo Carez for C't's  
Auditor.

Thir is the léterc rléte, ahd me  
hould lye to see it succerrful prod-  
uct the homineer tooc a litle more  
interer in the language of thejr  
counters.

S'jllch fein ecreptojnr hoim manz ar-  
phing to public favor througth the rap-  
port of thejr countcrzmen can read  
thir journal, or eben thejr oim name  
in the S'áéjic character?

REAL ESTATE.—Being in communication with  
Mr. Ropes of Volusia, Florida, I offer over 50 farms  
and plots of ground in that state for sale, for from  
\$500 up. Thirteen of these will be exchanged for  
northern property. The most of them are orange  
growing farms, with rich hammock land. They  
are located in the following counties:—Volusia, Or  
ange, Brevard, Putnam, and Clay.

FARMS.—ROCKAWAY, L. I.—15 acres, with  
a neat seven roomed cottage, barn & out houses;  
a beautiful Summer residence, price, 6,500. Lewis,  
Lewis Co. N. Y.—100 acres, offices &c., price, 3,000  
Long Meadow, Pike Co, Pa. 115 acres, good house  
and out offices; price, 6,500; White Hall, Mich.  
100 acres, price, 3,000; Amelia Conrthouse, Va.  
198 acres, with two first class residences and out-offi-  
ces, 50 acres of heavy timber. price, 6,000.

HOUSES.—Over a hundred houses, in all parts of  
the city to select from. Houses from \$1,000 to  
\$30,000.

LOTS, College Point, L. I. —A choice plot  
in the leading part of the town, 150 x 200 feet, suit-  
able for factory or other building, would exchange  
for improved property, is now free and clear.

LOTS—in parcels or singly, from \$75 up. Also  
Houses and Lots to exchange. Now is the time to  
invest in real estate, as, when fairly managed, it  
will return from 8 to 10 per cent clean.

These farms will be traded for Brooklyn city  
property.

M. J. Logan,  
814 Pacific st. Brooklyn.

NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of DEEDS

LOANS Negotiated.

## THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

ḁ and ḡ sound like w when followed or preceded by a, o, u, and like v if preceded or followed by e, i; ḁ and ḡ sound like y; f and t, like h; c, like ch; p, like f; r is mute, and all the aspirated letters at the end of words are nearly silent

## THIRTEENTH LESSON.

ADOPTED FROM BOURKE'S.

Pronounced.

anor, now	nish.
atarr, father,	a-hirh.
buaclall, boy,	buchill.
carra, a friend,	karrah.
creac, destruction,	kraugh.
croim, crooked, bent,	krum.
cuaran, care; applied to all over whom has charge,	koo-rum.
deaz, good,	dheaw.

(deaz and mairt mean good; deaz is opposed to croic, bad; mairt oppos. to oic, bad.

crum, the back,	dhirm.
faiteac, fretful,	fhath-ugh.
fuact, cold.	foo-ught.
gan, without (meaning the non-possession of a thing),	gon.
gan, scarce, as; ta air gan gan, money is scarce,	gaw-unh.
glor, glory,	glowirh.
glun, a knee, knot, joint,	gloon.
grac, love; grac, loving,	graw-war.
grac, day, as; an grac, to-day,	uv.
luac, motion; rumor,	lhoo-ah.
maclarr, mother.	mawhirh.
mille, a thousand: a mile,	mee-lah.
roc, frost,	shook.
rlan, well, healthy,	slawn.
rmuic, mist,	smuith.

rneacra, snow,	snaugh-dah.
tear, heat,	thass.
tuac, pity,	thru-ey.
cuirle, pulse,	cushlah.
croice, heart,	kree.
muire, mairre, mary,	mhuir-eh.

1. Anor bairn! mo creac! mo mille tuac. 2. mo cuirle auzur mo rún zeal. 3. a cuirle mo croice, mo carra, mo grac ir tu. 4. a céile m' anama ir tu, hac mo carra cóir, óil gracímar, tú? 5. ir mé co carra cóir, óil, gracímar. 6. b-fuill co bean auzur co hac auzur rún zeal co croice leat anu iud? 7. tá rjac hom anu iud; ca b-fuill d'fear anu iud? tá ré hom. 8. b-fuill a cor rlan, no cunh anor, auzur a fál auzur meur a cóire? tá a fál auzur a cor auzur a heur rlan; tá a cean cunh ó an zo an auzur pian anu a caob. 9. tá an t-rúil tear boz aize; ca b-fuill an bean a tá eaz-rlan? tá rí an ro. 10. ca an uir a tá airí? tá a glun gaa luac, a crum croim, a cluar gan clor. I. I. mac hac aice ó 'h an ro hac, anu uair a b' co buaclall aize teac m' atarr? b': auzur ceir ré hac b-fuill fát air b'c aicea beir faiteac air bá. 12. hac breac an airíir í reo? ir breac glor co ója; n' l fuact no ceo anu.

