

1221 ad ROL. ԱՐԴ. 4. ԵՐԵՎԱՆ,

1897.

(Λεαήτα σ. Θυίτασθ 12, 2αό Αγήμνη).

é, ac zo nrað að rúð ro nýor corambla
le ola.

Συπή τέ ι προτά θεατέ εί, 7 θεατάνη
μιγρέ αιπή, 7 λεατέ αιπή αη τειηε εί 50
παδ αη τ-μιγρέ αζ κινεαδ, 7 αηηρηη δο
ζιας τέ ειράη 7 ισοη τέ λεατέ μιαρ λειρ
αη τ-μιαζ ε 7 ουπή τέ ο'α θειλ φειη ε.

Ταῖηις τέ ιηη Δέαηη Δηη τηη 3ηη
ηήη το δῆ Δηη, b'fē'σηη, 7 30 παθ ηΔ
ταοηηη ηαιτε αζ εηη εαεηιζε αηη έ
fēηη το ἡηηθαδό lejη αη 3cleaη τηη. ηδ
αη εαιηηη το εηη εηη θάηη 1 3ηη fηοη
το.

Čuji rē aŋ cupāŋ r̄jor aŋj̄r, 7 čoři

θέλειν τον φανατικήτην την ηδυ πουρέ
έπηρε από λά, αέρα ωμή την ποιήσε, σύντομα
την τύρεοσαρά την από παιδισμό, το πατέρα
την το ήγειρε από Rήγη 7 τον τετράνθρωπο
την πεος σι το τύρι η παγίδη.

Ἐοικαὶ 7 ὁ ἔπη τέ αἱ παιδεῖς ἀναγό^τ
τέ αηοη 50 τεαὲ αῃ τ.τ.45αητ λειρ αη
σις ιη α λάμη, 7 ησοη ποταζις τέ ε φειη
αηιαη ἐο 54ητα, 541γεαδηψι, 451οη-

ταέ, ειπτημοι, 7 το δι γέ αη λά γη; 7
δι γέ γιοι-έγηητε γυριαβ' ε αη θεος τ' ολ'
γέ το μηηη έο σροιθεαημιι ε.

Μναγή ή έταιρης τέ γο τοι αη τεαδέ
μναγή τέ αη ταζαρίτ 7 αη διζ-θεαδη αγ-
τιζ, 7 δις ιοηζαταρ πηρ οιηια θασ ε' η
τ-άτθαρ ηας σταζης τέ αη εναγητ ένεα
λε θά λα.

Σεαδαὶς Ἰονίῃσι τῇ εὐράῃ, 7 οὐδὲ
τῇ αἰεὶ 7 ἡ τη̄ ἐμέτ τῇ αἱρεῖ αἰεὶ 7
ἐδαιῆς ποταδὸς τηομη ἡμίτι 7 ησορ ὅμιτ-
15 τῇ σ' ἡ ποταδὸς τηηη 50 τει αῃ λα αἱρε-
ηα ἡμάρια.

Συνὸς Ζούλιστ 7 αῃ ταξιδιώτερη μνατ λέγεται
Ιονικήν ηδη ή-οιδέτε ρη, ας φανημένη
ηδη 50 ητάλιγροεστάτη, ι 140 εισήρη πόστ-
ειρ 7 ευδόξειρ, εισήρη τύπλη λεη-α γλάν-
ηδαστάτη 7 φαγετέροι φαοι η-α ζορτζαδά.

Όύτης τίνα δείπνε ημαριν δι' ή δημάη
ιμέτιζε λεπτά αιδαλιώδης τρέπει.
Συμμιλή τίνα τούτη 7 δεαρικ τίνη παρ
διηγε ηαστινάδης έποιησις ειδότης είναι
α παδ τίνη. Βούτης σοραΐμηλ λε τουιησε αγρι
α παδ ιοηζαηταρη ημαριν έσηηηαητης τίνη
Ζοιλήρ 7 αη γαζαητης αηηηραη γεοηηηα
λειζε. 7 τίνηδη τίνη παραγανεις δεηηηαδη
τοτέηλλα τημαριητης έρημηηηημαριδη
λε.

Οյ 'η δειπνός ήταν η αργία της αδημάνιας που έκανε στον θεό της, οντας η μεγαλύτερη στην ιστορία της Ελλάδας. Το πρώτο που έγραψε για αυτήν ήταν ο Ιάνης Δελφίνης στο βιβλίο του «Η Αρχαία Ελλάς».

¶ If luadje ēuadajð 5oilljir í að cainet
ná ēuill ré r̄sread lučállne ar. 7 mič ré

αηοηη έμει, 7 έμετ γέ αη α θά ζλύη 7
συδαιπτ γέ,

"Ωησε θυγέας αγαπάει τον θυρεό του πατέρα του! Αγαπάει την μητέρα του πατέρα του! Αγαπάει την μητέρα της μητέρας του πατέρα του! Αγαπάει την μητέρα της μητέρας της μητέρας του πατέρα του!

የኅጋዊ ተወስና ከዚያ ማረጋገጫ የሚከተሉ የሚያሳይ
በዚህ የሚከተሉትን የሚያሳይ የሚያሳይ የሚያሳይ

Τυζαδὸν διαδὲ αρτεαδὲ ἐμιστὶ αὐτῇ τῇη, 7 δὲ
ιτὲ τῇ λεπούλε παῖδες 7 δέ τῇ τυζαδὲ πεδό-
πεαδὲ, 7 ηὔση τυζαὶ τῇ δ' αὐτῷ πειτείη αὐτῇ
ταξαρτεῖται κατὰ διῆς τῇ αὐτῇ τῇ, αὐτὸς ηὔση
ἐμιστὸς τούτους αὐτοὺς ποταλ δ' αὐτῷ τῷ σόμηράδῳ, 7
δέ τηρόν ποτε αὐτῷ τῷαὶ αὐτοῖς.

Σο τηνης 7 σ' θευευσφαδ αη θεαη-ιαδηλ
οζ λε πιντ αη διετ σ' ιηηγητ όσ, δ' είηιη
σο α ζεαηη α ζηραέαδη παρ αηαθάη, 7
αηη τηη θευηηφαδ αη πιδαιηε ταδαιηε
ζάηε φαοι, 7 ηή θευηηφαδ αη ήηαηθεαη
οζ σ' κέηη ζοηζδάηι δ ζάηε, αη παηηηδ, 7
ζειηη τηη πηο-χάηηηδη πηηη αη ζοηηηη
δοέτ.

