

Leabhar-aisiur mioranál,
 tabartha cum an
TEANGA SAEDILSE
 a corrad agus a raonúrad
 agus cum
Fen-mazla Cuid na h-Éireann.

VOL. 5.— No. 10. **January,** 1887. Price, Five Cents.

The  Gael.

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

Terms of Subscription—Sixty Cents a year, in advance ; Five Cents a single copy.
Terms of Advertising— 10 cents a line Agate ; 25 per cent discount to yearly advertisers.

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

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Sixth Year of Publication.

Philo-Celts.

The Philo-Celtic Society had a grand reunion St Stephen's Evening, and was well attended by the respectable portion of the Irish element of the city

The principal feature was Father McHale's lecture, "Ireland the Land of Living Heroes," to which he did ample justice. President Gilgannon delivered an address in Irish which evoked immense applause. But the burthen of the evening's entertainment was sustained by Mrs McDonald and her friends who had charge of the musical programme, and who sang an excellent selection of songs in Irish and English accompanied on the piano by her ten year old daughter Lettie, and the Misses Kelly and Quinn. It would be a difficult task to give an idea of Mrs McDonald's fine vocal abilities on paper. Her self-command and graceful carriage being perfection itself: It would be well if our opulent Irish families would get their children trained under such talent as Mrs McDonald

Let every one of our readers try and extend the Gael—What a small matter one subscriber is, but if every reader got *one* it would *double* the circulation. We hope also that those in arrears will pay up, the price is only Sixty Cents a year and surely there should not be many Irishmen who would begrudge to contribute that towards the preservation of their language

As the New York Gaelic Society have no journal of their own they could not do better than join the Dublin Gaelic Union and put some life into the Gaelic Journal. We thought they had this idea in view some time ago and if they are sincere in their efforts to forward the Language movement they will do so at once

Absolute ownership in land is the question of the day but our National government does not recognize it for it takes by Eminent Domain whatever it wants.

If the signs of times be not deceptive Governor Hill and Mr Blaine will be the presidential candidates next year. It will be tight tugging, both being equally popular with their respective parties

For the want of Irish type we have to hold back for the next issue other indignant communications caused by T. O'N Russell's foolish talk

Winn burns the Kerry cabins. Any redress?

Henry George made a big mistake.
Russia veers eastward.

Salisbury is near the rocks and shoals.

Home Rule, Land and Language.

No Language. No nation.

The Gael in every Irish household

Germany and France will have another rub.

In the $\alpha\kappa\ \lambda\epsilon\alpha\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$ read.—
P. 648, line 13, 2nd column $\delta\acute{o}\mu\eta\mu\eta\tau\alpha\eta$
" " 17, " " $\delta\acute{o}$;
" " 38, " " $\alpha\iota\lambda\alpha\mu\tau\sigma\eta$;
" " 52, " " $\delta\upsilon\alpha\lambda$;
" 649, " 43, 1st. " $\zeta\epsilon\alpha\mu\eta\tau\alpha\iota$?

Let every Irishman put his hand to his heart and ask himself conscientiously if he is doing *his duty* towards his country and his language.

THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

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

Sound of the Vowels—long.--

À sounds like a in war, as $\beta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta$, top.
É " " e " ere, " $\text{cé}\eta\eta$, wax.
Í " " ee " eel, " $\eta\eta\eta$ fine.
Ó " " o " old, " $\acute{o}\eta$, gold.
Ú " " u " rule, " $\acute{u}\eta$, fresh.

Short.---

À " " a in what, as, $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\eta$, near.
e " " e " bet, " bed , died,
j " " i " ill; " $\eta\eta\eta$, honey
o " " o " got, " lot , wound.
u " " u " put, " ηuo , thing.

TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check for \$20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers—or FIVE MILLION READERS, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 20 cents for Book of 176 pages. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

We have just issued a new edition (the 161st) of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 176 pages, and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers:—

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, with their Advertising Rates.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 20,000 population, omitting all but the best.

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SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted at half price.

5,493 VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS in which advertisements are inserted for \$1 a line and appear in the whole lot—one-half of all the American Weeklies.

Sent to any address for THIRTY CENTS.



The Hundred Irish Words, Continued

All these words have kindred terms in the Latin, French, and Welsh—as *anima* (Latin), soul; *corpus*, body; *mens*, mind; *intin*, (mind), *nnénn*, brain, is from *nn*, in, and *cn*, head.

Neap, strength, is from an old word expressive of manliness and power, we find *ner* in "nerve"; and in the proper name *Nero*, a man of power and strength.

Slánnce, health, is found in "salute," as *rlán* in *salvus*, safe, sound, well—in health. Hence, *co rlánnce*, your health, a drinking toast,

FINAL DIVISION.

Workman and soldier,	<i>Feap oibre a3ur ro33ó3úr.</i>
Green and red.	<i>3lar a3ur nuáó.</i>
False and faithful.	<i>Fealltaó 7 ó3ur.</i>
Old and new.	<i>Seán a3ur nuáó.</i>
Hate and love,	<i>Fuaó a3ur 3ráó.</i>

EXPLANATION.

Feap-oibre, the Latin, "vir operis," *vir operandi*.

Ro33ó3úr, is derived from *ro33eao*, an arrow (Latin, *sagitta*), and *feap*, a man—*ro33ó3úr* means "sagittarius," but is at present applied to any man in the army.

Ruaó is a common term applied to distinguish men, as *2loó Ruaó*, Red Hugh (Latin, *rufus*).

