

(24)



Ταβαρτά Συμπλήρωμα

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Επιλογές από την παραδοσιακή μουσική της Ελλάδας
από την παραδοσιακή μουσική της Ελλάδας

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11οήμερο τεύχος 12

ΟΕΓΓΡΑΦΗ

1896.

ΣΟΙΛΛΙΣ ή ΣΟΙΛΛΙΣ ΤΟΥΒ.

(Λεαντα)

Ογκώνια τέλος της παραδοσιακής μουσικής της Ελλάδας, η οποία διατηρείται από την αρχαιότητα μέχρι σήμερα. Η μουσική της έχει χαρακτηριστεί ως η πιο γραπτή μουσική στην Ευρώπη.

Συλλογή των πιο γνωστών κομμάτων της παραδοσιακής μουσικής της Ελλάδας, συλλεκτικά από την αρχαιότητα μέχρι σήμερα. Η μουσική της έχει χαρακτηριστεί ως η πιο γραπτή μουσική στην Ευρώπη.

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Οι πιο γνωστοί κομμάτοι της παραδοσιακής μουσικής της Ελλάδας, συλλεκτικά από την αρχαιότητα μέχρι σήμερα.

leat̄ ari ari arír, nuaír a chualaij̄ ré toradh̄ i b̄fada uaij̄ aíz tead̄. 7 o'ajc̄-nij̄ ré ari ari ȝceud̄ m̄bóij̄d̄ é, 7 b̄f̄j̄or aíj̄e cneud̄ do b̄f̄ aíj̄.

Amhaidh̄ ari toradh̄ 7 i o'fotac̄ b̄f̄ ré coigimh̄il le bualaod̄ na o'ton̄ ari érak̄j̄ clócaj̄. 7 aíj̄ r̄iñ̄ mar tuistim ead̄a m̄bóir, 7 f̄aoi ðeirne maru r̄oib̄im m̄bóir i m̄b̄arr̄ na z̄craídh̄. 7 in̄ r̄iñ̄ ñuir ari f̄iomáin-ðaoj̄e aíj̄tead̄ o'd̄aon̄ nuaid̄ aíj̄d̄a aíj̄. 7 aíj̄ r̄iñ̄ ñuir ari f̄eir aíz éirtead̄ cneud̄ do ðéad̄. 7 aíj̄ r̄iñ̄.

Táj̄ic̄ ré éo h̄-obádh̄ r̄iñ̄ ȝuij̄ c̄aill ré a dñáil leir, aíct̄ c̄áinj̄c̄ ré ȝuij̄e f̄eir. Arír ari ari m̄-ball, 7 ȝuij̄ ré cluad̄ ari f̄eir aíz éirtead̄ cneud̄ do ðéad̄. 7 aíj̄ r̄iñ̄.

Ari éisj̄ a b̄f̄ r̄iñ̄ c̄raij̄nij̄d̄ aíj̄t̄iñ̄ in̄ r̄iñ̄ náct̄ nuaír i éoij̄j̄ r̄iñ̄ ȝo h̄-uile aíz ȝeimh̄j̄ 7 aíz b̄ejead̄, 7 aíz c̄ainḡt̄ ead̄oimh̄a f̄eir, 7 in̄ r̄iñ̄ do ȝlaod̄ ȝac̄ h̄-uile ðuine aca "Mo f̄riam̄ 'r̄ mo c̄apall 'r̄ mo ȝjallaj̄," 7 ȝlaec̄ ȝoill̄f̄r̄ ñuir ñead̄ 7 ȝlaod̄ reij̄rean̄ aíj̄ac̄ éo h̄-árd̄ le ðuine ari b̄j̄t̄ aca "Mo f̄riam̄ 'r̄ mo c̄apall 'r̄ mo ȝjallaj̄!" 7 r̄ul do b̄f̄ ari focal ȝo ceant̄ ari a ðeul ȝlaod̄ f̄ear̄ eile, "Ori! a ȝoill̄f̄r̄. a buaçaj̄ll. b̄-f̄uyl̄ t̄u in̄ reo arír l̄ih̄? c̄ia 'n̄ ȝaoi b̄-f̄uyl̄ t̄u tead̄ ari o'd̄aiḡl̄ le do m̄hadoi? N̄íl̄ ari m̄haj̄c̄ ðuine do ðeit̄ ȝlaod̄aíc̄ ari do c̄apall aíoc̄t̄, m̄j̄re mo ñan̄haj̄d̄? ñíj̄ im̄preoçd̄t̄ t̄u ariaj̄n̄ ariír, buid̄ m̄haj̄c̄ ari cleair̄ o'j̄m̄r̄ t̄u o'riaj̄n̄ aíj̄n̄aíj̄c̄!"

"Buid̄ m̄haj̄c̄," ari ari f̄ear̄ eile, "ñí ðeun̄f̄aj̄d̄ ré arír é."

"Naic̄ m̄aj̄c̄ ari buaçaj̄ll é. ari buaçaj̄ll ceudh̄a? bean̄ do éabdh̄a leir̄ ñáir ñubdh̄a leir̄ o'riead̄ 7 "caid̄ m̄ar t̄á t̄u" o'f̄oij̄," ari ari t̄iúom̄at̄ f̄ear̄.