Συναντό τέ αἱρετοι τὸν τεατὸν φέιη ζο
λιαστή, 7 τίσῃ τέ εἶ φέιη αἱρετοι τον λεαθητὸν 7
τεμπτόν τέ ηι αἱρετοι τον πατέρα της πατέρα
θητού ηα λιγδει ταιετε τόντο 7 τεμπτόν λά οζυτ
οιδέσει εἴλει ηι αἱρετοι. Κιναιρι τύμητοι
τέ ηι την συναντό τέ αἱρετοι ζο τεατό αῃ τε-
τραδιαίτο 7 κιναιρι τέ ζο πατέρα αῃ διδεαν
πατέραν ηητοι αῃ τετάτο τευτηα, 7 ζο πατέρ
τοι ηι αἱρετοι, τεατηα δια τον τετάτο τετηα.
εαν αῃ τεατό.

Συνιό τέ αγρεάτ λείρ απ ταζαίρτ 7 σι
τιαδ αζ εδημηητ αηαίσε λείτε ηιαίρη
θηήιτ 71 αη ταρια ή-ηαιτ, αζητ θι α

Δε σαγητάς είς τον πατέρα της γένεται. Βίσι
λυτρώσεις της θόρυβος από τον Θεόν.

Συγγραφέας ήταν από την περιοχή της Κύπρου, γνωστός ως Κύπριος συγγραφέας. Το έργο του, το οποίο έγραψε στα τέλη του 16ου αιώνα, είναι η μεγαλύτερη λογοτεχνική έργο της ιστορίας της Κύπρου.

"Νά cujn aοη τριμή ήτη την," απη αη
ταζαητ. "τά τή φοζλωμή 3αοθαίλζε 3αέ
ηλε lá, 7 ης φαθα 3ο τσιμεφαίλθ λείτε
α λαθαίητ όση μαζί leat φέη."

β' ἐσοι τούτη ταξιπέτε ρήμα; 7 ταῦ
ταῦτα Σολλίστης αὐτός τελέστης ήταν
τελέσθη μαρτυρίας ήτοι ηδαίη πάσχει
τηλέσθη Σαρδηνία, 7 έτι τούτη την πόλην
τελέσθη Σολλίστης.

Ταίηις Ζοιλήστ σ lá zo lá το'η τεαδέ
7 δι r̄ δι είριχε ησογ ταρα μη α λαδάητ
ζαč lá, 7 δι αη εαρέαηαρ εατορηα αδ
μενουζαδ, μαρ ηαč παδ τυηηε αη βιέ
αιει α λαθρόδαδ λέιχε αέ Ζοιλήστ 7 αη
γαζαηε, 7 β'φεληη λέ, τε Ζοιλήστ.

νέοις ή το ηηγήστε τοι αη έδοι το δι
τέ ιητ αη πάτη ημαρι έληγε ηα θαοιη
ηαιτε, 7 ηαη έμαιδη τέ άγτεας το'η
πάρα, 7 ηαη τέλο αη τριάδεος αη τεηη
άγ α θευλ, 7 ζας ή-ηλε πιθ το ηηηη τέ
ζο οτι αη τ-αη σ'έματαδις ηα θαοιη
ηαιτε leo ʃ, 7 ημαρι διάδεασ ήέ ηλε
ηηηητε, νέοις ή το ηηγήστε τοι αη έδοι το δι

Μιαδηρ παρ γη le λειτ-θλιασαιη συδ-
Δηρτ τις ηαέ στιμεραδ λέτε φαηδόμηιητ
ηίορ τωιδε 3αη α σουλ αρ αγιρ τ'α ήαταιηρ
7 τ'α μάταιη, 50 παδ τις σιηητε 50 παδ
ηηροη ηηρι οηηηα κύιει, 7 50 ηηυιδ τηάρε
ηηρι τις ε, τ'α λειζρεαδ τις 1 ηηροη ιασ,
ηηαιηρ α δη γη α συηατ σουλ έο φατα
λεο.

Ρηνη Δη ταζαρτ ɔαc һ-սլե ուծ օ'
թեւտքած թէ լե դա սոյզձալ լեյր քիյ
թալ ըլե, ած զաη ելքեած; 7 լաձար
Յոյլլիր զած քօթալ մյլիր ծօ էջայից ոյ ա
ճեադի ած լարսայշ խալծ օ'քաձալ սյու 7
րայլ լե դ-ա եթեսչած 7 լե յօճալ ա ճայր
սյուն բաղապահույթ դար ԵՍ թի, ած ոյ ուծ
դալէ ծծ աղի Ծայր թի ուժուրք տրայլ
7 ոյօր թեւտ ծայրե ծօ ա բնի աւրսչած

(Le dejeⁿt leann^a)

Sortsre užij a

Cújeadh lá ríjeadh Juile, 1897.

Do' η τ-ΣΑΟΙ 21. J. O'ΛΟΣΔΆΗ.

Α Σαρα Ιοηήμουηη :

Ir dōlīč ſo břuſljim aňný ha leaðrajd
duða 4540 a tðaðið nári čui me řzeul
aři bječ čužad le tamall rada.

Άλλη ηγετική παρούσα στην Ελλάδα ήταν ο Καπετάν Λαζαρίδης, ο οποίος από την ίδια περίοδο έγινε γνωστός ως ο «Επαναστατών της Αθήνας». Ο Λαζαρίδης ήταν ο πρώτος που επέβαλε την απόφαση για την απελευθέρωση της Αθήνας από την οθωνική κατοχή, μετά την ήττα της Τουρκίας στην Μάχη της Αλιβέρης τον Ιούνιο του 1828.

Όάλα ηα τζοιλε όυγκημιτρ αγι τηνη τευρ-
φανηη 50 θ-ρυιλ τι βεο δοέτ, παρη ηας
θρυιλ ηα θαοηηε αζ ταθαιητ αη αηρε
θεαρη θ. Ζοιρεδηη ηα τζιρζηάθεοερ-
ιθ ιηηητηη Ιαηη-θρεδαηη αγι ηα
ηέηρεαηηδιθ τεο ηας ζευγηεαηη τυηη
ιοηα θεηη φέηη, αέτ ζοιρηηε ηιθαιήθε
τυαηαδιθ οηηα 50 ή-ηηηε (αέτ αη φηηη
θεαζηη ατά αζ οιθηηιδαδ θο'η θεαηζα
Ζαεθηιζε) οηη ιη αζ αιθηηη αγι Σαζραη-
αιζε 'τά ηιασ ηηηε, 'Ηηαηη θηδ έσηηα
θο'η θεηε Αζ θεηηαδ α ιηηεθηηιι
έηηη ηας ήητ Σαζραηαδ έηηη τζοι, ιη Α-
ηηαιη ατά ηιασ 5'Α θεηόζθαιη παη θοη-
πλαιήθε. Νη'λ άοη ηηδ ιη τηηηζε έηηη-
θεαδ αη ηεηη ηα θοηεηηε 'τά θεηηα θα
θεηη, Αζηη 'ηηαηη ιη ιηηηθε ιηηηζλαη
ηα θρεοηηιδαδ θο'η θρηηηηηε τηη ηεαδ
ιη ηεάηη θ'Α θεηη ε.

