

Philo-Celts.

What is the matter with our Brooklyn Philo-Celts. The hall is nearly empty every Sunday. Ah, Philo-Celts, spasmodic ebullitions of patriotism will never attain the end in view. You have undertaken the task of educating your countrymen in the science of Nationality, the undertaking is no milk and sugar affair, but downright hard labor. It is no picnic affair, but an affair which puts to the crucial test the Irishman's mettle. Remember that he who would win the prize must climb to the top of the pole.

Mr. McHale of Minneapolis, reports the formation of a Gaelic Society in that city which promises good results. There is good material in and about Minneapolis.

Parnellism is dead. What next?

Every Irishman and Irishwoman who makes no effort to preserve the national language helps to forge his and her bond of slavery. No language, no nation. It is said that we have smart, educated Irish nationalists. Yes, educated blindness, imbecility and cowardice. England knows that, otherwise she dare not enact coercion in this age of science and general knowledge. But what could be expected of men who would not reach a hand to save their mother tongue from death?

Any member of a revolutionary organization who uses intoxicating liquors to excess should be expelled, and any man who uses them at all should not be permitted to hold office. Pothouse revolutionists should not be entrusted with the herding of swine.

We see that American citizens who call themselves Republicans and Democrats joined in the jubilation of Queen Victoria the other day. What wretchedly mean sycophants. Did they ever hear of Victoria or any other English citizen to jubilate with Americans on the Declaration of Independence? Never. These traitors to Republican principles are not Americans. They are English to the back bone, they are the Tories of the Revolution, and would be Arnolds should the tug of war ever return.

The Very Rev Canon Bourke's letter on the 3rd singular conditional of the morosyllabic verb settles that question, as far as we are concerned. Nevertheless we think that some weight should be given to general usage.

We would recommend our readers to preserve Mr. Yorke's Lectures. From what we have seen of them, they promise to be fully as interesting and as valuable, in their sphere, as O'Curry's Manuscript Material of Irish History.

Though we have published Mr. Hagerty's letter, we cannot open the columns of the GAEIL to the discussion of the labor question. Our great regard for Mr. Hagerty, and to set ourselves right on this matter, induced us to publish his letter. However, as an exercise for our Gaelic students and scholars, the discussion of the subject in that language might be interesting. Hence, we will publish such discussion in that language.

Salisbury, Hartington, Chamberlain and Co. have thrown down the glove; is there vitality enough left in Erin's sons to accept the challenge at these tyrants' own door?

The New York P. C. S. celebrated the 108th anniversary of the birth of Tom Moore in Clarendon Hall, on Friday evening May 27th. The hall was well filled, and the exercises remarkably well rendered. Following is the programme of the evening—

1. CHORUS, Let Erin Remember.
2. ADDRESS, Irish, President of the School.
3. SONG, Kathleen Mavourneen, Miss Alice Rowan.
4. RECITATION, Irish, Mr. Denis Burns.
5. SONG, The Last Rose of Summer, Miss Mamie Reynolds.
6. SONG, The Minstrel Boy, Irish, Chorus.
7. SONG, The Boys of '66, Mr. J. H. O'Sullivan.
8. RECITATION, Capt. T. D. Norris.
9. SONG, Molly Bawn, Miss Nellie McDonnell.
10. SONG, Duet-I feel thy soothing presence near, Miss Mamie Reynolds and Mr. J. White.
11. SONG, Alone in Crowds to Wander on, Mr. Frank O'Neil.
12. RECITATION, Fontenoy, Mr. T. Bishop.
13. SONG, Beautiful Isle of the Sea (Translated by Capt. T. D. NORRIS), Miss M. Comer.
14. SPEECH, Irish, Mr. Patrick Morrisy.
15. CLARINET SOLO, Mr. C. O'Keefe.
16. SONG, Trio-Believe me my heart etc., Miss M. Reynolds, Mr. J. White Mr. F. Burgher.
17. VIOLIN SELECTIONS, Masters O'Mahony.
18. SONG, Irish, The Valley lay Smiling Before Me, Mr. Joseph Cromien.
19. GOD SAVE IRELAND, Chorus.

The President's Gaelic address was well spoken, and showed that the proper man was in the proper place. Miss Rowan did full justice to Kathleen Mavourneen, and the Hon. Denis Burns, the life and soul of the society, recited *An Cara Fíor* with remarkable energy—the speaker, as it were, emphasizing the words with suitable gestures. Miss Reynolds, an excellently trained vocalist, rendered *The Last Rose of Summer* in excellent style, and was repeatedly encored.

Miss Nellie McDonnell sang *Molly Bawn* and for an encore, in Gaelic, *The Harp of Tara*.

But Miss Mary Comer capped the climax in her rendition of *Beautiful Isle of the Sea*, in Irish, she was encored so often that the chairman had to "shut down" on the audience.

Mr. Morrisy's extempore Gaelic speech was well received, it was to the point. Mr. Morrisy is an excellent Gaelic speaker.

Mr. Joseph Cromien sang the last Gaelic song—*The Valley lay Smiling Before me*. Mr. Cromien being master of the vocal art, it is hardly necessary to say that he did it well.

All the talent taking part acquitted themselves well. The evening was a pleasant one, and we were pleased to see a large number of our old Gaelic friends present.

The Committee of arrangements consisted of—J. Cromien, J. Casey, C. Manning, T. Bishop, P. McGrath, Capt. T. D. Norris and J. O'Neil. But the leading spirit of the entertainment, and of the society, the Hon. Denis Burns, was too modest to place his own name on any of the committees, though it was whispered that it was he who made both the programme and the committees. We congratulate our New York friends on their very successful entertainment.