[Le ðeit̄ leat̄]

A priest writes from Baltimore.—"On looking over the sample copy of the Gael, which you so kindly sent me, I was sorry to note that Baltimore is not mentioned among the literary centres where the mother tongue of so many of us, is being revived. Surely Old Catholic Maryland should not be behind in the Celtic Movement."

[You are all Mugwumps in Baltimore, as are the Irish in other cities, Father—Ed.]

WHERE IRISHMEN 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 J. O'Donovan, 52 Myrtle Street, Secretary.

The Brooklyn Philo-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 Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m., in room 3, City Hall building, 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 Sarsfield Hall, near the Postoffice, every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

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

The Irish Language Society meets every Thursday, 3d Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, in Brownson's Yeum Hall, 193 Westminster street Providence, R. I.

The San Francisco Society meets Sunday afternoons at 2 p.m. in K R 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 Minnehaha street.

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

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

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

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

As the Gael is going to press we receive from Mr David Nutt, publisher, 270-1 Strand, London a copy of Part I. of H. Cameron Gillis, M D's Gaelic Class-book—price, 1s. It is most valuable to the Gaelic student, Scotch or Irish.

LECTURE IN IRISH.

[The following Irish Lecture was delivered extemporaneously before a meeting of the Gaelic League of Boston by Mr. Patrick Casey, the well known Irish poet of malden, Mass].

Ο διά σημερανής προσφέρεται η απόδειξη της απότομης ανάπτυξης της γεωγραφίας της Ελλάδας μεταξύ της αρχαϊκής και της ελληνιστικής περιόδου, με την παρατητική ανάπτυξη της αρχαϊκής περιόδου στην ελληνιστική.

“Σαρταὶ ηα σαοήηε αηι α σέηλε
Αότης ησ ἑαρταὶ ηα σηοήηε ηά ηα γιέηδε” :
Ο τάηηηδ α δροήαηη α σέηλε
Ιαθαηκαήδη τηη α σ-τεαηηδαήη εηα Σαούηηιζε,
Ωιζηη 50 τεηήηηη ησ σέηλεαη α τηέηēe,
Ωηαη ησοη εηαηη ήη α ή- εήηεαη ;
Ηηη ήη ‘ηα σοιζηηηοή εήήηδ ;
Ιη τηηηηδ θηηηηδαη σ γιεηηηδ,
Τεαηηδ ήηηηη δηαηηα ηα ή-έηηεαηη.
Ηηη α γηηηηδη α η-ηηηη δηη.

Αλογ σύνεδιαδέ κέ σύνηρα ηα σημέηηε.
'Ss μο έαηα 'ται, τ' γαοζαλ σ;
Α' τ ιτ σ α παյσηι θευηηαιδέ αη τ' αηαηη α γαοηαδ.
Οο λαθαηηη ηαοηη Peαθαη α ηζαοθαηιζε,
Αζυηη ηαοηη Seάζαη παιη αη σημηηηα.
Οο σηηηη ηαοηη Ράθηαιη θαοηαέτ,
'Νιαηη α θεαηηαιδέ τέ ταλαή ηα ή-Έηηεαηη.
Ηι πιαδέ σιοηα ηά ίοηα αη αοη-ηε—
Α θαοηηη ζοη' αοηθηη αη γαοζαλ ε
Σηηη ζο ο-τάηηηδέ αη σηηηαηηη αη γαοηαη.
Οο τέηηεαθαη παηθαδέ 'ζυηη έηζεαη;
Οο λοηγεαθαη leαθηη ηα Ζαοθαηιζε;
Οο γτοραθαη αιηηεαηη Τέ οηηηηη,
Αζυηη ρογγεηη αη αοη-Ζήηc. [bualaδ bat]

Αζυρ τόσαριδ τέ ρηηη-ηε 'ημαρη εἰοκραθ ἀη λά οηαηη—
Ωέηη ζαέ ηηθ αζυρ τοιη ηα ζηάητα.—
Τόσ τέ Calvin ζαη αοη θαηηταη
Τόσ τέ Οιρηη αη Φηλέ άλαηη,
Τόσ τέ Φηοηη σ'α θηη ζαη ηλάηη (?)

Αζυρ ιη έ τόσ Οιραη αη ζαηηζεαθ λαηοη. [θηαλαθ ηαη]
Τόσ τέ Hercules, α έηειδ 'η α ζάηηα.
Τόσ τέ Hector αζυρ ηηζ ηα Σράηηηε.
Τόσ τέ Luther ζηηη θαηηθεαθ αηη Σηάηηαη,
'Σ έ ιοηροιδ ηα τηηηρα ο θεαηροη Σηάηηε.
Ω θέηη ηαοη Ρεαθαι αη αη ζ-εαηηιαι θηάηηθε,
Τά τη 'ηα ηεαηαη αζυρ ί ληη θε ηηάητα;
Ηη ήηιοη ί ιεαηαθ 'η ί αη ηηοη α ζηηηα;
Ηη θεαηροη Ζαη ί ηα ηιη ηαηηα.
Ηη 'η ηαηηα 'η έ α θεηη αη Ράηα—
Τηηηηη τέ ιοηαθ θο 'η "ηράηηρηη" ηαηηα.
Τηηηαζ αηη ηο α ηηηιδ ο "ηηαηθεη"
Τάηη αηη' ηεαηαη αζηη ηηηηη,
ηα ηηοηθε ιοηη αη θεαηαη ο έηηαη αη θάηη θοη,
Σηηη ζο ηθεηηηα ηηηηηε ηηηηη ηα η-άηηηη.
Ηη θαηηη ηαηηηε 'ηαη έηηαηηη άλαηηη;
ηηοη θο έηεηθεαη ζο θεαηηθαηη:
Ιεαηαη θο θεαηαη. α ηηηηηαη;
Ηη ηηοη θο έηοηθε αη θαηη α ηηηηηηη,
Αζυρ θο ηεαηηη αηη ηηηηηηη ζο ηηηηηηηθαηη—

Ζο θ θεαηηη θ θαηη ηηηηηηη.