Seán, old, is found in "senex"; *nuáó* new is common to many languages.

It is well to note that the verb to be in the present tense is *tá*.

tá mé. I am; *tá tú*, thou art; *tá ré*, he is; *tá rínn*, we are; *tá ríob*, ye are, and *tá ríao*, they are; *tá rí*, she is.

Present form of asking questions is *ó-fu3*; as, *ó-fu3 mé?* am I? *ó-fu3 tú?* art thou? *ó-fu3 ré?* is he? *ó-fu3 rí?* is she? *ó-fu3 rínn?* are we? *ó-fu3 ríob?* are you? *ó-fu3 ríao?* are they?

[It will be observed that *ríob*, you, is not applied to the singular number in Irish---E. G.)

Past Tense.

Ráob mé? was I? *ráob tú?* wast thou? *ráob ré?* was he? *ráob rínn?*

were we? *ráob ríob?* were ye? *ráob ríao?* were they? *ó3 mé*, I was; *ó3 tú*, thou wast; *ó3 ré*, he was; *ó3 rínn*, we were; *ó3 ríob*, you were; *ó3 ríao*, they were.

One Compound Pronoun---*a3ann*.

The compound pronouns formed of *a3*, "at," and *me*, *tú*, *ré*, *rí*, *rínn*, *ríob*, *ríao*, are; *a3ann*, at me, *a3at*, at thee, *a3e*, at him, *a3e*, at her, *a3ann*, at us, *a3a3*, at you, *aca*, at them.

The word for "on" or "for" is *a3ur*. Hence one can put together any number of sentences in perfect Irish idiom, thus, *ó-fu3 3ráó a3at a3ur ó3a*, have you love for God? literally, is there love at you for God. Answer, *tá 3ráó a3ann a3ur ó3a*, I have love for God, *ó-fu3 3ráó no fuaó a3e a3ur a ó3ur?* Has he love or hatred for his country? *tá 3ráó a3e a3ur a ó3ur*, he has a love for his country.---End of the hundred.

211 LEANN S3E. [The Fairy Boy.]

(From the Gaelic Journal.)

Ó tánnce beán 3o ríob co3r leapa,
Le he3n3e 'n lae a3 3ul 'ra cao3ó,
 So mar duba3ur 'r3 bualaó a bar, 'ra
3laóóac ó3 á3o a3ur n3ó3an na rí3';
"Caó fá 'n n3eall tú leat mo leann,
2 cú3 fé ó3ao3óeacó le ceal3 ru3nnóe
tá3nnre 'no3r 'ran raó3al 3an ca3e3eann,
Caó fá 'n fuaó3ur feapc mo ó3o3óe?"

"23ur na r3é3ó3ob, t3r3 na 3leannca3ob,
23ur n33n' mo leann rú3na t3ráó,
Le bláó '3ur n3nn-r3óó '3 fá3 'na óeannca
2n rúó ann' fánnu3e tá3nn 3ac lá;
2n fánnu3e t3á3te, le ó3o3óe crá3óóe,
3 n-ó3a3 mo le3nó an f3u3c du3óe,
23 3laóóac le h-uall a3ur n3aca3ob-alla,
3o raó3ra3ó3r mo dá33n rí3e.

"2léó, mo3uar! n3 tu3óar a3ne
23ur mo cao3ó ná 'n mo 3eannán,
Le3r na rluá3 a3 r3lé3p 'ra 3á3ne,
'Seáó be3óear feapca mo leannán;
Slán 3o óeó3 leat! 'no3r ann aonann,
tá3nn aó' ó3a3 3an aon t-rólar,
2léó be3ónn3ó fó3 annaon 3o reunnann,
3 ó-f3a3óear óé le con3nann a 3nár."

Vocabulary.

- 21éir, affront, abuse.
- 2154, leisure, time.
- 21ne, straight; difficulty, etc.
- 6401r, folly.
- 6eapca, tricks.
- 6eáiruar, does gap.
- 6uhoꝛcjoꝛh, topsy-turvy.
- 6uáóh, large crowds.
- Cóirreac, feasting
- Craꝛh-óꝛóh, a sheltering-tree.
- Óaill, the blind.
- Óaol, black.
- Éiré, murder, destruction, etc.
- Féall, gen. féill, treachery,
- Féapc, action, virtue, etc.
- Joꝛa, thirst, dryness.
- Leaca, the cheek.
- 21éiré, theft, etc.
- Réir, will, desire,
- Ráir, serve, attend.
- Széiré, surprise, skermish.
- Szállaó, burning, scalding.
- Széoná, wonders.
- Scóllaó, mortification, scalding.
- Somplaó, example.
- Spápa, swearing.
- Spéiré, storm; contending.
- Spáoca, yielding.
- Spáaca, jerk, tear, rend, etc.
- Spóllár, presumption.
- Cláé, soft, tender, lank, weak.

THE IMITATION OF CHRIST.

The pupils of the Gaelic schools generally complain of the want of suitable text books. They have an excellent text book now in the Imitation. Those who get it and Bourke's Irish Grammar can get along pretty well. There are smart English scholars whose school-day text books were confined to The Universal Spelling Book. The price of the Imitation in wrapper by mail from Mulcahy's Patrick St., Cork, is 1s. 9d., cloth 2s. 9d. The cost of an order to Ireland is 30 cents, but if half a dozen or more in each locality combined, they could have it to the different addresses for 50 cents. But when such books come in parcels, a tariff of 25 per cent, is levied by the Customs authorities. We have to pay Customs duty on the books we import. Now, any one having the two books mentioned, together with the 1st 2nd and 3rd Irish books which cost 55 cents, will be fairly supplied with text books, or the Imitation and Bourke's Easy Lessons in Irish, which contains both lessons and grammar combined. The price of it in New York is \$1.50, O'Reilly's Dictionary is so dear that it is not within reach of many, but we shall, at all times explain in the Gael any Irish words sent to us if found in that Dictionary.

