

12 mai Rol.

U1m. 1.

FUBRU,

1897.

сищини на заобајьте, eabroc nund,

Féir Ceoil agur Léigin, Albhan agur DÁTI.

bí chujnnjuža o món ban 7 rean az Cumann 5 μά ο α Celcis 1η Cabnoc Muao, as celeadhao a bréir ceoil bliadnamla, an an cúisead lá deus de 510η δαρ - αη chujηη juża ba inó azur ba mearamala oo concaman le rum Δημέρια. Νί μαθ άις γιιόσε αξ μόράη ογ cjonη leat ης ησροίη εσό δί λάταιη, Αζυγ ba ήόρ αη τημαίζε é man bí αη riamra an feadar ó bun 30 bánn, act ηίοη ἡοτιιή ηλ сијптелся λοη σόсиί, oin to bi Jac outhe lacath rarea letr αη 3chulηηίζα το πόμ το connaine ré or comajn ας οπόπα σεαησαη α tíne. ba δηεάζ, Ιεαταη αη γηιζεαό τιζειόε τεις ring an éadan an fonrujoceoin, an Sao1 Seatan O'Catara, 7 an Sao1 onónac, Doncar O'bruinn [an ball o Slis e noc oo by rhearoal 7 as rhiocolam An A 3-colrhiold. Di baill elle De'n 3. Suman a nad rmizeat leatan an a n-3nuirid, freirin, man zeall an meurαόο αη 5-επιιηημισαό, εαόοη, ηα δαοιte Cappin de Monnad, 1. b. O'enainnin 1. Cποιμίη, P. O'ξηίοψτα, 7 η Δη διτέε Cascilin ní 21,11mn15, Sjudán ní Camajs

Séo é Cláp-innre an cSiamra.

211 Ceuo Rojnn.

Fonn-5aoolac Mearzat, 7101751A, 21η 5401 Ο 21 Αηη Α Ε Α΄ ΙΤ.

I. Сазпат.

O'n 5Cataojn.

II. Un Čημιτ, δαοδαίζ, Υδότα Un Saoj & Ο Υπατιήτηα.

ΙΙΙ. ός Laoć ης Καηη, 2ης Ε΄ρι, όιξε επάρε η Ε΄ Ειησύη.

1V. 21δμάη, θευμία, Τούτα.
 21η Saoj P. J. 2ης21ού.

V, Abráη, beurla Τοżτα Οίζε F. ηι Θόραίη.

VI Τυιπτελέτολ τη υπιλέλ τη Ιλοί, Ο. Ο 21 Ιλοί (Γλόπυιο.

VII. Peunla Unollaj Bajn, Jaodajlje Zin Saoj R. C O'Seannujje.

VIII. Eine, an Deon 7 an Smizeato, Oise Cilir ni Unnainn.

ΘάηΔ Κοιηη.

εληπας δαοόιας; είπαητα αη Εισιοη. 21 Ο' Επόηλη [όλ δαοιλό.

Υυθηάη, Βευηία, Τούτα.
 Υπραστικός Ευρία Εράτημης.

III. 21 ο δαοτιας, σειμία, σάιδιτ. 21η 340 ε. Ο Υματαμήμα.

IV. bár C. 2ης Νεγα, Τυμπτεαότα, Τ.
Ο. Ο Sújlleabájn, αρττημτε 30

δασταίτε le Pάτριης
Οίζε 2η. η Γοοηματιζατ.

V. Adnán, beunta, Tożća. Ójże F ní Ódnájn.

VI. Un buacaill Size, Jaodailze, Un Saoi J. Choimín.

VII. Guinteacoa, Jaodailze, Tożta, 21 Saoj P. S. McOuldin.

VIII. Co-έμμηηημένο η η η-Цητε Οίξε Cajcilín η η Δηηηηής.

Uzur Ubajuc dneat, cineamla lejr an Utaju Öjada, joninuju O'Cujnjd.

OAMTA.

Forrujoceojn an c-Sjanra, an Saoj P. J. Ua bujojlájn. Maon Unlájn. C. O'hallonájn, Cujmneac, P. McCeán1]4.

Comra, subject.

THE PHILO-CELTIC SOCIETY of PHILA.

At a regular weekly meeting of the PhilosCeltic Society of Philadelphia held in the class=room in Fairmount Building, S. W. corner of 21st and Callowhill streets, on the evening of January 3rd., the annual election of officers took place, with the following result .- Francis O'Kane president; William Devine, vice=president; Charles Heron, recording secretary; James J. Hughes, corresponding secretary; John D'Arcy, financial secretary; Miss Lizzie McSorley, treasurer; Miss Mary Mahony, librarian, John Hegarty. sergt:at:arms.-Council, Rev. Gerald P. Coghlan Thomas McEniry, Patrick McFadden, J J Lyons Miss Ellie O'Connor, Bridget Lynch, Thomas Duffy, Peter McMenamin, Daniel Gallagher, Patrick Carr, Martin J Walsh, and James P Hunt.

According to the treasurer's report, which was read, the Society is in a sound financial condition having sufficient funds on hand to meet current expenses for at least one year.

The Society meets every Sunday evening in the class-room at 7.30 o'clock, and a band of competent teachers is on hand ready and willing to give lessons in the Irish language free of charge to all persons who attend. Also, the use of the books is free during class hours, and any person who wishes to join the Society and help the good work along, can do so at any meeting by making his wishes known to any of the members.

Fraternally yours,— J J LYONS.

[That is a good Report—there are Irishmen in Phila.—Ed.]

We hope the Irish: American press will bring to the notice of their readers Father O'Growney's letter.

The Gael begs to tender its gr seful acknowedgments to those journals which noticed its entrance on its Sixteenth Year last month; and the fact that congratulations emanated from unexpec ted quarters adds to its pleasure,

Vide Supra page 732.

The following song, Derry Brien, appeared in Vol 6 of The Gael, but we re-publish it in compliment to Mrs. Cloonan, who was not then a subscriber.

oojre uj orjajn.