## Translation

1. My sorrow! my destruction! my thousand (times) pitiable. 2. My pulse, and my fair secret love; O, pulse of my heart, my friend my love art thou. 3. O, partner of my soul it is thou, my friend, right, loving, art thou not? 4. I am thy right, fond, loving friend. 5. Is your wife and your son, and the fair, secret love of your heart with you to-day? 6. Is your wife and your son, and the fair, secret love of your heart with you to-day? 7. They are with me to-day; where is your husband to-day? he is with me. 8. Is his foot sound or sick now, and his heel and the toe of his foot? His heel, and his foot and his toe are safe; but his head is ailing from time to time, and a pain is in his side. 9. The right eye is soft with him; where is the woman who is unwell? She is here. 10. What thing is on her? Her knee is without motion, her back crooked, her ear without hearing. 11. Was there a physician with her since this time yesterday, when your boy was at the house of my father? there was, and he says there is no cause at all at her to be fearful on death. 12. Is not this beautiful weather? It is glory be to God; there is not cold or fog in it.

Send sixty cents for the 3000, 10 mill teach you Irish.



ԵՅԻԼԵ ՁԻՍՔԱՅԻԾ ՈՒ ԵՅԻԼԵ ԵՕՏ  
ԾՆԱԼՅՏ.

Օրինջօ, աղ տ-Օճեմաժ ԼՂ ԵՍԶ  
ԼՆՅՆԱՐԱ, միլե օճտ Զ-ԵՍԾ ԾԱ ԱԶՄ  
ՇԵՄԵ ԲԵՅԾ.

Ծ' ԲԵԱՐ-ԵԱԶԱՅԻՐ ԱՂ ԶԱՐԾԱԼ.

Ա ՏԱՕՂ :

ԵԱ 'Ղ ԲՕՐՄՄ 'ԵԱՃԵ ԱՂԱՐ Օ ԵԱՐԻ ՂԱ  
Զ-ԵՂՕԵ,

ԼԵ ԲՕՇՐՈՄ ՂԱ ԵՕՐՄՅԵ 'Բ ԵԱԼԱՂ ԱՐԻ  
ԵՐՕԵՏ;

ԼԵ ԶԱՐԾ ԱՂ ԶԱՇ ԱՐԾ ԱԶՄ ԲԼԱՂԵԱԵԾ  
'ԲԱՂ ԲԲԵՐ,

ԱԶՄ ԱՂ ՄԱՇ-ԱԼԼԱ 'ԲԵԱԶԱՅԻՐ ԱՐԻ ԱՐ  
ԶՕ ԼԵՐ,

ԶԱՇ ԲԱՄՂ Օ ԲԶԱԵԱԾ ԵԱՐԱՇ 'ԱՐ ԵԱԶԻԾ,  
Օ ԶԱՇ ԵՍՂ ԵԱԼԱՂԱՂ ԱԶՄ ՄԱՐԱ ԵՂ ՄԵՍԾ-  
ԱԶԱՇ 'Ղ ԶԼԵՕ;

Օ 'Ղ Զ-ԵԼՕՅ Ա ԵՂ ԵԼՂԶՅԱԶԱՇ Ա ՄԵԱՐԻ ԱՂ  
ԵՐԱՂՂ,

ԱՂԻ ՄԱՅՐՂ, ՄԵԱՇՈՂ ԼԱԵ ԱԶՄ ԵՐԱՂՈՂԱ  
'ԲԱՂ ԱՂ

ԲԱՇ ԵՕՂՂԱ ԵՕՐ ԵԱԼԱՅՏ ՄԱՐ ԵՂԵԱՐՂԱ  
ԱՂՂ;

ԲԵԱՐ ԲՅՐ Ա ԵՕՅ Ա ԶԱՇ ԼԵ Դ-ՕՂԻԱՕՂ  
ԶԻԱԵԱՂ

Ա Ե-ԲԵՐ ԵՅԶՅՈՂԱՇ ԱԵ-ԵԼԱՇ Դ-ԱԶԱՇ  
ԵՂՕ ԱՐԻ ՕՐ ԱՂՂ

ՏԱՕՐԻԵ ՂԱ Դ-ԵՐԵԱՂՂ ԵՕ ՂԱՂԵՐՂ ՂԱ  
ՏԱԵՐԱՂ.

ԵԱ ՂԱ ԲԻՇԵԱՂ ԲՕՐ ԵԱՃԵ ԼԵ ԲԱՂԱ ԶՕ  
ԵԱՂՂ,

ԶՕ ԵՕՐ ՂԱ ԲԼԵՅԵ ԵԱՃԵ ԱՂՂ ԱՂ ԶԼԵԱՂ  
'Տ ԵՐԵՐԵԱ ԲՕՐ ԶՕ ԵՂԻԵ ԵԱՂԵ ԱՂԻԱՅՐ,  
'ՏԱՂ ԵՂՂ 'ՂԱՅ ԴԱ ԵԱԵԱՐԵԾ ԼԵ Դ ԵՕՂ-  
ԵՍԾ.

