



ԿԵԱԿԱՆ-ԱՅՇԻՄՄ ՄՅՈՐԱՄԱԼ

tabanča cum an

ԵՄՈՒՅԱ ԶԱԵԴԻԼՅԵ

a corrad azur a jaorcužad

azur cum

ԲԵՆ-ՄԱՅԼԱ ՇՄԻԾ ՆԱԿ-ԵՄԵԱՆՆ.

ԴՅԻՆՆԻՐ ԿՈԼ. ԱՄՆ. 6.

ՉՄՆ ԿՈՍԼՈՅ

1889.

ՈՒՍՈՐԵՆԻՇ ԻՆ ԱՄՍՈՏԱ,

ԵՎ ՔԵ ԼԱՍԻՇԵ Ի ՈՐՈՒՆ ԵՆԼ ԵՆ ԶԱՕՒՆ
ՅՈ ԾՏԱՅ ԱՆ ՏԱՅ ԶՄ Ե. ԿՈՐԵՇՅՈԼԱ
ԿՈՒՄՐԱԾ ԲՐԵՃՅ ԱՅԻԾ, Ի ՆՅԱՕՕԱԿԻՅ, ՕՐ
ԿՈՒՄԱՅՐ ԵՐԱՅ, ՆԻՅՅԱԾ ՄՅՈՐ Ի Մ-ԲԱՅԼԵ ՇՄԱ
ՄԱ ԱՆ ԼՈՒ ԵՅԱՆԱ. ԼԵ ԿՆՆ ԿԱՅՐԵ Օ ԵՅԱԸ.
ԵՅՐԱՅԻԾ ԿՈՒՄԱՆՆ ԿԱՅՐԱՅՆԵՆԱ ՏԱՐԱՊԱՅՅ
ԾՈՒՆ ԲԱՅԼԵ ԻՅՆ. ԿՆԼ ԱՆ ԿՈՒՄՐԱԾ ԲԱԾԱ
ԱԸ ԵՎ ՔԵ ԲՐԵՇՈՒՄԱՐ. ՏԵՕ Է ՄԱՐ ԼԵԱՆԱՐ,

“ԿՍՆԵԱՄԱՅՈ ՇԵՐՈ ՄՅԼԵ ԲԱՅԼԵ ՈՐՈՒՆ
ՆԱ ՄՆԱՅԻԾ ԱՅՐԼԵ ԱՅՍՐ ՆԱ ԲԵԱՐԱՅԻԾ ԱՅՐ-
ԼԵ Ա ԵՅԱՆՆԵ ԱՆՂԱԼ ԵՅՅԱՅՆՆ Օ ՏԱԿՐԱՆՆԱ
ԼԵ ԿՍԻՇՅԱԾ Ա ԵՎԱՅՐԵ Ի ԱՆ ԾՕՇԱՐ Ա
ՆՆՆԵ Ա ՆԱՅՐԱՅՆ ԾՂԱՐ Ծ-ԵՄՐ Ի ԱՆ ԱՄ Ա
ԵՅԱՅԻԾ ԵՅԱՐԵ; ԼԵ ԿՈՒՄԱՅՐԼԵ ԱՐ ԼԵԱՐԱ Ա
ԵՎԱՅՐԵ ԾՈՒՆՆ ԵՐԷ ՅԵԱԼԵԱՆԱՐ, ՆՊԱՅՐ Ա
ԻՆԵՅԵՐԵՅՈՒՅՐ Ա ԲԱՅԼԵ, ՆԱ ԲՐԵՍՅԱ Ա ԻՅԱՐ
ԱՐ ՆԱՒԱՅՈ ՆՊ ԱՐ Ծ-ԵՅՈՅԻ Ե ՏԱԿՐԱՆՆԱ, Ա
ԵՍՐ ԻՅՈՐ Ա ԻՅՕԻՅ ԾԱՅՆԵ ԱՐԱ ԲՅԷ ՆԱԸ Ծ-
ԵՅՈՇԲԱ ԼԵՅՐ Ա ՄԱԼՐԱՅԵ ԾՈ ԵՐԵՅՈՐԻՆԵ; Ա-
ՅՍՐ ԼԵ ՄՅՈՐՈՒՅԱԾ ԾՈՒՆՆ ՅՈ Ծ-ԵՅՅԱՐԱԲԱԾ
ԻՅԱԾ ՅԱԸ ԿՈՆՅՆԱՆՆ ԻՆ Ա Յ-ԿՍՆԱԿԵՇ ԾՂԱՐ