Šιάδαι τητε Τυατ. Σήατα τη δαίτε πόρα, Sιέιδτε εεοτήμα αξυτ ξιεαητά τραοίξ. Ο Θορεαίξ πα ξευαπ το δευι-άτα-πα-γιμάς, Υξυτ ευταπ απματ το Ταίιτη απίτ; Θαίτεατ της πάιτε απ δοπο 1 το-Ceann-γάιιε. Υπορ όι πα τεάπτ τητ αξ τείπη απ πο βίορ, Υποτημία πο ξπάτ του Τοιπε Ιι δημαίη.

Ιτ αφηα! Ūηα, ζιμαιτ όμτα ιροπτα 21'τ τάς ΥΠας Εύη απ α εύι 'ταη δ-τάταις Ιτ ηί δαοξαί συις εμήμαηο ταίπα συδας, Οιη σεαηηταιό τό το σιώς εύ ιε πο έποιδε; Ιτ το παξταιηη απ πο ξιώιηιδ όμις ιε μήμαςς 21'τ ceol ταη εύησας το τειητιηη απ πο τίορ, 21 αξ συι σαπ αποηη το Cαιτιοι Υ΄ μήμαη. Sιάη Θέ ιε εμήμα ιεας, α Όριρε Οι Βημαιη!

Μί'ι όη δυιός ηό ριάτα ηό ηυο αη διό το'α άριις Ο Τοδηαο. άραιη το δαιε-ιος-ημας, Μας ο-σαδαηταίη του τράδ αη αοη φόισίη απάιη, 21 ιξίξεαγταό 'η αημαίης τά τρεαγηα πο ιάη; Μας δυα'πτα δούτ ατά πέ, 1 ηταίρα δάιγ ιεατ 21 βιύη ηα πόλη πάηια, 1γ ιεατ ταίι πέ πο τραίι; 21η παίριη ιά'ι Ράδημις γταραγ ιέμ' ξηάδ τεαι Οτί πο τίμις το τραίς είνος εί

Sémur. Ιτ σοιλίζ συίστε 'άλιπε σλ'η όπό 'ζυτ Δη σ-λίμηε 21 τ 1Δο Δζ τάτ Δηη Δηθέλτζ πα τύζ σμαοδ; Τά 'η είλις 'τα σλαη Δζ τύζηλο ίητ Δηζλεαη Δηη 21η δηρο άζυτ Δη μίοι δυίσε; [λάιη Δηη, Τά δαίηδ αζ Δη ζεμάιη Δηη, σά τεαιλά αζ Δη Úηλ. Νας λοιδιηη 'ς ηλς λερας ήσιας τά ηλ γιέιδτε 'Σσαη ηιό λη δις 'ς λη η είμη τιη ας ταίτα κηλοιό.
Νί δίσηη ληλιητ ησ δηείτα λη ήλητος ησ λη λοηλό τι Čιελότλημα κείη λολιηη κίστ ιης λη τίπ;
Ολ ηδεσό λολιδτε όλοηλιό 'ς ματο δείτ σλη ευσλό, δεσό 'η γισημας 'ς λιείτε το κταρλ λη σας τλοδ, 'Σσμη τυιηε δεσό σλη τέιίδτε άτο Όσιη' Uι δημαίη

Sémur. Ιτ Δοιδιηη Δη ηιό το δειά της ηΔ τελετίση Ι ηξιεληταίδ άλμητη του Όσηπο Η Τρημαίη—

δίοτη τουμ τατα 'τ τάταά 'τ τουμπικίη δάηλ Δηη
'S διοτη Ιμαίμα του τουμπικί τη άιτ ειδο τα τίπ,

δ τιοτατ πάιτο 'η τοταίηκα δίοτη πίητο 'τ δάιπο Δηη
'Sαη τουμπικί δια το τάξαι δάιτ τόμους τό τηλ τιπός.

Ταπ τίπα η τη τάπηλα 'τ ταδαπτα τό 'π λάιτη τίπος του βίξητη Δήλη τίτη τίς της του δια το δηλά.

Sémur. Čαιτ μέ της κάιτε ακ Člocán-αη-κάιτςη,

215 αη Διτίη ταοδ αμμό το Čιlι-τρίοττ;

21η τράτ βότ μητε (ίηα, τιτεατ 1 5-clampan,

Čαιτ με κάιτε η τ-γαμμαίς γυαιττε γαη τιξεαμ Νυαικ μας ακ κοξηαό ατά τε τυ δάμ-γα,

Seacrat μο ξαδαίτατ α'τ ίστατο μο τίστ,

Ιτ καταιό με ακίτ το τίκ μο ηα ή όιτε

21μεατς μο τεαη τομακταη 1 ηθοικε U, δκιαιη.

Úηα. Η Θέαμμης ό ηα ράμτσε, καη κέμη 30 là ljom, Υ΄ς ταμμης ljom α κευέαμης Υμητοίμε, α έμοιδε; Υικμης τό 30 ράμτσε μημή 30 δ-κηί ε τό 3αη άμης, Τεαέτ οιδέε θεαίται με 3αη άμτ αμ διά ταη τραοξαί Υλά τά μη τημ αμ τ-άζ ομμαίμη, τά η κεαμ αμ ξπάς-Ταθαμκαίδ τε τάμη άμμη τρος μης αμ τρίς, [αμμίς 'S 3μη μή εκάμη α ξεαθέας τά το γίαμτε αμη Νά δειτ ταγταμτά 'γηα γιείδτιδ γιη Όοιπ' Uμ θημαίη:

The following song was composed by the celebrated Poet Richard Barrett over 100 years ago, in praise of a lady named Rose Gambell who lived in a pace called Ton na Colcuis, about a mile south-west of Teac mic Mation Ennir. DILLON J McCORMICK . adjust an tapicale

ROISE Jeal Télo, INJean Canraoi.

I. Jujojm réjn ó chojoe aja majojn 'zur jar a n-ojoc' δράσμιζ man an laoiz, ceannuiz mujo 30 daon, Uzur a o'fulainz ouinn an chann na paire; 'Ψημηρε ήση αξυγ θηίξησ η α η αίη ξεαί αξυγ η α η ασή, Tois reild an an Rizeacca naomica, Le chionnact ban an t-raozail, i lizean in a ruit, Uzur le bireac cabaint cí ain a rlaince.