Boston, Jan 9. '87.

21 Ruiréalac ásur Táó5 3aóólac.

21o éreac ásur mo éreáꝛo tá,
 Óá maꝛreac Táó5 boóꝛ,
 21ur 3o ó-óadaꝛéac ré áꝛáó oꝛc,
 Ó! hꝛ óeueá 3reꝛh óó.

Jr óóꝛ le cuꝛo óꝛb 'huar 'léꝛean rꝛb
 Ná leadaꝛca beáꝛa 'ra h-3aóóóhꝛ.
 3o b-fuꝛ ré áir buꝛ 3-cuꝛar hā neulca
 Óo léꝛeacó áh áꝛo' áhꝛ hā rreueáꝛb.

21ur jr mó 3o móꝛ ó'á réir rꝛh,
 Óur mear oꝛraꝛb féhꝛ 'há buꝛ b-feadaꝛ
 caꝛéꝛ rꝛh,

2'ꝛ hꝛ' l' oul uáꝛb áꝛ' áeꝛhe,
 Ua Óóhꝛall Ó'Óóhꝛall ó-óꝛ "Léóhꝛh
 hā 3-Cléꝛeacó."

Jr móꝛ áh 3ꝛáꝛh hꝛm ásur áh reáꝛdaꝛ,
 'Nuáir éꝛóꝛh óo blaóóhꝛh ásur óo
 rꝛollár:

Ná cáꝛh-re reáꝛda Táó5 3aóóáac,
 No óeꝛꝛh-re leac 3ur óuꝛ jr blaóꝛlac.

21 Óꝛaꝛruꝛéac 21allaꝛé.

Cuꝛꝛuꝛe ruáꝛ éum Óé mo 3uꝛóe,
 Neáꝛcúꝛac 3o hꝛáé le 21ꝛ-áh-Rꝛꝛ
 Cum rꝛacé óo éur áir Ó. Ó'N. Ruiréal
 Tá óeueáó hꝛnear 'meáꝛꝛ hā h-3aóó-
 COKÉIK 2121OL. [á.

We hope our Gaelic correspondents will have a little patience. A good patriotic Irishman, Mr. Crane, of Park and College Place, N. Y., and vice President B. P. C. S., has promised to supply the Gael with the Gaelic letters which it needs to supply its wants. When we get this additional supply, we shall print four solid Gaelic pages each month, with two under poetry. We wrote to Boston several times for the "sorts" needed by us, but contrary to the regular custom of the trade, they refused to send the letters we needed, though it was through their ignorance of properly proportioning the Gaelic fonts that we needed any, for when our a's run out we have not one-third of the remaining letters used, but if we get a font of Roman type in any foundry in New York and that any of the letters run out, they would supply the want if we only required a dozen letters.

The Dublin Gaelic Journal is dying for the want of funds to pay the printers! Oh, Cromwell! Why didst Thou halt?

FORD'S NATIONAL LIBRARY.

We select the following pieces from number 3 of Ford's National Library, published at 17 Barclay St. N. Y. City. This Library is issued in monthly numbers at the nominal price of 25 cents. Each number contains about 300 pages of very interesting matter—particularly so to Irishmen. The first number is entitled *The Irish Question*, and contains extracts from eminent statesmen on the question. No. 2 is entitled, *Leaves From a Prison Diary*, by Michael Davitt. No. 3. is entitled *The Ballad Poetry of Ireland*, from which the following are quoted. No. 4. is entitled, *Hours with Eminent Irishmen*, and gives extracts from their writings. This Library, which is within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, is the best educational preceptor which we have seen in a long time, and any one reading it need not go to his neighbor for information on any point worth knowing. A great fault with Irishmen is that they do not generally read such enlightening matter.

We congratulate the Messrs. Ford on this idea of placing such excellent educational means within the reach of all.

LAMENT OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

BY LADY DUFEERIN.

I'm sitting on the stile, Mary,
Where we sat side by side
On a bright May mornin' long ago,
When first you were my bride ;
The corn was springin' fresh and green,
And the lark sang loud and high—
And the red was on your lip, Mary,
And the love-light in your eye.

The place is little changed, Mary,
The day is bright as then,
The lark's loud song is in my ear,
And the corn is green again :
But I miss the soft clasp of your hand,
And your breath, warm on my cheek,
And I still keep list'nin' for the words
You never more will speak.

'Tis but a step down yonder lane,
And the little church stands near,
The church where we were wed, Mary,
I see the spire from here.
But the grave-yard lies between, Mary,
And my step might break your rest—
For I've laid you, darling! down to sleep,
With your baby on your breast.

I'm very lonely now, Mary,
For the poor make no new friends,
But oh! they love the better still,
The few our father sends!
And you were all I had, Mary,
My blessin' and my pride :
There's nothing left to care for now
Since my poor Mary died.

Your's was the good, brave heart, Mary,
That still kept hoping on,
When the trust in God had left my soul,
And my arm's young strength was gone ;
There was comfort ever on your lip,
And the kind look on your brow—
I bless you, Mary, for that same,
Though you cannot hear me now.