Յ-ԵՅԱՆՆԱՅՐԵ ԵՄՆ ԱՐ ՅԵԱՐԵ ԲԱՅԱՅԼ ԱՐԱ
ԱՐԱ, ՄԱՐ ԱՈՆ ԼԵ ԵՅԱԾ ԾԻՅԵ Ա ԵՅՆԱԾ
ԾՈՒՆՆ ԲԷՅՆ ՆԱՆ ԲԵԱՆ-ԵՅԱԸ, Ե Բ-ԲԱՅԵՇԵ
ԱՆ ԵՕԼԱՅՐԵ. Ե Մ-ԲԱՅԼԵ-ԱԵՆԱ-ԿԻԱԸ (ՅԱՐԵՆԱ
ՄՅՈՐԱ). ՅՈ Ծ-ԵՅՈՐ ԻՅԱԾ ԻԼԱՆ Ա ԲԱՅԼԵ,
ԱՐ Մ-ԲԵԱՆՆԱԿԵՇ-ՆԵ ԱՅՍՐ ԲԵԱՆՆԱԿԵՇ ԾԵ ՆՆ
Ա Բ-ԲՕՇԱՐ, [ԱՄԵՆ]. Օ ԵՎ ԱՆ ԼՈՒ ԾՈՒԼ
ԵՅԱՐ ԾՐԱՅՆ ԱՅՍՐ ԲՅՐ ԵՅԼԵ ԼԵ ԼԱԶԱՅՐԵ ԿԻԾ
ԲՕՐ, ՆՊ ԵՅՆԱՐԱԾ ՆՅՈՐ ՄՅՈ ՆԱ ՅԱՐԱՅԻԾ
ՕՐԱՅԻԾ ՅԼԱՅԻԾ ՕՐ ԱՐՈ Ա ԵՎԱՅՐԵ Օ ԵՐՈՅ-
ԾԵ ԾՈ ԲԱՐՆԵԼ Ի ԾՈ ԶԼԱԾՐԵՈՆ ԱՅՍՐ ԾՂԱ
Ն-ԵՅՐԵՇՅՈԲԱԼ ԱՐԱ ԲԱԾ ՆԱ ԵՐԱՅՆՆԵ, ՅԼԱՅԻԾ
ԵՅԼԵ ԾՈՒՆ ԱՈՆՆԱԿԵՇ ԲԷՅՆ ՆԱՂՅԼԱ ԱՅՍՐ ԾՂ
ԱՐ Յ-ԿԱՅՐՈՅԻԾ ՆՅԼԵ Ե ՏԱԿՐԱՆՆԱ, Ե Մ-ԲՐԵԱ-
ԵԱՆՆ, ՆՊ ԱԼԲԱՅՆ, ԱՅՍՐ ՆՊ ԵՅՐԱՅՆՆ, ԱՅՍՐ
ՅԼԱՅԻԾ ՆԱՅՐ Ն-ԱՅՐԵ ԾՂԱՐ ՆԵԱՐԱՐԱՅԵ-
ՆԻԾ ԱՅՍՐ ԾՂԱՐ ՆԵՅՐԱՐԱՅՆԱՅԻԾ Ա ԵՎ
ԵԱՅԻԾ ԵՂԱԼ ԵՆ ՆՊԱՅՐ ՄՅՈՒՆ, ԱՅՍՐ Ա
ԵՅՈՇԲԱՐ ՅՈ ԼԱՂԵՅԱՅՐԵԱԸ ԱՐԱ ԱՐԱ ՆՊ
ԱՆ ԱՐ Մ-ԲԱՅՐԵ ԱՅՍՐ ԱՐ Յ-ԿԱՅԵՐԷՅՆԵ.”
[ՅԱՐԵՆԱ ՄՅՈՐԱ, ԱՅՍՐ ԲՈՒԼԱԾ ԲՈՐ].

ԿՍՐԱ Ա Յ-ԿՈՅՆՆԵ ԱՆ ԶԱՕՕԱՅԼ ԵՐԲԵՅԻՇՈ
ՐԻՅՆՆ, ԱՅՍՐ ԾՈ ԿՈՒՄԱՐԱ ՄԱՐ ԱՈՆ.

771 11 211210 20 11311e r e 2c t 31201t-
e20 30 11-2110 211 1e211210  111e211  111
30 1120112011 1e 1011 2e211 21113 112-
1213te 2 1121120e, 2111 30 112011te021-
2011 1120111e2c t 2011 1e11 2111 20 2-
21111. 21 1101 23 32c 201 311 11 10111-
1121 21 11e211210 2  1132021 20 2 321111
2111 311  111e2021 20320 2 11-21120
11c t 21  e113 1e 21- 1130 21122c21 110
311 1e11311 2011 3e11e20 11201 2e11e20
11211 1e111-113110120 120 1e 20112c t 1211,
021111, 2111 1130 20. 21c t 21 11301120
21 211-31120 20 11111321 201121 211111
2e0 101, 2111 1e11 2011 30 2-2102120
1111 21 3-2011 20 112121 211011 211  201
 1111 11e211120 1121 111c t 21210 1e
2011112021.

1111 1e 2c t 211211 2e23 0 11211 21-
e1121 1121, 11301 113110 1e 110111 21-
1121, 2c t 30 2e11111 1123 21 11e11 2
113110 11211 11 113e111e 2111 11 2e211-
12c21. 11 2e2211 20111101121 2 1121-
211 1e "1101113e 11 3-2110," 2111 21
311e211 23 03 2111 20120 211 1120113
Se2c211," 2111 211 21 21e2c t11 2  112c-
211 211 21 3-21111 11 1121 1120e 2011 112
11-2112111e 1 2-2e21121 11e11e-112-11211.

