

JOJILÍS NU 3-COS DUD. (Leanga)

Azur dí cuio ejle acu à ondajne nac nad Zoillír na n-zor oud coramuji lejr an d-rean ceuona oo dí ann noime rin, 7 zo m-bud mon an rzeul é zo nad ré ας τη α ι τος ι ά το τε α ά τος α τ

υτίοη σόιο 30 σειήιη, μαη 6' αηαή αη ιά ειαιό ταρε η αι πατά το βοιμίτ 30 σεας αη στασαίης 7 η αι π- δείσεας σαιης αίσε μείτ, 7 μείτ αη σίσ-ή η ασί ματαιι, 7 εσ η η η ις 7 τιμετασ τε δείσεας τώι αίσε 30 δταισεασ τε 1 30 τιάη ασμτ σεασ ιαδαπτα αίςι απίτ, αες, ταπασίη, σταη τί ιη α σοτε 7 ί balo, σαη ιξίσεατ η σ διτεας.

Dan a céile 30 h-an maic. Dí Joillír 5-communite a rmualmeat cat é'n caoi a ciucrat leir a cun an air v'a h-acain, ac ní nad aonoume le tul léite 7 ní nad fior aise réin cat é an botan but cóin tí a leanamunt man hac nad ré i niam ar a contae réin 30 το 1 an oite rin a nus ré leir í.

Νή παδ αση eolar το δ' τέ άπη αι 5 αη τα 5 απο τα 5 απο τα 1 μα 1 πι 1 το 1 απο 1 απο το 1 α

υπό παη γηη α ζαις γιασ αη αιπγηη αη κεαό ηα υιαόηα, 30 ο ζαιηις ιά σ'α η αδ Τοιιίγ ηη α ιμιόε ιειν κέιη αη αη υνευη, ιά σειηκατητά σε τή σειηκατό από κόξτηση, γ έ αξ γπιαιηκατό απίν η α ιηποίητη κέιη αη ξας ηιό σ'αη τάπιατό τό ό 'η ιά α τιαιό γέ ιειν ηα Σιτέος. Αιδ ταη αη σ-γάιιε

The follow address on the present state of Arme nia was delivered recently before the O'Growney Gaelic League of New Haven, Ct. by its President Mr. Thomas Callaghan,—

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Τά bajlte μόρα 7 bajlte beaza jη α larraca μαρ δί 21]οτρό j δ-κασό; 'τέ α κασ 'τα ξεαρη – jr coza σεαρξ έ. – τά Cρίοτουμόε αρ αη lájή τειτ, 7 ράραημός αρ αη lájή τειτ, 7 ράραημός αρ αη ταοδ čίς; 7 σά τισμικά τα σιαδαί με μιση ηίορ δ'κέισην leo δειτ ηίος μεατα ηλ μαρ ατά τα τυρικάς.

2110 ηάζητε αμ συήμαστα η η Η-Θοπρα; cajtrio riad frazaint for i latain Oé. Jr 3ηότιιζε lejr αη άπο Τιηςαιό meallea cul a lam a cun le 3ac nairιίη, αξ μάὸ, 'γαη απ сецоηα, "Τάμη ηεαητήμα τρεμη, - ηί γέισια μέ 1 rmacta, nó mé cuin faoi coir. son simply agam cum clop to taballe ολοίβ όμη μέιδτελό το δεμηλό. ceuo ban raoj mo cupam -cailínite σελγλ, τοξα ηλ τίμε, cajtrjo mé rhit. eola opta nó bár tátail. Níl aon codajn a dejė j γύσμαο ηό a bazajne αρ η Τυροαίζ, αό 100 a δρυζαό 7 a injonat le púταρ 7 le pjleup- Tá oul ACA DORCADAY AN BAIT, OF COINT HA η- 21 η μετίς το δείτο 30 βράς ης 30 γημογγαμ 100 ό αξαιό πα εμιμηπε.

le ujnjm 7 món mear, zadajm beur 110 zo léin,—

ट०थायंड ० ट्यार्थट्याम,

CÚ VÁN AN C-SLEIDE

(Leanta.)

18. Ο' γαη τί παη τίη αη τεαό τεαότ η-bliαόηα, ημαίμ ταίη τί τί réin anir. Di ri az oul noimpi 50 0τιηις τί 30 τεας Δη ήμαοημ. Ο'μαμη τέ cjan'ο Δ car jη reo j. Ο'jηηιτ τί τό. Outaine reveat so mbut hole at pur οι α δείς αηη, ημη ηας μαδ σμίηε αηη le γασα ηάρ ήμαρδυγό γεαη cailleac ξπάηηΔ A bí η-A comητισο Αγτις γΑη 5. cnoc. Oubaine rire nan mandato ri an Cú bán, ac jun pór rí é, 7 30 hab τέ η α ἀδήημητε αηη τός, 7 ομδαμο rí leir 30 mbuo majo leice é peiceal.

19. Mion o' FADA 30 O-CAIMIC CAILIN A bí A3 An T-reancaillit le léine 00 ηιζεαή αξ loc α δί αηη. Ο μη αη δεαη of cla hab ri a oul. Oudaine ri jup α ηιξεαζάη léine a maisiroin. 50 hab cejtne ball rola jnntj nan d' réjojn a bains amac, 7 50 nat tá ceut cailín mand as an c-reancallis 'nual nan reno riao an ruil a daine airei. Oud-AIRC AN BEAN léite AN léine DO CAYbaint of 7 50 b' reucad rf le 100 00 baint amac. Cuajo riao apaon co'n loc, 7 ní cújrze leaz rí a lám ujppi na tainic na baill rola amac. Di raiccior an an 3-cillin bocc 30 mandocao an c. reancailleac í, nuain a nacrao rí a AĊ DUBAING 41 leite a náo 30 nad phéacán a oul tant le laim ouine maind in a zob, 7 zup tuje an lam rfor an an leine a'r Jun שמוח דן בח דעון בודכן.

20. Muain i cainic an cailin abaile, D'FIAFRUIT AN C-reancailleac of cla 'n nor an dain ri 'n fuil amac. O' innir rí of man oudaint an dean leiti. Dí lut żájn món an an 3 cailliz 'nuajn a cual Alo rí rin, man taoil rí sun b'í bean Cú ban an cSléide di mand 7 50 mb'i τη селη δ' α сијо lám. Βί 30 majt. 'Muain 1 tainic Maol cannac (b' é reo Δ1ηm Δη cailín, συσσαοι Cúl Cappac An an 3-caillis) 30 0-ci ceac an maoin lá an na mánac, leaz bean Cú bán Δη τ-Sléide Δη ciajnín Δη Δ ceann, 7 bí קחומס עוווון כֹס ספמר מ'ך connasc | ard's house the next day, the White

THE WHITE HOUND OF THE MOUN-TAIN.