ԱՐ ԲՂ ԲՅՐ ԼԵ ԲԱՂԱ ԵՐԾ ԱՂ Զ-ԵԼԱՂ,  
ԱՂ ԵԱՂԵ Օ ՂԱԼԼԱՇ ՂԱ ԲԼԵՅԵ ԱՐ ՕՂ ԵՂՂ,

ԶՕ ԵՂ 'Ղ ԵՕԶԱՇ ԵԱ 'ՂՕՐ ԼԵ ԲՅՈՂՂԱՂ ԲՂԵ  
ԲԱՕՂ 'Ղ ԼՕՇ ՂՕՐ ԵԱ ԲԱՐ ԼՅՈՂԱ,

ԱԶ ԼԵՐՄՂ ԲՕՐ ԶՕ ԵՐՕԵՏ ԵՂԻԱՅՐԱ.  
ՂՂԼ ԵՂ ՂՕ ԵԱՐԵԱՐԵ ԶՕ ԵՂ 'Ղ ՂԱՐԶԱՇ,

ՕՂ ՂԵԱՂԱՂ-ԼԵԱՂ, Օ ԲԱՂԼՕՅ 'Բ ԵՕՐԻԱՐԶ,  
Օ ԲՅՈՂՕՅ ԶՕՐՂ, ԲՂԼԲՂ ԱՐ ԲԱՕՂԼԵԱՂ,

'Տ ԶԵ 'Բ ԼԱՇԱ ԱԶՄ ԶԻԱՅ ԶԱՐԾ ՂԱ Ե-ԲՂԱ-  
ԵԱՂ.

ԵՂ ՂԱ Դ-ԵՂԼԱ 'ԲՂԻԱՇ ՕՐ ԵՂՂԱ Ա Ղ-ԱՐԶԵ,  
ԼՕՐԶ ՂԱ ՂԵԾ ԵՂ ԲԱՕՂ ԵՂԻԱՂ ՂԱ Դ-ԵՂԲՅՏ.

ԱՂ ՄԱՇԱԼԼԱ ԲԵԱԶԱՅԻՐ ՂԱ ԵՐԵԱՇ  
ԵՂ ԵԱՃԵ Օ ԲՂԻԱՇԱՅ ՂԱ Դ-ԵՂԼԱՇ,

ԱՐ ԵԼԱՂ ԼԱՕՅ ԶՕ ԵՂՕԱՂ ԱՂԵՐԶԻԵ;

ԵԱ ՄԱՐ ԱՅԵ ԲԱՂԵ ՂԱ ԲԱՕՐԻԵ.

ԶՕ ՄԵԱՐԱՂՂԼ---- ՏԵԱՅԱՂ ՕՇԵԱԼԼԱ.

Oswego, Aug 18th 1882.

M. J. Logan Esq:

Sir—I have attempted something in Irish which I dare not send without some explanation—

Dalystown in olden times was called Baile Mhur-raid, and to the present by Irish speaking people; It is about 4 miles a little south by east of Lough-rea The mountains called Sliabh Beacht, or the largest of them, is opposite Dalystown and runs about east and west. There are smaller ranges running parallel to it There is a little stream running between Dalystown and the mountains which springs about two miles west of Dalystown This stream is conducted by a canal of solid masonry from a point about a mile west of Dalystown, to the court dhun, when it has a vertical fall of about sixteen feet. When there is a flood from the mountains the canal which is arched over with land under cultivation, comes down and forms a beautiful cascade and empties into the river by the court This river runs through the lawn nearly a mile to the principal gate, where a peelers barrack is situated now. What was called the metal bridge (so called from strong iron bars embedded into the parapet of the bridge), was in its day as strong as one arch bridge as was in Ireland. The demesne wall north and south of this bridge was built of solid masonry eight or nine feet high. In 1825 Dalystown was made the headquarters of the peelers. It is to be hoped that their day will be short in Ireland, that they will take their departure with the landlords. Some years ago the estate of Dalystown was purchased by Chas. Farrell what was built of the Demesne wall as dry walls he had them built of solid masonry; all on the east side of the Demesne from the intersection of this with the Loughrea road on the north, to the Castle of Ail north west corner of the estate.

Denis Bose Daly was a good landlord, and his leases did not die out until a few years ago. He was a member of the last Parliament of Ireland, and voted against the Union with Henry Grattan. He died in 1821, and laid in his tomb in Dalystown, at *Cruish Ban*, in a little burying ground where children were buried. He and his wife were the only adults ever buried in the place.

The passage to the interior of Dalystown is by a postern about two-hundred yards below the court. It is of solid masonry and arehed, and trees growing over it; this porch is serpentine, in the form of an S. A few soldiers on the inside could protect it against any number. There is a strong gate of iron leading into the porch where the water fall is, and the offices all round to the walls of the court, making it a strong fortress. It would require caannon to reduce it. In a great flood from the mountains the police barracks near the bridge was overflowed, so that the peelers had to move themselves and their traps on the middle of the bridge, where they had to stay until the water receded. Since then the bridge had to be made larger. Those floods are continuous; one or two showers will raise a flood in the river. Heavy rains make heavy floods. There are moors or bogs between Leitrim and Duniry; the bogs are exhausted, and only hand turf can be obtained now.

ԵՂՕ ԱՂ ԶԱԵՐԶԵ ԲԱՕՂ ՄԵԱՐ ԲՕՐ

ԶՕ ԲԱԼԼ.