03 1101120 11e20 21e 231111, 1121
21211e2c 21121321 2111 2 1e11 11, 2 113-
1e 02111 1121c t  111 21122c t 2  1112013-
20, 2111 20 1e111 111.  111 211-31120 2
 0 1320, 11 11-  211211 1 3-210120 21
11111211e 11 11-2111e, 2c t 1121 21 3- e11-
11 2 3-210120 11 113020 2  0111113-
e21 11 32c 2110c 1120, 11 113e11. 111e
111 21e 21 11-1113e2c21-1e 1013e01120
11112011e 11 112011e20 10  21 2111
1101- 111 11 1e21-211e. 1e112120 2121
1e 2c21 211 20112120 11 112113e 11011e
211 011e21 11e11-311 11 112011, 2111
2e211120 111e 0111 2111 112020 20 11
2-1130c t 2110 011 11212021.

11112110 2e 11- 11e11e.

Glossary.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1113e2c t, poetry, | filee-ucht. |
| 111e2c t, ingenuity, | intlucht. |
| 11e21112, mental, | ma-unma, |
| 1101201320, to urge, | brusdhoo |
| 21121120e, misfortune, | thub-ishthe |
| 11121121, pleasant, etc. | sulthwar. |
| 31120211, a character, | gradhum. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 010120e, preceptors, | o.dhee. |
| e212021, skill, learning, | el-i-un. |
| 2e1120e, of trade, | kerdheh. |
| 2e2112121, dat. pl. of tie, | kanguliv. |
| 201202120, injuries, | dhee.waliy, |
|  e11e2012c t, farewell, | kelaw rah. |
| 112112021, they came | rawngadur |
| 20111c t0101, assembly, | kohinul. |
| 202121, poems, | doo.untha. |
| 112020, praising, | mulha. |
| 21022c21, bravery. | krouchta. |
|  0112111, duel, combat, | ko-lahn. |
| 2101131113, to prepare, | thungsny. |
|  011-1121e212c t, coeval, | kowarnach |
| 10131e, nearer, | whigsheh. |
| 2011113e2111, comprehends, | koivshi-un |
|  20112021, they cried, | cheenidhur |
|  112c t, devout; breach, | kumach. |
| 2031111, danger, | dhorooin. |
| 111111311, confidence, | mo-neen. |
| 1e21, sea, ocean, | lhear |
| 11e111e2c t, thief, rogue, | mayrluch. |
| 1032112, announcement, | foeguirth. |
| 11311012c t, plunder, ruin, | sgris-ah |
| 112c t1121, ravenous, | fee.uchwar. |
| 2e011120e, an exile, | dheo-ree. |
| 1e2c t1121113, wanderer, | shaughrawnee |
| 20112e2112c t, willingly, | thelthunach. |
| 101111e, the Boyne, | buineh. |
| 202111, assistance, | cowir. |
| 1e 1121, a lamp, | luchrawn. |
| 110112c t 2, br 2asts, | brulachiv. |
| 201112e, banishad, | dheebirte. |
| 2013110c t, strange, stranger, | kuigreech. |
| 1111e2c t, waiting, | fuirach. |
| 201211, covenant contract, | dhohin. |
| 2112c t, singing, | kanah. |
| 01102, ancient, <i>112c t</i> | ohlloid |
| 0112e2112c t, illustrious, | uiryorkeh. |
| 21113c t, certain, special, | aw-ir-iheh. |
| 110201112, respectableness, | mo-owlah. |
| 321113e2c t, prowess, | goishkeecht |
| 110120212c t, pompous, | mor-awlach |
| 112113e2c t, neglectful, | fawileech. |

We would direct the reader's attention to the frequent use of the preposition *cum* by Mr. Henebry and we do so to show that that unfortunate particle is not the immutable tyrant which certain parties, for certain purposes, would brand it. The word *cum* is a simple, as well as a compound, preposition (the same as the word *that* is used as a conjunction and demonstrative pronoun in the same breath in the above sentence) and used as such by the natural speakers and writers of the language from time immemorial. The Four Masters used it as such, Archbishop McHale, Canon Bourke, O'

6 cum dona, [ban.
 211 ead na 3pene te Slad-na-m.
 Tā baorj 6je aji an oream acā aji
 m'eolur'
 Tā an ajiarji 6j a'r an eodaji le
 teacē,
 bejōto tejetē teo a3ajij a'r 6l aji
 "pōrter"
 21'r ij 6solamujō feojilijō te efor
 na rreacō;
 21cē pfora corōnac an efor jr mō bejō-
 ear orriajij, [ceart,
 211r cajiro mōri no aji 3adaltur
 21j te j b-fejōl na 3hoēacō 'rē lejēar-
 rajō fōr jad,
 3ij mejēri a'r mōrētur aji Slad-na
 m-ban.
 Nj aji3ijm beuriā 6 loj no cējreacē,
 Nj fārajij feur a'r ij l na cojlte
 3lar;
 Nj l ruji a3 an mājōean j rult nā
 plējrujū [bar:
 21cē j a3 3ol ra bējceacō 'ra bualacō
 D'a rācō nār triacōacō na fji le cējle,
 'Nac b-fuadacōar uajij aji aon ruo
 nā ojtēe rajrē,
 21cē triur na h-ējreanij a'r jad a3 cur
 le cējle (m-ban.
 21'r bualfam caocō jad aji Slad-na

Queries:

By Rev. D B Mulcahy, P P, M R I A. Ballintoy, North Antrim.