(Translation.)

18. She remained in this state for seven years, when she recovered a gain. She proceeded onward until she came to the steward's house. He asked her what brought her there, and she told him. He said it was a bad thing for her to be there, there being no one there in a long time that was not killed by the ugly old hag that lived within the hill. She said that she did not kill the White Hound but that she married him, and that he dwelt there yet, and she told him she wished to see him.

19. Shortly the old hag's girl came to a lake near by to wash her mas-The woman asked her ter's shirt where she was going. She said to

wash her

master's shirt.—That it had four bloody spots impossible of removal and that the old hag had killed two hundred girls who fail'd to remove them. The woman told her to let her see the shirt to see if she could remove them. They proceeded to the lake together, and no sooner did she put her hand on it than the blood vanished. The girl was fearful lest the old hag would kill her when she went home, but the woman told her to say that a crow went by with a dead person's hand in its beak, and that the hand fell down on the shirt and removed the blood from it.

20. When the girl came home the hag asked her in what way did she remove the blood. She told as the woman directed her. The hag was most joyful when she heard that, as she thought that it was the wife of the White Hound of the Mountain that was dead and that that was one of her hands. Very well. When Maol-Carrach (that was the name of the girl—the hag was called Cul-carrach) came to the stewτά ΔηιΔή.

21. 'Muaju a cajnic rí adaile o'fjarμης τί οι εια'ν έναιν τί 'η ζηνας δηελή τηη. Ουδληπο τή 50 παδ cjajnin A3 bean हाउाम A हा 10 ceac an inaopp a leas rí an a ceann 7 sun cus rí 3puas of, Oudappe an captlead lests, riarnajė ėj cian'o a beoc ajci ujnni Το ιματ α' το είπιζ αη ιά, εμαιό τί τοιπ 50 τελέ 'η ήλοιμ 7 ο' ιλημ γί σε η ήη αοן εια ητο α δειδεαό αιει απ αη 3cjanin. "Abajn lejčj", an rj, oudajno rí "zup ojoće mo čoola le n-a reap." र्टेयउ पूर्व का गाम é. 7 देवमम्बाम्ड पूर्व बामवदं Δη γιογώμήη 7 leas γί Δη Δ cóιτιη beat redicite é, an an moméro bi γεόισιο 7 γιόιδιο αιμηι έδης ειμέιοιι.

וֹביתוחון ל."

23. Ταιηις αη ςαιίη beat abaile 7 Ο ηπητ τ΄ς το η τ-γεαη ceallait ςια ητο α τυβαίητα αη bean leit. "21 α," α τυ βαίητα τ΄ς, "σιυβρατό πέ τη τοι, ας ητ βεατ αη παίτ τοι της." Ο ηπητ αη ςαιιίη της το η πηαοί 7 σοταίι τ΄ς η οιτός τη leit αη 3-Cú bán. Εί το παίτ.

24. Τά αμ ηα ἡάμας ταιης αη σαιτη 50 τεας απ ἡαοια αμιτ. Οι τηάταισιη αξ δεαή απ οι δά θαιη α τεαξ τί αμ ηα τεοίσιο 7 ταιης βαίμια δεαξα όιμ αξ μα αικόισιο οιμα ό διη 50 βαμα. Οί 50 παιτ. Νιαια α το οιμας απ ταιτικά απ τι διαια απ τα διαια απ τι δια απ τι διαια απ τι δια απ τι δια

Hound's wife laid the little comb on her head, and she had hair as fine as ever you saw.

21. When she came home Cul-Carrach asked her where she got that beautiful hair She said that a certain woman in the steward's house had a little comb and that she laid it on her head, and it gave her the hair. The hag told her to inquire what price she would want for it At dawn of day she went to the steward's house, and asked the woman the price of the little comb Tell her, said she that it is "a night" sleep with her husband" She then gave it to her. And then she drew out a little scissors and she laid it on her little torn coat, and in a minute she was covered with silks and satins all around

22. She then went home, and the hag asked her where she got these fine clothes. She said the woman gave them to her in the steward's house, with a little scissors she had. The hag told her to ask what she wanted for the little scissors Next morning she went to the woman and asked her as directed. Tell her said the woman, that it is a night with her husband I want.

23. The girl came home and she told the hag what the woman said. Ha, ha, said she, I will give it her, but little good it will do her. The girl told that to the woman, and she slept that night with the White Hound. Well and good.

24 On the morrow, the girl went again to the steward's house. The White Hound's wife had a little needle which she laid on the silks and small spots of gold and silver came on them from top to bottom. Very well. When the hag saw her state she asked the girl where she got the gold and silver. She told her, and she wanted the little needle. She told so to the woman. The woman said she would give it to her if the hag gave her a night with her husband. The hag was satisfied to do so because she thought it would be of little use to her.

25. 21 1á rin, 'nuain a bí an Cú bán a fladac, oudaint a zíománac leir 30 η-Jηηγεό cao ré πμο e131η τό σά mbejdead flor alse had 3-cultread ré γεαης αιμ. Ουδαιητ αη Cú bà ηας 3. culnread. "Tá 30 majt." apran 3jom-ΔηΔέ, το Δ5Δο Δηοιτ é. ΝυΔηπ διητο ηάη 3-coola ο απέιη 7 ατημέρο απέιη, (cooluiteac an ziománac i reompa or clong a maizircin) bi bean in sonosiz leagra 7 of rf as innrin outs sac uite puo do cánta daoid nuain 1 dí rid ρόγτα τη Είμιηη, ας ηίομ εμαία το FOCAL DE, MAN DÍ DEOC TÚAIN ANNTAN najoin a cuo an cailleac our le n'ol; 7 má deunfajo cú mo cómainte, deun. ramujo mailin beas leatain, 7 anoco, 'nualh a clockar ri irceac leir an teoc, less rior ran mailin i a beitear FAOI TO inulnéal, ac, an a difacato cu Δηιαή, ηά сија сор ΔγΔο. 21ηη γιη cumppit rí commeat le bonnait to cor, 4347 06/37/0 rf 140 50 0-61 'n chaim Δό ηΔ coppuis an a bracao σά aniam.