Κί δόδαριασ τέ ησοι τό εῦ αηη
Δη αη τεο, αέτεινισ τέ αθηάη ειζ-
ασ 'ταν γενεο λειτη ειλ

၁၅ ၂၁၂၀၇၈ ၂၀'၇ ၉၄၇၃၄ ၂၄၇၁၂၂,

Φαηδημ 50 ησοι,

Ράστριον Φ. Ο ή-έγεατα.

Ωη Σαεδήλω ή η Ειτική Σιάτη η περιοχή,

Le 25 Maj 1914 ua 3 uaijum, Dear Doytum.

Φοη—Ρέαρια αη θηολαζ δάη.

Σοηηαγις τέ ταλανή ηα ή-Έηρεαηη
Ο έαοδ ɔο ταοδ αζυτ λάη ;
Σηудαη τέ ροη 'τ τηαη े,
Εησηη τλέιδτε 'τ ταοδ ηα τηάληδαη :
Τηάλε ταληηαη αηη κόηη Έηρεαηη
Τηηζ τέ θο' Ζαεθηηζε ζηάθ,
'S ηηητε πηηηζεαθ τεαζαηζ θέ θοη
ηη Έηηηη ζηαη ηα ηθεαηη

Τήνειαζήμι λε θείετ ἀητο-λέιζεδητα,
Αλέτ τά πο δισε ραγκιζεδέ, παλλ,
Αηοιρ ης Φιληηηρ τά πέ '5 Ιαρηαδ,
Νο Sacρδευηια ιηιτας Σληηη-ηα Ζαλ
Νη δηνιι αη Εαθηαιρ ιαηη ηα 'η Ζηηηζηι,
Ζιδ ζηηι οαιζηηηηεδέ ε ζηάη,
Αλέ πο ζηηη ζηηαδ αη ζηηη Ζαεζηζε,
Οι ηη Ειηηη ζηαη ηα ιηεαηη.

Σί αη οισε τεοισε αη τραοξαյι τεο,
Αζυρ ευηγηιζηη αηι αη αη
Μναιη δι τι 'ζυρ ηιρε ιη αοηηθεαέτ
Σηδαλ λε σέλε λάη τε ζηρεαηη ;
Αέτ βιό δειρηιεαέ το έπειζ τι ηέ
Οηι δι ειαπέαη 'ηηα ceαηη
Φάτ ηάη δέσηρεατ ιαμη αη ζαεθιζε
Ωιη έρηηη ζιατ ηα πηεαηη.

Ταῦτα δη τελέσα θάοδαλας
Ο σ' ἔργαλό τέ με αη σιαδάη,
Ιτ ευημα λιοντ σια 'η τζη ηο πιζεαςτ
Αλιρ τυτ δη τ-γαοδαλ Λ πιειρ δη με αη;
Ηο ζο τηνηεαη ισοτ 'ταη ζηρέ τέ,
Αζυη λιαζάη λε μο σεληη.
Ηι ζηέζεραδ πιτε αη θάεδηλοε
Ωιη η Ειηηη ζλαη ηα πιεαη.

Ἵτε δειπνός ἡ αἱ ἔσοιη ἔσοιη ἐδηνή /
Τηλά γάρ διη τὸν δη ἐπαίη ;
Ναέ τουθ ἐ ἀγρηε αῃ τηδαιοζεαηη.
Ἄζαγρ ηαέ ხუժე ἐ αῃ ხսաძალა,
Ναέ δεαρ ἐ αῃ ηδηηη ქle-ჟεაլ
'Հար δη τ-սայէղե բաօ դ-ա լար,
Տ ոյ լածրադի րած աւտ հաւէլշե,
Ի էյուղ շար դա տեանη.

Ἵτε παρέπει τοιούτην οὐδείς
Τελεῖται διηγήσας τοιούτην οὐδείς
Ἄλλοι διηγήσαντες τοιούτην οὐδείς
Αἴτιος διηγήσας τοιούτην οὐδείς

Ωντος ημέρας ταῦτα διεθάλη,
Οἵη δ' αὐτήλαιος θάσοισι δο θάλλι;
Αλέτ τά αη θάσεοισε πήγε δ' α γειαράι
Η Εγκυη θλαγη ηδη μηβεδη.

ΝΑ ΣΑΟΔΑΙ το έπειτα αη Σαεδήζε
βν λεδή, τάρη, αημαρθεαέ α ηγηάρ,
Οι γιατ σηάλσ'ημι, γεαδ'ημι, γεαδηήμι,
'Σαη Σαεδήζε αη λεθυηό αη θάյ;
Γιό δημι όψηλή-θεαη αη Σαεδήζε,
Ηαέ θεαη, ρέασαέ τά γι κάη—
Ωηοιτ τά α κάι τ' α ειγή μηνουκάδ
Ιη έηηηη ζιλαη ηα μηθεαηη.

Τι ιονταδ διαδέσαι το δασαλατρόγειαν
Τον σαοη έαλην τηέθεατ, τλά,
Δο τηηαλι ταρ μηηι φαοι ζευη ούηα
Ο όηι έηηε, τηηι αηη ηηηαθ,
Αέτ δαεδήζε θηηη ηα ή-έηηεαηη
Ηι έηηισθαδ γηαδ 50 θηάς—
Μαδ μηηικ α έοιδ α ηηαηη ιαδ
Τη έηηηη ζηατ ηα μηηεαηη.

Αηοιτ τά πο δάη-γα σημοσημιζε
Αζυρ πεαραιη φέη ζο θρυλ τέ η αη,
'S le θνιλ ζο θρεισηη βλεότε, βλευρτα ε
Στημοσαιη θο' ιαος λεήζητα παλόσαη
'Se ζηλάθ αζυρ ζεαη ζαέ ζαοδαλ ε,
Αζυρ ζο παμηιδ τέ θρασ ρλαη—
'Se οι έαραιη ηα θηη ζαεόηιζε ε
Οι η έηηηη ζηαη ηα πηβεηη.

Συμ Ρεδη-Θαδαιη ασιτ Σεληναιηε αη Ζδοθαιη.