I thank you for the patient smile
When your heart was fit to break,
When the hunger pain was gnawin' there,
And you hid it for my sake,
I bless you for the pleasant word,
When your heart was sad and sore—
Oh! I'm thankful you are gone, Mary,
Where greif can't reach you more!

I'm biddin' you a long farewell,
My Mary—kind and true!
But I'll not forget you darling!
In the land I'm goin' to ;
They say there's bread and work for all,
And the sun shines always there—
But I'll not forget old Ireland,
Were it fifty times as fair.

And often in those grand old woods
I'll sit, and shut my eyes,
And my heart will travel back again
To the place where Mary lies ;
And I think I see the little stile
Where we sat side by side ;
And the springin' corn, and the bright May
morn,
When first you were my bride.

IRELAND UNDER IRISH RULE.

(FROM THE IRISH.)

BY J. C. MANGAN.

[Amongst the Anglo-Saxon students resorting to Ireland, was Prince Aldfrid, afterwards King of the Northumbrian Saxons. His having been educated there about the year 684 is corroborated by venerable Bede in his "Life of St. Cuthbert." The original poem, of which this is a translation, attributed to Aldfrid, is still extant in the Irish language.]

I found in Innisfail the fair,
In Ireland, while in exile there,
Women of worth, both grave and gay me,
Many clerics and many laymen.

I travelled its fruitful provinces round,
And in every one of the five I found,
Alike in church and in palace hall,
Abundant apparel and food for all,

Gold and silver I found, and money,
Plenty of wheat and plenty of honey ;
I found God's people rich in pity,
Found many a feast and many a city,

I also found in Armagh, the splendid,
Meekness, wisdom and prudence blended,
Fasting, as Christ hath recommended,
And noble councillors untranscended.

I found in each great church moreo'er,
Whether on island or on shore,
Piety, learning, fond affection,
Holy welcome and kind protection.

I found the good lay monks and brothers,
Ever beseeching help for others,
And in their keeping the holy word
Pure as it came from Jesus the Lord.

I found in Munster unfettered of any,
Kings, and queens, and poets a many—
Poets well skilled in music and measure,
Prosperous doings, mirth and pleasure.

I found in Connaught the just, redundancy
Of riches, milk in lavish abundance,
Hospitality, vigor, fame,
In Cruachan's* land of heroic name.

I found in the country of Connaught the glorious
Bravest heroes, ever victorious;
Fair complexioned men and warlike,
Ireland's lights, the high the starlike!

I found in Ulster, from hill to glen,
Hardy warriors, resolute men;
Beauty that bloomed when youth was gone,
And strength transmitted from sire to son.

I found in the noble district of Boyle
(MS. here illegible.)
Brehons,† Erenachs, weapons bright,
And horsemen bold and sudden in flight.

I found in Leinster the smooth and sleek,
From Dublin to Slewamargy's‡ peak;
Flourishing pastures, valor, health,
Long living worthies, commerce, wealth.

I found, besides, from Ara to Glea,
In the broad rich country of Ossorie,
Sweet fruits, good laws for all and each,
Great chess players, men of truthful speech.

I found in Meath's fair principality,
Virtue, vigor and hospitality,
Candor, joyfulness, bravery, purity,
Ireland's bulwark and security.

I found strict morals in age and youth,
I found historians recording truth;
The things I sing of in verse unsmooth,
I found them all—I have written sooth*.

† The two Meaths then formed a distinct province.
* Cruachan, or Croghan was the name of the royal
palace of Connaught.

‡ Tryconnell, the present Donegal.

§ Brehon,—a law judge, Erenach—a ruler, an
archdeacon.

¶ Slewamargy, a mountain in the Queen's county,
near the river Barrow.

* Bede assures us that the Irish were a harmless
and friendly people. To them many of the Angles
had been accustomed to resort in search of knowl-
edge, and on all occasions had been received kind-
ly and supported gratuitously. Aldfrid lived in
spontaneous exile among the Scots (Irish) through
his desire of knowledge, and was called to the
throne of Northumbria after the decease of his
brother Egfrid in 685.—*Lingard's England*, vol.
i, chap. 3.

THE GAELIC JOURNAL.

We have just received the 24th number of the
Dublin Gaelic Journal, which completes vol. II.

This number of the Journal is highly interesting,
the translation of Caoch O'Leary, by Wm. Russell
of Oil City, Pa. being among the Gaelic contribu-
tions to it.

The editor announces that the Gaelic Journal,
for the want of funds, cannot appear in the future
only quarterly and in a reduced form, containing
only half the matter which it now contains, and
that the subscription price will be reduced to half
a crown.

As those whom this not very cheering news may
reach, namely, the readers of the Gael, are doing

their duty towards the preserving of their mother
tongue by their generous support of it, we can
not urge them to go to the rescue of the Gaelic
Journal while the mass of their countrymen lie
dormant in its regard. But this we would say to,
and urge on the readers of the Gael.—For various
causes which we do not care to mention here, quite
a number report to us that when they canvass for
the Gael the parties canvassed excuse themselves
by saying this and by saying that regarding its
direction

Now, no such excuses obtain or have a footing in
relation to the *Gaelic Journal*. It is artistically
turned out, (not by novices, like the Gael) and
they cannot say with truth that bad Irish appears
in it. So let our readers try to get those who will
not support the Gael, subscribe for the Gaelic
Journal, and if they do not do so, their excuse for
not getting the Gael will be apparent, i. e., the
matter of the 60 cents and their want of patriotism.