- 1 Is there any Irish term for cinders, or for clinkers?
- 2 Any living Irish word for flesh-fork?
- 3 In many farmers' kitchen there is a "clevy" attached to the wall; How spelled?
- 4 In their dairies there is a "stelling" on which tubs of milk rest, How spelled?
- 5 In south-west county Cork a justice of the peace is called 3urteerij te cōr-um, what do the two last words mean?
- 6 A young Inverness man who spoke 3aelijc told me the name for a cascade in his place was "steel (rctj). How spell.

ed?
 7 What is the explanation of the Manx legend about 21ajajijān mac Lji, namely, the three legs or feet you see on some of their coins, on paddle boxes of their steamers? On coins is "Quocunque jeceris stabit," some have "gesseres."

8 The origin of figure and wearing of Saint Patrick's crosses on Patrick's Day?

[We hope some of our antiquarians will answer.]

JOHN JONES' DONKEY.

Sergeant Kilcommons prosecuted John Jones of Creggawanna, parish of Cumber, for leaving his donkey in the public streets of Tuam, with no person in charge of the animal.

Mr. McClean—What have you to say to that?

Jones—Nj'l bēarila a3am.

Sergeant McDermott Roe—Speak English.

Jones—Nj'l bēarila mājē 3o leor a-3am oaojō-re.

Sergeant Kilcommons—Ah, speak English.

Jones—Nj'l rē a3am. Nj'l mē jn anij mo r3eul jnreacē j m-bēarila.

Registrar—Cja'n'o tā le rācō a3acō?

Jones—Cloc olia e3ol mē a'r 'huajr-Δ eua3ō mē jrteacē 3o b-fā3ajijij Δ luacē o'ijijō an t-aral lej r na peelers rōjē eujō an m-barrack.

Registrar—He says, your worship, that he sold a stone of wool and that when he went in to get the money the donkey walked away with the police to the barrack.

Mr McClean—And what charge did the donkey make against the police at the barrack (laughter)

Registrar—No charge, your worship; he'd be a real donkey if he did.

Mr McClean—Was it the donkey that walked away with the police or the police that walked away with the donkey?

Registrar—21j rē an t-aral Δ eujō na peelers lej r nō na peelers eujō an t-aral leo?

Jones—Jr mājē Δ tā fōr a3e 3ur b' rjad na peelers Δ eujō an t-aral leo.

Registrar—It was the police that brought away the donkey.

Mr McClean—Was this on a market day?

Sergeant Kilcommons—Yes, your worship, and the donkey was across the footpath.

Mr McClean—Fined 2s and 6s.

Jones—Cja mēuō Δ tā o'ijij?

Registrar—Tij r3ijreacē.

Jones—21ajre, tā mo ceart orij.

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.

Eighth 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, \$1 in arrear; Five Cents a single copy.

Terms of Advertising—10 cents a line, Agate.

VOL 7, No. 6. DECEMBER. 1889.

A PLEASING RETROSPECT.

When eighteen years ago, in the columns of the Irish World, we commenced the agitation for the formation of societies and classes for cultivating and preserving the Irish language, we did not imply or expect that old men at home or abroad should commence its study, but that by aiding to perpetuate the agitation through the formation of such societies and classes, our kindred at home [where the soil is prepared for the seed], would open their eyes to the importance of the matter and act upon it.

Our people at home were slow in taking cognizance of what we were doing here, probably because the shoe did not pinch them, or that centuries of slavery rendered their cuticulae impervious to its actions. However, the work which was being done this side the Atlantic, as was expected, aroused a few of our countrymen at home to action, and resulted in the organization of the Dublin S. P. I. L., and, later on, the Gaelic Union. This caused the Irish American Gaels to redouble their energies, and, as a result, founded THE GAEL, the first journal ever published having the Irish language for its ground-work.

That the promoters of the Gaelic movement in this country were correct in their ideas that by continuing the agitation here the folks at home would be forced to take action, the reports copied from the Tuam News on another page afford sufficient evidence, gratifying evidence. It is gratifying to us because it demonstrates that our exertions have borne fruit notwithstanding all the difficulties with which we had to contend; and it should be gratifying to every self-respecting Irishman.