21 Šaoj Đisljr.—

Τά μο ἐποιήσεις ισοητα λε τάχη,
Αλλο ζεινή τη μο ζητά λε σέγεις είχτε,
Άλλη η γενεθαίη μο θυμόδεασατ οριτρά α
τζησού λε πεδηη,
Τιό ζυρι φασα α τά ζο λεορι τε γλιάτε,
Ζωιήη τομαγ, απήδητηρ οριτ 'ζυρ άδ;
Να παιδ ζο νητάς οριτ τηρεάξτα ηο τηηηεαγ.
Ιτ γλεοιτε α δηριζεινη τύ ηα τάχη,
Αζυρ ιεθεαηη α λάη σόσον καμ ζο πηηηι.

Տօ ՀԱՐԱ ԶԱՅՏԵԱՐ ԱՆ ՀԱՅԻԿՈՒՄ.

[In his concluding stanzas, our friend Gorham is so profuse in his compliments to us that the characteristic brass of the editor's cheek is turned into a blush in ours, —Ed.]

այս աւել նյածած.

Mr. John Phillips of Holyoke, Mass. sends us this song and says:—I received this song from Mr. James Karney, National school teacher in the parish of Kilmore, Erris, county Mayo. Mr. Karney says the song was composed by Richard Barrett about 100 years ago. Maxwell *viatatcac* mentioned in the song was the parson to whom the P. P. of Kilmore Erris once lent a congregation to make an appearance before his bishop on the occasion of his visit to him, as the parson did not have Protestants enough to justify him in retaining his parish and glebe lands, and the priest did not wish him to leave the country because of his many good qualities, which were rare in a parson then. Derwin *2h6r* was a neighboring parson who had reported Maxwell but Maxwell sat on him afterwards owing to the action of the priest.

Μας ἐγώ δη τοιούταις στάσιμη η ανίκηση,
Maxwell θεαταὶς αὐτούς καὶ βόλτη;
Θέατραδός αύτούς τοὺς δοξάτης η απόστειλε
Ζυγούντας θεαταὶς τοῦ Derwin φίλον.

**Σέ α τιμητα 'τ α πλειρυήν ταοδατα
Clηη ηα ταοιτε δειτ αισε αδ οι
θεοιη 'τ είσοι 'τ μηνή α θευηδατη,
Cόμηνάδ εαοιηεδημαι 'την ρηεαδ 'τηη οι.**

Τά πρεδημ οδοίη λε βα 'γ λε σαογιής
Α γενη ευη δοηταιδε 'γ α τευηαή δηη,
Αγ γη αγ εσβε 'γ ταλτα μηηε,
Σηη πυηητιδε εηηοηα δο φειητεαη θόηδ. *act 1*
Οά μηβα θηήη ησ ηηδ εηη ησ τηηεαηηα τηηε
Ηη παέηαιδε δοη φιδηη λεατ γηοη φαοι αη δ-φόδ.
Ωηηη γηη 'γ θ-α θηηδ γηη ηηη'λ θεαητ ηηοη εηηοηα
Ηη θειη ζο γηοηηηδε εηη πρεαδε 'γηη δη.

Μαέ ιοηδά πεαδοήι λε θ-φευέταιρ ταοιηε
Αις άρισταδό είογαηη 'ζωγ ταστιηδε πόρ,
Ο'αιρ 5-ειρ αηήσ σ' εεάε' τ' ο δέσηοηη,
Σηηηε, καηδοη! ιη σοητέεηη οόηδ.
Αη ήμιηητηη Α' ζηηιδεαη γηη ηαέ οόηδ ιη ιαοζαιηδ,
Θειε' ίηοη Αηη φοέταιρ Ο'α η-θηηιε' τ' Ο'α η-θηηιε'
Αηη γηη τ' Ο'α θηηδ γηη ηη'λ θεαητ ίηοη εηηοηα
'Να θειε' ζο ίηοηιηδε ειρ πρεαδ' ταη οι.

5LÓR AN LOIN,

Λεյτ αη ηΓαθαη θοηη.

Δο οὐαλαρ ἔτορι Δη Ιοη μη ηόη,
Ἄζ εαηταιη πεατρη ηα ζεηαιη;
Δο ηναιη τέ ηαιη ζεηη-ρέηη πο θρόηη
Λε ηναιηςεαρ ἔτορηηηρ ζηη.

Λε γνωμησεατ ζλορηματ ζλαι α ζλογη
Οο Ισοη ρε τη ε ατηζ,
Οη πινθαλητ ρε Ισοη— τα 'η αιμηρηη έσηη
Αιζ τεαζτ, τοιζ γνατ δο έπιοζθε.

Τόιος γναρ το ἐποισθε, οἵην, σήη τά
κα βλάτα τεαέτ ζο λυαέτ;
νέγδ ευταη επίσοη ηα ταλιμαη βηεάδ
λε ζίόηη ηα μηβλάτεηη ηαδ.

Λε γλόγιη ηα πηλάτη, βέρδο σηος α' τη γλεαση
Αις θεαληράδο ρόγι ράνη ηζηρέη.
βέρδο γλόγιη ας ιημητη αη γαη θεαηη;
βέρδο πηρι έ πηέρδο αη γέρεη.

Τόιος γνατ το ἐπόιθε ἔων Θέη ηλ ηδύι,
Α' τ συγρ το ἡμιηγήση Δηη,
Βέηδ ρειρεαη ροινη 51αη το ψύλ,
Σ Δη Δηηηρηη θιαδαηητα τεαηη.

Σ αι διητηριη διαδικαστα νειδ Σι ζητα
Ο διδεαηη δαιηηεαη τρειη,
Φοιλεσταηιδ τε δο ζεαηη ζαс λα,
νειδ λαη δο ζηροζε ο Σι ζειη.

νέιδ λαη δο ἐρούθε τ' Α τειη, α γηρ,
Τά 'η γαῆμαδ γειλ αζ τεαέτ,
Ζαέτ γρέιηε '5 πιηησεαδ αηι αη τηιη,
νέιδ θηδη α'γ ριηδ γά τηαέτ.

So é aπ σάη δο ἵειην αι loη,
Νιαδηρ ηιαδις τέ ιαιη μο θιρη,
'S έοζαρ ηιαρ μο έροσθε le ηοηη
Ćum Dé ηα ησύηl, μο έτρόηη.

This stanza (the last) was omitted by mistake from Gabhar Donn's "Ceol na n-Eun", page 29 of last issue.