Let the friends of Erin's cause circulate the national literature.

SECOND IRISH BOOK.

(Continued from page 621.)

RULE XI.

The particles *an*, very; *nó*, to, exceedingly; *rán*, very, excessively, which are chiefly used as prefixes to adjectives, cause aspiration.

There are many particles, such as *an*, corresponding to "in" or "un," *at*, corresponding to "re," *neamh*, to "in" or "un," etc. which cause aspiration; but these may be considered as forming compounds in each case with the word they precede, it is not necessary to give much attention to them here.

EXERCISE XXI.

Examples.

an-bheá, very fine.
an-íde, very good.
an-ró, misery; *an* (negative, "un"), and *ró*, happiness.
at-beoú, revive, *at* "re," and *teoú*, animate.
co-beurac, ill-mannered.
co-car, loss, harm.
co-éunra, hard to be done, impossible.
co-éicirionac, hard to be seen, invisible.
neamh-éiríde, unmerciful.
nó-beá, too small.
nó-íde, too large.
nó-éan, too old.
nó-éic, too hot.
rán-bhin, most melodious.
rán-íde, very wise.
rán-íde, excellent.
ro-beurac, well-mannered.
ro-car, profit.
ro-éunra, easy to be done, possible.
ro-éicirionac, easy to be seen, visible.

EXERCISE XXVI.

baire, a hat
ceir, a trade.
ceir, of a trade.
ion-éunra, fit to be done, practicable.
rán-íde, oppression, fatigue.
ceir, sing.

1 *Uí ré an-bheá*. 2 *Uí a baire*
nó-beá *co*. 3 *So-car áur co-car na*

ceir. 4 *ro-éicirionac áur co-éicirionac*. 5 *Tá ré ro-éunra áur ion-éunra*. 6 *at-beoú an éiríde*. 7 *Só áur an-ró*. 8 *An-ró áur rán-íde*. 9 *Do ceir rí so rán-bhin*. 10 *Uí rán-íde an éiríde*.

It was very fine. 2 His hat was too small for him, 3 Profit and loss of trade, 4 Visible and invisible. 5 It is possible and practicable. 6 Revive the Gaelic. 7 Happiness and misery. 8 Misery and oppression. 9 She sang most harmoniously. 10 He is an excellent man.

AN IRISH HURLING-GREEN.

Air—"Dawning of the Day."

A Ballad for the GAEL, by Wm. Russell.

Full many years, 'neath foreign skies,
 A stranger have I strayed,
 I've mingled in their sportive joys,
 And heard their music played;
 But still the dearest spot on earth—
 Which links me to its scene—
 For cheerful, hearty, guileless mirth,
 Is an Irish hurling-green.

There lightly dancing on the grass,
 To music's merry strain,
 Is seen the tidy country lass
 With her nimble-footed swain:
 While circled round in gay delight
 Are sparkling faces seen,
 As fair and white as daisies bright
 On the Irish hurling-green.

There stout athletes with manly force,
 Impel the ball on high:
 Or swiftly bounding o'er the course,
 Their ashen hurries ply;
 Th' Olympic games, tho' famed of old,
 In gallant feats were mean,
 Compared with when the Fenians goaled
 On an Irish hurling-green.

The hurling game, through countless reigns,
 With prestige has come down—
 At Babel, and on Egypt's plains,
 'Twas practiced with renown;
 The Celtic tribes, in ancient Spain,
 Took sides on the "Moneen,"
 And the clans of true Milesian vein
 On an Irish hurling-green.

My county dear! tho' deep the wrongs
 That rankle at thy core,
 I love thy music, and thy songs,
 Thy language and thy lore;
 And till the gloomy cloud of death,
 My life's last vision screen,
 I'll duly praise, with faithful breath,
 A lov'd Irish hurling-green.

For every Irishman seized by Eng-
 land under Coercion half dozen English
 leaders should be taken as hostages.

510102 510210---

Loelaghaghle le'ri corrao d a 510210
510210---

510210 510210 d-510210 d-510210, 510210, 510210,

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210
'Sa 510210-510210 510210 510210 510210-510210
510210---

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210
510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210
510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

'CJNTJ O'RUAJRC.

CJNTJ O'RUAJRC was a gentleman and
a duelist, He engaged in the lists with a man nam-
ed Percival, who was blind of an eye, O'Roarke
never missed his man before, but Percival took a
dishonorable advantage of him and shot him dead,
Hence the song,
M J LOVERN

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

FATHER MULCAHY'S QUERIES

To the Editor of the Gaodhal,—

Could some of your talented readers give the Ir-
ish used in their native localities for any or some
of the following?—

Luck-penny, Jackstones, Knuckle, Wrist, Car-
penter's square, Shutters, A hod, ti e, wire, whis-
kers, pump, paint, a round thing,

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210 510210

D. B MULCAHY. P. P.

Moyarget Co, Antrim,

(We hope some of our Iricians will answer—Ed)

As soon as Mr. Yorke's Lectures are finished, we
shall commence O'Curry's Manuscript Material
of Irish History. This work was published at £1
sterling, a price beyond the means of the general
public. We expect to be able to finish the work
in two years, so that the readers of the GAZET will
have it, along with other interesting matter for
\$1.20. Let our Gaelic friends bring this item to
the attention of those whose support they solicit
for the GAZET.

It ought to be a great inducement to new sub-
scribers to get such valuable work at a trifling cost.

The Gael.

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

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as second-class mail matter.

Sixth Year of Publication.

Published at 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
M. J. LOGAN, - - - Editor and Proprietor.