Cnfoē.

ΖΡΑΪΔ ΉΟ ΚΡΟΪΔΕ

Leir αη ηζαθαηηθοηη.

Φειηηη ηηάθ ηο έηοηθε αη θεαηη—
Μηηηηη ηεαη ζαη ηηηηηηη,
Σοηηη θηθα αη α θηηηθε—
'Σ ί αηηηηη ηο ηηη!
Τηηηη ηηάθ οη ηαη, ηαη ο—
'Σ ί ηο ηηάθ η ηηηηη!
θηηη ηηη θηηη ηηηηηηη θηηη,
'Σ ί ηο ηηηηηηη ηηηηη!
Φειηηη ηηάθ ηο ηηηηηηη ηηηηηηη—
Φειηηη! ηαη θεαη α ηηηηηηη!
Ηη 'η ηηηηηηη ηηηηηηη ηηηηηηη,
'Σ ί ηο ηηηηηηη ηηηηηηη!
Σηηη ηηη ηηηηηηη ηηηηηηη,
'Σ ί ηο ηηηηηηη ηηηηηηη!
Α! ηη έηηηηηηη ηηηηηηη
'Σ ί ηο ηηάθ ηεαη ηηηηηηη!

Vocabulary.

(Continued.)

dialect, τωντική.	dissuading, ρονδοζ.
diameter, σποιρίση.	distaff, rock, ευγεάλ.
diaeresis, τητική.	distance, ρατού, ζυντεάλ.
diary, ιαογλεάθαρ	distilled, τηομαζ.
diet, food, νεαττήη	destination, ετερήζεοθ.
difficult, αητη, γεάζα	distraints, τοβαίης.
digression, ταοιθηεηή	district, τησοά,
dictator, τεαέτορ	distru etion, τσοταć.
diligence, τειτ, τηοζηαյ	diversity, ευρημαћ.
diligent, coιρζић	dividend, παπηαć, εαπηαјеаć.
diocese, ταιηс	diving, τάćа
dinner party, ταγсар	divorce, bill of, լիցութեալօջած
dinner-time, εασдар-էրաժ	dizziness, ոյածայ.
dining party, ταմ	dock, τօյա.
dignity, յηծ. տօրծած.	dislocated, τηողայթեաć.
direction, τյօնհած	dispute, конрдаж, конрбօդ, конрд
direct, τօնյր, τյրիћ	doctor, τаօք.
dirk, տոհաć	doll, լսաՅ, յուօզ, զյլեայն.
dirge, сопланаć	dominion, sovereignty, սյուբեյթեադ.
dirt, filth, բօչալ	dormouse, բօշայ.
disabled, creeping, կյաճաć	dotage, յոյրչ.
disagreement, սատրայ	double, twosold, τյրեյլտ ել.
disburden, սոյոկ, հեամիեարտսայ	due, is, բորտ.
discomfiture, սոյայր	due, a right, վեած
discontent, տարյադ	duel, շետի, բոյի, տօւնեանո, րեյմ.
discovery, բնուշած	dull of hearing, տաćա.
discordant, բարայաć	dumb, mute, հօճ, բօ
discovery, բայլ, բարտայ	dumping, տիելյդ.
discovered, դուտա	duplicate, լեյէյծ.
discretion, տյրըյօ	dust, dross, բայր.
discussion, լանդաչ	dragging, տրեածլած
disdain, զրայիչ	drama, տիամիաչ.
disease, օչիայ, տառայօ.	dragon, տրսաć, տրայ.
dish wooden placajo, տյար.	draught, տրօյք.
dishonored, տյարոյօ,	drawing, τայրս
dishonorable, տօնալ.	drawler, բեազայր.
dislocated, տյոհայնած.	dream, reverie, երյայ.
disobedience, հեամիօմօյ.	dregs, լես, բրօշայ, տօյրտ.
disorderly, բրահաć,	dregs of the people, տօօրյանիւսած.
disparagement, τայբեյր.	dressing, զրեարած
displeased, տյոյծած.	droll fellow, զրօյթեած.
dispute, конрдаж, конрбօդ, τայրա	drop, դոյ.
dissimulation, րլի, բլորատ.	dropsey, յորբայր.
dissolution, բայլածած. τյօնաբա.	dross, տեանթած.
dissipated, բախ, տյելիչե.	drum, տյոմբայ.