The editor says that the Gaelic Journal has only
400 subscribers. Now the 3 000 readers of the Gael
under the new arrangement, ought to be able to
secure it 400 more. The address of the Treasur-
er of the Gaelic Union is—

Rev. Maxwell H. Close, M. A., 40 Lower Baggot
St., Dublin, Ireland.

Let those sending their subscriptions thereto
write their names and addresses so plainly that
no mistakes can be made, in fact to print them
with the pen. We sometimes get addresses and
we have to go to Rowell's Directory to decipher
them: So that the illegible and defective ad-
dresses are nearly always the source of disappoint-
ment and annoyance. The cost of sending an or-
der to Dublin is 30 cents—half the price of the
Journal. Now, to curtail the expense, those who
send us 70 cents we shall send their subscription
to Dublin, not that we are going to incur the ex-
tra expense, but we expect to have a number of
subscriptions to send together, and of course the
Journal will go direct from Dublin to those order-
ing it. These will be noted in the Gael as a public
record for the information of the subscriber and the
Union alike.

We have no direct communication with
the Gaelic Union on this head, for we have reason
to believe, from our outspokenness, as our readers
must have noticed, that the Gaelic Union is angry
with us. We do not care for this. We have no
interest in the individuality of the Gaelic Union,
nor its immediate personnel. We work for the
preservation of the language of our country and of
our infancy. The members of the Gaelic Union
will pass away: it is our desire that the language
may remain for ever, and it is for this end we labor.
We should be only a mere hypocrite if we did not
support the Gaelic Journal—the first and only
Journal on Irish soil in the language of the nation,
because of any differences of opinion which may
exist between us and its managers.

It is the duty of every Irishman to aid in the
preservation of the language of his country, and he
is a hypocrite who would desist from doing so
through any flimsy cause.

The Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society, with its
friends through the country, support the Gael, and
if our New York societies worked with equal zeal
in the cause of the language they would support
the Gaelic Journal themselves: This may be an-
other cause for anger by our New York friends;
Even so, we cannot help it, it is our conviction
and we never shall "hide murder."

tricts of Ireland as well as those I have mentioned, similar modifications or corruptions of the termination ῥαῶ may be observed, but they never, even remotely, approached the sound of οῦᾶῶ , a termination which, excepting Munster, is throughout Ireland restricted to the future and conditional of verbs ending in υῖῥ or ῖῥ whose roots consist of two or more syllables, of which I have given examples in my former letter. That this termination is misapplied by the Irish speaking peasantry of Munster is proved by the fact that all the Munster writers and bards of whose beautiful songs &c., I have a very large collection, never use the termination οῦᾶῶ except in forming the future and conditional of verbs whose roots, ending in υῖῥ or ῖῥ , consist of two or more syllables, taking care to write the conditional of verbs with monosyllabic roots always in ῥαῶ or ῥεᾶῶ , as I shall show a little further on, and that this termination, and no other, is the correct one, is proved from the following conclusive passage on the termination of the conditional taken from Dr. O'Donovan's grammar, page 181:

"The termination (ῥαῶ) of the third person singular is pronounced ᾶῶ or εᾶῶ in this mood (conditional) throughout the south of Ireland, but in Connaught and Ulster υῶ or ῖῶ , the ῥ being very seldom heard, The ῥ however should not be rejected, as it adds force and distinctness to the termination, and is found in Irish manuscripts of the highest authority, as ḡ ḡḡῥαῶ , he would be able. Battle of Magh Rath, p. 68. ḡḡḡῥαῶ he would not stay. Id p. 318 &c." I am quite sure that very few of your readers after seeing this passage from so high an authority as Dr. O'Donovan, will be willing to admit that the termination οῦᾶῶ should, as you suggest, be used instead of ῥαῶ .

This brings me to the December issue of the Gael in which you begin anew to criticise my letter, trying to support your argument in the following statement; "We have the authority of all the grammarians quoted by Mr. O'Donnell, and of Mr. O'Donnell himself that the third person singular of Irish verbs in the conditional mood end in οῦᾶῶ , and he gives as an instance, ḡḡḡῥεᾶῶ ḡḡ , he would shine. And we would ask Mr O'Donnell to state what difference, if any, is there in the position of the organs of speech when emitting the sound ḡḡḡῥεᾶῶ ḡḡ ; ῶ .

[ḡḡḡᾶῶ is pronounced " ᾶῶ ," the final ad being silent—the Connaught, etc. sound—Ed]

ᾶḡḡῥεᾶῶ ḡḡ , which he states are correct, and ḡḡḡῥεᾶῶ ḡḡ , ḡḡḡῥεᾶῶ ḡḡ , which we consider to be equally correct? and also if euphony is not the chief object in the determination of grammatical inflections." In reply to this passage I have to state, (1.) that neither the authorities quoted by Mr. O'Donnell, nor Mr. O'Donnell himself, would use the termination οῦᾶῶ except in forming the conditional and future of one class of verbs, that in forming the conditional of a far more numerous class of verbs, namely, those with monosyllabic roots, they invariably use the termination ῥαῶ . I would respectfully refer your readers to my first letter, in which I have given the rules for the formation of the future and conditional of both classes of verbs, and they will see that I have used the termination οῦᾶῶ in a merely relative sense, and not in the absolute sense in which you seem to represent me as having used it. (2.) There is not the slightest difference in the positions of the organs of speech when emitting the sounds ḡḡḡῥεᾶῶ ḡḡ , and ῶḡḡᾶῶ ḡḡ , neither is there any difference in their position when emitting the sounds "righted" and "writed" the one is correct, and the other is not, so also according to the rules of Irish grammar the forms ḡḡḡῥεᾶῶ ḡḡ , ῶḡḡῥεᾶῶ ḡḡ are correct, because their roots ḡḡḡῥῖῥ and ᾶḡḡῥῖῥ , ending in ῖῥ and υῖῥ , contain each more than one syllable, while ῶḡḡᾶῶ ḡḡ , ḡḡḡᾶῶ ḡḡ & ḡḡḡᾶῶ ḡḡ are wrong, because their roots, ḡḡ , ḡḡḡ , and ḡḡḡḡ are monosyllabic, and must, according to the rule, form their conditionals in ῥαῶ or ῥεᾶῶ , thus, ῶḡḡᾶῶ ḡḡ , ḡḡḡᾶῶ ḡḡ , ḡḡḡᾶῶ ḡḡ . (3. Euphony[†] is not always the chief object in the determination of grammatical inflections, and granting that it were the termination ῥαῶ is a much easier and sweeter sound than οῦᾶῶ , and would therefore be used in the formation of the future and conditional of all verbs, to the entire exclusion of οῦᾶῶ .