1. Čuz mé znád d'a beul, bud binne ná zut ceud-Bujo mé Mujne, azur j bpjan an uajn rin-Uη σάρα 3ραό σα σασίδ - buò 51le ná clúmac eun Uzur ná bracajo mé 30 'n aol buailce: Un chíomad zhád tuz mé-ní'l ó flajtear Dé, Man bi as an regul uo, oan ljomra-Man drazajny raill ojoce no lae ceao rineao le n.a caod Mo Rojre Beal ceit, 195ean Cannaoj.

. Leabajo imino agur ól, aicear agur rpóino, Mí 'l Azainh ace bhón azur euzcaoin, Lice ranality 30 roll-paine curra 'r deunat bhoin, 21 cujrle azur a roon, lejr an ajtniže deunad; Cá na bojet a oul nómat faoj tunta zur faoj dnón Silead na noeon agur as seun sol, αότ δ- τιι 1 30 Δηπ 3 ε το όρ τέ η το ή τη 7 γαη Εμρό ρ. Deunfajnn ar bjreac an a rlajnce.

/V. Ní 'l riollat ar beul, nó reinim an teut, Νί 'Ι σημηημιζού αηη, Δεη ηδ σαίητα; Tá na cailínite san sleur a leis as sol ra seus 30 Accorra 1-0/a/5 a 5-ceannfulle; Jac buacajli lájme cheun catad a cloc azur a léjm, Τά ηα γελησλοιηε ίδη σε γεληημαό, 'S zan an ruo a 115 zo léip, ac man zeall an an méin, bí az Rójra Zeal céjd, jyzean Cannaoj.

V. Τά σύθο απ απ τρέιπ, απ απ η-zealajż 'r απ απ znéin, 1r cá 'n rainze zo léin az zánčaojl-Mí 'l reamujo an bit réin, rar anjor ar ché, S' cà cúnya 'n c-raojtil an ci beit athujte; Tá eunlait 'n aein cuicim, atur Jadail a n-eut, 'S 3an rocal ar a m-beul ac amoun, 'S o chucujzeam Ádam 7 Euda ba léjce 'n cljú 7 'n rmad Mo Rojre Beal ceib, 193ean Tannaoj.

Dear Sir.—I send this song to THE GÆL by request of many of your readers. It is the composition of one Peter Jordan, of Cool-nabinne, near Nephin, while he was a refugee from English law in Achill for the part he took with the French in 1798. I had to make some slight alterations in a few words as they were poor* Irish But I got it from my aunt, who is long at rest, who knew the author in life, and who told me it was the correct version.

I met some of Tom Daly's family myself, and, no doubt, your readers in the old land will recall his cheerful welcome to his hospita-

ble home—the road-side hotel in historic old Cool-na binne

MARTIN P. WARD, 20, 6th St. San Erancisco, Cal.

[* There is no doubt that some of these old songs suffer considerble change in their transit through the various channels which they traverse in the course of ages. Mr. P. J. Gallagher, Cortland, Ill., sent The Gael six verses of the above song some thirteen years ago, which were published in No. 6 of Vol. 3 However, as Brother Ward hails from the author's neighborhood, and being well versed in Gælic lore, we take it for granted that his is the right version,—Ed. G.]

CÚL NU DINNE. Col na Binny.

Fonn-bajl' Uj Lite,

Sé πο δηόη ης πο δεασαμη ζαη πέ η Μαπαζάητα ΄ζης ηη πο Ιάμη-γε σύδας α΄ς ρεαηη, ΄Sé η-μαρηκαμη το ατόμητε απ πιξ πα ηξηάςα μπιεαίς ήσπαμη δείς ηη πο έεαηη, Το γζηίοδεαμη τίος η πουδ ης α πδάη έ Θειςε ζας άιτε ατά μης αη ηξιεαηη— Μέτ αμ α δηεάξας απί γευσαμη τράςτα, Κευσ καμαση ζευμ τά π΄ ηπιεαίς καηη.

'Sé συδαίπε γεαπ αγ εισηί ίροπ, "Μά δή σαπ ἀξηίι, είσοι 'γ ας ευσσασίη ησιαίς Ε΄ μίι-ηα-διητή', δέαπκασ δεαπ ασυγ τά ἀευσ δό τυμε, 'συν ασπα πόμητέμη η η-αξαίτ σαὰ σίηπ; δάτο ασυγ εαησαίζε 'γ δειτέεαπ η η-ασιπτέατο, 'συγ δέαπκαπ ευσάίι ίγεεαὰ τε 'η εσίηπ; 'συν ηαὰ γασίιπ κέιη συν κεαπ απ πέιτ γιη, Νά ας σοί 'γ ας ευσσασίη ησιαίς Ε΄ μίι-ηα-διητή'."

Οὰ πόροὸ τρος αξ ηα δυαὰαρίζα ηξιεαηη Νέτρηη

50 δτυρι πητε τέρη ίαξι δυαὰαρία, τρηη,

Τρισταό τουτα ατα όμερη τα α ίρε η η-αορητεαίτ

τε εκόπαιξε ξιέξεαι α'ς τόρτσιὸς τρηη;

ζιευτταροίς δαη-τέρι ταπ, τιεαό 'ξυς τέατοα,

'Σιη το ά δτευτταρός 'ζυς τοξαό τεορί,

δειτεαό δά τευτ τεαρ απ περιτε η η-αορητεαίτο,

21 τις τοπ τεαρίς α ξετοροίς το δι

Τά leigin τρηίοθελό αξαμ αποίτ ταοι τέαλαό Δευτ εμίπεαο ξαπ ποίλι ή το Cúl-πα θείπη, Το θεμίλ πέ αμ' λιμόθα πα λε τιμίθα α'τ πάιτε, Το θηθημές, επάιτε λε εμπρατ είπη; 'ζυτ πυπ θεμίξεα πέ τόιμιξιπε ο Κίξ πα βλόιπε, 'Sα θείτ αμ' τίαιπτε απίτ παπ τι εόιπ; δλευτεαμ εμπρα 'ζυτ εόπατό* ελίη το αμ, 'ζυτ εμίπε απάμα πέ αξ θυη δίξιδ' Μόιμ.