νέιδ ηα πάγτισθε νεαρά 'σ τηηησεατ αη δη πόδ ζας ιαηι
αι' clujnifjò τιη ηα cajlēηήσθε αη τειηηη λάη τε ρόδ [ταηιο
νέιδ ceolηηαη, ηηηη ζας ηήδ ηα πεαή, ηαηι clujnifteαη ceol
ηα η-eηη.
Α τειηηηεαη ιηη αη γαηηηαδη τάηη ηά έαιέηηεαη ζεαη ηα ζηέηη'

PREScott, ARIZ.,

Dear Mr. Logan,

I fully agree with what you say in the last number of the GAODHAL (which, by the way, is full of excellent and idiomatic Gaelic) that Gaelic spelling is as settled as that of any other language. Half-taught scribes of this and last century are responsible for all the vagaries of spelling of the manuscripts and printed books of their time, but now that people are studying the language in earnest, we have already got rid of nearly all these disfigurements. There are still a few things in which there is a choice, such as the use of éa or eu in words like réan, réan, grass; the terminations -ar, -ur, as in dorar, dorur; and the terminations -aide, -aize, -aide, -uize, and a few separate words, such as a3, a15; ar, a1r etc. Students of the older language, whose business it is to tell what the proper philological spelling is, say that -aide is the only proper form of the termination. We know that -ar and -ur are old nominative and dative (prepositional) forms; tā ar dorar tāta, tēoc a1 dorur, i1r a1 dorur; but I think we have not yet advanced far enough to insist on this usage, and that everyone can write -ar or -ur for both nom. and dative. In old Irish rén, a man, and rén, grass, were written; then a was added to show that the following consonant was broad, hence réan réan; for a time there was a tendency to write eu (from the laudable native of decreasing the number of accented vowels) but Mr. MacNeill, in a recent number of the Journal, has given good reasons for adhering to the éa spelling. Of course, as in every language, there will be always cases in which the written word will differ from the spoken word, owing to the changes of the latter on the lips of

successive generations of people; but to my mind, considering the varied fortunes of our national language during the last four centuries, centuries during which the old tongue was proscribed, banished from all the schools, and despised even by most of those who spoke it, it is marvellous to see how few changes the language has undergone. No language in Europe has lived on with such grammatical correctness, and richness of vocabulary. When we come to record the spoken word, we must deviate a little in some cases from the forms laid down in books, and Fr. Murphy rightly does so in the Gao-dhal, in the Donegal song he sends. We shall all be eagerly looking out for more. Indeed, in the last three years, Donegal has contributed largely to Gaelic folk lore, and after the recent marvellous success of the Columcille celebration in Gartan, with Gaelic sermons, speeches and addresses, and with the warm sympathy of the Bishop and the Cardinal, we may expect that in a short time a good deal of work will be done in the immense oral Gaelic literature of Tirconnell.

I would add that the spelling te hot, tua new, adopted recently, is but a restoration of the old spelling. The spelling of some few other words will probably be simplified gradually.

E. O'G.

At the dedication of a new church in West Galway recently, the sermon was preached in Irish.

If the editors of the Irish-American press kept the proceedings of the Gaelic Movement prominently before their readers, residents of American cities bearing Irish nom de plumes need not write to inquire "Has the Irish Language an alphabet"? We had such inquiry last week from Frankfort, Ky.

"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."—ARCHBISHOP 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

Terms of Subscription—\$1 a year to students, 60 cents to the public, in advance; \$1. in arrears.

Terms of Advertising—20 cents a line, Agate

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as 2nd-class matter

Sixteenth Year of Publication.

VOL 12. NO. 4 AUGUST. 1897

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 last issue of the Gaelic Journal reports excellent progress by the Gaels of Ireland, England and Scotland.

The times have been very dull these three years past and a large number of subscribers is in arrears in consequence. We don't expect subscriptions from those affected by the dull times, and it is not our desire that any Irishman should be debarred from the enjoyment of his Gael because of conditions which he cannot control; and all era aware that the cost of turning out the Gael must be met by some one. Hence, we hope that those who are better "fixed" will make amends.

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 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 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.

Springfield, Mass., Gaelic Society, President John F. O'Donobue; vice president, Rev. John F. Fagan; secretary, P. F. Hagerty; treasurer, John J. O'Meara; librarian, John A. Reidy, and instructor, T. T. Manning.—All old Gaels.

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 4s to the Manager, Mr. John Hogan, 8 Leeson Park-avenue, Dublin, Ireland.

50 ԱՐԱԿԻՋ ԱՐ ԻՇԱԵԾԼՀ ՏԻԱՆ.

[The Oireachtas prize song]

Ի ի տո հայծե 'ծիր օյծե 'ր լճ
Լե օլօնար օրոյծե, լե օյլր օրոյի;
'Տ ի ի տո հայծե 'ծիր շելիրեած 'ր բժիշմար
Հո տարլուծ ձր դհաեծլից րլաղ.

Ըսրվա:

"Ֆյլլ, բյլլ, և հաօյլ 'ր և հրած,
Ար րկչե հյլ դա բաօյրե 'հար բյլլ օրոյ և ծրած."
Տի օօօն-բրօնած ձր րիրեառ տար բյօր հլաօծած 'րՃ
"Հո տայրյօ ձր դհաեծլից րլաղ!" [ԲՆՃ,
Զիօն բալլ
Շոյր էալլ
Իյ լաթրառ ձէտ դհաեծլից նլայտ.

Ի ի տո հայծե յ տեսլ ձի համյի,
Ի դայջ դո յ հօյլլ դո 'ր ույժ էհօս բած,
'Տ ի ի տո հայծե տրե'մ դեւլտայծ բայի,
Հո տայրյօ ձր դհաեծլից րլաղ.

Ի է տեյր սալշեադր բաէծ լիչե,
Հար օրեածա տրած 'հար քերէծ լայչե;
'Տ ի է տեյր սայլ դա շշայրեած հօօյի,
Հո տայրյօ ձր դհաեծլից րլաղ.

Ի է տեյր բաօէծար թածրայշ ձաօյի,
Ար լեյր-հսէ լեյչեադտա տայի ձր դաօյի;
'Տ ի է տեյր տեյի դա շշայշ նար տիյ,
Հո տայրյօ ձր դհաեծլից րլաղ.

Ի է տո լնի 'ր ի է տո լոյժա,
Հո լեյշրեած ըւլ լե խելլա հալլ,
'Տ հո տեյշրեած տնյլ յ տեօրիրած ձի տօմայի,
Հո տայրեած ձր դհաեծլից րլաղ.

Ի է տո լնի հո ծնւէ յոյ ձլի,—
Զիօ լեյչեադի, տո լսէ, տո ձլն, տո տիօյի;
Հո տեօրիրած բնծ ձր տսէրած օրոյծե,
Հո տայրեած ձր դհաեծլից րլաղ.