In your next paragraph you state, that of the two forms (ῥαῶ and οῦᾶῶ) that which is used by Irish speakers without exception should be used. I have already shown on the authority of Dr. O'Donovan and from my own experience that the termination οῦᾶῶ for the conditional of all verbs is confined to the Irish speakers of Munster, and I will now prove from the columns of the Gael itself that the termination ῥαῶ is the one more generally used by Irish speakers.

(To be concluded in the next)

Mr. O'Donnell's letter covers four pages]

[It is not proper to introduce a combination of letters not found in any language

† If not, what is?—Ed.]

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS
OF ST. PATRICK.

(Continued)

There were five inspectors of the bank, of whom three, Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt, and Blair M'Clenachan, were members of the St. Patrick. So was the first of the two directors, John Nixon and the factor, Tench Francis. All these agreed to serve without compensation. The several bonds were executed to the two directors, and were conditioned for the payment of an amount not exceeding the sum subscribed by each obligor, for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States. The bank opened July 17, 1780. The tenth and last installment was called in on the 15th of November 1780. The bank continued in operation till the establishment of the Bank of North America, Jan. 7, 1782, which appears to have sprung from it and to have monopolized the glory which belonged to the old Bank of Pennsylvania, and having rendered essential service to the country during the revolution.

At length the clouds which had hung eavily over the liberties of America began to be dissipated by the glorious sunburst of victory, and the surrender of Cornwallis extinguished the last hope of the British in America. Once more the convivial reunions of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick revived, and in the winter of 1781-2, commenced a series of brilliant entertainments, continued for several years, which fairly entitle this to the appellation of the Golden Age of the society.

General Washington had now become acquainted with the talents, courage and patriotic devotion of most of the members of the society; not, to be sure, at the festive board, but on many a hard fought field, and by the substantial evidence of pounds, shillings and pence! The steady courage of Moylan, Irvine, and Cadwalader, the impetuous boldness of Wayne, the fiery valor of Thompson, Stewart, and Butler, the efficient services of the First Troop were fully appreciated by General Washington. These had all been among his dearest companions-in-arms—and a fellowship in danger, hardship and victory already united them to him by the strongest ties of affection. It was very natural, therefore, that when these Sons of St. Patrick met, during the short intervals of war, and the close of each campaign, they should desire that he who had been their commander, their companion and their friend, amid other scenes, should unite in their festive enjoyments, to smooth the brow so long furrowed with care, but now crowned with laurels.

Accordingly at a meeting of the president of the society and his council on the 7th December 1781, General Washington, being then in Philadelphia by the request of Congress, the secretary was di-

rected to invite his Excellency and suite, in the name of the society, to dinner, on the 17th December, at the City Tavern, "but that this deviation from the rules of the society should not be deemed precedent hereafter." General Washington was prevented by other engagements from accepting this invitation. On the 17th, however, a numerous meeting of the society, was held, and dined at Evans' Tavern—Generals Hand and Knox were proposed as members, and afterward duly elected.

On the same evening, *His Excellency General Washington* was unanimously adopted a member of the society. It was ordered that the president, vice president and secretary wait on his Excellency with a suitable address on the occasion, and present him with a medal in the name of the society. Also, that they invite his Excellency and his suite to an entertainment to be prepared and given at the City Tavern, on Tuesday, the first of January (1782), to which the secretary is requested to invite the President of the State, and of Congress, the Minister of France, M. Marbois, M. Otto, the Chief-Justice, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Francis Rençon, M. Holker, Count de la Touche, and Count Dillon, with all the general officers that may be in the city."

In pursuance of this order, the president and secretary waited on General Washington with the following address;

"May it please your Excellency:

"The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in this city, ambitious to testify, with all possible respect, the high sense they entertain of your Excellency's public and private virtues, have taken the liberty to adopt your Excellency as a member.

"Although they have not the clothing of any civil establishment, nor the splendor of temporal power to dignify their election, yet they flatter themselves that as it is the genuine offspring of hearts filled with the warmest attachments, that this mark of their esteem and regard will not be wholly unacceptable to your Excellency.

"Impressed with these pleasing hopes, they have directed me to present to your Excellency, a gold medal, the ensign of this fraternal society, which, that you may be pleased to accept, and long live to wear, is the warmest wish of

"Your Excellency's most humble and respectful servant,

"By order and in behalf of the Society.

"GEO. CAMPBELL, President,

"To His Excellency General Washington, Commandar-in-Chief of the Allied Army."