26. δί 30 ημίς; ημαίη, έπαιο γιαο 1 coolat, tajnic an cajlleac arceac le naizin 7 cubaine rí leir an 3.Cú é ól. Oudaine re leich nuo éisin cadaine oo Ar 'n 3circionais. Corada'r bi ri rior cujn ré an σεος η α máilín leatin, 7 tuje ré jn a coolat, má but rion tó réin. Uc dí aimnear uinni nan ól ré 1 Dois tí bonnaid a cor irceac 30 0τι η εηάμη, Δε ηίοη εορηΔίς τέ. Ο' jompujo rí amać inrin, man raoil rí 30 cinnee 30 hab ré 'na coolat. Coirμής αη Cú bán 7 α δεαη ιηγηη α cómμάο 7 ηίοη τσασασαη 30 ηαδασαη τάnujšče. O'jnnjr rý dó 30 nad ud raoj cojr na leapta 7 vá m-buailreat ré an cailleac leiti 30 mandocat i Wion b'rada 30 d-cajnic rí irceac anír. Cajt ré 'n an ud leste 7 mandus ré s. Dí na zeara bnirce inrin, 7 bi cairlean na caillize 7 Jac uile nio o'a Feadar as Cú bán an c. Sléibe 7 a bean. Por τρελγηλ ηλ ή-λίδης 7 βάτλο 120, Αζτ tainic mé réin rlan.

Cpjoc.

25. That day, When the white Hound was hunt ing, his servant said to him that he would tell him something if he thought he would not be displeased. The White Hound said he would not. "Very well," said the servant, "here it is for you." When asleep last night and ere last night (the servant slept in a room over his master), there was a woman along with you and she was telling you of every thing that happened to you when you were married in Ireland. But you did not hear a word of it, as there was a potion in the naggin which the old hag gave you to drink; and if you take my advice you will make a small leather bag, and to night when she brings in the drink let it down the little bag that will be round your your neck, but for your life dont stir. She will then put a candle to the soles of your feet, and she will burn them to the bone, but dont stir for all ever you saw.

26. Very good. When they went to sleep the old hag came in with a naggin and she told the White Hound to drink it. He told her to bring him something from the kitchen and while she was below he put his drink in his leathern bag, and he fell asleep, as it were. But she doubted that he drank it. She burned the soles of his feet into the bone, but he did not stir. She then departed beleiving that he was really asleep. The White Hound and his wife then began to talk, and they did not cease until they were exhausted. She told himthat there was an egg at the foot of the bed and that if he struck the hag with it he would kill her. It was not long until she came in again. He threw the egg at her and killed her. The spell was then broken, and the White Hound of the Mountain and his wife possessed the hag's castle and the best of every other thing. The servant married Maolcarrach. They went across the river and were drowned, but I came safe,—finis.

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand in the following places.—

J F Conroy, 167 Main St. Hartford, Conn. D P Dunne, Main St. Williamantic, do. G F Connors, 404 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs Dillon, E Main St. Waterbury, Conn. M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del. W Hanrahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R J H J Reilley, 413 High st. do.
J N Palmer, P O Building, Tomah, Wis.
M J Geraghty, 432 West 12th st. Chicago, Ill.
J Dullaghan, 253 Wabash Av. do
H Radzinski, 283 N & 2863 Archer Av. do H Connelly, Cohoes, NY. Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill. Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do. Mr Gorman, Joliet, do. C. Schrank, 519 South 6th. St. Joseph Mo. M H Wiltzius & Co. Milwaukee, Wis. G T Rowlee, 133 Market St. Paterson N J. Catholic Publishing Co. St. Louis Mo. E B Clark, 1609 Curtis St. Denver Colo. John Murphy & Co. Publisher, Baltimore, Md T N Chappell, 26 Court St. Boston, Mass Fitzgerald & Co. 196 High st. Holyoke. Mrs. Hoey, 247 First St. Portland, Or. Ed. Dekum, 249 Washington st. do.

an cuiread.

Leir an 15 Adappong.

2! ερηξε α'ς ταν ίρου, α ξυάδ τεαί το όνος τε, Sjudolamaojo γεαίαο καοι μευίταιο ηα ή-ος ό; Ις πιαν ίρου κούμιασαν α δευναή ίεατ κέρη, 2! έρττ ίρου, α γτοργήν 'ς δέρδ πόν έ δο γευν.

Wa h-éirt le vo matain act tan liom anoir, béit lonnnaite vo thúir teal 'ná ainteal i b-rar, 'Muain véinim iv' cluaraib—tura mo thát—'S man théin til at éinte, éineocait mo nát!

Feuc! Ιαμμαίο πα γμυτάίη απ δόσηα α σοίο— Feuc Ιαμμαίο απ Fαίπλεος α πεασ την απ συίζε— Υπαίπητας λεαστά παίμ ταμμαίο πο σκοίσε Υπαίπητεαν το δρολλά, α πρίτμητη πα π-βρίζ?

Ο c! τρέισιο πο ciall mé! ο c! έιττ ίροη α ττόιμ! Νί ι ceol της αη σοήμαη το α c ceol τιαιρις το ζίδιμ. Θειό ceolήμαιρια έ, ημαίρια ε cluinin τά 'ράό— 210 ρόζα αήμαιη τά! πο ρόζα σο βράτ.

sejnéjo.

Leji Δη η δαθαμοσηη.

Ναό για το απ γοίμη 'πια τη απά απ ξημαπ 215 γοιίτη μξαό το ριμής ξεί απ ίας, 'γ αξ τεαότ Το πεαρτήμαρ αγ α γεοπητά, καοί π.α γημάς δεί δαό αση ηίτ καοί πεαή, α'γ τη α πίαπ Τατρεοπταίο γί ταο μίε; 'γιη α πίαπ!