Terms of Subscription—Sixty Cents a year, in advance; Five Cents a single copy.

Terms of Advertising—10 cents a line, Agate.

VOL 6, No. 2. JULY, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAODHAL"

Claremorris, Ireland,

Feast of St. Brendan, 1887.

DEAR SIR—It is now over three months since I read in an issue of the *Gaodhal* that it would be agreeable to you and your subscribers if I should express my opinion on the point of controversy which has been carried on for some time past by you and some of your correspondents regarding the future and conditional tenses of verbs in one syllable, and derivative verbs of two syllables in Irish Gaelic.

I wish to be as brief as possible in expressing my own opinion, which in my mind, amounts to a settled conviction.

(1.) It is certain that all verbs of one syllable in Irish make the future tense indicative end in *fad* (or *fuidh*, third singular); and the conditional in *fainn*. (I omit the second person singular and the third, with the first, second and third plural, referring the reader to those personal endings as printed in the "College Irish Grammar")

(2.) It is equally certain that derivative verbs ending in *uigh*, (or, *igh*, simply), make the future in *ochad* and the conditional in *ochainn*, and not in *fad* or *fainn*, with the personal endings as noted in Grammar.

How is the truth of this statement proved? I answer, from authority, and from the science of philology. And first, as to authority—Every Irish work in manuscript, or in print, or from the pen of approved authors since the twelfth century—since the days of *D nchadh Mor O'Calla*, Abbot of Boyle, whose writings are as complete in grammatical form as if written yesterday—proves the truth of the proposition. To enumerate the writers in detail would make this letter fill several columns.

Philology, aided by Phonetics, is the second source on which the truth of the statement rests. Every Irish student knows that in the compound prepositions *agam*, at me, *orm*, on me; in the verb *táim*, I am (synthetic,) the letter *m* is a broken form of the personal pronoun *me*, I or me. In like

manner, comparative philology teaches that the *m* in the Latin verb *sum*, I am, the *m* in *amabam*, I did love, is the same primitive pronoun *me*, borrowed from the Sabine-Keltic speech of primeval periods: and further still that the *ba* of *bam* in the imperfect tenses of Latin verbs, and the termination *bo*, in *amabo*, I will love, are nothing more or less than the future or past tense of the verb *ba*, was, *beidh* will be, in Keltic. Thus *amabam* is made up of the root *ama*, loving, *ba*, was, and *me*, I; that is, loving was-I, I did love. *Amabo*—*ama* loving, *beidh*, I will be—i. e. I shall love. Grant all this; what has it to do with the future and conditional tenses of verbs of one syllable and of two syllables in Irish? I answer, much in every way. The synthetic forms of the tenses in Irish have been efformated in process of time, like those of the Latin verbs: Thus *deanfud*, I shall perform: *olfad*, I shall drink, have been formed from the root *dean*, and *ol*, by annexing *beidh*, will be, that is, I will be doing. I will be drinking. How does *ol beidh* become *olfad*, or in the third singular *olfaidh* (se)? *Beidh* remains unaffected in Latin (*bo*) while in Gaelic, according to the law regulating compounds, it is directly affected; that is, it is aspirated, and it takes the sound of *v* (in German) or *f*, as *olfaidh me*—pronounced, *olfwee may*. So with the verb *deanfud*, I shall act, and with all the verbs of the monosyllabic class. The conditional tense has *fainn*, *fa*, *fad*. (and not *faid*, for the sake of distinction,) from the conditional tense of the verb to be, as *olfainn*, I should or would drink. The reader will say very well: that philological view seems very natural and correct; but does not the same reasoning hold good for derivative verbs in *uigh*? I answer yes, it is so; but the result of the combination is different. It must be borne in mind that the consonants *g* and *c* are of the same class—gutturals, and that *g* aspirated, and *c* aspirated, are aspirate forms of the same guttural, and all are interchangeable. In the west of Ireland, Irish speakers say *gradhuigh*, love thou, in Kerry and Cork *gradhuig*, (*g* hard); in Iverness, Scotland, *gradhiich*. Again we say *beannuigh*, bless thou, and the term for blessing is *beannacht*, *c* aspirated before final *t*. Thus, the reader sees that *ch*, and *g*, and *gh*, are interchangeable, and are made use of according as the annexed consonant is hard (like *t*) or aspirate, or soft, or a vowel sound. When, therefore, the final syllable *uigh* of this class take the future ending *beid*, the sound of *basp.* is directly aspirated and incorporated with *uigh* and the union of both blends into the phonetic guttural *ochad* and not *ochfad*, which would be a two fold aspirate. The aspirate guttural *och* suffices. Hence it follows, this ending is special to this class of verbs, and if found (as it is at times) in other dissyllables the form is adopted by the law of analogy, and not to multiply grammatical terminations. It is plain also, from this reasoning, that verbs of one syllable cannot make the future tense in *och*, which is itself a compound of *uigh*. It is further seen that the *uigh* is not lost, nor is the *f* sound of *bh*, entirely omitted, for both are converted into one guttural aspirate. All this is regulated on the laws of phonetic combinations common to every language, in Greek especially, as *kath* for *kata*, *epi* for *epi*, when aspirates occur.

Compounds from one syllable verbs follow the law of their primitives. Thus the verbs *tabhair*, give, and *tabhair*, speak, which are from *beir*, give impart, bestow, should form the future in *fuidh*—

tabharfaidh, I shall give, and *labharfaidh* I shall speak. Yet *tabharfaidh* is, on the phonetic law of blending and condensing such long syllables, reduced to *tiurfaidh* while *labharfaidh* is, on account of the general rule for dissyllables and the liquid *r* after *a* formed into *labbrochaidh*, I shall speak. *Labhair*, speak is formed from *luadh* utterance, and *bair*, b-stow. And thus with other verbs, which seem to follow no law, like *codail*, sleep future *codlocaidh*, I shall sleep, not *codalfaidh*.