Բայժ մե՛ս Եւ իբժնէ,  
'Տ եյժ ԵւրճՅՈՒ ԶՈ ԲԱԽՐԻՆՅ Եւր յՈ թժ-  
ԵԱՅԵ :

Յսր յիւր Լոյ յՈ թժՅ 'ԴԱ իյնչե եաճ  
Եւր ԵՐԻՈ,

'Տ ԶՈ յ' Եւր Լոյ Եւր Եւր Լեա յԱ  
ԵՅՈ իյճ :

What I do to you propose you may  
take as a joke,

'ՏԵ Եւր Եւր իյ յԱԶԱԾ Լեա Եւր յՅ-  
ԵԴԱՅ :

If I had you in my bower you'd be out  
of harm's power,

'Տ եյժԵԱԾ յ' Եւր-Եւ ԵւրԵԱԼԵ Եւր  
ԵՈ իյժ-ԵւրԵ.

Իր ԵւրԵԱԼԵ ԵԱ յՈ ԵւրԵ Լե ԵւրԵԵ  
ԵՐԻ ԵՈՒ՝ ՅԴԱՅ,

Եւր Եւր յՈ յ' Եւր Եւր Լեոյ յԵ ;  
When I go to bed at night no comfort  
can I find,

But lying on my side in sore grief :  
By this and that indeed and the Bible  
we do read,

Եւ իյԵԱԼԵ Լեա Եւր ԵւրԵՅՈՒ յՈ Եւր  
ԵՐ Եւր :

My treasre wealth and store you'll be  
for evermore,

Եւր Ե Եւր Լոյ 'Ի ԵւրԵԱԾ ԵւրԵ  
Եւր, Ե իյԵԵ.

Your civil, silver tongue I think is mo-  
ving on,

Your chattering or flattering wont  
coax me ;

ՕԱ յ-ԵւրԵԵ-Եւր ԵՈՒ՝ իյճ 'Ի Եւր ԵՈ  
Եւր ԵՈ Եւր :

Եւր Ե՛ Եւր ԵւրԵ Եւր յԵ յԵԱԼԵ  
ԼԱ ԵՈ Եւր ՅԵժԵԵ :

Cant you come and try, my kindness  
you shall find :

'Տ ԵւրԵԱԼԵ յ' ԵւրԵ Եւր ԶՈ իւԵ-  
ԵւրԵ Լե յժժ Եւր :

I'll buy you decent clothes, silk and  
satin shoes,

'Տ Եւր Ե-ԵւրԵ ԵՈ ՅԼԱԾ իյԵ Եւր  
ԼՅԵԵ.

My mind would give consent to go  
with you, I think,

Եւր Լե Եւր Եւր Եւր Եւր ԵՈ ՅԵժ-  
Եւր,

If I thought you were true ԵՈ իւԵ-  
Եւր Լեա Ե յԵ,

Եւր ԵւրԵ, Եւր ԵւրԵ Եւր ԵւրԵ ;  
Եւր Եւր Լե իւԾ Եւր ԶՈ իւԾ Եւր ԵՈ  
Եւր Եւր,

'Տ Եւր ԵւրԵԵ Լոյ ԵւրԵԱԾ 'ԵԱ ԵՅ  
ԵՈ Եւր,

To you I give my oath ( and what  
could I do more )

Եւ իյԵԱԼԵ Լեա ԶՈ ԵւրԵԱԾ իյԵ Ե  
ԵւրԵ ԵւրԵ---- ԵւրԵ.

### ԵւրԵԵ Եւր Եւր ԵՈ, (ԼեւրԵ.)

*Rastry and the Bush—Continued.*

Collated by Mr. E. O. Keefe of the N. Y. P. O. S.

Եւր Եւր Եւր Եւր Եւր Եւր Եւր Եւր  
ԵւրԵ Եւր Եւր,

ԵՈ Եւր Եւր Եւր Եւր Լե Եւր Եւր  
ԵւրԵ,

Լե իյԵԵ, Լե ԵւրԵ, Լե ԵւրԵ Եւր  
Լե ԵւրԵ Եւր,

Եւր ԶՈ ԵւրԵԵ Եւր ԵւրԵ Եւր  
Եւր Լե ԵւրԵ.

### XXVII

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[Concluded]

Those subscribing for the GAEI should write their names and addresses plainly. We have a contract with the government to deliver it throughout the world. There are some complaints of its nondelivery: hence this caution. We also hope that those to whom it is not regularly delivered will send us a postal to that effect, so that we may be able to report to the proper authorities



## NAMES OF IRELAND.

Ireland had many names. The first was *Inis na bh-Fhiodh dhiodhe* (veevée), "*an island of the wilderness of wood.*" It received this name it is said, about the year 2086, B. C., from a subject of Ninus, son of Belus, son of Nimrod. Ninus, as history tells, was ambitious of conquests and possessions. Hence his messengers were sent into all parts in search of such. When he explored this island he found it all covered with wood, except what is now called Clontarf, then Magh-na-ealte (plain of birds), from the fact of its being the (sunny resort of all sorts of birds to amuse themselves before the sun.