Ceapuizte ατην Scapuizte le Majoiar Ua Juainiam ατ Spheatat ηα ηδασταί le Dúil αη Βασταίζε Ατή μεταίς, ατην σά τρογ ατ αη γασταί την πρόγο δύργεατο Τοηη. — Ότιαος ηα Καηη

21-béjo 300001 30 bhác raoj njažal na n3all, 213 ladajne béanla zpánna an milleeoin? Un té deun cheac 'r an, rlad 'r reall 'S o'faz cac an lan zan aon cheom; Ναό τημας δυη η ξαοφαίζε ατά 'ησης είλοιότε, καηη, Nac mains 30 d-ruil a cliu ra blát as chionat-Nac cloropead an carl f riúo o'a clann, Uzur béjó rjao an ball z'a caojneao. υα αοιδίμη αμ ε-αμί σο γαραί μασιμ α, ραμο Τελητά δίηη, milir, δκελό ηλ Féinne, 21c Ta a cliú 'ra cail anoir Jan aino Oin cluincean rin a'r mna o'a réanao; Ta leam rejorajn amujl amujr Jall Οο τίοη α'τ το ξηάς ξ' α ταοκας,-Tháin an Jac cheall a théiz í le reall, υσυγ τά ηάιρε απ α clann f raopao. Njon meara Jall na 'n Jaotal bocc, vall, Οο τρέις τρεισελή λους σηλη λ ή ηητης, Uzur a o'jompujt le Jall rujl cjoval v'fatajl, Anojr an péire ir Jaill, a clann 'ra muincin; Mac 10moa 3445 a'r cheall an fuo Innir Fail α διάιταιζ τελησα βλοπαις Α' βπίζοε Uzur to fluiz Sacr Déanla 'n Zajll thá fuain riat faill 215 GUAR FUAT ABUT BRAIT HA TIPE - 2100 egro: Clujncean ceansa Innir Fait's éinise ó salnao 'n bair, O raz lumanta zan bla no zeuz j, Uzur ca ri 'noir an aggean lan o'dilleadan glar a far, Uzur ní reicrean aníro 30 bnác raoi neul í; Un chá bí rí an lán 30 las claosoce, fann, Usur nan d'amujoeac jao a clann oo théis s. 'S ηί παθ α lejžear le κάζαιι η σ-σηπ ηο ησάηη, No zup ajtbeodujt Seatan Mac Cil j. Τα γιαμη σεαησα δίηη ηα η-δάκο ας έμτρας 50 ή-άκο, 'Noir an mac alla inr na zleannea az zéimnead, Man do reap a cliú r a cáil in Jac uile nizeact r cánd Usur 30 mainio rí 30 brac man an 3ceuona, Tráin an na fin agá noir cuin buainead an cac, Ναό ηξαθαίδη le αση Ιαού αίμαι η παρ όθα η Κέαδηα Υργοη Ειρεληη ασμγα σμά απ δαεόιίσε παρ δα ξηάτας θειτί τατμαιζελό 30 σαιηζελη ολύτ ζαη γέληλό. Cluincean Eineannaize το ξημά αξ cáineat clanna Jall Uzur a veunad reanmoinize Zallva ran m. béanla, Lio ní žeilimre oo čač 310 zun meanmnač a 3-cáil. Oin ir 10 nann 100 a'r Jaill poic 3an Jaeoilse; Νυαιπ α επίσηση απ επατη γεαησυίζεση α διάτ, Uzur ηί άμμηξεληη τέ 50 βπάς ηλ όμλ τηη; Man riúd dicear zac chaill reocuzad raoi niazal Zall, 5 nivear ceansa'r chelocam Paonaic a theisrin.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN EAGLETON, Ballyveela, Co. Mayo.

(From the Tuam News)

"It is with sincere regret we have to chronicle the death of Mr. Eagleton, the father of the Rev Mark Eagleton, P. P. Cumber, Co. Galway, and the late Doctor Eagleton. The sad event occurred at his residence on the morning of Friday, the 18th instant [Sep], the deceased having reached the age of 76. His death, like his life, was calm and peacful. * * On the evening of Sunday the remains were removed for interment, and anything like the long, dense funeral procession that followed the remains to Kilconly was never yet seen not alone in that neighborhood, but in any part of the West of Ireland. Those who saw it will never forget it. At least 500 vehicles were on the road from Ballyveela to Kilconly, those in the rear of the funeral not being able to move at all, nearly every yard of the road from residence of deceased to Kilconly-over two milesbeing choked with carriages, cars, horsemen and pedestrians. Though it was Sunday there were over 20 priests at the funeral, some of them, like many who were at the funeral, having come distances of 13 and 15 miles, from Abbey, Dunmore, Carnacon, Partry, Annadown, etc. to show their respect for deceased and his family. The extraordinary gathering at the funeral was the most significant tribute of respect that could be paid to the memory of any man. And well did deceased deserve it. He was kind, friendly and charitable, and never missed an opportunity of being present at the funeral of a friend or acquaintance He was as upright and high-minded a man as ever lived.

The hearse, mourning carriage, and beautifully polished oak coffin, which was covered with lovely wreaths, were supplied by Mr Gilligan Claremorris.

We offer to the esteemed family and friends of deceased our sincere sympathy in the loss of so good a father and friend. May his soul rest in peace."

Although the deceased whose obituary we reproduce above is a near relation to the editor of the Gael, both being the children of two sisters,

21) Ajre Azur brizio nj Ojrjn, the daughters of Sheamus Cisin, the hair-cloth manufacturer (before the English government despoiled the Irish of their manufactures) of Garrymore Mountain, Co. Mayo, yet we do not print it as an obituary, because it would be of no interest to our readers. But we reproduce it to show the social standing of his family in the community, and because his mother, nor one of her forefathers (though the first Archbishop of

Tuam, the venerable Abbot Oisin, was of her flesh and blood) ever opened her lips to speak a word of English! and as a sensible castigation to those ignorant, unpatriotic Irishmen—West-British Shoneens—who would fain—in the vain endeavor to cover their National turpitude—reflect on every Irish man and woman who speaks and has spoken the National language—which ignorance and national turpitude have been the bane of the Irish Language Movement since its initiation, in its present form, twenty-four years ago.—Ed.

To the old readers of the Gael, the "Sentiments of Our Subscribers" is known to mean a list of those who paid in their subsriptions since the preceding issue. But, heretofore, it contained also the names of persons who ordered the paper through Gaels, or otherwise, promising that they would pay

Some of the latter have never sent a cent to the Gaal though a copy of every issue has been mailed to them since the date of their orders, which in many cases extend back five or more years. As it would be an injustice to the Gael (that list containing an account of every cent it receives), and to its regular subscribers to let the names of those who did not contribute to its support remain on its pages, after this issue, no one will be named in the list except him who pays, or is vouched for by a Gael; and such as are getting the paper for a year and over, will be dropt from the roll and their names published at the end of the column in which they mistakenly appeared, with date of the error.