As remarked above, it is not necessary that the aged Irishmen should commence the study of the language to promote its cultivation. This object they can attain by a united and generous support of Gaelic literature. When THE GAEL, with limited means, has accomplished so much, what would be the result were it in the hands of every Irishman? The result would be that the agitation would become so wide-spread that the head of no school or college patronized by Irishmen could afford to ignore its teaching. Hence, if every Irishman acted as if the success of the movement depended on himself alone [as he should] in twenty years every Irishman and woman able to read and write English would be able to read and write Irish also, and thus regain their pristine status among the nations. We hope the other branches of the National League, from Donegal to Kerry, will follow the example of Tuam, and we have no doubt but they will if the matter be properly agitated. No one can form an idea of what the Irish have lost by their neglect to cultivate their language. Had they retained a cultivated knowledge of their ancient language they would have been the most important and the most respected element in this country.

Now is the time for Gaels to redouble their exertions, and follow up the victory which they have achieved.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 30, 1889.
M. J. Logan, Esq., Editor AN GAODHAL,

Dear Sir.

In the last issue of your most estimable paper you speak of the necessity for a good Irish-English and English-Irish Dictionary at a moderate price. I propose to see what I can do to assist you in the production of one. If my own business affairs prosper, I will gladly furnish, individually, the funds needed for the compilation and publication of the same. And if from any circumstances beyond my control, I should be unable to do this, I shall endeavor to raise at least a portion of the means required. To save time and expense I would suggest the following plan; First select some standard pocket English dictionary. Divide it into twenty or more parts, send a copy of the dictionary selected to each one of twenty or more of your friends and subscribers who are good Gaelic scholars, with the request that each copy into manuscript all the words contained in the subdivision already made and then write opposite each word the word of a corresponding meaning in Gaelic. Having completed this, let each one again copy off all the Gaelic words thus obtained, arranging them alphabetically, and then opposite each Gaelic word, write the corresponding word in English, together with the sound of each Gaelic word expressed in the proper letters of the English alphabet. Thus with only a small amount of labor for each individual you have the manuscript of a good English Gaelic and Gaelic English pronouncing dictionary. All that would then remain to be done would be to have the work revised by you, assisted perhaps by some others whose ideas of pronunciation and exact shades of meaning of words accorded with your own, and the work would be ready for setting up and printing. The time and labor required by each one of the compilers would of course depend upon the number engaged in the work, and I trust that quite a number would be found among your friends, who would be willing to give the necessary time to it, gratis, to help on the cause, with the honor of having their names published with the book as the authors of the first dictionary of the kind.

Will you kindly let me know what you think of my plan, and at the same time send me a conservative estimate of the cost of revising, printing and binding in neat cloth covers, an edition of one thousand copies of such a dictionary, supposing the compilation were done as I suggest, also the cost of additional editions of one thousand copies after the first lot.

In my own study of Gaelic, to which I perseveringly give on an average of not less than one hour a day, I find the want of a good dictionary my greatest obstacle,

I sincerely hope AN GAODHAL will become a

weekly, and that at least one full page in each copy will be devoted to lessons in pronunciation, and that a copy of the alphabet both in printing and script will appear in each number, giving the sounds of the letters, for it must be remembered that each new subscriber may be a beginner, and therefore the work can only be progressive as to the character of the matter and not as to the successive numbers. I would gladly increase my subscription five or even ten-fold for a weekly, and do not neglect to remind me when my yearly subscription becomes due.

This letter is already long, but I must say one word about the language itself.

The use of the language of a conquering people by a conquered nation, marks that nation with the brand of slavery. If the Irish race have no higher ambition than to kiss the heel that stamps them under foot, and to become the cringing apes of a nation whose institutions are founded and fostered by men who hate and despise every thing Irish, then the sooner the National League is abolished the better, for it at once becomes a misnomer, and an egregious farce. A people without a language can never be a nation distinct from those of similar language. It is the similarity of the language which causes us in the United States, so readily to imbibe the faults, prejudices and failings of the British race, which, otherwise would be impossible. The nationality of the people of Ireland is inseparably bound up in her language, her religion and the ancient traditions of her race, nor do I think that any amount of familiarity with the vulgarity and impurity of Shakespeare, which more than counterbalances much that is good in his writings, or the substitution of Milton or Wordsworth for the old bards of Ireland would compensate the race for a title of what they would lose in forsaking their grand old language, in which St. Patrick taught, and in which Hugh O'Neil and Dan O'Connell taught. Let the great work of saving Irishmen from themselves, go on, and the day will yet come, when Gaelic will be the official and usual language on the Old Sod, which is the earnest daily prayer of your sincere friend.

RALSTON J. MARKOE.

The foregoing letter from Counsellor Markoe has the right ring in it. We have not as yet ascertained the probable cost of such work but will in a few weeks. In the meantime, we hope to hear from others in the same strain. Let the readers of 211 5210021 bring the matter before our millionaire Irish men so that the burthen will not fall altogether on patriotic individuals. All

that is wanting to make the movement to rehabilitate the language of Erin a success is, united action.

SILVER JUBILEE OF DR. NULTY, BISHOP OF MEATH.