To be continued

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

With this month (Nov) the GÆL enters on its sixteenth year, full of life and hope. When the movement which gave birth to the Gæl was brought into being 24 years ago, the condition of the Irishman was very sad, indeed. He was despised and hated by his powerful enemies (social and political) all over the land as a lowly, ignorant being not to be permitted to aspire to any station but that of "hewer of wood and drawer of water," and he generally shaped his actions as if conscious that that was the condition which fate had allotted him, for he feared to reveal his identity,—to-day he is feared and respected. Why? Because you, Gaels, by your patriotic endeavors, have educated him,—and them,—into a sense of his social standing; so that he stands to his full height to-day, conscious that he is, at least, the equal of any member of the community to which choice or necessity may assign him. But tho' this be true of the Irishman versed in his language and literature, yet he who is ignorant of it and compelled to express his thoughts and sentiments in the language of his hated oppressor, can not stand to his full height, for he is forced down with the inward consciousness that he is wanting in a something the possession of which is an indispensable accessory to the enjoyment of the full fruition of an independent nationalism.

Yes, 24 ago years Irishmen pursuing learned (?) professions asked us "Had the Irish language an alphabet?" What is the condition to-day? Through you, Gaels, the language is being taught in all the leading colleges and universities of Europe, in a large number of the common schools in Ireland, and in hundreds of Gaelic leagues and societies est-

ablished in Ireland and America for teaching it. And also in America a Gaelic Chair has been founded in the Catholic University, and another in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. With this splendid result of your patriotic exertions, Gaels, you should endeavor to increase the circulation of your little journal to half a million within the coming year.

Irishmen never had such cause for rejoicing as they have to-day for the old "lion" is on the run,—

Νοτλαίς ῥάγας ἀριγήν πληστάην ίπη
τευηήμην ατζαές αοης αζαήδ, α Τεαζαρ-
τόηα αη ζαοθάι.

Pres. O'Connor of the A. O. Hibernians handed the Endowment Fund of \$50,000 contributed by the Order to establish the Irish Chair in the Catholic University to his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, as Chancellor of the University, on Oct. 22nd. His Eminence graciously received the gift. There was a large audience present including Church dignitaries, prominent officers of the Order and other laics. His Eminence made a brilliant address in which he profusely thanked the Order for its patriotism. But that part of it in which his Eminence said,—

"The Ancient Order of Hibernians, in founding this Chair, is moved chiefly by sentiments of gratitude and veneration for the past services of the Gaelic tongue. It was by no means the intention of introducing the Gaelic as a spoken language,"

was very disappointing to a large number of the contributors to the Fund; as was, also, the omission of Archbishop McHale and Canon Bourke's names (the founders of the movement) from the list of those said to have labored to preserve the language. Nevertheless, they will not be forgotten; and the object of the Gaelic Movement is—and has been—the revival and the re-introduction of the Gaelic as the spoken language of Ireland, with English as an accompaniment.

The National Convention lately held in Dublin was opened with prayer in Irish by the Rev. Father McFadden of Donegal.

Mr. O'Flannelly, of London, England, is publishing an Irish English and English-Irish dictionary, in two volumes of 500 pages each.

Mr. P J Craig intends to bring out a new edition of his "Modern Irish."

The Nuns of St. Louis, Monaghan, are very successful in teaching Irish, one of their pupils, Miss Cleary, got a £2 prize lately.

"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-BISHOP 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.



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

Published at 247 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
M. J. LOGAN, - - - Editor and Proprietor

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Sixteenth Year of Publication.

VOL 11, No. 12. DEC. 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.

Any man or woman who applies one half-hour daily to the study of Prof. O'Growney's Simple Lessons in Irish will be able to carry on a simple conversation in one year. Are Irishmen then, so bereft of National pride as not to devote that short space of time to the removal of that badge of slavery to which a total ignorance of their National language subjects them, and debars them from raising their heads as members of a distinct nationality, barring that of the Anglo-Saxon?

On Oct. 18 a branch of the Gaelic League was organized in Ballinacarriga, county Cork.

The Farney, Co. Monaghan, branch of the Gaelic League has resumed its Winter sessions.

The Irish Shamrock has started an Irish column

A professorship of Irish has been established in Harvard University, Mass.—F. L. Robinson, Prof.

A second branch of the Gaelic League (the Lee Branch) was formed in Cork last month.

An Irish class has been formed in Kenmare.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

FOURTH SERIES.—Written for the GÆL

By

Rev. EUGENE O'GROWNEY.

PROF. OF KELTIC.

LESSON IX (continued).

To make the study of the declensions as simple as possible, we will first give the simplest form of the declensions, laying special stress on the way in which the BEGINNINGS of words change through the declensions. We will afterwards explain in detail how declension affects the ENDINGS of those words which do not follow the simplest form of declension, such as those which involve a vowel change; as cat, cujt; lónj, lujnje; oučajj, oujče.

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

66. All words of this declension END in a consonant, or two consonants, is preceded by a BROAD vowel; as, aol, uaŋ, aŋal, caŋal. The words capall, tɔŋŋ, baŋŋ, are examples of words ending in two consonants.

67. All words of this declension, without exception, are of the MASCULINE gender.

68. Although all words of this declension end in a consonant preceded by a o or u, it does not follow that all words in the language ending in a consonant preceded by a, o, or u, belong to this declension. See second and third declensions.