One who wishes to speak Irish correctly must not follow any particular provincial forms of language but select that which is grammatically correct in each. Each province and portion of a province has, as in England and France, some special forms of speech, but these should not be held up as patterns of excellence unless, indeed they should happen to be in conformity with the written language and with sound principles of linguistic science. The written language is one, dialects and the spoken language are multiform. In France there are seventy-four *patois*, but only one speech of the French nation.

Do not ask who said this or who said that or where was this spoken, but ask what is the correct method, on what principles and on what authority does the phrase or word rest. It is well also not to carry on a controversy for personal ends, but for the sake of truth. I see the conjunction *acht* is written *ach*, omitting the *t*. That is not right. *Acht*, but, is found in the oldest printed and MSS. authorities. The presence of *t* is supported by the Latin form *ast* and *atque* which come from Celtic forms over three thousand years old.

I remain your faithful servant,

U. J. CANON BOURKE.

MR. HAGERTY'S UNJUST ALLEGATION.

Burlington, Iowa, May 23, 1837.

Dear Sir—Your allusion to Henry George in the *Gael* for June proves that you have not had time to read the *Standard* and discover that neither "fools" nor "frauds" but practical matter-of-fact business men and workers are crowding into the movement for the shifting of taxation from all forms of industry on to land values, so as to open opportunities in Brooklyn and on Manhattan Island even, for the employment of labor which is now idle, and unable to join the Gaelic colony even if so minded. Men and women born in Brooklyn, or adopting your city as their home, ought not to be exiled while there are so many pastures and other unimproved property in their city.

You know we Irish are a social race. We do not like exile: though it is forced on us very much as the English language was thrust into our mouths and the atrocious English system of landlordism forced onto us and others, in spite of our traditional hate and opposition to the system.

You cannot deny that landlordism in Brooklyn is worse than in Ireland, for in the latter country its claws have been trimmed a little, while in America we are only beginning to restrain its rapacity. Your humble servant has so persistently held the villany of land speculation up to view in the papers that our assessor has raised assessments on unused lands by 200,000 this season, and already there is a visible tendency in the direction of improving unproductive lots or selling them to some one who will. This lowers the price of land and raises the wages of labor. Furthermore a resolution has

been offered in the City Council to remit all taxes on factories, shops, fixtures, machinery and stock in all buildings where any lawful business is carried on, and taxing only the ground occupied by such establishments. If the revolution is adopted, it will make of Burlington a great commercial, manufacturing and educational center; If not, our manufactures will continue to seek locations where land is cheaper and taxes more equitable, so as to compete with other establishments.

The Irish of this region are largely in sympathy with Tax Reform, except a few lawyers or land speculators. It is difficult enough to increase the subscription list among them even without hurting their sensibilities on the politico-economic issues of the day.

I am preparing a 5 minute address in Irish, and a translation, for the Irish-American Club meeting June 9th. The first Irish address ever delivered in Burlington, but not by any means the last. I want to make some of our quasi patriots ashamed of their lack of zeal for the Olden Tongue.

Yours very truly

James Hagerty.

It seems that our friend Hagerty has not read our views on the land question expressed ten years ago. Our views then were, that the government should own the land, colonize it and advance the necessary means to poor colonizers—charging such interest only as would pay clerical expenses, and placing the colonizers in communities sufficiently numerous to afford protection to each other and to carry on trade and general business.

If the land under the cities of New York and Brooklyn were taxed to-morrow to pay all the expenses of government, both local and national (as it should be), how would that benefit manufacturers unless a market were open to purchase them? If our friend had his shop full of manufactured goods and no market open in which to dispose of them, of what use would they be to him? Here is where the foolishness or fraudulency of the agitators comes in. An outlet for the produce of labor must be created or the agitation is a sham. Where is the outlet? It is in the land. One hundred million dollars lie idle in the national treasury. At \$500 a family this would place 200,000 families on farms of land. Raise another hundred million dollars by the issue of bonds, and 400,000 families or two million souls, can be relieved of poverty, and these 400,000 farmers will afford a market for our surplus manufactures, and will relieve the glut in the labor market. This is no socialism, no impossibility, but a real practical channel through which the blessings of independence and home comforts will flow to the people. Neither the government nor the individual would lose by this but all would be gainers. The government would get back its money in the course of time, and the general public would gain by extending the range of business.

We repeat, then, that those labor agitators who do not propose some practical plan are open to our characterization of them. Our friend must know that a man may be a fraud without entertaining an intentional wrong. A man's intentions may be genuine yet his theories may be fallacious. They are so if he deal in impossibilities and generate expectations which cannot be realized.

One hundred thousand men are idle in the cities of New York and Brooklyn to-day who are willing to work but cannot find work, because

there is no work open for them. How, then, can employment be provided for these idle men? By the manner above suggested.

We need not go to the prairies of the West to look for land, there is lots of it in the neighborhood of our large towns and cities.

But though we would nationalize the land and make it pay all governmental expenses, yet we would repay all who honestly purchased it under the conditions which have for centuries obtained. The honest mechanic, who, by the sweat of his brow bought a little home for himself, should not be deprived of its value. It is quite different with Cromwell's buccaneers in Ireland, who never paid a penny for the land, but by robbery and murder wrested it from the people.—Ed.]