We are indebted to the Rev. Father O'Growney for the following Gaelic address from the Workmen's Club of Mullingar, to Bishop Nulty, on his silver jubilee.

DIJLEAZRIL

O Comuinn Na Saothruitead, An Muiljoine-Jeairi, do'n Uibearna Fion-Oirdiohead,

TORIAS, EASBOZ HA MHOE,

Ain z-cadad a Juble-Muzeadota do, 23 do-Octiois, 1889.

A Uibearna Earbuiz,

Jr moir an t-atar linn zo lein, ran b-fairce azur ran tji ain fad, zo t-fainn an dladain reo do Juble-Muzeadota; det jr moir e jr atarac linn, luic na h-Oidre, zo moir-moir.

Oir nj deannair-re dearmad de'n t-Saozruide boct nain, det, ain fead do fadozail, do corain tu zo buan ar zo laioin an ceart 7 an coir jr tuad do.

San amirir a caitead, nize tu mo-ran moir le bpreac 7 feadar a cur orrain; 7 nioir moir leat, am ain bje, do tjeioill fein no do inaoin a tabairt mar conzain doir z-cuir.

Le moir-fairce, mar an z-ceudha, eluinnio nae b-fuil tu feio for le do obair ain ar ronn, det zo b-fuil tu ain tji do rmuairte a cur j z-el do ain an ajz-uear acrainhae ioir luic na Mhaoine a zur luic na h-Oidre, a tabairt do zac taoib a cur fein. Ta muinoin azainn zo n-deannair do driaera baircaihla cur moir de'n cur reo a feiocead azur a rocuzaad.

Azur anoir. j Seanteahza na h-Einnean, zuitio, zo m-ba fada a fadzfar dia or ar z-cioin tu le treoruzaad j m-bealac a leara, azur le corairt mar ran am a caitead, do cloinne tji.

Ain ronn na raotruizead,

Fairce O'Sadrain, Uadairan. Bliu O'Callaire, Sadair-treoirio Seamur Mac Uada. Miceal O'Muirceardais, Ruirce.

An Muiljoine-Jeairi, 23 do la Octiois '89 Glossary.

fairce, diocese,	fair-che.
atar, gladness.	aw-hass.
raozruite, laborer.	say-ree-eh.
bpreac, improvement,	bish-augh.
feadar, good, well,	fevus.
corain, defend,	kusin.
acrainhae, entangled,	achronach.
baircaihla, warrantable,	borintholah.
feiocead, disentangle,	raytaugh.
rocuzaad to arrange,	sock-roo.

O'Curry's Lectures.

ON THE MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY.

Lecture III.

Delivered March 20, 1855.

(Continued)

The short notices we have given of the writings of Flann and Gilla Caemhain are quite sufficient to show that they were familiar with a large and extensive range of general history; and their chronological computations, parallels and synchronisms, prove that they must have industriously examined every possible available source of the chief great nations of antiquity. Such learning was most remarkable at so early a period (A. D. 1050) in Ireland, and even were it confined to churchmen, it must be admitted to be evidence of very considerable cultivation. But in the instance of Flann of the Monastery we have proof that his learning and cultivation were not confined to the Irish ecclesiastics; for though we always find the name of Flann associated with the Monastery of St. Buithe, it is well known that he was not in orders. He is never mentioned as an ecclesiastic; and we know that he was married and left issue, as I have shown in the genealogical table published in the Celtic Society's edition of the Battle of Maith Lena. In fact, his employment was that simply of a lay teacher in a great school; and filled the office of Fer Leghinn, or chief professor in the great College of St. Buithe (a college as well lay as ecclesiastical), the ruins of which may still perhaps be seen at Monasterboice, in the modern county of Louth.

Flann's death is noticed by Tighernach, under the year 1056, thus—"Flann, of the monastery, a Gadelian (i.e., Gaelic or Irish) author in history, in genealogy, in poetry, and in eloquence, on the 7th of the kalends of December, the 16th day of the moon, happily finished his life in Christ." The

O'Clerys, in the Book of Invasions (p. 52), speak of him in the following terms—"Flann, a Saoi of the wisdom, chronicles and poetry of the Gaels, made this poem on the Christian kings of Erin, from Laeghaire to Maelsaechlainn Mor, beginning, 'The Kings of faithful Temer afterwards,' " etc.

It is to be observed that Flann was the predecessor of Tighernach; and without in the least degree derogating from the well-earned reputation of that distinguished annalist, enough of the works of Flann remain to show that he was a scholar of fully equal learning, and a historic investigator of the greatest merit.