69. The genitive in this declension is formed from the nominative by what is called "attenuation"; that is, by giving to the last consonant a slender sound; in the written language the genitive is formed by prefixing the letter j to the last consonant or consonants; as, báʃʃ (baush) of death, death, death's; capaʃʃ (kop'-il) of a horse.

70. As the slender sounds of simple *t* and *n* do not differ noticeably (except in parts of Munster) from the broad sound of this letter, the pronunciation of the nominative and genitive cases of words ending in simple *t* and *n* is precisely the same, thus, *atáil*, *anáin*, are pronounced as *atál*, *anáin*.

71. Example: *báir*, death.

Singular.

N. A. *báir*, death.
Gen. *báir* (baush), of death.
Dat. *báir*, death (after a preposition).
Voc. *a báir* (á waush) o death.

72. The vocative case, singular and plural, is always preceded by the aspirating particle *a*.

73. Example: *bád* a boat.

Singular.

N. A., *bád*, a boat.
Gen., *báid* (baud), of a boat.
Dat., *bád*, a boat (after a preposition).
Voc., *a báid* (waud), o boat!

Plural.

N. A. *báid*, boats.
Gen. *báid*. of boats.
Dat. *báidai* (baudh-iv), boats
(after a (preposition)).
Voc., *a báid* (á waudh-a) o boats

74. The student will notice that some cases are similar, (1) the nom. sing., dat. sing., gen. plur.; (2) the gen. sing., voc. sing., nom. plur—these being the “attenuated” forms. Then the form ending in *-a* (voc. plur.) and that in *-aid* (dat. plur.) make up four different forms of each word of this declension.

75. The genitive singular form of proper names is most generally found in surnames; as, *Mac Dónaill* (mok dhón-il) son of Donal, O'Donnell. In surnames as we have them, the words *mac* and *o*

both mean “descendant”; hence *Seán* áin *Mac Dónaill*, John MacDonnell,—John, descendant of Donal; *aois Ruadha Ó Dónaill*, Red Hugh O'Donnell.—Red Hugh descendant of Donal. *Mac Eoghan* (mok ó-in), descendant of Eoghan, MacKeon.

76. It is now necessary to speak at some length of the cases in which nouns are aspirated and eclipsed. The student should read this part of the lessons frequently, and refer to it as often as he meets a case of aspiration or eclipsis which he cannot explain.

77. Nouns are aspirated in all cases by *mo*, my, *to*, thy, *a*, his. See Simple Lessons § 235.

78. Nouns are eclipsed in all cases by *ar*, our, *tar*, your, *a*, their. See Simple Lessons 376.

79. The word *a*, her, has no effect on a consonant following it; as, *a fear*, her husband; but it prefixes h to the following vowel; as, *a h-áinim* (han-im) her name.

80. The words “its” is also translated by *a*, and has the same effect as *a*, his, or *a*, her, according to the gender of the noun “its” refers to; as, *do báid* eisic mór ar aig oileáin aizair teac ar a dár, *do báid* eisic mór ar aig tráid aizair teac ar a báid, on its top (on the top of it, the cliff, *aill*, feminine).

81. Forms of the article, with masculine nouns. The article has only two forms; *a* in all cases of the singular, and *an* in all cases of the plural.

82. Effect of the article. This is a suitable place to consider the effect of the article on the noun in various cases. We will speak at present only of MASCULINE nouns. What is said here of nouns of the first declension, applies to all masculine nouns.

83. Nominative and accusative case *atá a* ag t-uamh ar aig t-bótar. Cuig aig

τ-λοι ἀη ἀη η-βαλλα. Ράζ ἀη καρύν
Δημητρο. Masculine nouns are not affected by the article *அ* in the nominative and accusative cases singular unless the nouns begin with a vowel, then the form *அங்க* of the article is used. See Simple Lessons § 497.

84. Nom. and accusative plural The article *ஏ* has no effect on consonants but prefixes *ஃ* to vowels, *ஏ ஃ-ஏங்*.

85. Genitive case. Οιαλλάஜ அ செப்-
அஜில (chop'il), வெல் அ மாதாஜி (wodh-
ee), ருமாஜ் அ சோஜி (foo-im an b'yōl). Here we see how the first consonant of masculine nouns in the genitive singular is aspirated after the article *அங்*. But வாஜே அ தூஞி, தேஓ அ தோங்ஜி (dhür-ish), வாஜே அ தோவாஜி (thub'ir), are examples of how *ஊ* and *ஏ* following the article *அங்* are not aspirated. When the noun begins with *ர்*, the form *அங்க* of the article is used (See Lessons); as, சாபால் அ த-தாஜாங்க (thog'irt), தோஙர் அ த-தாங்ஜாஜி (thae'il). We usually write *அ தி*, not *அங்க தி*.

86. In the above examples the student will note that when a noun is followed by another noun in the genitive case, then IF the second noun is preceded by the article, the first noun CANNOT have any article. So the examples above are translated thus:—(the) saddle of the horse, (the) mouth of the dog, (the) sound of the music, (the) town of or at the fort, (the) town of or at the well, (the) horse of the priest, (the) misfortune of the world. If we use the form in 's of the English possessive case, we translate: the horse's saddle, the dog's mouth etc.