THE NEW PANTHEON.

PART I. CHAP. I.

Mythology, an expression compounded of the two Greek words *muthos*, a fable, and *logos* a discourse, signifies a system of fables, or the fabulous history of the false gods of the heathen world.

The term Idolatry is derived from the two Greek words *eidolon* and *latreia* signifying worship and representation, or image: and consequently, it means the worship of images, or symbols of gods or superior powers.

Idolatry appears to have had its origin in very early ages, in India, Egypt and Phenicia whence it spread into Chaldea, Mesopotamia and the neighboring countries. From them it passed into Asia Minor, Greece and the adjacent islands. In the time of Moses, the illustrious Hebrew lawgiver, Idolatry had attained to so great a height, that through him, the only true God gave the children of Israel a number of peculiar rites and ceremonies to remove them, as far as possible, from its pernicious contagion, and to keep them separate from the surrounding nations, among whom it prevailed.

CHAP. II.

GRECIAN AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

The Mythology of the Greeks and the Romans is evidently derived from that of the Oriental nations. Orpheus, Pythagoras, Thales, and other founders of Greek philosophy and mythology, traveled and studied in Egypt, where they learned those doctrines, which, having modeled according to their own ideas, they introduced into Greece. These were in the course of time, diversified and augmented, until they expanded into that bulky, complicated system of mythology, which the poets adorned with all the charms of imagery and verse.

The Deities of Grecian and Roman Mythology are generally arranged in the following classes;—The Celestial; the Marine; the Terrestrial; the Infernal. To these may be added the class of Inferior Divinities, of whose residence no determinate ideas were given.

The Celestial Deities were ranked in four distinct orders.

The first order comprised the Supreme Gods, who were likewise called Gods of the Nations, because they were known and revered by every nation. They were twenty in number.

They were divided into two classes; the first was called the Council of Jupiter, the supreme divinity, and was composed of six gods, namely, Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, Apollo, Mars and Vul-

can; and six goddesses, namely, Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Vesta, Diana and Venus.

The second class was composed of eight divinities, who did not assist at the supreme Council. They were named *Dii Selecti*—elect Gods. These were Cælus, Saturn, Genius, Orcus, Sol, Bacchus, Terra and Luna.

The second order included the gods whom Ovid styled the celestial populace. They were called the Inferior Gods of Nations. They had no place in heaven; nor were they admitted to the Council of Jupiter. Pan, Pomona, Flora and other rural Deities were of this class.

The third order was composed of demi-gods, who derived their origin from a god and a mortal, or from a goddess and a mortal. Such were Hercules, Esculapius, Castor, Pollux &c. Heroes, likewise, who by their valor, had raised themselves to the rank of immortals, had a place among these.

The fourth order contained the virtues which had formed great men; Fidelity, Concord, Courage, Prudence and others; and even in the miseries of life, as Poverty, Pain &c.

Those divinities were not of the first or second class. The word, *Semones*, signifies half men, as being descended from an immortal and a mortal. *Indigetes* signifies deified mortals, or the peculiar gods of any country.

CHAP. III.

Cælus, or Heaven, whom the Greeks called Uranus, was by their account the most ancient of the Gods, as Vesta Prisca, or Terra, different names for the earth, was of the goddesses. Their sons were called Titan and Saturn, which latter was the same as Chronos or time.

The right of seniority assigned to the kingdom of Titan, who, in compliance with his mother's desire, yielded his right to his younger brother Saturn, on condition that he should destroy all his male children. Conformably to this agreement Saturn devoured his sons as fast as they were born.

The name Chronos, given to Saturn signifies time: and as time sees all things produced, and all things perish, it is allegorically said, that Time or Saturn devours his own offspring.

Rhea or Cybele, the wife of Saturn, concealed one of her sons, and had him privately educated: but all her precautions could not prevent Titan, the elder brother, from being informed of what had passed: who, wishing to preserve to his children the right of succession, made war on Saturn, conquered him, and confined both him and Cybele, till their son Jupiter released them by vanquishing Titan. But, taking the government into his own hands he drove away his father, Saturn, who sought refuge in Italy, with Janus, king of that country, by whom he was hospitably received. In gratitude for the kind reception he met with, Saturn endowed Janus with extraordinary prudence, with knowledge of future events, and with perpetual remembrance of the past. This the ancients wished to express by representing him with a double face, whence he is called Bifrons. We learn from history that Janus was represented with two faces, because he governed two different people, and because he divided his kingdom with Saturn. He likewise caused medals to be struck with two faces, to show that his dominions should be governed by the joint counsels of himself and Saturn.

(to be continued)

YORKE'S LECTURES (Continued)

Thus the modern $\eta\alpha\ \eta\text{-}\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta$, of the finger nails is the lineal descendant of the middle Irish $\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta$. But you may urge in Latin and in Greek neuter nouns end in a nasal and so do most of the accusatives singular, if therefore, your contention is correct, we should find these forms eclipsing too. Very fair for a test, and we will see how our theory stands it. The neuter gender existed in middle Irish, let us see how it affects words. $\mathcal{O}\eta\eta\eta\mathcal{O}$, modern $\mathcal{O}\eta\eta\mathcal{O}$, is a neuter noun and an 'intricate law' in Middle Irish appears as $\mathcal{O}\eta\eta\mathcal{O}\ \eta\text{-}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}$; again the Latin accusative virum alium (another man) appears as $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{P}\ \eta\text{-}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{L}$ and regem mirabilem, wonderful king, as $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{S}\ \eta\text{-}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{R}\mathcal{A}$, which prove our theory for the accusative singular, while that it was not peculiar to the genitive plural of the article to recover the η , is shown by such locutions as $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{O}\ \mathcal{M}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{B}\ \mathcal{F}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{P}\ \eta\text{-}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{O}$, with the nobles of the men of the Ultonians.* It is not necessary now I think to show that in Rule V., 50 is the modern form of $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{O}\mathcal{N}$, $\mathcal{O}\mathcal{A}$ of $\mathcal{O}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{N}$, the relative, \mathcal{A} of $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{N}$ etc to be able to make the assertion that wherever we find this kind of eclipsis occurring the eclipsing word had at some period of its history a nasal termination.