Let us now return to Tighernach, whose name stands among the first of Irish annalists; and, as we shall see in investigating the portions of his works which remain to us, this position has been not unjustly assigned him. If we take into account the early period at which he wrote, the variety and extent of his knowledge, the accuracy of his details, and the scholarly criticism and excellent judgment he displays, we must agree with the opinion expressed by the Rev. Charles O'Connor, that not one of the countries of northern Europe can exhibit a historian of equal antiquity, learning, and judgment with Tighernach. "No chronicler," says the author, "more ancient than Tighernech can be produced by the modern nations. Nestor, the father of Russian history, died in 1113. Snorro, the father of Icelandic history, did not appear until a century after Nestor. Kadlubeck, the first historian of Poland, died in 1223. Stierman could not discover a scrap of writing in all Sweden older than 1159

In this statement, I may however observe, the learned author makes no mention of Bede, Gildas, or Nennius. With the great ecclesiastical historians of the Saxons, the Irish annalist does not come into comparison, as he did not treat exclusively of Church history, but with the historians of the Britons, Tighernach may be most favorably compared.

As to Tighernach's personal history, but little, unfortunately, is known. Little more can be said of him than that he was of the Siol Muireadhaidh, or Murray-race of Connacht, of which the O'Conors were the chief sept: his own name was Tighernach O'Braoin. He appears to have risen to high consideration and ecclesiastical rank, for we find that he was Abbot of the Monasteries of Clonmacnois and Roscommon, being styled the Comharba or "Successor" of St. Ciaran and St. Coman. The obituary notice in the Chronicle Scotorum runs thus—"A.D. 1088, Tighernach Ua Braoin, of the Siol Muireadhaigh (the race of the O'Conors of Connacht), Comarba of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-nois and of Coman, died." The Annals of Innisfallen describe him as a Saoi, or Doctor in "Wisdom," Learning, and Oratory; and they record his death at the year 1088, stating that he was buried at Clonmacnois. These statements are confirmed by the Annals of Ulster.

In speaking of Tighernach, I cannot pass without some notice of the monastery over which he presided, an institution of great antiquity. It was one of those remarkable establishments, ecclesiastical and educational, which seem to have existed in great numbers, and to have attained a high degree of excellence in learning in ancient Erin. Clonmacnois would appear to have been amply endowed, and to have enjoyed a large share of royal patronage, several of the Kings and nobles of

Meath and Connacht have chosen it as their place of sepulture. And we find it mentioned, that in many of the great establishments such as this, a very extensive staff of professors was maintained, representing all branches of learning. We have already seen, in the case of Flann of the Monastery, that it was by no means necessary that those professors should always be ecclesiastics.

St. Ciaran was the founder of Clonmacnois. He was of Ulster extraction, but his father (who was a carpenter) emigrated from Connacht, and settled in Magh Ai (a plain, of which the present county Roscommon forms the chief part), and here it was that young Ciaran was born, in the year 516. He studied at the great College of Clonard, in Westmeath, under the celebrated St. Finnen, and after finishing his education there, he went into the island of Aran, on the coast of Clare, to perfect himself in religious discipline under the austere rule of St. Enna. He returned again to Westmeath where he received from a friendly chief a piece of ground upon which to erect a church. The situation of this church was low, and hence the church and locality obtained the name of Iseal, or Ciaran's low place.

St. Ciaran, after some time, left one of his disciples to rule in this church, and, apparently for the purpose of greater solicitude, retired into the island called Innis Ainghin, in the Shaaon, now included in the barony of Kilkenny West, in the modern county of Westmeath. Here he founded another church, the ruins (or site) of which bear his name to this day. But the fame of his wisdom, learning and sagacity, soon brought round him such a number of disciples and followers, that the limits of the island were insufficient for them, and he therefore resolved once more to return to the main land of Westmeath. This was in the year 538, the last year of the reign of Tuathal Maelgarbh, monarch of Erin.

This Tuathal (pron. Toohal) was the third in descent from the celebrated monarch Niall, known in history as Niall of the Nine Hostages, and at the time that he came to the throne there was another young prince of the same race and of equal claims to the succession of Tara, namely, Diarmaid the son of Fergus Cerrbheoil.

The new king, Tuathal, feeling uneasy at the presence of a rival prince, banished Diarmaid from Tara, and ordered him to depart out of the territory of Meath. Diarmaid, attended by a few followers, took himself in boats to the broad expansion of the Upper Shannon, living on the bounty of his friends at both sides of the river, and in this manner did he spend the nine years that his opponent reigned. It was about this time that St. Ciaran returned with his large establishment from Inis Ainghin to the mainland, and Diarmaid happening to be on the river in the neighbourhood of the place where they landed, went on shore and followed them to Iruim Tibrat (Hill of the well) now called Cluain-mic-nois or Clonmacnois, where he stopped. As he approached them, he found St. Ciaran planting the first pole of a church. "What work is about being done here?" said Diarmaid. "The erecting of a small church," said St. Ciaran. "Well may that indeed be its name," said Diarmaid, "Eglais Beg, or the Little Church". "Plant the pole with me," said St. Ciaran, "and let my hand be above your hand on it, and your hand and your sovereign sway shall be over the men of Erin before long." How can this be," said Diarmaid, "since Tuathal is monarch of Erin, and

I am exiled by him?" "God is powerful for that," said Ciaran. They then set up the pole, and Diarmaid made an offering of the place to God and St. Ciaran.