87. In names of places especially, the genitive case, instead of being translated by the simple possessive case or by the objective case with the preposition "of", is best translated by the objective case with the preposition "at", near etc; as, வாஜே அ தோவாஜி (the) town at the well, Ballin Tubber, வாஜே அ ரோங், the) town at or near the (river) Robe.

Gaels, you can hardly comprehend the immensity of the work which you have accomplished for the last sixteen or twenty years. You were not very numerous; but it justifies the Gael's oft-repeated contention that, really, a comparatively few persons shape the destinies of nations. You have shaped the destiny of the Irish Nation, for, like Columbus, you have opened the path which is now known to all the world. O'Curry, O'Donovan, and others wrote books to no effect; you took the people by the shoulder and put them to work, and the product of that work is circumscribed only by the extent of your ability to circulate your journal. Hence, Gaels, it is a necessary duty to circulate it that it may keep the Irish of Eire Mhor in line and at work.

The anniversary of the Lion of the Fold, Archbishop McHale, is fast approaching and Gaels should see to it that it be suitably and patriotically commemorated.

A promising branch of the Gaelic League was established in London (Eng.), some week ago. It meets every Friday night at 55 Chancery-lane. Mr. Fras. A. Fahy is president, and the Countess Schack is an enthusiastic member.

It is said that coal can be bought at the mouth of the pit for \$1.25 per ton—we paid \$5.50 for it last month. Into whose pocket did the other \$4. go?—the railroad combine, is it? By the product of such as this do our railway and other thieving trusts heap up millions with which to buy titled Englishmen—the spawn of profligacy and debauchery—for their degraded daughters; and brazenly flaunt the display of this ill-gotten wealth in our face!

Poor Brian! The inconsistency of his platform laid him out. Behold it! seeking to protect the silver from English aggression, and exposing the mechanic and manufacturer to that free competition; and having the cheek after that to ask the mechanic to support such platform; the taking the bread and butter out of his own mouth! The Gael is a protectionist, then a bimetallist.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. John Kyne, of Ower, Co. Galway, an old member of the Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society—our friend, and the friend of Ireland.

Also, Mr. Patrick O'Leary, at his home Eyries Castletownbere, Co. Cork, at the early age of 26. He was a promising Irish scholar. Readers of the Gael will remember

அ வுலாங் விரைங்

and other stories which he contributed to the Gael. He is also the author of *Sgeulugheacht Chuige Muham* just from the press.—

May their souls rest in peace.

CUURT AN TSÁJR 50 SAS AN UJ5

Le 21. 21 Juillet.

Ο δέ εντο μήσε τάχιτε, ο Κράη,
Ιμπρήσε 'η τά Ρυγγα,
Θερι το ζωαγκ οηδόη το πο έξη
Τούρ τολάρ πορ τοη-τα.
Ιτ τύ πλάζιτηρ ηα πιλιηνή σύλεατ
Τούρ Σαρπτή ηα γλυαζ τρευη
Αι τά πηγηελημηιλ α γ-εαέα
Συη ζο τ-τιμεφαδ οητ 'η τευη.

Ιτ παιέ 'η τ-αη α τ-ταγηης τύ,
Τά 'η Τυριαέ αγ α ζέιλ
Αις εαρδαητ Κηφοτιμηζε νοέτα
Αι τά λε φαδα φαοι η-α πιαζαή.
Τά τέ παζαδ αη ηα σύημαεταιζε
Ο διμηρεαρ αιζε 'η τριεθη δειηιδ,
Αις φιαφηαδ "εια τιδ φέη?
Σηευτ ειε λά τιδ αις λαριμιζ?"

Λε εαζλα 'η ιηρόη τά πέ λάη
Ζο δ-φιηλ πηιδ σιοηταέ 'ηα φεασα
Οιη εοέμιδ πηιδ ε λε κάηητε
Ζο παδ τέ παμηηαιζε λε φιαεέτα.
Αηη τηη έπειζ τέ τηηη παη ηάηηαητ
Ο! Ριζε-ηηαέ ηα πηαλαέτ,
Αιςυρ ηηοη φάδ τέ πασηηη τε φάταδ
Αη οηρεατ α'γ α θεαηηαέτ.

Νοιη τά τέ φαοι το ζομηης-τε—
Τά εύημαέτ ιη βάηη το ζλόηθεαη
Σηηαέταιζ 'η φεαη πηηιηαδατα
Ωσηητεαρ φιηλ λε άηλλε—
Οιηηιη αη αη Εοηρε έ,
Ταθαιη οηηιηαδ ίδ ζαη φιηλεαδ,
Σ τά π-βάθηφαδ ε ι b-poll-ηηηηηη *
Ιτ φαδα ε θ'α ζηηιηεαδ.

Ο δο οικέτης της απόμαχης
Καὶ ταῦθα πηγεῖσαν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν,
Αλλὰ τοῦτον τὸν θεόν τον μάρτυρα.
Τοῦτον τὸν θεόν τον μάρτυρα
Οὐδὲν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν,
Αλλὰ τοῦτον τὸν μάρτυρα.
Οὐδὲν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν οὐδὲν,
Αλλὰ τοῦτον τὸν μάρτυρα.

* Hellespont.