υί πητε ηη Ucunt α'ς ηίοι ήμαη tom κάσυλη,

Υπαι υπό ήμας απάρτ ε το γεαξηλημούς,

υί υπό ασμη teabad απη 'σμη, πήτε κάπτες,

'σμη κοήμαθ γάμή 'πη te σεαξο πα η-οιό',

υξο απηση απ υπροπάμη, α έμσεας τε ηλούς,

υσμη α ξαμέσας α έπλε απέστη το υσοηη,

'Sé εαπησό ασαπ-τα ε τά πρειτή η α υ-ράμι τη,

σμη κεαπη tom άπμη 1 σούι-ηα-υμης.

Ζη coill úο cáll ατά αη ταοδ ξίεαηη Νέγηηη

[ηη α δγιμι σιμιεαδαμ γέροιοι ξιαγ αξ γμεασ γρογ

Τά 'η τιας γαη τροξαηας αξ τημέ τε τέμε αηη,

215 γεμημη τεοιι δηηη σε το α'γ σο οιό';

Τά σειη ασ φηλιό αμ δάμη αη τημείδ' αηη

215 σειη ασ έμιιξ αμ τεαμταίδ γμαοιξ.

'ζυν αη δηροτά βροιη ξεαί αξ τεατό ό 'η τγάμε 'ηη,

215 γεαμαίδ Εμεαη η τε κάξαι ξαη γιζηη,

Τά αη loċ γτ τείτε αηη τὰ δέμι μη Είκιηη.

Τα η η η εαλαίτε α τηλή μηκη ό τοηη 30 τοηη,

Τα δεμι τεακ α είεα ετιξε έ 'τ τὰ 'ποίτ τὰ τκείστηηη

Νας δεας αη τισησημό τὰ εκοίτε τίηη;

τέτ μά τε τεο 'η είκτα το ξεαλ τισιτά το πά τε τεο 'η είκτα το ξεαλ το εάλη.

2 δοτ αη-τάιη, πο είις έεντ τίλη ταις,

Στιτ το ἡίειτε άμηε μάτ Κάι-η α-δίηη.

[* We print connat here, it being the vernacular for the word coffin, and because, too, we think it the proper way. If not, why is coffinmaker spelled connatoin? There are hundreds of Irish words in common use among the people which were not known to our Irish lexicographers.—Ed |

bradan bronnzent

Though the following letter from Father O'-Growney was intended for the Brooklyn Philo Celtics, we think it of so much importance to the future of the language (and, reader, to the preservation and identification of the Irish Nation) that we place it before the Irish public.

Prescott, Ariz. Feb. 5, '97.

Dear Mr. Logan:

I see in the January Ingleadan that at long last something is to be done towards having in Ireland an institution like the Welsh Eisteddfod. We know how much the Eisteddfod has done to promote the study of Welsh and the formation of a fine modern Welsh literature. With the present men in charge of the Gaelic League, the proposed annual Oppeactar will, in three or four years, produce wonderful results.

I would therefore respectfully propose to your friends of the Brooklyn society if they have, as before indicated, an idea of devoting a few dollars to a useful purpose, they should devote them to a prize to be given at the May Oppeaccar, to be called the "Philo-Celtic Society of Brooklyn special Prize," or any other title they might wish instead.

This is a much more practical object than that which I ventured to support before—the encauragement of Celtic ornamental art by giving prizes for designs.

Art can wait, but the language and literature are just at the crisis and in a few years it will be decided what will be their future. Let us do everything to ensure a splendid future.

A sum of 25 dollars or less, would be cheerfully accepted by the Gaelic League and applied as the Society should indicate.

Respectfully yours, with best wishes to all,

Εοξαη Ο' Τραίηηα.

ENGLISH PATRIOTISM.

Possibly, there is not a people in the world today, to take them en mass, so patriotic as the English. Whenever a seening opportunity offers anywhere to benefit their country, they are up like one man in advocacy of it-)rganizing meetings and formulating resolutions urging the powers that be, on the hypocritical plea of humanity. (a trait which is so foreign to them as it is to the habitats of the Cannibal Islands) to favorable action their on petitions. We have ample -vidence of this at the present time in the Olney-Pauncefote Arbitration Treaty scheme. There is not an Englishman, nor a newspaper conducted by pro-Britons, in the United States that has not urged the members of the Senate to endorse that treaty, a treaty actully vesting in the appointee of the British government the decision of whether this Republic has a right even to live, the two words, "Or Otherwise," giving England the right to bring that matter of inter-national dispute before her arbitral commission-and Engishmen to day claim that they own this Republic-that the Revolution does not hold. There are a few dil uted Irish Mugwumps who second the English idea, but they are so few that they are of small consequence. But THE GAL assures its fellow American citizens that they have 20,000,000 of Irish American fellow citizens prepared to shed their life blood for their adopted country. country which, as the late Michael Doheny* said. gave them food, shelter and the rights of human freedom when they were ruthlessly deprived of them IN THEIR OWN NATIVE LAND by the brutes (the Seeleys) of England, as their kindred are today deprived of food material yearly to the tune of over \$12,000,000.00, and would be of life and liberty if they offered the slightest material resistance to the highshanded freebooters who robbed them. And these are the hypocritical scoundrels who would, through the instrumentality of a few Benedict Arnolds in our service, fain to control the direction of our affaira.

* When the Copperheads of New York, during the Secession movement, conspired to capture the Brooklyn Navy Yard, they called on Doheny, who was a leader of the Irish party in the city at the time.—"No"! Said he, "I will never draw my sword on the nation that gave me food and shelter when they were denied me in the land of my birth." And not only that but Doheny trustrated the attempt, which was incited by the English, for New York was cursed then, as it is to-day, by wealthy cliques of Englishmen who would spare no money to compass the ruin of this Republic.