However in grammar there is such a thing as analogy. Words that seem to be built alike have a tendency to change alike. Hence in declension $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{N}$ follows $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{N}$ in some cases, and besides the usual plural $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{R}\mathcal{E}$, we have the false inflection $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{R}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{A}$; and in eclipsis the same tendency obtains, but not to any great extent, thus $\mathcal{O}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{T}$ eclipses only by the analogy of $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{T}$, which it is near in position and like in sound, while Windisch gives the unaspirated form $\mathcal{O}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{T}$ as also eclipsing. In Middle Irish there were other cases of this false analogy but as they do not exist now I will not mind mentioning them. I have not spoken of Rule III. which concerns the eclipsing power of the prepositional case of the article, because all that can be better treated hereafter in aspiration.

We have seen now whence comes the nasal before vowels, \mathcal{O} , \mathcal{S} , and \mathcal{B} ; it remains to examine what became of it before the other consonants.

It is a strange fact that in Old Irish there was no \mathcal{P} . Wherever it occurs,

* Windisch, ib, of, Dr Jo'ce p 114, No 4 2nd Ex

it occurs in borrowed words and in a few of uncertain origin. Even in borrowed terms it sometimes disappears, thus $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{R}\mathcal{C}$, represents the Latin Pascha. Hence we will divide the remaining consonants into two classes (1) η , \mathcal{M} , \mathcal{N} , \mathcal{L} . (2) \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{T} , \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{R} . -1.) Since we have no instance in the modern language of η appearing before either of these groups, we shall have to consult the ancient tongue. There e. g. we find the modern expression, $\eta\mathcal{A}\ \mathcal{M}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{N}$, of the secrets, appearing as $\eta\mathcal{A}\text{-}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{N}$, showing that in $\eta\mathcal{A}\text{-}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{N}$ the η became assimilated to the other liquid \mathcal{M} , and the same is true of η , \mathcal{M} , \mathcal{L} . But in old MSS., where all was wearisome hand-work, brevity was one of the scribe's virtues, hence we are not surprised that they dropped the apparently useless double letter, and so in those MSS, we find $\eta\mathcal{A}\ \mathcal{M}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{N}$ as well as $\eta\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{N}$, and this is the form which obtains in Modern Irish. The assertion therefore at page 91 that "all consonants can be eclipsed except \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{M} , η , \mathcal{N} ," will no longer appear strange to you.

2 As I shall treat this second class viz \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{T} , \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{R} , below in the paragraphs on flattening and \mathcal{T} -eclipsis, I shall here speak of them only in connection with the nasal. In Modern Irish you know no η appears before these letters nor yet in ancient Irish. We therefore must suppose that it has faded before them as it fared before \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{M} , η , \mathcal{N} , i. e., was assimilated and dropped. We know that there was in Irish a tendency to drop the nasal before these letters, thus we find Old Irish $\mathcal{B}\mathcal{R}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{C}$ a lie, corresponding to the Sanskrit bhrāmca $\mathcal{O}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{T}$ a tooth, for Latin dent-em Skr. dant-a, and so on. Therefore we may conclude with some show of probability that what has happened to the η in the middle of words has also happened to it in the beginning, and thus the Middle Irish, $\eta\mathcal{A}\ \mathcal{C}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T}$, stands for $\eta\mathcal{A}\ \eta\mathcal{C}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T}$ — $\eta\mathcal{A}\ \mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T}$, as the case of $\eta\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{U}\mathcal{N}$ points to assimilation before dropping, as Windisch observes. § 97.

To sum up now all that I have stated about nasal eclipsis —

I. In Modern Irish words have lost many nasal terminations, which terminations reappear under certain circumstances.

II. before \mathcal{B} , \mathcal{O} , \mathcal{S} , and vowels, it appears as η (\mathcal{M}).

III. Before η , \mathcal{M} , \mathcal{N} , \mathcal{L} , it is assimilated and disappears leaving no mark in the written language.

IV. Before \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{T} , \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{R} , assimilated and dropped in the modern orthography.

This Nasal eclipsis is the only kind known in Old and Middle Irish. In Scotch Gaelic the η comes back in certain cases but the sound of the initial consonant is generally preserved by the elision of the nasal.

§2. FLATTENING.