[We copy the above (the Prize Song of the Oireachtas, which won a £5 prize, and was written by Mr. Dermot Foley, of the Belfast Gaelic League) for the information of our readers, many of whom will, undoubtedly, think that they would do it as well themselves. That may be true, if the formalities enjoined by the League were observed. Gaels will be better prepared in 1898.—Ed.]

The following poem is a copy of a contribution sent by a Gael subscriber to the *Oícheáctar*. It reads well, and we think the writer would have received a prize had he conformed to the Rules promulgated by the Committee.

CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

215 Φάγεταις δὲ Οὐρανόταρ ηδ η-Ἐγκεδηνάς.

Σειρά μήση τέλος, τέ θυμός περιπέτεια την περίπτωση της απόβασης στην Αθηναϊκή θάλασσα, η οποία ήταν η πιο δύσκολη για την επιβίωση των ναυαγών.

Αἰσαὶ δὲ φέντε τά διη σεαρίτ, τα δέ πειρι μαρι α λειζήμη,
θυρη η Γαεζήλης γο βεαρίτ, το ρόγιμεατ κα πέιμη,
Μαρι μά λειζήλιδη τιδοι ευζατ, μητέορατοι μαλδ αηγη τευη.
'S βειδη θυρη τεζήλι δοέρο ηγορ δοηα, τα μημητηρι κα λευη.

Ἐὰν ταῦτα οὐδὲν δούσθε· τότε πάλιν λέγω σαπανία, ἐπειδὴ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τοῦτο πάλιν λέγω, τὸ δὲ δεύτερον πάλιν λέγω· τότε πάλιν λέγω σαπανία.

Βλις ημαδάθ ή γεαδάστ, ιημεαργε σηνήσθε αη δομήμη,
Ωζις ιαπηραδά α γαοημηρεάςτ, ή ζαη μοκαλ αηη α ζεεδηη
Ωέτε ζυέ αη θμαδόηρα, α ιαθαηητ θευηρα και,
Ωζις ταηηθεαητ ζο τοηλεηη, ζο ηαηθ αη γηηαέθ ζο ζεαηη,

50 τεαηη τειηη ηα 5411, ο'α ιηαοιθεαηη λιηη 5αc 10,
50 παδ Είηε 50 boēd teald, 5an cīrte, 'r 54η cpoð,
'S 5up le παιτc αjη ηα θaoηηjd θo έuζαθap rējη rūcā,
21 θeuηaηη a ηoτeçjoll αjη jað ujle θo ιημηeаð,

Ζαη ἐγεραέτι ην α τσαίητ, ι τσεηηζα ηα ηζαι,
Ωζ τζεδηη δοη τροσηηγεαέτι θο ζλαηη Ζαοδαη Ιηηηράη,
Λε τα έηηαη σιοδ αηη εαηαδ, Αζυη τειτε ο ηα ζέηε,
Ωηηη θαοηζε, Ζαη τζη-Ζηηάη, ο ζαηηηεαθαη αη Ζαεθηζε.

Σο δέο, ο δαοιηεδό ιαγγλε, μό ζομαιγρε, μήαλ, μάητα
Σοιμεαδυιζήδ βαρ τμιηητιη τηγηεαημιλ, μαcάητα,
'S coηηδόcηη 43 coγαης θηη οτεαηδηα 3alāηητα—
Seo, βαιl ο Ója οηηαδή άημη ceud ηηfle fājlte!

CRÚJSÉJN LÁIN.

Mo l' agh ɔðaileisidhe a bhrú, mair agh reaileasidhe a cù,
 'S agh t-aodáisidhe láith-éamhriadsé a dàigh;
 Aict uisgo roná iosa iadu i g-céid, a ñaileasidhe lá i g-céid
 I gaeilgeasidhe le mo crúisír láith, láith, láith,
 I gaeilgeasidhe le mo crúisír láith láith.

Trád mo érioseadh mo crúisír láith, glájhethéasal mo tamaillpuffe
 Ansin trád mo érioseadh mo crúisír láith, láith, láith,
 Ansin trád mo érioseadh mo crúisír láith.

Nuaigir I g-cúigir le aoiðiú trád, agus ar Sjir Tóibh a cár,
 'S cuilleadar tadaidhe a cùigir i g-cáil;
 Déilidheas tré ñan gaoithe beoibh, mair aigil daill go deo,
 Mair rith de, glasachair tré a crúisír láith, láith, láith,
 Mair rith, glasachair tré a crúisír láith.

Trád mo érioseadh mo crúisír 7c.

Oíche rudaig lisoig bhuir nílloinidh all, níl cósair o'gheasidhe trád ol
 Tríodh rudaig agh fúilreodh tajloiní dháin;
 'S tuimha réidhír líonáthairbháin, do g-corrathaimis airdo,
 Le lisoindhe eile crúisír láith, láith, láith,
 Le lisoindhe eile crúisír láith.

Trád mo érioseadh mo crúisír 7c.

'S 'nuaigir éaghrbeáindar báir le ríadaig, 'neigir beasáin aic roná
 Ansin iñireas tróim bhuir taidoicáidh mo cróna; [bliadair,
 Déanraifead, léig leat a ghlájmh, beirneadar baccuig mór tróim
 Le lisoindhe eile crúisír láith, láith, láith, [cead,
 Le lisoindhe eile crúisír láith.