No incident in Irish affairs for the last hundred years has evoked in the hearts of Irishmen a keener pang than that of the pronunciomento of his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, in his acceptance of the A. O. H.'s donation to the founding of an Irish Chair in the Catholic University at Washington.

"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,"—Archeishop 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.

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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.

The Dublin Gaelic Journal for January has come to hand and is, as usual, full of interesting Gaelic news. Its price has been reduced to 4s. a year; so put a \$ bill in an envelope and direct it Mr. John Hogan, Gaelic League, 1 Sackvilleplace, Dublin, Ireland—write your name and address very plain.

The Gaelic League decides on holding an annual

Olheactar,

an assembly or synod, similar to the Welsh Eisteddfod. The first will beld in Dublin on May 17, next, and thereafter in Cork, Belfast, Galway, and other provincial centres. This will be the life of the Gaelic Movement, and every Irishman at home and abroad should support it, for such things cannot be done without more or less expense, and it would be a shame for the Irishman who would leave the whole burthen on a few patriotic Irishmen who cannot, perhaps, very well afford it—B it, whether they can or can not, it is the duty of Irishmen to support it, for the lucre of 1 dollar a year.

SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

FOURTH SERIES,—Written for the GÆL

By

Rev. EUGENE O'GROWNEY.
PROF. OF KELTIC.

LESSON IX (continued).

88 Genitive Plural: The article na eclipses the first consonant of the following word in the genitive plural. This is a most important rule, and holds for all nouns in the language

Example:—τράβ ηα πράο (thrua'ee nă maudh), the strand of the boats; σορτ ηα σταραλι, the field of the horses ταρραβ ηα δτεαρ, the rock of the men Carrignavar, County Cork. Τήν ηα πρεαηη αδιιγ ηα ηδιεαρη (m'yan agus năng lan), the land of the hills and valleys; οιαηη ηα η-ιαη, the lambs' wool; οιαηη αη ιαρη, the lambs' wool; οιαηη αη μαρη, the lamb's wool; οιαηη α ησαλι, the fort of the strangers, Donegal; bajle ηα ησαλι; τουαρ ηα πρρεας:

Note—We must remember that here, as elsewhere nouns beginning in 1 m, η, η or γ, cannot be eclipsed; as, ομεάη ηα ηαοή; Caċajn ηα 2η anc, the city of the steers, Westport; Salsajn ηα ηαηη, the Psalter of the verses; ράμης ηα 1αοξ, Poll ηα γιοηπας.

89. Conose an Clain (kundhae an cHlaur) (the) county of the plain, Co. Clare: Concae an Ouin, the county of the fort, Co. Down; Ponc an Ouin, the port or landing-place near the fort, Portadown. Tin Cozain (o in), the land of Eoghan, Tyrone. Cuin an 5-sol an thuim (yrim) an arail, put the lime on (the) back of the ass. Ma cuin an mala an onuim an capaill. 21cá olann az rár an dnuim an uain. Ir παιό ίροη ολαηη αη μαιη το. Νί παιό ljom ceol an arail Ir fava cluar arall, an ass's ear is long, 211ac an c-Saom ('heer) descendant of the crafts. man, MacIntyre, MacAteer. 211ac an

Dáino (Waurd), descendant of the bard, MacAward, Ward. Jobhán γλομ, Gobban the architect, who, according to tradition, built many churches and round towers. Inir γάι, the isle of destiny. Léim an madajo the leap of the dog. Limavady; poll an capaill, the pond of the horse.

90. Leave (the) sail of the boat here. The music of the bard is (17) sweet. Hugh Ward went to Tyrone today. Did you see Hugh MacAteer? This is Hugh's boat, báo 21010 (ee) From Inisfail to America. Were you here yesterday, men? (a reana). I saw the lambs and they (100) lying on the road. The boats were lying on the island. The floor is clean: do not put the lime on the floor, as (the) color of lime will be on it (A1R) The ship will be on the sea tomorrow. Do you know the song "mo bnon an an brann-5e, 1r j acá món, a'r j a5 oul jojn mé a'r mo mile rcón?" The air (ronn) is (17) sweet, I prefer it to the other air. The music of (the) airs of the songs. Do you understand the old saying (reanfocal) - "a folair mo choice agur mo fuil?" The door of the barn was open, and the horse went in and the old man was angry. Did you like (an majt leat 739) (the) sound of the music (h-yol)

Suit rior, 1 nonat an tralaing (ung rau an tholin), for sake of the salt, for company's sake.

LESSON X

91. Dative case. This is the case used after all prepositions except 500, without, (gon) and 1010, eavan (id'-ir, ed'-ir, adh'ar—all forms are used) between, among (and prepositional phrases, including vo cum, cum, which govern the genitive, as we will show later). These two prepositions are followed by the accusative case. We have therefore to see (1) the effect of the preposition on the following noun, and (2) the effect of the prepositions when accompanied by the article an.

- 92. The preposition 1π, in, causes eclipsis (See Lessons 385) Two other prepositions, 1Δη (ee'-ar), after; and η1Δ (ree'.a) before, which cause eclipsis are are now almost obsolete 21 c μημη 1 τ σ τη θο τ μημη (deer), we are in Tyrone; η1Δ η-τ μ, before going; 1Δη ητ μ (Nul), after going; 1 μημάτο (ā maudh), in a boat Before words beginning with a vowel, the η of the 1η is often transferred to the following word; as, τ μ 1 η-Δο μγ; τ μ 1 η-ο ι αγ, getting older, getting worse (going into age, going into badness).
- 93. There is another preposition causing eclipsis, namely, 50, with, This 50 must be carefully distinguished from 50, to, spoken of next paragraph. 50, with, is obselte except in a few phrases, as, mile 50 leic, a mile and (—with) a half; 1ά 50 η-οιός, a day and a night.
- 94. We have prepositions which neither eclipse nor aspirate: these are \$\alpha_5\$ at [S L, \$\alpha_{15}\$ (eg) before consonants and slender vowels], 50, to; to with, \$\alpha\$, from (obsolete). The preposition cum is very peculiar, and will be noticed later.
- 95. Those ending in a vowel (50, te. a) prefix h to a following vowel: 50 h-Ennin te h-air an botain (hash an wo'-her) by the side of the road.
- 96 All other prepositions aspirate the first consonant of the following noun; as, Δη ἀρραιι, on a horse, Δη οπ, upon; γά (Conn. γλοι, Munst. γέ-fau, fwee, fae-in poetry often γό), under; το, to, for; τe, of, from; ό from; μοιή, before.
- 97. Prepositions followed by the ARTICLE An cause eclipsis; as, it mais test an ocapall (gop) an reun un, the horse likes the fresh grass; nil an reol int an an mbao, the sail is not in the boat; oo of an creanbean 'na ruice raol' no ocaann (tween gron), the old woman was sitting under the tree.
- 98. Notice that after the prepositions 1n' in; te. with; 30, to the form