We have now to consider how it is that in Modern Irish, letters, thin in Middle Irish, have become flat. This broadening or flattening is characteristic of our modern tongue, and is not found in the Scottish dialect. From the fact that this change takes place in exactly the same circumstances as the nasal eclipsis, explained above, we would naturally expect to find them some way connected. We stated that the Middle Irish $\eta\alpha$ ceapt and the Modern Irish $\eta\alpha$ 3-ceapt stand for $\eta\alpha$ η ceapt let us see if changes in other words throw light on this. By comparison with the sister languages of the Irish, we know that many Irish words have lost a nasal from the body of the word, thus the Old Irish bréc, is connected with the Sanskrit bhramca: $\text{c}\alpha\text{p}\alpha\text{c}$ genitive of $\text{c}\alpha\text{p}\alpha$, $\text{o}\alpha\text{c}$ a youth, etc, all had an η thus, $\text{br}\eta\text{nc}$ $\text{c}\alpha\text{p}\alpha\text{h}\eta\text{c}$ $\text{o}\alpha\text{h}\eta\text{c}$ and so on. Now what do we find in Modern Irish for these words bréc-bréu3, $\text{c}\alpha\text{p}\alpha\text{c}$ - $\text{c}\alpha\text{p}\alpha\text{c}$. $\text{o}\alpha\text{c}$ - $\text{o}\alpha$, showing that the after-effect of the lost η was to broaden the c , o and 3 . Thus I think you will have no difficulty in granting that the following formula are at least probable:

$\eta\text{-c}$	equal	cc	equal	3-c
$\eta\text{-f}$	"	ff	"	b-f ,
$\eta\text{-p}$	"	pp	"	b-p .
$\eta\text{-c}$	"	cc	"	c-c .
$\eta\text{-r}$	"	rr	"	r .

The reason I left out r and the reason that will change the probability almost into certainty is the following fact from Canon Bourke's grammar p. 40, "There is a form of eclipsis adopted not uncommonly of doubling the consonants c , f , p , c , thus —... Δp $\text{cc}\alpha\text{p}\alpha$, [Δp $\text{3-c}\alpha\text{p}\alpha$,] $\text{b}\eta\text{p}$ $\text{ff}\eta\text{le}$ etc." Thus you have the assimilation hinted at above, borne out by the subconsciousness of the writers of the language. Not stating expressly that the 3 and the b were due to the assimilation of η , but plainly pointing it out by the methods they used to express such assimilation and its results.

You may remark that in the above table I included p because we are now speaking of the modern language and this letter is pretty frequent in its borrowed words, and has followed the analogy of other sharp consonants.

§3 T-ECLIPSES,

The third and last division we made of the table

of Eclipsis remains still to be considered. This is the case of r . I remember well when I first began Irish grammar, this r nearly made me turn back. It was not indeed that it was so very hard to master the rules concerning it, but because I happened somewhere to stumble across the assertion that the Irish Bards called it the queen of consonants. I thought that, if that was all the respect they had for their rules that they call the greatest rebel and law-breaker, the queen, the said rules could not be much depended on. But luckily for Irish as well as for all other languages, it is not the grammarians who have the making of the rules but the people who speak the language and the scholars who write it, and there is little fear of the people at least violating to any great extent the philology of their own tongue.

Before explaining the appearance of c I will direct your attention to the method of denoting aspiration at present used amongst us. It is by the dot over or η after the aspirated letter. In Old Irish MSS. the dot was only used for f and r , while for the others η or the Greek rough breathing was employed. Now you may be surprised to know what was the use of this dot amongst the Irish scribes. When we write the wrong letter, we generally draw our pen through it to cancel it, the old writers simply put a dot over it, thus f and f are blotted out and the words begin for all intents and purposes, with what we would call the second letter e. g., $\text{f}\eta\text{ul}$ would be treated as ηul , $\text{f}\eta\text{r}$ as ηr , etc.

Now turn to over Rule IX. and you see there the following statement, "All masculine nouns beginning with vowels take c prefixed in the nominative and accusative singular when the article is expressed." Could this c have anything to do with the c of c-r ? The fact stated on page 92 that "the letter r is eclipsed by c , "but only in nouns influenced by the article," would seem to point that way. But first let us find out whence comes the c in the vowel nouns.

For this we have recourse to the ancient language. There we find such locutions as, ηc $\text{f}\eta\text{r}$, the men, $\text{c}\eta\text{c}$ $\Delta\text{1-c}\eta$ to the night, ηc $\text{c}\Delta\text{p}\alpha$ the choriot-
eer, which prepares us for and proves the assertion that the stem of the article originally ended in $\text{-}\eta\text{c}$, which $\text{-}\eta\text{c}$ (ηc) returns before a vowel as e. g. η returns before $\text{b}\eta\text{r}$ $\eta\text{-e}\Delta\eta$. Remembering then what we said above about f and r that they are as if they were not we have no difficulty as recognizing ηc $\text{f}\eta\text{r}$, ηc $\text{c}\text{-f}\eta\text{ul}$, and $\Delta\eta$ c .

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

(The cost per line in this Directory is 10 Cent, or \$1.20 a year; This, also, pays for a copy of the G&L, monthly, during that time.)

BOOKS and STATIONERY.

John Finneran, 312 N. Fourth St. Louis Mo.
R O'Flynn, 244 Front, Worcester, Mass.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Jeremiah Deasy, 118 8rd. San Francisco Cal.
James O'Regan, 152 Poplar, Fair Haven, Ct.

CARPENTERS.

C. Manning, 211 Greene, N: Y. City.

ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS.

P. M. Cassidy, 922 Pacific, Brooklyn.
J. G. Joyce, 105 N. 8th. St. Louis, Mo.

FLORISTS.

J. Copley, Park & Marcy Aves. Brooklyn.
P. Leonard, 193 N. Paulina, Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE.

Martin J. Stapleton, 134 & 140 Hamilton Av.
D. Gallagher, 43 S. 2nd. Phila. Pa.

GROCERY &c

James Buckley, 475-7 Main. St. Hartford, Conn.
P. H. Ford, 54 N. C, Virginia City. Nevada.
T. Griffin, 29 White, Lawrence. Mass
James McGovern, 221 E. 21st. N Y City.
P. MORRISSEY, 143 Canover. Brooklyn.

HORSE-SHOEING

J. Hagarty, 212 Columbia, Burlington, Iowa.

LAW.