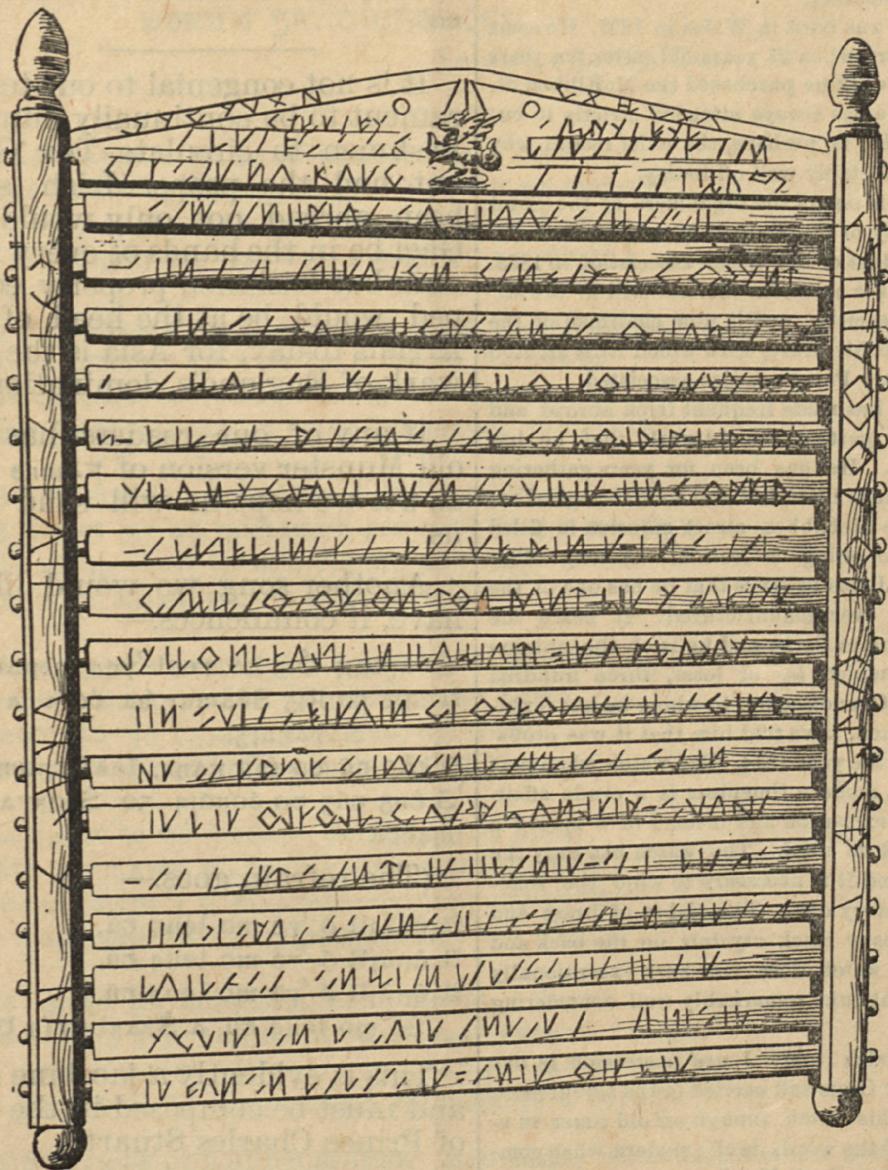
Trád mo érioseadh mo crúisír 7c.

ANON.

Vocabulary.

all, large, big; aodáisidhe, a shepherd; bhrú, a district, in reference to a tract of land possessed by the ancient bhrúise for the free entertainment of travellers. báin, a field; báin, clear, right; beosáid, lively, exciting; cróna, a horn; fúilreodh a lark; ñaileasidhe, a farmer; tajloiní, to remain; Sjir tóibh, or tóibh, a famous Irish advocate; tadaidhe, substance, importance; tajrbeáindar, appears.

The observant reader cannot fail to observe his familiarity with the diction of the above rendition of the Crúisír láith. It is well done, as are all Gaelic matters coming from the same quarter. It is hoped that all our Gaelic contributors will prepare for our next Oireadáistair and be represented there. It is evident that they have the necessary talent.



A WELSH POEM,
Showing the Manner of Chronicling History in the Early Ages

The Gael is indebted to Daniel L. Jones, Esqr for this specimen of ancient writing, which is a Welsh poem written before parchment was used or the art of making paper discovered.

The poem, which contains eighteen quatrains, is carved in Welsh letters (resembling the Irish Ogham) on the different sides of eighteen squared bars of polished hard wood. The ends of the bars are rounded and revolve in mortises in the chart frame at the touch of the reader as he progresses.

We expect on some future occasion to print the poem in modern Welsh with an Irish translation.

The poem, which was read some years ago at the queen's jubilee, was afterwards presented to Mr. Jones by Nathan Dyfeo.

There is not, perhaps, an example of a successful life well spent than the career of Mr. Daniel L. Jones (above mentioned), a nonagenarian, who resides in the old-fashioned mansion at 70 McKibben street, this city. Mr. Jones has resided there for nearly sixty years, and has become so attached to the place that he will probably pass the remainder of his days in the old mansion.

Mr. Jones is still in good health, and it is only recently that he discontinued his daily trips to his business in New York. Although Mr. Jones' home is nearly a mile from the Broadway ferries, he has almost always walked the entire distance. The fact that he is not of large stature and usually carries a heavy cane has made him a familiar

figure on Broadway.

Mr. Jones was born in Wales in 1807. He came to this country when 25 years old, after ten years of energetic work he purchased the McKibben Street mansion. He has always attended strictly to business, and that is, perhaps, the chief reason why he is so comfortably well off to-day.

Mr. Jones is one of the organizers of the Saint David Society of the State of New York, and served as president of the Welsh association in 1863. Mr. Jones takes an active interest still in the affairs of the society, and is now chairman of the committee on literature, with which Ellis H. Roberts and Henry Parry are also associated.

Mr. Jones has made frequent trips abroad and there are few parts of the old world that he has not explored. He has been for years gathering rare and curious historical and archaeological relics, and the McKibben street mansion is filled with an interesting collection. Among other things, Mr. Jones believes that he has one of the first watches ever manufactured. It bears the mark of Hommet Paris, and he is of the opinion that the timepiece is, at least, three hundred years old. Connoisseurs, to whom he has exhibited the watch, have told him that it was probably made in the year 1514. The watch when compared with a modern timepiece is a crude affair. It is of rude execution and instead of a spring a flexible cord is used. The watch has only the hour hand and it is necessary to wind the time-piece twice every day. The dial is of brass and there are heavy thick crystals on the back and front. The watch does not keep exceptionally good time but runs remarkably well considering its age.

Another watch in Mr. Jones' possession is one which Oliver Cromwell carried in the seventeenth century. This watch, though an old timer in every sense of the word, is of modern when compared with that which Mr. Jones says was manufactured in 1514. It has a light silver case, which is embellished with a prettily embossed pattern. Mr. Jones secured the watch while traveling in England several years ago. It was owned by relatives of Cromwell and they were persuaded to part with the timepiece for a snug sum.

Hanging in one of the spacious apartments in Mr. Jones' mansion is the sword which was carried by Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The sword was given by Francis Lewis to his son, General Morgan Lewis, who was at one time governor of New York. General Morgan Lewis was also the first president of the St. David Society. He and Mr. Jones were close friends and the sword was presented to the latter a few years before the general's death. Mr. Jones also has an oil painting of General Lewis, which was made from life. He consi-

ders the picture one of the most valuable in America.

It is not congenial to our temperament to be continually dunning Irishmen to circulate THE 'GAEL, but had the proper Irish spirit been abroad not only would the Gael be in the hands of every Irish man but Irishmen properly equipped would be at the head of the Afridis to-day, for Asia is the bulwark of England's domination.

If any of our readers has the old Munster version of *Fáinne Seoil an Láe* we hope he will send it to us.