ran of the article is used; in ran, inr An; le ran, leir an; 30 ran, 3ur an (rarely used). Instead of chir an, through the (from chi, through) the form chio is usually heard The forms anny an [Connacht] and 1r An [Munster] are more usual in S L

99 Spoken language: In Ulster the preposition and article do not eclipse but aspirate; as, an an fainnze. on the sea Except in Munster, words beginning with p and c are not usually aspirated; as, 197 an copur, in the doorway: Munster, 197 an 1700pur (Nur'-as). Except in Munster De and To followed by An do not eclipse but aspirate. In Munster initial c is usual. ly aspirated after article and preposi. tion

(Le beit leants.)

NOTE TO SIMPLE LESSONS—Section 89, line 8; the sound of thujm is given as yrim, notice that we use the v here instead of the Greek letter gamma, which is used throughout the Simple Lessons to denote this guttural sound. Section 88 note: note the statement made here, that r is never eclipsed will appear strange, but is true. find r preceded by z, and apparently eclipsed, but it will be found apparent this eclipses that is [1] never found in verbs, nor[2] in nouns except when they are preceded by the article an, in which case the c is but the termination of the older form and of the article, the r being really aspirated. In the case of Sections 496, 503. adjectives, we find r preceded by c only in a few cases, and these are always cases in which the r should be aspirated according to ordinary rules, but where from analogy with the noun, the adjective is apparently eclipsed also. It need not be added that in strict grammar this usage with the adjective is indefensible: Examples are bean crjudail [better into bean rjudail], ruil rine an c-razaine an cuaine cuzaing, i

crnons, and in place names Clonn Seanain. In the last examples the nouns raile and reagain follow the rules of adjectives as always happens with the second of two nouns, such as being mic, as baing reamain-

The word for Christmas has two forms. Moolajo [NuL'-ig] in the nom., dat., and voc cases, and Mootas [Nullug] in the genitive case; as, la Noolaz, the day of Christmas; Noolajs maje ouje, Hap py Xmas to you; FAOI NOOLAIS, about Christmas; ojoće Noolas, Xmas eve; le ciòeacc na Moolas, on the approach of Xmas. Some good writers often mix up the two E. O'G. forms

Classical Gaelic students are always anxious to see the natural Irish as used and written by intelligent native Irish speakers in print. Hence, we are pleased that Mr. McEniry, Kansas City, has promised to send THE GAEL several pieces the same as this which follows, and we know of but few, Messrs. Lally and McCormick, Wheeling, Dougher, Greenfield, and Phillips, Holyoke who can fill the bill.

CUCUIR CUNSUS, ellí na réile brizoe, reaccinad la. Do 211 1. Ua Locain,

21 Saoj Uaraji,—buo maje ijom, ma 'ré vo toil é, 30 zculprea 1 zcló in vo βάιρευμ σίη- żηά σας, γάμ ή αις αη γσευί beas ro. már oóca leac sup b'rjú é comeuo beo; mearajm-re 50 o.cajrbeanann ré σπεληπαίηπαίο 7 rimplio-uajny 30 brát.

Ara cimcioll cuiz m-priadanna azur Dá ficead ó cualar an rzeul ro; ré rin, nuain a dicear am' comnuite i brocan veandijun m'atan, 1 Ratonoma le h-air Vaile-nuad-na-Sazant, 1 b-pan-Airoe Connaidte, 1 3condae Cóncait.

Un chát úo, on támic buacaill aim-

D'innir an rzeul ro rior, man leanar : an ré.

δί γελη η α có ή η μής le h-ajce η α hάιτε αηη απ τόξα τη σαπαθ αιηη τό Ladnar Plococ, 7 Do télteac nit an c. γαήπα απ γιαιο ηα τίπε α σίαπηαό Déjnce, 7 o' filleac an air an teact क्ष देशांगार्ड उठ ठटा क कैठदेव हैं हैं। ग.

Οο ζάρια όό, Δη Δοη το δίια όλη-TA FAIRTINGE, rul DO Oudujo na pocáje-6, उपम मारं legr 50 h anmait man oo bi Δη οιμιο olla Δίσε σε θάμη Δ γ Δοζαίμ Δ r το η 15η ε caróz ijóp τος; ac, ronsojn! bj'n mj. át for sin, man caill τέ α ἀρτός ημαό απ αη η- υόταμ, Δ15 ceace abatte oo, la manaza, ar thuje-111η αη αγαιί. Lin αη Saturnn cuise. το chajo 30 σει είξ ης reoile, 7 σ'ισημ Δη Δη Μάιξιγτιη τά η υπό έ Δ τοιί έ, ηότα α γεμίου το, 1 σεομ 30 οταθαίμread ré 00'n 5-razant é, cum 30 3 cuinéalfajo o'n alcojn zun caill ré a car-65. Di rean zneannaman, rultinan, σεας ζαιητεας ό'η τιιαίτ, η Ιάταιη αιη Δη μαρη rjn, 7 λjöne majč ajže nán čja Labnar aon rocal beunla. Leir rin, oudaing .-

Tell him to come at noon when you dismiss the scholars, and you will write for him.