M. McDermott, 26 & Emerald Av. Chicago, Ill.

LIQUORS.

J. Kyne, First and Bond, Brooklyn.

MARBLES &c.

F. Gallagher, 136 Court, Brooklyn.

TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check for \$20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers;—or FIVE MILLION READERS, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for Book of 176 pages. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN which to advertise every section of the country: being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.

BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

LARGEST CIRCULATIONS. A complete List of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.

THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, covering every town of over 5,000 population and every important county seat.

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

5,493 VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS in which advertisements are inserted for \$41 a line and appear in the whole lot—one-half of all the American Weeklies.

Sent to any address for THIRTY CENTS.



SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.

Cal. J. McGrath, M. O'Mahony per Mr. McGrath, Jere King, P. Dona, her

Conn. J P Landers, T. O'Regan, J K Shea per Mr. O'Regan.

Dak. T. F O'Reilly.

Ill. P Leonard, G White, per P Leonard, J Kinnaue.

Ind. E. Brady, H McGuire, J. H O'Halloran per E Brady.

Kas. J O'Sullivan, E. Walsh.

Ky. M. Heffernan.

La. E. Loeser.

Mass. P. Kineir, J J O'Brien, J Riordan.

Md. P C York.

Me. Rev. C O'Sullivan.

Minn. P. H. Barrett, M. Conroy. Mr Conroy reports the formation of a large Gaelic society in St Pauls. We hope other cities will follow copy,

Neb. Mrs Mary Gorman, P. Donnelly, per Mrs. Gorman, D. Hurley, S Garde per Mr. Hurley.

Nev. D. Hurley, P Malloy, per Mr. Hurley, P C O'Brien, P S Corbett per M. A. Feeney, (the thirty-third for Mr. Feeney in two months

Mo. Rev. T Cleary, P, Breen T. Houlihan, Alderman Mooney, J M. McGrain, J Mullios, M. T. McNerney, W Rowan D. Sullivan, A. Vaghan, M. White, T McNiry, all through Mr. McBair.

Mont. M. Burke, P. S. Harrington, per Mr. Harrington, D Fitzgerald,

N. Y. J. Dempsey, P. McGrath, J. Dougherty, L. Slaven, J. Kennedy, Mrs. Gerraghty, M. Gannon, M. Hanley, per T F Wynne, P. Fleming. J Hacke, J Hynes, per Mr Erley, J O'Callaghan, Miss Costello per Miss Dunlevy, Misses B and R Dunlevy,

Pa. P. Loftus, T. O'Shea, T. Gaughan, P. J. Crean per Mr. Crean, D. Fitzgerald, Rev. M. Carroll, F. McKenna, per J O'Callaghan, J Langan, J Godwin, per J Godwin.

Tenn. J Walsh, D Rouse, per P Hally,

Wash. T. F Dunlevy, T. J. Lynch.

Wyo Ter P Cronin,

Ireland—Donegal, P McNilis per Miss B Dunlevy. We send more Gaels to Donegal than to any other Irish county; in fact the Donegal people (as far as our experience goes) are the most strenuous workers in the Gaelic cause.

Waterford, J O'Donnell per Rev D B Mulcahy

C. Cohen,

DEALER IN

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, also a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, at Lowest Prices

214 Columbia St,

BROOKLYN

MAGAZINES

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, Devoted to the Irish Race at Home and Abroad.—Address,

Patrick Donohue, Boston, Mass.

BOSS MASON & PLASTERER.

T: M. Nolan, 999 Pacific, Brooklyn.

На Едрајѣ иѣ Федрѣ иѣ Еадроѣ Нудѣ.

St., Francis' St. Cor. of Jackson, Mobile Ala.

L. SLAVIN.

771 ATLANTIC AV.

PAPER STOCK.

13 & 15 Columbia St. Brooklyn.

293 Degraw St.

ESTABLISHED

1846

MUNN & CO. PATENTS

NEW YORK

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copy-

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published **WEEKLY** at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all new dealers.

Sold by all newsdealers.
If you have an invention to patent write to
Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American,
361 Broadway, New York.
Handbook about patents mailed free.

68 & 70 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN,
AND AGENCY OF

representing *all* Steamship Lines.

AGENCY OF

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sailing weekly to and from Liverpool *via* Queens-
town, and Glasgow *via* Londonderry


DRAFTS ON IRELAND at lowest rates payable on demand at any Bank free of charge.

NOTICE—

BRANCH OFFICE, 627 DEKALB AVE.,
Where I have in addition an Agency for CUNARD
LINE.

For tickets and information apply to

JOHN TAYLOR.

 Open Saturday nights from 7.30 to 9.

IRISH IMITATION OF CHRIST.

(SECOND EDITION).

With Life of Translator, Father O'Sullivan, the celebrated Irish scholar. A treat for Irish learners and scholars. The best Irish book published. Pure and easy Irish.

"Those who wish to learn correct Irish, cannot do so more effectually than by learning every word and phrase in the Irish Imitation.—*Dublin Nation*

Price 1s. 6d.; handsomely bound 2s. 6d.; By
post 3d. extra.

Mulcahy—Patrick St., Cork, Ireland.

eon o'dxilaḡ.

PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER.

409 FLUSHING AVE.

Bet, Franklin Ave & Skillman St, **BROOKLYN**
Horse Shoeing done in the neatest manner, Horses
sent for & carefully taken home to and from all
parts of the city

Boston

SHOE

House

THE CHEAPEST

On Earth

Make No Mistake,
211 Columbia St,
3 doors from Sackett.