Աշար ուղիղ ուստ ծ Բայրիա
Cill 'r բրյունի բայրինց, բար,
Աշտ տա յի ՚ոյլ 1 ոհար ծօ' հ ձի
Այր ծ-բայլ լե բադ ձր բայլ.
Հար ոյլ ուստ ձաւլց ծորած,
Յօ շողից յի յո ծարակայլ.

Σαη αη γη ιημηη ηα πάιρέη έημηη
Τεαγδαιγ δηευζαέ, ρεαλταέ,
Ζο παδ Ρυγηα λαη ο' ξηηιη βοηη
Οο θη λαγδηη, θαηα, γαηταέ;
Ζο παδ γηαθ καοι ξηοηηαθ ζαηη,
Μηηι δεηέηδ αλτα ειοηηαέ ηιαθάηη,
Ζηηι θαη λει5ηηιηαη θαηαέ ζο θηηάη
Ζο η-θεηθεαθ δεηηε λεηη αη τ-γηοθθάη.

Այօլ թա ու օգույս 'Յ էլոյն եօլցած,
Յսր թա բլոր աւ ոյօր քեպրի--
Յօ Ե-բոյլ բժիշտար այ Բոյրիա,
Այսր ըրեյտան այ առ Երան.
Յաօլ քու այսր ըլամդար,
Թա պայօ լետ բոյլտե բոյլտե արյը,
'Տ ոյ բաւսոյ Յօ օցո այ յոյնեար
Լ յօլլ տիր առ ոյձ ելթեած եսալտե.

Λε δο ιηη 'τ ηδοι δο ηιαδαι
Γλαφραιδο πάζαιη 'η τοιτζευη ηδομήτα
βειτ Επιστρατείη λαη δε ɔπάτ
Ωηη τά τέ 'γαη η-ηιοβιλα τζινιοθέα,
Αη άιτ ζαδι ιιλε ζυηηη ηηρι
Βέιθ οιηαδ-ηιηητε 'τ οειέτα,
Τιηι βειθ ηιοτέέηη Αη έηηκεαट,
Ζο η-ειη 'τε ηη-ηιηεαट.

νεαννιαῖτ την φεαστωρ
ό η ηζεαρημάηαι,
λειτ αη ηζαθαριδοηη.

βεαηηεαέτ λεατ! Ο! βεαηηεαέτ λεατ!
Τισιό ηα πευτα αγ 50 θεαρ,
Ζας η-αοη τσοθ α η-τιατιζ α σέλε;
'Σ τέχδο αη γεαηηάνη τρέαρ ηα γρεμη-
Αη γεαδ ηα ή-οσήσεαδ σιμη [ται],

Βεαηηαέτ λεατ! Ο! βεαηηαέτ λεατ!
Φεις αη παε, ηαέ τεατ α τρεαέ!
Τειδ ρή αη α ρήζε ςο τογδαέ
Ηηρ ηα τρευητάδη μδ αδ λοηηηαέ,
Αη γεαδ ηα ή-οσ्तέαδ ειμήηε.

η διηγές, οπασσ. οct 2ijj, 13-96

¶ 21 Čařa Ójlyr :

Ο' ιηνήσι^τ ρεαρ^τ δαμ^τ & τόιζεαδό^τ ήγ^τ αη^τ 3-εομάργανασ्त^τ ριη^τ, γυρ^τ ρεαρ^τ
δαρ^τ ιαιηη^τ δο^τ Davitt & άιμη^τ le^τ έσλε αη^τ τ-αθηάν^τ ρεο^τ, αέτ^τ ιησο^τ έαιηη^τ leιρ^τ ηθη-
άη^τ ιηηγη^τ δαμ^τ ραο^τ.

Τὰ γύιλ αἰδαντὸς θερμοὶ τὰ φένη τὸ σύνταγμα τοῦ πλάνητος. Οὐδὲ σαπαρεῖ,

Sebastyan Philipr.

PADDY MAJOR.

Τά πριονηγά ταξιδεύει την έπαδιο ταν άτ τεο,
 'S είτε αιηπι τάρη η-άρτο φλαγέ Mr. Lavelle,
 'S α ήλιξιρτεαρ ήλιξτεας ζο δειήμη ης αιηρεσθιη.
 Ου ρισκηιδό ο'η ηδωμηι ζο ευηδηορας φιαλ;
 Ήλας θηικε ζο 5-ευηδιδό le λαηδημηη ηα πάητε,
 'S ηο δεαηηαςτ ζα ιηάς ζο παιδ αδ^έζα 5clouηη,
 Τά σόηηαρη^ά ζο φαιηηης le ρηητεαςτ λαηηε
 Ζυρ α ηλιξιρτοη ης φαςτ ο αιηηηη έQueen Ann.

Τά εαρινις ὕμιν ταπιλαῖς τοι τίσομεν τό δέ φιλαρμιδή,
θειόεαρ αζ ταρινιδή, απ Όια τατ τεο λειζεαη τλάη,
κια πεδασιό α τεαδάητ τ' αη μάτεαρ α θειηασ.
Ὕμιν συμήνιδή, απ α άοη-μας α σευραδ απ α γεραηη
α μιδ ɔιη ηα εμιηηη ηας ελαοιότε, βοέτ αη εάρ ε.
Ὕμιν ιαδέταιητε κεαρ κάηας α τεαέτ έυη α τιζε,
εαγγεάδα, θαηητρεάδα, τεαηηδαιοηη τ' πάγγτοιότε,
α εμιαλλ έυη αη ψήλαιρ τ' εάιτε ταη οιδέ.