The new professor of Celtic for the A. O. H. Chair in the Catholic University of America is now studying Celtic philology with Professor Thurneysen at Freiburg, Germany, and will afterwards go to Leipsic, to study with the famous Windisch. The Chair will be a credit to the University.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH PART III. is at last published. Copies of the three parts will be sent to all who subscribed for this part, and those who do not receive their copies before 15th November ought to notify Rev. E. O'Growney, Prescott, Arizona, who will also receive subscriptions of one dollar from new subscribers who wish to obtain these Lessons By a printer's slip, the name of the Gaelic Society of Philadelphia has been omitted from the list of the Societies to whom the Lessons are dedicated.

The following is the dedication of the Lessons:-

To the Gaelic Societies of San Franciso, Providence, New York (and Philadelphia), and the readers of the Gaodhal, this volume, published by their assistance, is gratefully dedicated.

"A nation which allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies to her willingness to cease to exist,"—ARCH-BISHOF TRENCH.

"The Green Isle contained for more centuries than one, more learning than could have been collected from the rest of Europe. It is not thus rash to say that the Irish possess contemporary histories of their country, written in the language of the people, from the fifth century. No other nation of modern Europe is able to make a similar boast."—Spalding's English LITERATURE, APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

Who are the Scotch? A tribe of Irish Scots who crossed over in the 6th century, overcame the natives, and gave their name to the country.—J. CORNWELL, PH.D., F. R. S.'s Scotch History.

The Saxons Ruled in England from the 5th century and were so rude that they had no written language until the 14th, when the Franco-Normans formulated the English.—Spalding.



Gael.

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

Pablished at 247 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn, N. A. M. J. LOGAN, - - Editor and Proprieto

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entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as 2nd-class matte

Fifteenth Year of Publication.

♥OL 11, No. 11.

OCT.

1896

Remember that the First Irish Book is given free of charge to every new subscriber.

Subscribers will please remember that subscriptions are due in advance.

Revd. Michael Hickey of the Diocese of Waterford has been appointed by the Trustees of May
nooth College to carry on the work of the Irish
Chair, in succession to Fr O'Growney whose health
will not enable him to return to the old country. Fr
Hickey has been for years one of the most practital workers in the Gaelic movement. He is a fine
speaker of Irish, and an eloquent preacher in the
old tongue. He is also a finished Gaelic scholar
well versed in the national literature, history, etc

All the Kerry National Teachers have formed and become members of the Kerry National Teachers' Gaelic League. That is the best item of Gaelic news received from Ireland in 20 years—lrishmen, the English ship is sinking and you will soon see the Irish Rats deserting it—a few more turns of the crank by the Ruso Frano Sailors will settle her!

The Gaelic students of Mount Melerary Abbey take 30 copies of each issue of the Gaelic Journal,—En passant!

SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

FOURTH SERIES,—Written for the GÆL By

Rev. Eugene O'Growney.
Prof of Keltic in Maynooth College

(Continued from page 93)

LESSON VII.

42. There are two numbers in Irish—the singular and the plural. A noun is said to be in the singular number when it denotes only one thing, as man; it is said to be in the plural number when it denotes two or more things; as, men, boys. In English the plural is formed either by adding s to the singular form; as, boy, boys; or by making a vowel change in the word: as, man, men; foot, teet. In Irish also there are different ways of forming the plural, as we shall see below when studying the declensions, § 65.

43. In many languages there is a special form of the noun used when it denotes two things, and the noun is then said to be in the dual number. In modern Irish there are traces of this, as the word và (ahau) two, is followed not by the usual plural form of the noun, but by a special form. See Second Declension

CASE.

44. In the sentences (1) "the man sold a horse". (2) "the horse killed the man". (3) "the child gave an apple to the man". (4) "the man's horse was killed". (5) where is your horse, my good man?" we find the "man", in five different circumstances. (1) performing an action, (2) receiving or suffering an action, (3) connected with an action, the connection being denoted by a preposition, (4) possessing something, (5) addressed by someone. The different circumstances are called Cases, and although in English the form of the noun remains the

same in every case except one (in 4), in Irish, as in most languages, the noun has different forms; one for each case,

THE CASES in IRISH.

- 45. The Nominative Case is used when the thing is represented as performing an action; as, the horse went home.
- 46. The OBJECTIVE case is used when the thing is represented as receiving or suffering an action; as, I killed the horse. This case is also called the ACCUSATIVE case.
- 47. The DATIVE or PREPOSITIONAL case is used in modern Irish only when the noun follows a preposition; as, legr an 5-capall, an capall, with the horse, on a horse. The prepositions 5an, without. 101n, between, are exceptional, and are followed by the ACCU-SATIVE or OBJECTIVE case.
- 48. The Possessive case is used when the thing is represented as possessing something; as, the horse's head, the horse's bridle. This case is also called the Genitive case. In English this case is represented by either the form ending in 's, or by the objective case with the preposition of, as, a horse's, or, of a horse.
- 49. The VOCATIVE case is used when the person or thing denoted by the noun is addressed or spoken to by somebody; as, O Lord; O Death; my good man! etc. This case is also called the nominative of address.
- 50. In modern Irish the forms of the NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE cases are the same.
- 51. In the lessons we shall give the different case-forms of words in the following order (the student should learn this by heart).—

Contractions,

- I' Nominative and Accusative, N. A. 2. Genitive, Gen.
- 2. Genifive, Gen.
 3. Dative or Prepositional, Dat.
- 4. Vocative, Voc.
- 52. For sake of brevity we will use

the contractions opposite or below. -

Singular.	Plural.
1. N. A.	N. A.
2. G.	G.
3 D.	D,
4. V.	v.

We may thus have eight forms of a word, the four cases of the singular number and the four cases of the plural. They are arranged as in the preceding paragraph.

- 53 When we give in some orderly way the various cases of a noun, we are said to DECLINE or give the declension of the noun.
- 54. All nouns are not declined in the same way. In English the word "boy" has the plural form "boys", formed by adding s; the word "man" has the plural form "men", formed by making a vowel change in the middle of the word. Similarly in modern Irish, some nouns form the genitive case (which is the case that best indicates the declension) by making an internal vowel change, others by adding e, others by adding a, more by adding a consonant, and some remain unchanged. So that there are FIVE ways in which nouns are modified in form, in oth er words, there are FIVE DECLEN-SIONS of NOUNS
- 55 The ARTICLE, ADJECTIVES, and PRONOUNS are also declined as we shall see further on. But at present we are to deal with nouns.