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following answer, namely;

"SIR;

"I accept with singular pleasure the Ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Sons of St.

Patrick, in this city—a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked.

“Give me leave to assure you, sir, that I shall never cast my eyes upon the badge with which I am honored, but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented.

“I am, with respect and esteem,
Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

“To George Campbell Esq., President of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in the city of Philadelphia.”

After which the president (by a card) having requested the honor of His Excellency's company, together with the gentlemen of his suite, at dinner, at the City Tavern, on Tuesday the 1st of January, he was pleased to accept the invitation, and according to the order of the last meeting, the secretary sent cards to all persons therein specified, requesting the pleasure of their company at same place and time, namely 4 o'clock.

At an extra meeting at Geo. Evans' Tuesday the 1st of January, 1782, the following gentlemen were present:

His Excellency General Washington, Gen. Lincoln, Gen. Steuben, Gen. Howe, Gen. Moultrie, Gen. Knox, Gen. Hand, Gen. M'Intosh, His Excellency M. Luzerne, M. Rendon, His Excellency M. Hanson, His Excellency Wm. Moore, Mr. Muhlenbergh, Col. French Tilghman, Col. Smith, Major Washington, Count Dillon, Count De la Touche, M. Marbois, M. Otto, M. Holker,—21 guests.

Geo. Campbell Esq., president, Thos. Fitzsimons V. P., Wm. West, Mathew Mease, John Mease, John Mitchell, J. M. Nesbitt, John Nixon Samuel Caldwell, Andrew Caldwell, James Mease, Sharp Delaney, Esq. D. H. Conyngham, George Henry, Blair M'Clenachan, Alexander Nesbitt, John Donaldson, John Barclay, James Crawford, John Patton, James Caldwell, John Dunlap, Hugh Shiell, George Hughes, M. M. O'Brien, Jasper Moylan, Esq., Col. Ephraim Blaine, Col. Charles Stewart, Col. Walter Stewart, Col. Francis Johnston, Dr. John Cochran, Wm. Constable, Henry Hill, Esq., Robert Morris, Esq., Samuel Meredith, Esq.—35 members.

This brilliant entertainment, it will be seen was graced by the presence of the bravest and most distinguished generals of the allied army of America and France,—Generals Washington, Lincoln, Howe, Moultrie, Knox, Hand, M'Intosh, and Baron Steuben, Colonels Washington, Smith, Tilghman, Count Dillon (a French officer of Irish descent, afterward much distinguished in the wars of the French Revolution), and Count de la Touche. The French and Spanish ministers, and their sec-

retaries, etc., were also present. Several of the First Troop (members of the Society), Colonels Walter and Charles Steward, Colonels Blaine and Johnston, with Robert Morris, Samuel Meredith, and Henry Hill, honorary members.

The next regular meeting (the anniversary meeting of the Society), was held at George Evans', on Monday the 18th March, 1782—and was even more brilliant than the preceding one. General Washington, being still in Philadelphia, was present, with Generals Lincoln, Dickinson, Moultrie, and Baron Steuben, Messrs Muhlenberg, Moore, and Hanson, Captain Truxton, of the Navy, etc. Of the honorary members, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Samuel Meredith, and Henry Hill, were present. Commodore Barry is mentioned as beyond sea, and Wayne, Butler, Irvine, and Cochran at camp. Generals Hand and Knox, and Captain Thomas Reed, were elected members.

But to pursue the history of the Society in further detail would be tedious, suffice it to say that the usual conviviality, and elegant hospitality, and the harmony and friendship which had ever characterized the Society, continued until dissolution. During the long presidency of J. M. Nesbitt, from June 17, 1782, to March 17, 1796, the meetings, especially the anniversaries, were well attended.

(To be concluded in the next)

THE CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION

STATE OF NEW YORK, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY December 15th 1886.

JOHN, D. CARROLL, Esq., *Supreme Secretary Catholic Benevolent Legion*, 38 Court St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed I send you a copy of the report of the Department Examiners, except documentary exhibits attached, on the recent examination made by them of your association.

I am disposed to depart in this instance from my usual custom in cases of examinations, and congratulate you on the exceptionally excellent condition of your Association which this examination shows—its good business methods and the uniformly honorable conduct of its affairs. It is refreshing as well as satisfactory to find an Association of the age of yours, and doing so large a business, using substantially *all its receipts from assessments of members without deduction in payment of mortuary claims—paying its losses in full, and during its entire existence, having only a single contested claim out of nearly two hundred death losses.

Yours very respectfully,

R. A. MAXWELL, Superintendent.

NEW YORK Dec. 11 1886.

To the Honorable R. A. MAXWELL, Superintendent
of the Insurance Department, Albany, N. Y.

SIR:

Pursuant to instructions contained in Appointment No. 512, the undersigned have made an examination of the condition and affairs of The Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion,

air Petries a.s.m
no 1569
no 1088

at No. 58 Court Street Brooklyn, and respectfully submit the following report :

This Association was incorporated in September 1881, under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Charitable Benevolent and Beneficiary Associations, Societies and Corporations." passed May 12 1881. It is a secret fraternal organization, transacting the business of life insurance, on the co-operative or assessment plan. It insures its members, between the ages of 18 and 55 in sums of five hundred to five thousand dollars, the latter being the largest risk taken on one life. The total number of members in good standing is about 10,000, and one assessment thereon would amount to \$13,878.69. It pays all claims in full, and has contacted only one loss in the one hundred and ninety-one that have occurred since its organization.