2nd. It was called '*Croich na bhflneadhacha*' (pro. creengh na veenugha), "*the end of nations,*" or of the world, it being the most western isle in the world.

3rd. A third name is "*Inis alga*" (noble island) which it had in the time of the Firbolg, or *Bagmen*, so called from carrying bags of clay in Greece, by the way of oppression, to make them leave that country. A tribe in North America is termed "*Algonkin*" (noble people) *alga*, noble *kine*, tribe. Hence, we trace the common stock from the affinity in names. In fact, a large affinity exists between the original dialects of North America and the Celtic—see "*Voyage of Baron La Hontan to North America.*" The identity between the Celtic *alga* and the Greek *beautiful*, is worthy of notice. The better explanation of this name is "*Inis Ealga*," *Ealga* or *Ealgait* was wife of Partholan. After her this land was so called.

4th name of our land is "*Eire*." It was so called from Eire, a queen of the Tuatha de Danaans, or necromancers, or little gods, so called from their great knowledge in the necromantic art, traces of which are still to be found in Ulster, but especially in Scotland. Eire was the wife of Mac Grene who was king of this island when the Milesians landed in it. Another author asserts that it was so called from "*Æria*," an old name of the island of Crete, now Candia. This appellation was given to Crete by the Gadelians, when they arrived in it from Ægypt, which they likewise called *Æria*. We think that the word is but a corruption of the Persian "*Irin*." Irin was the primitive name of Persia, which country, in early days, was bounded on the north by Siberia, south by Erythæum or Arabian Sea, east by the Celoo-tagh chain of mountains, extending from Russia in Asia to the Arabian Sea, and on the west by the Arabian gulph or Red Sea, the Levant, or eastern part of the Mediterranean, the Ægean, the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, and on the north-west by the Euxine or Black Sea. According to a very old map of Persia, lying before us, we are inclined to say that the Indian and Gangetic territories were comprised in the ancient Persia. The fact that the Sanscrit (sean scriobh, *old language*), is preserved there gives weight to

this opinion. Some of the first emigrants from Scythia, which was the northern part of Persia, mapped out by us, settled in Crete, and as in it they planted arts and sciences, they called it "*Irin*," from the monosyllables "*Ir*," *secret*, "*in*," *isle*, their own land being Iran, *sacred land*. This simple Irish or Pelasgic name the Greek poets, no doubt, metamorphosed into *Æria*. This explanation gives the origin of Erin, or Irin, one of the names of Ireland.

5th name of Ireland is "*Fodhla*," from another queen of Danaans: her husband was Mac Ceacht.

6th name of Ireland, "*Banba*," wife of Mac Coill, another king of the little gods. These queens were sisters, and were married, as above stated, to the aforesaid kings, who were likewise brothers. They ruled, in turn, for a year and it was agreed that it should be called after the name of the reigning monarch's queen during his year of supremacy. The reason why Ireland is often called Eire than Banba or Fodhla is this:—Mac Greney, Eire's husband, ruled on the arrival of the Milesians.

7th. "*Inis Fail*," or *island of destiny*, from the *Lia fail* or *Saxum fatale*, as Boetius, in his "*History of Scotland*," calls it—the *fatal stone*. The Danaans brought it here from Denmark, from the city "*Falias*," called after it. It was said that this stone, whenever a monarch of Ireland was crowned on it, emitted a great noise and stirred; also that in whatever country it was kept there would certainly reign a monarch of the Milesian race. Hector Boetius writes—

"Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum  
Invenient lapikem, regnare tenentur ibidem."  
"Unless the fixed decrees of fate give way,  
The Scots shall govern, and the sceptre sway,  
Where'er this stone they find, and its dread  
sound obey."

This stone was sent to Scotland that Fergus Mor might be crowned on it. There it remained until it was translated to London, and placed under the coronation chair in Westminster abbey, in the reign of Edward I., who carried it away forcibly. Shortly after one of the Stuart family succeeded to the throne of England, and thus was verified the saying of Boetius. Even the present Queen has some of the Stuart's blood in her veins. Time can only reveal if she be as faithless as most of that family proved themselves. "*Nous verrons.*"

The assertion, that *Lia fail* is still on Tara hill, was made for a purpose. What sincere historian believes it? Likely, indeed, that such a monument, possessing, or not, the wonderful enchantment, attributed to it, would be allowed to remain either in Scotland or Ireland.

We should have observed, that the Dan were of the race of Nemedius; they were for some time in Bœotia, in Greece, thence they went to Denmark and Norway, thence to the north of Scotland, thence to Ireland. We doubt this route

(to be continued.)

## THE DUBLIN SOCIETY.

For the Preservation of the Irish Language.

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Archbishop of Cashel.*President.*

The O'Connor Don, P. C., D. L., M. R. I. A.

*Vice Presidents.*Rev. Euseby D. Cleaver, M. A., Oxon.  
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John M. Hart, Prof. Univ. Cincinnati, U.S.A.  
Thomas O'Neil Russell, 262 South Water Street Chicago, U. S. A.  
John M. Tierney, San Juan, Argentine Republic.*Rules.*

This Society is instituted for the Preservation and Cultivation of the Irish Language.