LESSON VIII.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

- 56. As stated above, the declension of a noun is known by the way in which the Genitive case differs from the Nominative case.
- 57. Words of the FIRST declen. sion form the genitive from the nominative by what is called attenuation, that is, by inserting 1 be-

fore the last consonant or consonants of the nominative form; as, bar, death, bair (bau'-ish) death's, of death ceann capail, a horse's head

- 58. Words of the SECOND declension form the genitive by adding e to the nominative form; as, tajp, a mare, tajpe. (lau'-re) of a mare.
- 59. Words of the THIRD declension form the genitive case by adding a to the nominative form; as, am, time, ama, (om'-ā) of time.
- 60. Words of the FOURTH declension, have the genitive case the same as the nominative; as, bajine, milk, braon bajine, a drop of milk.
- 61. Words of the FIFTH declension form the genitive case by adding some consonant; as, 5aba a blacksmith, 5aban, of a blacksmith.

The above is the way in which we know the declension of a noun, if we have before us the nominative and genitive cases singular.

62. We can also, in most cases, conjecture the declension of a noun from the termination of the nominative case alone, thus:

Words end either in a vowel or a consonant. Words ending in a vowel belong to the 4th or 5th declension; words ending in a consonant belong to the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd declensions We can go farther than this.

63. Most words ending in a consonant preceded by A, o or u, belong to the FIRST declension. Most words ending in a consonant preceded by e or 1 belong to the SECOND declension. Most words ending in a vowel belong to the FOURTH DECLENSION.

Most words of the THIRD declension belong to a few classes easily known by their terminations. The words of the FIFTH declension are not many, and are remembered without much difficulty.

- 64 From the above notes we can arrange the declension of the following words already given in the lessons
- I. Decl. sol, spán, sral, ápoán, báo, bár, bpeac, beul, ceann, óp.

II Decl. Δητι, Δημήμ, Δητ, σαμμαίζ, σακαοίμ, σοίμ, σομόίμ, οδαίμ, γας.

III. Decl. balla, bajle, bajnne, cojnce, bujlle, cóca, cujrle, pfopa.

LESSON IX.

65. We shall now give examples showing the declension, in the simplest form of words in the tive declensions. We shall afterwards go into the declensions with more detail.

(To be continued).

The Rhode Island Irish Language Society having passed resolution laudatory of Bishop O'Donnell's exertions in the Gaelic cause, the Right Revd Bishop sent the following acknowledgment.—

Letterkenny, Co Donegal,

July 26 1866.

Dear Mr. Henehan-Perhaps the best way I can acknowledge the resolutions of your society is to tell you what is being done for preserving the Irtsh tongue. For many years past the language of our country has received special attention in the diocesan Seminery of Letterkenny. It is carefully taught by the masters in St. Emmon's, and every candidate for entrance into the ecclesiastical colleges is examined orally by the bishops on his knowledge of the native tongue. On public occasions, whether political, local or religious, the Irish language is not forgotten. Rather it holds the place of honor as it ought. Then a still more hopeful indication is given by the fact that the teachers in our primary schoo's have joined the preservation movement with great earnestness. As one result of their action, the Board of Education may be expected before long to give the Irish language a far more prominent place on the school programme than it has hitherto occupied,

I may add that on Friday night in the House of Commons, our Irish members had a good debate on the need to encourage the native tongue in Irish

With many thanks and best wishes to all the members of your society, I am, dear Mr. Henehan, sincerely, yours,

* PATRICK O'DONNELL,
Bishop of Raphoe.

या र-Sean bean bocc

Le Seatan O Suilleadain o Catain-raithin.

Editor of the Gael

Dear Sir.—The following is an Irish version of the Sean Dean Doct. I got it from a friend of mine, Mr Jeremiah Sullivan, a member of the GAELIC LEAGUE of Boston. The song was composed by Mr. Sullivan's father, John Sullivan, a poet of no mean order, who yet lives at an advanced age at a place called 5 anan ban (Whitewood), or bann na Catnac (Topstreet) on the out. skirts of the town of Cahirciveen, county of Kerry. The present song, which is a good specimen of Mr. Sullivan's poetic style, was composed at a time when the christian spirit of Ireland was roused to indignation over the armed hostility which, in certain quarters, was manifested against the Pope of Rome. General Garabaldi the mainspring of that hostility, is referred to in the poem in no very complimentary terms.

In writing this poem from dictation I noticed certain lo cal peculiarities in the pronunciation of some words These corruptions or provincialisms I have of course, discarded in the body of the song; but for the benefit of your readers who are conversant only with the Munster or Kerry dialect, I have given a complete list of them at the end of the song

Respectfully yours,

JOHN O'DALY.

21 Δη ΤΟΕΔη ΔΟΙ ΒΙΠη, ΔΙΔΙΠη, 'S mé 'n-1meall coille Cantain, Τ'ηέργ τεαέτ ο'η ηξαμάη θάη του. 30 rárca ar mo neio: Do dí "Poebur" an an o-chác rin 13 zéimnis le váracc Cum ceuphain or clonn Clap-loine **Δηά** ηπο αηης αη μος; Οο γηέισελη Δίηηιμ ήηλ 30 hoclanac as sol, 21η Δη το-ταοδ αγτής το δεάμηληηη 'S ba breat, vear e a nort; Do bj chaod-fold fada, fatta 50 ησιρ' α τροίζε, 'ηα τάταιδ, σιμό, ομέιπητελό, ομυτάηλό, bujoe. mánlujáte, boz.

Do léim mo choite le h-atar Jun peupla caoin o'n "Spaio" 1 * Dí chaocca 'nojajt biocáille

No 'n Fion Jun Gu-ra an Blanaic Οο claojo Cúnaoj mac Dáine Dà onum 1 n-Inir Failse Ma ran Fean, 3an loco? No 'n 113 bean 00 tu3 "Járon" O Colchis an bono antaj5 50 ηιζελός ηλ δρέισε, λίτρελο. Wlainn, vear, leir? No 'n rion Jun tu an olana Dí rhám an an loc, Nuajt a tajo eccaeon tap opajo 'S 3An Aon c-rhait an a copp, Le η-Δη σειη γί γιΔο mon, bán, σε. De tearzaid beit as nar léi 'S a connaine rein zun enait é Un an látain, de jeit?