Including the contested claim of \$3,000, its total liability for unpaid death losses is eight (8.000) thousand dollars,

On December 10th 1886, the balance in the Brooklyn Trust Company to the credit of the Benefit Fund was \$10,050.98, against which checks had been drawn in payment of death claims to the amount of \$10,000.00 leaving a balance, on that day of \$50.98. In the General Fund, the balance on hand is \$1,101.02 against which there is no liability.

The total amount received from members for death assessments from the commencement of business in 1881 to this date is \$508,409 86, and the total amount paid during the same period for death losses was \$509,355.88.

The payment of running expenses is provided for by a per capita tax, a charge for instituting subordinate councils and the sale of supplies. The total amount received from these sources is \$22 817.02 and the expenses paid amount to \$21,716.00.

The books and vouchers are kept in a careful and systematic manner, and proper checks and safeguards are provided against dishonesty or carelessness in the handling of the funds of the society.

We find that all funds received by the Supreme Council have been honestly accounted for and the expense connected therewith has been comparatively very small.

Annexed hereto is a blank certificate marked Exhibit A, and a copy of the By-Laws marked Exhibit B.

Very respectfully submitted,
Michael Shannon
Chief Examiner.

John A. Horan

* (The report of the examiners shows that the receipts from assessments are not only substantially but absolutely applied to the payment of death claims. According to the constitution and laws of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the receipts must be used for that purpose, and are not subject to any diminution or decrease whatever.—We congratulate the Legion on this highly complimentary Report,—Ed.)

ONLY I WAS BOLD

Yourself and our mutual friend, Mr. M. P Ward, have asked me to try and furnish the following old song. I copied it from the singing of my aunt, Mrs. Joyce. *Conlac Glas an Fhomain*, I'll try and copy from her also. If your association has an entertainment at any time you would be well repaid to hear her sing for you.

Yours, M. J. LOVERN.

21CT DO BRJ5 50 RAJB ME OANA

21CT DO BRJ5 50 RAJB ME OANA,
5eadpajijj aipur ua mo mupijcujj fejij,
ba 'zur caojij5 baha
21zur farac le na 5-cujj ij fejij ;
Cooclad farad rajijraj5
'S 5peajij o'a ceujjad o'jom,
Ceao eulod5 'meaj5 na ij-5leajijead,
Pjocad reamjroj5j5 le rcor mo ejojce.

Fazfaj5 mijre aj bajle reo,
21zur pacfaj5 me 5o'ij ojleaj ij,
hej5 mo hautboy ljom 5o corac,
21ij ceudaj5 fejiojl ceojl ;
Sejijfeao porc le plejijijij,
21ij eudaj 5ac bajle cuajij,
'S a o'ja ijac la5ac aj fejijij
21ij ceuo deaj alujij a luaj5e ljom.

21jallact Rf5 na ijrajra
5o'ij mjiij-cjoc reo, a 5-coijijijojij aijij,
ij farce ljom la 5aj oj5ce aijij
'Na bljadajij eijle 'ra m-bajl' ujo cal ;
'S aijij ijac ij-ceujijij5e joi5ijad,
5aj r5ojij a dej5 o'a e'jomad aijij,
'S 5o m-bej5eao aij copper buj5e aijij,
o'a l5ojad ce'ij deojij ij reajij.

21jallact Rf5 na ij-2loijie
5o 'ij ce'ij5ojij mo ceuo 5pado uajij,
Kac o-cuj5 eolar ijij a e'55 oaiijra,
la rajojijie ij 5o mo'c o'ja-luajij ;
Oa m-bej5eao re'ij r5leao o'5ijij, [e'ua55,
21zur aij oj5ce dej5 cujij r5eact' h-ajij
le mo mjiij o'a b-fazajijij-re ceao r5uj5e
dejojijij co h-ao5ojijij le ala 'ij cuajij.

21 landlady na rajijce,
Ta 'ij bar aijij mo beul le carc,
Ejij5 eura j 5pado 5eal
21zur tabajij aij carc f'ud l5ojca leac ;
Seo 5ijij5 ijij do lajijij cujij,
21zur a 5pado bajij aij r5eoj5ajl ar.
Sud faroj deijijijij r'laijijce,
21 cujijijij alujij, a e'ajijij deaj.

Ij farad me o' la 'ij Pacojijij
21ij aij c-r'raj5o reo 5aj b'raojij ce'ij l5ojij,
5jeul cijijce o'a b-fazajijijij bar aijij
5o r'ijijij5e me 'ra 5-cjll f'ud cal ;
Oa o-co5f'ad Rf5 na ijrajra o'jom,
21ij ceo reo ta o'ij mo e'ojij,
Ij cijijce o'ol'fajijijij r'laijijce
Cujijijij alujij, mo e'ajijijij cuojij.

See vol. VII. page 876.

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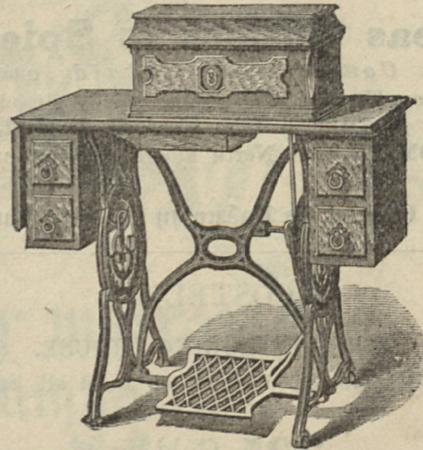
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