I. This Society shall consist of a President, four vice-presidents, with members and associates.

II. The qualification for membership shall be an annual subscription of 10s. and 5s., and for associates 1s. Annual subscribers of 10s. alone shall be eligible for election as members of the council.

III. The Society shall be governed by a council chosen from the members, which council shall include the president and vice-presidents. Five members of the council to form a quorum.

IV Two members of each branch association (outside Dublin) in connection with the Society shall be members of the council.

V. The council shall have power to manage the affairs of the society, and to make bylaws for the better regulation of its own proceedings.

*Object and means.*

The Gaelic Union having for its object the preservation and cultivation of the Irish language, and its consequent extension as a spoken tongue, proposes:—

1st. To establish and perpetuate a "Publication and Prize Fund," which shall be applied (a) in awarding prizes to successful pupils and teachers of the language, according to a scheme to be published from year to year, and (b) in publishing or assisting the publication of Gaelic books for the use of schools, etc,

2nd. To promote the formation of classes and associations for the cultivation of the language.

3rd. To procure greater facilities and better encouragement for the teaching and learning of the language in the schools of Ireland, particularly in the Irish-speaking districts.

4th. To publish cheap elementary works from which the language can be easily learned, and a suitable literature.

5th To encourage a familiar use of the language by those who know how to speak it.

6th To encourage the production of a modern Irish literature, original and translated, by offering prizes for competition.

## RESURGAM.

*[The following lines "Resurgam," ("I will rise") were written for the Gaelic Union at the request of the Honorable Secretary.]*

O sorrowful fair land! shall we not love thee,

Whom thou hast cradled on thy bounteous breast  
Though all unstarred and dark the clouds above thee,

Thy children shall arise and call thee blest.

Never our lips can name thee, Mother, coldly,

Nor our ears hear thy sweet sad, name unmoved,

And if from deeper pain our arms might fold thee,

Were it not well with us, O best beloved!

Yet when we hymn thy praise, what words come thronging?

Not the sweet cadences thy lips have taught

Accents are these to alien lands belonging,

Gifts from another shrine thine own have brought.

For, ah! our memory in the darkened years

Of thy long pain, hath waxen dim and faint,

And we've forgot for weariness and tears,

Our grand old tongue of poet and of saint.

Most like a little child with meek surrender,

Learning its lesson at the mother's knees,

Come we to hear our own tongue, soft and tender,

As wordless bird-songs in unnumbered trees.

And now it shall not die through all the ages

Thy sons shall hold it still for love of thee,

This strong sweet tongue of warriors and sages

Who served thee much, yet loved not more than

we.

KATHERINE TYNAN.

## A VOICE FROM THE NORTH.

Clonaver, Strandtown, Belfast.  
Sept. 3rd 1882.

My dear Mr. Logan:

You must not think because I have been unable as yet to reply to your kind note of the 31st. July, that I forgot to represent the views entertained in it, or that I did not value it. The fact is the Exhibition, at which we figure prominently, and business connected with the Congress, took up all spare time during the last fortnight.

The copy of the Morning News which I sent by the last mail gives the fullest report of the proceedings at our Celtic Congress. I drafted it out that some record of our work might be given in advance of the full official report which we hope to issue shortly.

We were able to make the thing a complete success in spite of various obstacles, and I feel confident the revival of our language will be much promoted by the deliberations of the congress.

We had on all hands, weighty arguments adduced, many encouraging signs given, and valuable advice offered, and on all those present, a weightier responsibility to labour more has been laid.

If our people are determined that the language shall not perish nothing can thwart their purpose. Many agencies now exist to advance the movement it is in the hands of the present generation of Irishmen to honor or neglect, to guard or betray that sacred heritage that has been bequeathed to them.

The medium of international commerce for us as for others, to be the English speech, but if we own a motherland, we must cherish the native tongue it taught us

If we would be among nations wanderers without a home, a people without a past, disowned, dishonored and unworthy, we shall forget our national language.

Let all true Irishmen lend a hand, let all those who are proud of the land that bore them, who own their celtic lineage, learn if need be, study and use in their homes, at their firesides, as 'a mark and guard of nationality,' the Irish language. Penal laws were once enacted against that tongue; they dare not now be enforced, a better spirit is abroad; the reign of justice among nations must come; with right, international jealousies will disappear.

Meanwhile the brotherhood of peoples protects the weak against the tyranny of the powerful:

That we may be strong and united, able to advance the coming of the day, when the rights of our nation being respected, amity will prevail; preserve, advance, and guard our language!

Work with determination, the end is sure.  
To work!

DO ĆARAO,

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THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF IRELAND,—  
Where are they?