O'rneazajn rí boz, clát mé De 'n compat clyrce, τπάτημη, Οά ζαημό συμ b' ί Σμάιηη ε ί Οο τάιη13 'ηΔ porc, Le τεαίτα ηπεαίτ καοι m' δάη-τα. 30 3 cajtread connaint enain Jan bacat legr an b.Papa, Jur riotiain a tabaint oo. Ο ηέιη ταηπαιησηελέτ ηλ τηλ Taim 1 n-Ainizte te, 50 m. bejo an mileao Spáineac 1 3. Clan-loine na m-bocc, C'néir Garabaldi razaine 'S an uin as cadaine an farais: Nan kojnjo Riz na nonar nzeal Νά Ράσηα 15 Δ Ιη.

Νάη δ' Δοίδιηη σ' Ιηις Γάιιξε Ολ γεηγοσκαιοίς ηα ράιτηιξ Ο 'η σίζε ἐεαρ γίοιμας Δήαμταιη †
Τίομαηας ηα 3. τοη,
Νάμ είαοι το ε Σήμιμε Δήαταιμ
Ση ηπείηη δείτ ας Κάταη
Σηας τίμε ημήε απη Ράμοαμ
'S ηα τάιητε παπ ίειγ.

Μάς κίση καυ σειη ηα κάισε Νί κάσκαισεαη απ τοης 5 απ σίβιης μαιηη ταη κάιιε κέ ιά Νουίας θεας, 215 σίος ίαις 'ς ασ σπάγσαιης 5 απ κίσητα απ βιζ πά κάις ε, Θε τημιμία σ-κιίο ρύπάις το 21 απ κη κεαπ μηαοι δοίζο

Chioc.

Corrupt Local Pronunciation.

Δη-iŋ leao, great hero, pron. ΔηΔ-iŋ leao blanaic, blanid, planaic. bacat, hindrance bacaing. cum, to or for cun. canato, chanting CANAID. ve. of. 00. rá, under ré. món, large, тиап. rean, old. телпп. rjolnat, progeny, rionat.

The letter n of the article an is gen. erally omitted in pronunciation especially when the An is followed by a word commencing with an aspirated or eclipsed consonant; as, ca b-ru; l an Tá rí an an 3-cannais (pron thus, ca b-ruil a' ceanc, cá rí an a' 3cannas) The same rule holds true, too with regard to the letter 5 of the particle 43, which is omitted in all cases except when the following word commences with a vowel; as, tá Doinnall as an airneann asur caim-re as oul an mine the beit as of oise (pron. thus: cá Domnall as an airneann, asur cájm-re a'oul an mjne che bejt a' 361 o13e).

All languages are subject to corruption and consequently, change. It is only when corruption becomes universal in any language that it is recognized by its grammarian, and then it becomes part and parcel of the language itself. The omission of the *n* from the article *an* in Irish, for instance, is a corruption which is observable in all the dialects of the language, and therefore it is not to be looked upon as a local corruption. Ev.

en in English the article the is subject to change in pronunciation according as the word following it commences with a vowel or a consonant. Take the following phrase for example; "The waves of the ocean," which is universally pronounced thus, Thu waves of thee ocean. Corrupt pronunciation is sometimes legitimate and should be promoted rather than checked.

—J. O' D.

- * Local name for Cahirciveen.
- † The progeny of Martin Luther.

OBITUARY

It is our painful duty to have to record the demise of our friend and co-worker in the Gaelic cause, the late Mr. Thomas Griffin, of Lawrence, Mass., which sad event occurred on August 7th last, after a few days' illness. Little did we expect it for it was only a few days previously that we received from him the 'proof' of his poem complimentary to Rev. Father P. H. O'Donnell, O S A, St. Mary's Rectory, Waterford, N Y. and an excellent Irish writter he was.

Mr. Griffin took a prominent part in every movement tending to elevate the condition of the unfortunate land of his birth, and his dollars were there to back them.

At the initiation of the Gaelic movement he was in the front rank and organized his Class in Lawrence, and never lagged to the day of his death-in fact he was of the very few who were at the birth of the Gaelic movement that persevered to the end-we say the end, because Prov idence vouchsafed him the happiness to live to see the movement firmly fixed, without the fear of relapse, in the land of his love and of his affections. The whole sixteen pages of the Gael could not contain a moiety of Mr Griffin's exertions in the Gaelic cause were they to be written. Many a man, both in Ireland and America, received a copy of the Gael (not knowing who sent it) thro' Mr. Griffin's bounty, for he used to get bundles of Gaels to mail to those who he thought would appreciate them as effective instruments in the re vival of the language, and also sent them to the National and other schools in his native parish.

Mr. Griffin was born in the neighborhood of Dingle, Co. Kerry, but has been in America 46 years. He died fortified by the rites of the Church, and surrounded by his loving family, wife, two sons and four daughters.

By Mr. Griffin's death, the Gaelic movement has lost a friend, the Gael a financial prop, and Ireland, a devoted son.

May his soul rest in peace-Amen

Mrs Griffin contemplates the erection of a monument with a Gaelic inscription over his grave.

SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS,

Ill—Cairo, Daniel McCarthy \$9., three for him self and six for Mr. John Howley.

Ind-Norte Dame, Sister M Katherine, per Mr John Howley, Cairo, Ill.

Mass-Marlboro, J H McCarthy-Springfield, John F Donoghue-Boston, P Doody.

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Mo—St Louis, M Laine, \$5., per J G Joyce, C E; Mrs. H Cloonan.

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N Y-Brooklyn, Miss Guiren, N Heaney, Thos Jordan-City Counsellor John L Brower.

Neb-Chadron, Rev P Brophy.

Pa-Centralia, P Ruddy,

R I-Providence, I L Socieity, per Martin J Henehan.

The Irishman who does not see the importance of circulating Irish literature in promoting the success of the Gaelie movement is of little value to any movement, and he who sees it and takes no part in doing it, does not desire its success.

We see by the public press of Wheeling, W. Va. that among the articles placed in the corner stone of the new Catholic Seminary, recently laid there, was a copy of THE GAEL. There are Irishmen in Wheeling.

The Presidential race is between the Mac and the O—the Mac has the rich—the O has the poor —a very uneven race, to be sure

Notwithstanding the rascally conduct of Grea Britain towards the United States, she is now faw ning on them for support in her European troubles. And, to curry the favor of Americans, she has sent the West British "Cawtholic'," Chief Justice, Lord Russell, to curry favor with the Irish Catholic element, and Joe Chamberlain, to do the same with the Puritan element in New England. Both should be toed out of the country with a heavy butt. A few Englishmen strutting in the garb of Americans who write newspapers, would have us take sides with England under the pretext of "protecting American interests" in Armenia. Never! What business have Americans in Turkey if they are not wanted there?