Leir rin oudaine an maistrein, can ταη ειγ εσομαμέμας αη μαιμ α το αοιιread abaile na rcolainio, béio cai as. am é renjob ouje. Sead, any an cuajeeac, ημαίη a bí Labhar imitie, τός το peann, out, 7, paspeun, 7 rensot an noτα παη το Γευς ήση αη ηότα, се 50 ησυδαίητ γέ κα όδ έ, η ξάο όοή γα έ τομίοδ Δό Δοη μαιρ Δή άιη .

Tan éir eavapthát, nuain tainic Labrar. cus an maisircin reoile an noτα τό, αξ μάτ, ταθαιμ έ γεο το αη τταζαμο απαραό ημαρη α δέιο τέ ας σαbajne a fonoznat to'n pubal. Tuzar σώπτατ σημητή το σοητατ το caillir το cota mon, 7 cuinear m'impio ain focal różanca az náo ouje, ojn buo rean boct, ojčejollać, macánta tú, le rúil 30 b-ruall online elaly oo'n propar oo

eat mo thát tú, apra Labhar, 7 rao raojaji 7 rlajnce cujac; 50 mbuarajo Οια τά, 7 50 ησειηαό τέ γελη πόη, ηΔιζ όίος.

All majoin Olavomnais muain a of Δη σ-Δηγηιοηη ηΔό beag παιόσε Δ5 Δη razant, oudaint ré leir an b-pubal ma bí aon nio acu le cuinéal é cabaine po Anojr. 215 rin to rin Labrar a nota cuize 7 can éir an razant é léizeat or freal oó féin an o-cúr, o'iann an Ladnar, "211 léigread do'n b-pubal é?" Deun, ma ré vo toil é." anya Ladnar.

Le 3ut αμο το leiz αη γασαμε αη NOT21.

"Seo v'e Labhar Plocot, a caill a bhatόξ Δ θί το η Δη ή Δης, σ'οι Δη ή ή τ άρη. αċ, α η-σεαγ ο θέαμα, ηο ο loc 3anman, τρέ Caphajt a η-Ομαίο το γμαίη a ouao oa cabajne abajle lejr, 7 00 όμαις απ αη 'manac 30 ομιτές βασηας, Δ5 ο ΊΔημαό γηθαμηα όδ. 21130 615 Seádain Lájoin, ας bun αη ταθαίμης, γελό γιλης γέ ηλ λητιλίσε το, γ λίζε ciż Seadain Dujće ruajn candaiż cum a repojejoce; ré Concuban Dejreac, Δη FίζεΔοόιμ ζέαζας της Δη bann το, 'r Δ15e mulljonn η α η-α ό α με α δί τέ σα ljobad o Luan 30 Satunn. 21 pubail, 1 b-FACABAR é?"

Flaranais oo'n olabal é, Litain, anra Labrar, man faoil ré Junab é an rasand a cum na rocall le ronn mazao τουημό το. Οο cana.

Ратрију 21/сСелпојоне.

IGNORANCE.

The greatest bane to the assertion of Irishism is, the ignorance of the majority of Irishmen of the history of their country. In conversation with a wellstosdo Irishman a short time sincethe owner of considerable real-estate propertywhose son is a doctor-we incidentally remark ed-the conversation having turned on the Gaelie Movement and "Scotch: Irish" incidents-that there were thousands of Irishmen ignorant of the fact that Ireland was called Scotia up to the 12th century (Spalding's Eng. Lit., Appleton N.Y.), when the name was transferred to the pre sent Scotland, the latter having been called Scotia Minor since its subjugation by the (Irish) Scots (Cornwell, London & Glasgow, His. Geo., 37th Edition) in the early part of the 6th centucaros, 'r 50 b-rujsrea an ajr é. Alajr- ry. "Well," said he, "I never knew that before"!

65.1200 भग प्रथमम. १०११—भागामा

THE MINSTREL BOY.

AIR-"Moreen."

The Minstrel Boy to the war is gone;
In the ranks of death you'll find him;
His father's sword he has girded on,
And his wild harp slung behind him:
"Land of Song!" said the warrior bard,
"Though all the world betrays thee,
One sword, at least, thy rights shall guard,
One faithful harp shall praise thee!"

The Minstrel fell!—but the foeman's chain Could not bring his proud soul under;
The harp he lov'd never spoke again.
For he tore its chords asunder;
And said, "No chains shall sully thee,
Thou soul of love and bravery!
Thy songs were made for the pure and free,
They shall never sound in slavery!"

AN CRUIT DO SCAP TRÍ TALLAIT 'N RIT.

21η έμμις το γεαρ επί ταιιαιτ 'η μιτ
 Μα ταθές ceola βιηη',
 Τά 'η βαιιαιτά Θεαίημα 'ηοιγ 'η α ιμιτος
 Ταη γεαμγατο ceoιι, ηο μιηη;

Μαη τύο τά 'η τ-αμ, όμαιό όμητ, καοι όθο, Τά 'όλιι, 'ς α όιμ καοι ήμαη; Ις οποιότε 'καητιιό μοίτα του, Νί αιμίδεαηη 120 50 υμαη

THE HARP THAT ONCE THO' TARA'S HALLS

AIR—Molly Astore.

The harp that once thro' Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled
So sleeps the pride of other days,
So glory's thrill is o'er,
And hearts that once beat high for praise
Now feel that pulse no more.

No more to chiefs and ladies bright
The harp of Tara swells;
The chord alone, that breaks at night,
Its tale of ruin tells.
Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes,
The only throb she gives
Is when some heart indignant breaks,
To show that still she lives.

प्राठ डहें त्या, बस्तिवाट ठहां शेंशभाद बार होधामा 1 द्रांठ,

51ο reo m' amanc σέιξιση ας απ Είπιηη 1 έσιο'

5 εαθκασ Είπε 1η τας τίπ 1 mbej οιο currle mo choice:

bej ο υ ας man τεας σίσιη, α εξίε mo είαση,

1 το ποττ man neult εοίαι 1 η τουμ- θημίο 1 τοιαη.