Σέ έ δο όνταλαντό μέ δά πάσι το γεωργιανό δε αγηάλι.
Τυπι φασι σ' θείας και σημάντα το δομανι ηγη απι γειτ.,
Αέτι η βεαζ έ Δη τεας γ' εο Ράτημης Ήγι Αθλαίδηι.—
Πλαίσεαρ ηα ηδηάρα το δ-ράδι τέ σ' α άνοη;
Τά ηα τημίτε α θείτ αηη λε τυπλεαδό τ' πάτηε,
Ηα βογλεητι ταδι λά αηη το γεωργιανό θρυητέ δηδ,
Καιτηλή Ηγι Ζάνεάη σ' α άνηη αηη πλάτηαν
Στηραδουτ λάτηηη ηο το δεκάρεαδο τιαδο εμικεδηι.

Τὰ ηδέ πάμπλονται ταῦτα κρεάτι, γαστα, γεαλ, γλέζαλ,
βιαδό· τὸ δεούς αὐτὸν γεννητός ἐγένετο τὸν ποιητήν

Τά Σήματα της Ιεραρχίας
Μολατης σημαντικότερη είναι η αρχιερατική σημαντικότητα.
Από την παλαιά ιεραρχία, οι Αρχιερατικές σημαντικότητες
είναι οι εξής:
1. Οι Αρχιερατικές σημαντικότητες είναι οι πατέρων της Εκκλησίας.
2. Οι Αρχιερατικές σημαντικότητες είναι οι πατέρων της Εκκλησίας.
3. Οι Αρχιερατικές σημαντικότητες είναι οι πατέρων της Εκκλησίας.
4. Οι Αρχιερατικές σημαντικότητες είναι οι πατέρων της Εκκλησίας.
5. Οι Αρχιερατικές σημαντικότητες είναι οι πατέρων της Εκκλησίας.
6. Οι Αρχιερατικές σημαντικότητες είναι οι πατέρων της Εκκλησίας.
7. Οι Αρχιερατικές σημαντικότητες είναι οι πατέρων της Εκκλησίας.
8. Οι Αρχιερατικές σημαντικότητες είναι οι πατέρων της Εκκλησίας.
9. Οι Αρχιερατικές σημαντικότητες είναι οι πατέρων της Εκκλησίας.
10. Οι Αρχιερατικές σημαντικότητες είναι οι πατέρων της Εκκλησίας.

Explanation of some terms in the preceding producton.—

Mr Dean ηα γέλε, Anthony Daen, γελη Σετ Βάη; Τόη α 2ήλιο, άιτ σομηνισθε βατοι Major; Σετ Βάη, ηγεαη βατοι Major; Μάιζιρτον John, μας βατοι Major; Α γεολτα αη δη Άητο, Άητο Μόρη, Δηηη βαλε; Οιχρε Clane, τυηηε λητηηογας ειηιη, ιη οδιζ ληοη; Λοc Εγρεαηη, Λοc Εηηηe, θυδ οηηι ε δεητ.

SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS,

Cal—Petaluma, Mrs. B M Costello.

Conn—New Haven, Major Maher, J C Donovan
Capt. L O'Brien, T Callaghan, J Reynolds. Thos Donahoe, per Major Maher, who paid the Gael a very friendly visit last week

Ia—Harpers Ferry, Rev. M Sheehan.

Mass—Worcester, James Hearn, R. O'Flynn.

Mich—Detroit, Daniel Tindall.

Mo—Kansas City, Rt. Rev. John J. Hogan.

N Y—City, Hon. Denis Burns, Miss Mary Needham, per Hon Denis Burns; J. Scanlan, T. Young, Matthew J. Reilly—Westchester, Thos. Donohue.

Pa—St. Vincent's Abbey, Rev. Brother Philip Cassidy—Phila., Mary Mahoney (had the Gael 2,000 of such supporters as Miss Mohoney it could be a weekly).

W Va—Wheeling, Wm Lawrell, Michl Lally, Thos. O'Brien, jr. James Burns, William Carney Counselor Coniff, Counselor Howard, Owen McCann, J McFadden, P McGunly. Mary Ellen Burke, M J O'Kane—Benwood, M Dolan, all per Anthony Lally, Wheeling. [Gaels, Do you see anything in Brother Lally's conduct worth copying? The Gaelic Movement can be but sickly if its literature be not circulated. During the National Presidential campaign just closed, possibly the Repulican party spent TWENTY MILLION dollars campaign literature.—They were successful.

Can—L'Epihanie, Edward Lynch.

Ireland—Mayo, Binghau own, Rev. M J Munnely—Aughleam, James C ney, per John Phillips, Holyoke. Mass.

Maynooth College, Rev. O'Byrne.

Waterford, St. Stephen's Schools, J. O'Callaghan per D. Tindall, Detroit, Mich.

We are pleased to see that the Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society is getting along nicely. The Misses McDonnell (2), Guiren and Ward, and the Messers. Galligan, Jordan, Heaney, and O'Conor know eveay word in Parts I. & II. of Father O' Grownay's Simple Lessons in Irish after one year's study.

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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
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