Another song we would like to have, it commences.—

'Séadhlúir Óis na ríol 'rha tibhratáca,
A mhc 50 Rí Séamus ba cónra a deilt
Sárganais. —
O'fáid tú do éirí fáith, leat-cromhaic,
'S éas tú 50 cónóig 50 Seoirse 5an
tháinig

(The refrain goes.—

A érláill ó 'ré mo leuñ tú,
A érláill ó 'ré mo leuñ tú,
A érláill ó 'ré mo leuñ tú,
'Sé mo leuñ tú, a Séadhlúirish bonn.

This is evidently a jacobine song and must be composed in the time of Prince Charles Stuart.

It is said that Seth Low's canvass for the nomination for the mayoralty of Greater New York has cost over \$60,000.00 up to date

Then, it is money and not manhood that would rule us!

There are thousands of honorable citizens in Greater New York who would reflect honor on our city one of whom we mentioned in last issue—ex-Mayor Schreoder, without putting ourselves into the grip of a self-constituted ruling oligarchy. Woe be the day that money and not manhood should rule the free citizens of America.

ԱԹՔԱՆ ՅՔԱԾՈՒՅՑԵՐԱ,

Lejr ar; ηΓαθαν Δοηη.

Φευέ! ιαπναϊό ηα τριπάλη αη νόσηα α έσοδ'!
Φευέ! ιαπναϊό αη έδιηλεοζ α ηεατ ιηγ αη τυιζε!
Αη ιοηζαηταέ λεατ-γα τάη η-ιαπνεαδ μο έροσθε
Α έδιηληεαγ ι σ' θηολλαέ, α ήμηρηηή ηα ηηριζ!

Οσ ! τηρείσθε αη μο έγαλλ μέ ! οσ ! είρτ λομ, α τρόπι !
Ησ 'l ceol ιηρ αη δομήα το Δέτ ceol τυαγικ το ριλόρι,
Οσ ! αβαγι αηοτ λομ, α τημάτη ποδηνεάδ.—
Μο ποζα αημάη έτι, μο ποζα ζο θημάδ !

‘Νοιρ ἔγινε δὲ ταῦτη λογίη, οὐδὲν δέ τι πάλιν θεατὴς
Σινδόλαμπος τραβασθεὶς πάντας ηὔστησεν οὐδὲν,
Ιηνεόρατος τέ συμπτυχεῖ, καὶ τὸν αἰγαλεῖον αἴματην,
Ζυρί τυρα τῷ τρόποντι, οὐδὲν μάρτυραν οἶδεν πάλιν!

Na ի-էյր լե ծօ մաւայր, ՃՇ տար կոյ պոյր,
Եվ յօնդիրայծ ծօ շնոյր-ք ՚նա ձիշեալ յ Եյր !
Խւայր օւըրյու յ օ՛ Շւարայծ—յր տուր ոյ շրած—
Տ յար շնոյդ յիլ աշ էյրցէ, էյրօնձայծ ոյ բա՛է !

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Cal—Ferndale, Rev. M. Kiely.

Md—Libertytown. Rev. John Paul White.

Mass—Boston, P. Doody—Holyoke, J Phillips,
M. Corduff, per Mr. Phillips—Springfield, P. F.
Hagarty—Malden. Mr. P. Casey.

Mo—St Louis. Joseph Tierney.

N. Y.—Brooklyn L. Slavin, Wm J Dunn—City
M. Doyle.

O—Stubensville, Bryan McGuinness, per. A
Tally, Wheeling, W. Va.

Vt—Goldsville Edmund Ryan

W—Gouldsville, Edmund Ryan.
Wash—Tacoma, John J. Joyce.
W Va—Wheeling, A Lally, M. Lally, Mrs. Jo-

seph Leavy, Miss Mary McDonough, per A Lally.
We regret to have to record the demise of another Wheeling Gael. Friend Lally says.—I am sorry to tell you that another noble friend and a supporter of the Gaedhal is buried—Mr. Darby

McDonough, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Wheeling. To know him once was to know him always, for the cheerful countenance and bloom of youth he carried under a snow-white hair, made a lasting impression on one's mind. He was 75 years of age, born and raised in the parish of Athenry, county Galway, Ireland; came to this country in '46, and lived in Wheeling since '52. Though far from being poor, he left no great accumulated wealth, but left what is better — a well-raised family of one son and three daughters, who are a credit to themselves and an honor to his memory.— May his soul rest in peace.

Any of our readers who have Irish songs which they think have not been published, should send them to us that we may publish them, and thus preserve the idiom of the language.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE, Or to trade for a small house within 70 miles of New York, a five-acre Orange Farm, with good dwelling and outhouses, situate in Winter Park, Orange County, Florida, 5 miles N. of Orlando (the capital of county), on the Florida Central & Peninsular Rds., price, \$3,000.

Also, a nice Residence standing on a plot of ground one and eighty-five hundredth acres in the town of Holliston, Mass., price, \$6,500.

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 suitable for mill and factory purposes. Farms on Long Island for Sale or to Trade.

A BRICK MANSION, 3 story, 34x36, 18 rooms, ground—2 blocks square—occupied now by a physician; 60 fruit trees, 40 poplar trees surround the house—on the main street—ten minutes walk from the Station; free and clear, Bourbon, Ind. Bourbon is on the Penn. Co's road, 53 miles from Fort Wayne, and 96 from Chicago: manufacturing city—population, 1,500. Will trade for New York property, price—\$15,000.

Also, Larwell, Whiting co. Ind., in which natural gas was discovered a few years ago—a two-story and cellar frame house, ground 136x104, within one minute's walk of the Penn. R. R. Station, 8 rooms—Price, \$2,500.

ALSO, a good Hay and Grain Farm of 121 1-2 acres, in the town of Coxsackie, 3 miles west of the West Shore R R station, Green County, N Y. There are 200 good apple trees, in full bearing, on the farm, and a good substantial residence. It would be a good place for a boarding house.

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 " "

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

Comr. of Deeds, M. J. Logan,
Third & Prospect Aves. Brooklyn, N. Y.

50 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS,
DESIGNS,
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

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 English Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde,	1.25
Cois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories, by Dr. Hyde, LL.D.	.80
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,	.75
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 Aenghus 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 McHale,	\$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 Sgeul-úighachta, 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.

The newly formed alliance between France and Russia is a bitter pill to John Bull. It is singular but it is true that the irradicable hatred of England to Irishmen is so intense as to blind her to the political power which Irishmen wield all over the world to-day, and that that power will be used to compass her destruction as long as her bloody flag floats over their native land, her wily schemes to bribe a certain section of the people into submission to the contrary notwithstanding!

F M'Cosker,
Sanitary Plumber, Steam & Gas
Fitter, Mobile, Ala.