It is a matter of some surprise to us that the Royal families of Ireland do not make some move toward the recovery of their ancient patrimony. We hear of the royal scions of other nations agitating their claims, and why not the Irish? Has English influence gagged the press of this country as well as their own on this head? or have the heirs to Irish thrones become despairful of success? They ought not, no matter how lowly their occupation may be now. Let them remember that Peter the Great worked at the anvil as a blacksmith in England, and that Napoleon III. did the duty of a common policeman in the same country. Until lately, the O'Brien family did not yield their aspirations to the throne of Thomond, and not long ago the O'Conor Don refused a British title, although we think he is not a direct heir of King Roderic O'Conor of Connaught. However he is of the Royal stock, and he prefers his royal name to a British title. Where are the O'Neills of Tyrone? The O'Donnells, and the O'Rourke's of Breffney? In our last issue we referred to the Princes of Breffney, and to a direct representative of that royal line who resides in this city, and, though uncrowned, a more noble or generous representative of that royal race has not preceded him. We take some pride ourselves in being directly descended from the Allamh, Cuan O'Lochan, who was coregent of Ireland in the early part of the 11th century. At home it would be a felony against the English Government for the heirs of Irish Royalty to agitate their claims. It is not so here, and the agitation of it in the public press of this country would be noticed by the Continental press of Europe, and perhaps would be the means of restoring the legitimate heirs to their regal rights. We have recently seen their regal rights restored to various continental nationalities, and why the Irish heirs remain dormant we cannot conceive.

With the greatest seriousness we commenced the consideration of this matter to the rightful heirs of our ancient aristocracy. The prominent position which the national language has now attained among the learned of Europe cannot fail to excite an interest in the legitimate sovereignty of the country. Who are the descendants of those we have enumerated above. They should come boldly forward and assert their rights. The O'Conor Don is president of the Gaelic Society in Dublin. Other scions of our nobility this side the water should follow his example and assist the movement here.

Јr feárru mјne 'hā boјrbe mјor,  
Јr feárru cōјr 'hā dul cūm olјse;  
Јr feárru teac beađ a'r teaηη lōη,  
'Kā teac mјor a'r beađāη bјce.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. O'C, New York City—We believe the Catholic population of your city is fully six-hundred thousand (600,000). When the Times, an anti Irish and an anti Catholic journal admits that it is 500,000, you may safely add another fifth to come to the true result.—600,000.

The Democratic majority in New York is about 50,000. Where did these fifty thousand go to from Mayor Grace? The six hundred thousand Catholics have been voting the Democratic ticket for years, never questioning the religion of its nominees; but when an honorable member of their faith is the candidate, these fifty thousand bigots vote the opposite ticket! These bigots should be taught a lesson that they would not forget in a hurry; and, if at the coming election they succeed in placing one of their own faith before the people as of old, do they expect the Catholic voters of New York will swallow the insult offered them in the person of Mayor Gra

t Irish-American citizens swallow that dose of bigotry they deserve the contempt of all self-respecting men.

Some of our Brooklyn Catholic politicians are horrified at our outspokenness on this head. We regret being forced to touch the subject, but, being an Irishman and a Catholic, we feel that the slight has been offered to us in this matter as well as to our fellow countrymen of New York City, and, as we never question the religious faith nor the nationality of any citizen in business transactions or otherwise, we will not allow others to interfere with ours with impunity. We do not know a single politician in New York excepting Mayor Grace (if he be counted one), we have never seen John Kelly to our knowledge, and our knowledge of the Brooklyn politicians is very slight indeed. Mayor Grace belonged to the Temperance Society of our Lady of Victory when he resided in Brooklyn, we were a member of the same society, and as secretary called on him a few times on official business. That is all our acquaintance with him. Since he left Brooklyn some ten years ago we have not seen him. Mayor Grace joined the temperance society in order to induce his coachman to do the same. He wanted his coachman to join the society but he (the coachman) objected, saying that he would be looked upon as the remains of a bum if he did so. "Well," said Mr. Grace, "will you join if I do." "I will," said the coachman, so they both went to the society's hall and took the pledge.

If the Democracy of New York desire to purge themselves of the slight cast on the Irish-American element in the city, they will renominate Mr. Grace and give him such a majority as will attest their sincere repentance for what they have done; nothing short of this should satisfy the

slighted majority of her citizens. Personally we do not care for Mayor Grace more than any other man.

2—There were two Catholics on the Republican ticket and they were elected. There was no "No Popery" cry raised against them.

3—It merely shows that there is more manhood in the Republicans than in the bigoted Democrats.

4—The Irish-American vote predominates in your city.

---

CATHOLIC EDUCATION—There are 82,000 Public School teachers in France. If we take this number exclusive of monks and nuns, there ought not to be a better educated people in Europe than the French. Yet we hear pro-English and anti-Catholic writers charging Catholic countries with being ignorant and illiterate. Those bigoted writers draw their conclusions, or pretended conclusions, from the quantity of *paper* consumed in the different countries, but they have not the candor to tell their readers that one-half of the publications circulating in non-Catholic countries would not be tolerated (on account of their immoral tendencies) in Catholic Countries. The Italians are a source of constant solicitude to those would be humanitarians. Some years ago when the Italian Government passed a law conferring universal suffrage, conditioned that those on whom the suffrage was conferred should be able to read and write, (in absence of property qualification) 800,000 voters were added to the roll. And this information has come to us through English newspapers. Now 5,000,000 would be the ordinary voting population of the inhabitants of Italy, and the fact that close on a million was added from the poorer classes because they were able to read and write, gives the lie to their calumniators. It is a question if the same class in England could so fully avail themselves of a like privilege.