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, 46 Cuffe St. Dublin, Ireland, has for sale Szeuluß-eact Cuize Muman, edited by Mr. P.: O'Leary, printed a few months ago, price, 1s 6d. Also, some copies of Siamγa an Zeimnio at 2s each.

WHERE ISISHMEN CAN CALL AND GET Gratuitous Instruction In The Language Of Their Country.

The Boston Philo Celtic Society meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at 6 Whitmore St., and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10 P M.—Mary O' Donovau, 52 Myrtle Street, Secretary.

The Brooklyn Philos Celtic Society meets in Atlantic Hall. (entrance on Atlantic outside) corner Court and Atlantic streets, Sundays at 7 P. M.

The Chicago Gaelic League meets every afternoon at 2 p. m., in room 3, City Hall building Chicago. For information as to organizing clubs or studying Gaelic individually, write to the Secretary, Francis J. O'Mahony, 354 E. Chicago ave Chicago,

The Holyoke Philo-Celtic Society meets at 8 o' clock on Monday evenings in Emmett Hall, High street, Holyoke, Mass.

The O'Growney Philo Celtic League meets in Frank's Hall, Chapel street, New Haven, Conn. on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

The New York Philo-Celtic Society meets in 12 E. 8th street (near 3rd Av.), Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M. and Thursdays from 8 to 10.

The Pawtucket Irish Language Society meets in Sersfield Hall, near the Postoffice, every Friday evening, at 8 o'elock.

The Philadelphia Philo Celtic Society meets in Fairmount Building. 31st and Callowhill sts. at 8 o'clock every Sunday evening.

The R I Irish Language Society meets every Thursday and Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, in Brownson's Lyceum Hall, 193 Westminster street Providence, R. I.

The San Francisco Society meets Sunday afternoons at 2 p. m., in KR B Hall, Mason and O'-Farrell streets, Wm. Desmond President.

New York Gaelic Society meets Wednesdays at 8 p m., at 64 Madison Av.

Saint Paul Society, call on President Kelly, 410 Mianehaha street.

Kansas City, Mo. Society, call on President Mc Eniry, 1742 Allen av.

Williamsport, Pa. Society, call on President Gibbons, 1421 W 4th street.

Peru, Iad., Society, call on Counsellor John W. O'Hara.

To get the Gaelic Journal. Send 6s to the Man ager, Mr. John Hogan, 8 Leeson Park-avenue, Dublin, Ireland.

Gaelic Books.

Being frequently applied to for Irish books, we have made arrangements whereby we can supply the following publications, at the prices named, on short notice.—

Simple Lessons in Irish, giving the pronunciation of each word. By Rev. E O'Growney, M. R. I. A., Professor of Celtic Maynooth College, Part I. \$0.15
Simple Lessons in Irish, Part II. .15

Irish Music and Song. A Collection of Songs in Irish, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., .60 Irish Grammar. By the same, .50 Love Songs of Connaught. Irish, with En-

glish Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde, 1.25 Cois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories, by Dr. Hyde, LL.D.

Compendium of Irish Grammar. Translated from Windisch's German by Rev Jas.
P. McSwiney, S. J. 3.00

The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, P. I, .80
Ditto, Part II. .80
The Youthful Exploits of Fionn, Modern,

Irish, with maps, etc. by D. Comyn, Keating's History of Ireland, with Literal Translation, etc. Part I.,

The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with full Vocabulary.

1.0
The First Irish Book.

The Second do. do. .15
The Third do. do. .20

Irish Head-Line Copy-Book, .15 Leabhar Sgeuluigheachta, by Dr. Hyde 2.00 The Tribes of Ireland, A Satire by Ænghus

O'Pally, with Translation, .80
O'Reilly's Irish English Dictionary, 450
Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe, .12

Imitation of Christ (Irish), .80

An Irish Translation of the Holy Bible, Vol.
I. to Deuteronomy, by Archbishop Mc-

Hale,
The First Eight Books of Homer's Iliad,
translated into Irish by Archbishop

McHale, \$5.00
McHale's Moore's Irish Melodies, with English translation on opposite page, with portrait of the Archbishop. \$2.50

The Children of Tuireann (which has a full vocabulary), The Children of Lir; Leabhar Sgeuluighachta, and the Imitation of Christ, will meet the wants of all who desire advanced Gaelic reading matter. A large number of these books had run out some time ago, but we have been informed that there is a stock of them now.

F M'Cosker,

Sanitary Plumber, Steam & Gas
Fitter, Mobile, Ala.

Real Estate

FOR SALE,

Or to trade for a small house within 70 miles of New York. A five acre Orange Farm situate in Winter Park, Orange County, Florida, 5 miles N. of Orlando (the capital of county), on the Florida Central & Peninsular & South Florida Rds. 1-2 mile from the station and post-office, and 100 miles from Jacksonville, on Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West R. R. On the farm stands a good substantial 1 1.2 story house with a large piazza in front and side, contains a large parlor, diningroom, bed-rooms, pantry, etc. Large stable and other yard offices. The lawn surrounding the house contains 1 1-2 acres, is fenced in and beautifully laid out with all sorts of tropical shrubs. trees and flowering plants, vines, etc. The farm is fenced in with wire, and is set with 200 orange trees, all, nearly, in bearing, also, lemons, limes, mulberries, peaches, niagara grapes, etc. This property was owned and the house built and the surroundings laid out by a gentleman of means and exquisite taste—His widow wishes, for business reasons, to dispose of it, as above-

Price, \$3,000. or its equivalent, is free and clear, Winter Park is a well known Winter resort, is a considerable village, — has a newspaper.

Being in communication with the Railway Companies I am in a position to negotiate the Sale of Lands bordering on said railways in All the States of the Union. These lands are desirable because of their proximity to the Railways, and the title is perfect, coming directly from the Railway Companies. I can sell in lots or plots from 100 upwards.

Also, a number of large plots in Brooklyn suit able for mill and factory purposes. Farms on Long Island for Sale or to Trade.

RATES of COMMISSION .-

Letting and Collecting 5 per cent. Sales—City Property—When the Consideration exceeds \$2,500, ... 1 Country Property ... 2.50 ... Southern & Western Property ... 5 5 ...

No Sales negotiated at this office for less than \$25.00.

M. J. Logan,

Comr. of Deeds,

Third & Prospect Aves.

Brooklyn, NY.