50 cluan μαισηθαό γάγαις, ηο σμαη σοιήη το δοίς, σοίς, - Ιη ημό γέισης le 'ς ημήμαιο ας σοίς-σέιμη το ίοςς, Θυίσο le το σύιθεισης, 'ς ης αιροσάμο τη ας τροη Θο σθυς leir απ ημήμαιο σά, σ'ας η-σίθιςς ας σίος.

THO' THE LAST GLIMPSE OF ERIN. AIR—The Coulin.

Tho' the last glimpse of Erin with sorrow I see, a Yet wherever thou art shall seem Erin to me; In exile thy bosom shall still be my home, And thine eyes make my climate wherever we roam

To the gloom of some desert or cold rocky shore
Where the eye of the stranger can haunt us no
more,
[wind
I will fly with my Coulin, and think the rough
Less rude than the foes we leave frowning behind

And I'll gaze on thy gold hair, as graceful it wreathes

And hang o'er thy soft harp, as wildly it breathes Nor dread that the cold-hearted Saxon will tear One chord from that harp, or one lock from that

SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBE RS.

Con-New Haven C J Hayes, J D Kelleher, P Murphy, per the gallant Major Maher— Hartford P. O'Donovan.

Ill—Amboy, Rev. J S Gallagher—Cairo, R. Smyth, R. Fitzgerald, Dl O'Connell, D Kelly, per Mr Kelly—Chicago, Wm. Raleigh, P Ahearn.

Kan-Lincoln Centre, Godfrey Downey, Ed. Dillon, per Mr Dillon.

Mass—Fall River, M J O'Sullivan—Holl iston, H. Sullivan—N. Brookfield, Thos. Hayes.

Mich—Grand Rapids, Maurice Downey (late of Montague. Gaels will hear of big work from G. Rapids).

Minn-Waterville, J Murphy.

Mo-Kan. City, M Kilroy, Ed Cunningham, T Houlihan, Ed Lynch, M White, per P McEniry-St Louis, P Hannon, T W Gardiner, per Mr Hannon.

N Y-Brocklyn, Miss Mary Guiren, T Jordan -City, Philo Celtic Society, per President Casey (5), W H Burke, J P Fallon, P A Ginnelly per Mr Ginnelly, Rev Father Cuniff, Rev. Martin L. Murphy, Cincinnati, O-Yonkers, M Cleary.

Le πελη πόη,
Οο σληλίο γίοη-διλη,
Υπάπτλη Ι Ο Υπιρουξλό.

Pa—Allegheny, Rev. M. Carroll—Scranton, P. F May, who paid a friendly visit to The Gael and chucked a \$5. bill into its treasury; M J Malia, T O'Donnell, per Prof. Lovern—Williamsport, J Gibbons.

RI-Providence, M O'Donoghue, Newport. P

Sheehan, the latter two per M J O'Sullivan, Fall River, Mass.

W Va-Wheeling, Dillon J McCormick, James Quinn, J Dolan, per Mr. McCormick.

Can-Cornwall, Rev. Dr. MacNish.

Ireland, Dublin, Mr. Thunder, P J Keawell, per P O'Brien—Mayo, Bally Garries, M May N T, Lisatava, M Mylott, c E. both per P F May Screnton, Pa—Cahair Davis, Thos. McCormick—Mullagh Ruagh. John Gaughan, both per Dillon J McCormick, Wheeling, W Va. The intelligent Gael need not be told why as many Gaels as possible should be sent to Ireland.

Cork-Ballingeary, M O'Brien.

The Gael would suggest to those prox English newspapers which never tire of dubbing the Murphys, the Sheehans, and all other distinctively Irish names "Tammany thugs," and every other opprobrious billingsgatal name in their vocabulary, to shut up—at least for a year or two, until a few winters' frost rarefies the thick, noxious stench exhaled by their putrefactious Fifth Avenue confreres—the Seeleys, the Phipps, the Riches et al. We pray that Providence may deign to not visit New York with the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah because of the compartively few Anglos Saxons in the city to pollute its atmosphere.

A Celtic Chair has been established in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, recently. So that Keltic is now established in the three leading universities of America, thanks to the A.O. Hiberni. ans. Now that Keltic Chairs have been founded in the leading universities of the civilized world because a knowledge of its literature is indispensable to the full and effective pursuit of philological research, it can never die; and, by its intrinsic value and antiquity, having compelled the res pect and admiration of the learned world and, in eidentally, for the people whose Native language it is, shouldnot every self respecting Irishman join the forces now laboring to restore it to its full ver nacular vigor, and not merely as an academical appendage as sought by some soulless West Brit ish Mugwumps who desire the obliteration of Ire land from the roll of nations.

The Gael offers its sincere condolence to Bro, James Hagerty, Burlington, Ia. on the death of his beloved wife. May she rest peace.

The Ga el had a friendly visit from Mr. Martin J Henehan of the Previdence Society last week,

Brother M J O'Sullivan, who has been in Fall River for some time, was in his place at the Socie ty last Sunday evening.

The Vocabulary, Goillis and a lot of other mat ter are crushed out of this rue.

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.—

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 Col lege, Part I. \$0.15 Simple Lessons in Irish, Part II. Irish Music and Song. A Collection of Songs in Irish, by P. w. Joyce, LL.D., Irish Grammar. By the same, .60 Love Songs of Connaught. Irish, with English 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, Ditto, Part II. The Youthful Exploits of Fionn, Modern, Irish, with maps, etc. by D. Comyn, Keating's History of Ireland, with Literal Translation, etc. Part I., .80 The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with full Vocabulary. 1.00 The First Irish Book. .12 The Second do. do. .15 The Third do. do. .20 Irish Head-Line Copy-Book, .15 The Tribes of Ireland, A Satire by Ænghus O'Daly, with Translation, .80 'O'Reilly's Irish English Dictionary, 4.50 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. \$5 00 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

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, 46 Cuffe St. Dublin, Ireland, has for sale \$5eutu15 eact Cu15e 21uinan, edited by Mr. P. O'Leary, printed a few months ago, price, 1s 6d.

Real Estate-

FOR SALE,

Or to trade for a small house within 70 miles o 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—

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