---

NAPOLEON I. AND MARSHAL JUNOT—During the Siege of Tula, Napoleon Bonaparte was commandant of the artillery. While constructing a battery under the enemy's fire, he had occasion to prepare a despatch for his superiors, and called out for some one who could use a pen to write to his dictation. (In those days people did not carry blotters, they used sand instead.) A young sergeant named Junot, leaped out, and leaning on the breastwork wrote as dictated to. As he finished, a shot struck the ground by his side scattering dust in abundance over him and everything about him, "Good" said the soldier, laughingly, "this time we shall spare our sand." The coolness with which this remark was made pleased Napoleon; he kept his eye on the man, and Junot afterwards became Marshal of France, and Duke of Abrantes.

57 Concord St. Brooklyn.

Mr. Logan:

Dear Sir—When I was a school-boy in Dublin a fellow student provoked the laughter of his class and was reprimanded by his teacher for using the word *Smithereens*. "The mob attacked my father's house last night" said the boy "and made *smithereens* of the windows." At which the teacher frowned and asked amid the laughter of the class, "What do you mean by *smithereens*," a question which confounded the speaker. Now I want you to decide a dispute which this word has given rise to. I maintain the word is Irish, my opponent maintains with equal confidence that it is English.

Who will decide when doctors disagree

And learned casuists like him and me,"

He has found in Webster's Unabridged the word *smithers*, a provincial word, which means fragmentary atoms. But this does not make it English because it may be a loan word.

In O'Briens Dictionary I find the root-word *miot* a small portion of anything. This combined with *deire* an end, would make *smiot deire*, end bit, and this again joined to *in* little would make *smiotde'rin* which is very like the word in question.

We leave the matter to your arbitration. Is it Irish or English?

Yours,

C. M. O'Keeffe.

We believe "smithereens" to be a corruption of the Gaelic phrase, "ṛjomṁ ḁe ṛjomṁ," which is identical in meaning with it, and, by syncopation, has been crammed into that form.

ṛjomṁ, many or divers; ṛjomṁ, a part or portion; then, by joining the ṛ, ṛjomṁ and ṛjomṁ and syncopating a part of the letters, we have ṛjomṁḁeṛṛṛṁ, which, by Gaelic-speaking persons, would be pronounced, "smithereen, and the Anglicised form of plural would make it "smithereens." All Gaelic speaking persons are aware that in pronouncing such words as "ṛjomṁḁeṛṛṁ," the sound of "jo" is so short that it is hardly heard: for instance, ṛṁṁḁal, a tail, is pronounced as if written "rubbal." Again, by rejecting the jo of ṛjomṁ and joining the ṛ and ṁ, we have "ṛṁḁeṛṛṁ," and ḁ & ṛ being interchangeable letters, and inserting the aspirate, "h" to thicken the sound of t, we get "smatherin."

There is no doubt on our mind but that "smithereens" is a contraction of "ṛjomṁ ḁe ṛjomṁ, many parts.

July 20th, at Bordenstown N. J. Miss Fanny Parnell, in the 28th year of her age, breathed her last. These lines will better portray her character than anything we could write.

What, give our land to you England!

What, give our land to you!

Our ravaged land, whose every rood

Our patriot's bones bestrew.

Our blood-steeped land, our plundered land

With seed of martyr's sown;

Our tortured land, our writhing land,

Which yet we call our own!

#### PUBLICATION.

We have received a sample Irish Copy Book from Marcus Ward & Co. of Belfast Ireland. It is the handsomest we have seen, also a sheet containing the arms of the provinces and principal towns in Ireland: this is a rare work of art, and reflects credit on the producers.

THE CELTIC MAGAZINE—for this quarter Edited by Mr. Hattigan, 117 John st. N. Y., is the most entertaining and instructive journal we have read in a long time. It is a journal which should find its way into every family desirous of providing wholesome reading matter.

We have made arrangements to supply the following publications in and concerning the Irish Language, at the prices named, post paid.—

O'Reily's & O'Donovan's Irish English Dictionary,	\$7
Bourkes Easy Lessons in Irish	.90
College Irish Grammar by the very Rev Ulick J. Canon Bourke, P. P., M. R. I. A.	.90
School Irish Grammar, By P. W. Joyce, L. L. D., T. C. D., M. R. I. A.	.40
Irish Catechism.	.20
O'Connellans English Irish Dictionary.	.90
First Irish Book	.10
Second Irish Book	.15
Third Irish Book	.20
Irish Head-line Copy Book	.15
Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne Part I.	.45
Foras Feasa air Eirinn; or Dr. Keating's History of Ireland in the original Irish, with new Translations, Notes, and Vocabulary, for the use of schools. Book I. Part I.	.60
Vale of Avoca Songster	.25
Life Dean Swift, by T. Clark Luby	.50
Also, any other books desired by subscribers if to be had in New York.	

The Gaelic Publication Company would appeal to their Patriotic countrymen to buy shares of their Capital Stock. The object of the company is to publish cheap literature in the Irish Language. The shares are Five Dollars each. Address the Secretary, M. J. Logan, at 814 Pacific St. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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