Diarmaid had a foster-brother in his train. This man's name was Maelmora. When he heard the prophetic words of the saint, he formed a resolution to verify them. With this purpose he set out, on horseback, to a place called Grelloch Eillti (in the north part of the modern county of Westmeath,) where he had learned that the monarch Tuathal then was, and having by stratagem gained access to his presence, he struck him in the breast with his spear and killed him. It is needless to say that Maelmora was himself killed on the spot. However, no sooner was Tuathal dead than Diarmaid's friends sought him out and brought him to Tara, and the very next day he was proclaimed monarch of Erin.

Diarmaid continued to be a bountiful benefactor to Clonmacnois, and under his munificent patronage the Egla's beg, or Little Church, soon became the centre around which were grouped no less than seven churches, two Cloitechs, or Round Towers, and a large and important town, the lone ruins of which now form so picturesque an object on the east bank of the Shannon, about seven miles below Athlone.

Clonmacnois continued to be the seat of learning and sanctity, the retreat of devotion and solitude, and the favorite place of interment for the kings, chiefs and nobles of both sides of the Shannon, for a thousand years after the founder's time, till the rude hand of the spoiler plundered its archives, profaned its sanctuaries, murdered or expelled its peaceful occupants, and seized on its sacred property,

(To be continued.)

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

THE BLESSING OF DONERAILE.

THE PALLINODE.

Most humbly dedicated to Lady Doneraile.

(CONCLUDED.)

How vastly pleasing is my tale,
I found my watch at Doneraile,
My Dublin watch, my chain and seal
Were all restored at Doneraile,
May fire and brimstone ever fail
To hurt or injure Doneraile,
May neither fiend nor foe assail
The gen'rous town of Doneraile.
May lightning never singe the vale,
That leads to Darling Doneraile,
May Pompeii's fate at old Pharsale
Be still revers'd at Doneraile,
May beef and mutton, lamb and veal
Plenty create at Doneraile
May garlic soup and skurvy kale
No palate spoil in Doneraile.
May neither frog nor creeping snail
Subtract the crop of Doneraile.

May heaven each chosen bliss en'ail
On honest, friendly Doneraile,
May Sol or Lune never fail
To shine and blaze at Doneraile.
May every soft ambrosial gale
Waft every bliss to Doneraile.
May ev'ry cuckoo, thrush and quail
A concert form at Doneraile.
May ev'ry Post, Gazette and Mail
Glad tidings bring to Doneraile.
May no harsh thunder ring a peal
To incommode sweet Doneraile.
May profit high and speedy sale
Enlarge the trade of Doneraile.
May fame resound a pleasing tale
Of ev'ry joy at Doneraile.
May Egypt's plagues forever fail
To hurt or injure Doneraile.
May Oscar with his fiery flail
Thresh all the loss of Doneraile.
May all from Belfast to Kinsale
Be half as good as Doneraile.
May choicest flour and oatmeal
Be still to spare at Doneraile.
May want or woe no joy curtail
That's always known at Doneraile.
No coffin that grim death shall nail
Can wrap a rogue in Doneraile.
There are no thieves to rob or steal
Within two leagues of Doneraile.
Sure all the sons of Granuweal
May well be proud of Doneraile.
May no dire monster shark or whale
Annoy or torture Doneraile.
May no disaster e'er assail
The bliss and peace of Doneraile.
May ev'ry transport wont to sail
Increase the wealth of Doneraile.
May every churn and milking pail
Overflow with cream at Doneraile.
May cold and hunger ne'er congeal
The precious blood of Doneraile.
May every hour new joys reveal
To crown the bliss of Doneraile.
May ev'ry sweet that can reveal
New odors waft to Doneraile.
May no corroding ill prevail
To damp the joys of Doneraile.
May ev'ry wish and pray'r avail
To crown the peace at Doneraile.
May the inquisitoin ne'er impale
Or hurt a limb of Doneraile.
May Sodom's curse ne'er prevail
To sicken and torture Doneraile.
May Charon's boat forever sail
Without a man from Doneraile.
May gallows gibbets, stocks and gaol
Appear a wreck at Doneraile,
And may its Lady never fail
Thousand new joys at Doneraile.

Abridged from the Tuam News, of Nov. 1.

A meeting of the Tuam N. League was held in the Town Hall, on Sunday, Oct. 27, the Rev. Joseph Canton in the chair. After finishing the League business, the Rev. chairman said that Mr. Lyons had something to say about the Irish Language, and he would be now glad to hear him.

Mr Lyons—Yes, Rev. president, I mentioned here some time ago that the National League ought to do something towards preserving the Language. What he would propose was to appoint a committee to draw up a programme and submit it to his Grace, the Archbishop for approval. (hear, hear).

Mr. Walsh—You will have to get the Irish catechism reprinted. It is now out of print.

Mr. Lyons—There is another catechism.

Rev. president—Yes, the "Short catechism.

Mr. Walsh—I don't think the late Irish catechism ought to be put aside. It did more to keep the Irish Language alive for the last fifty years, than all the schoolmasters in the country.

Mr. Flatly—Yes itself and Canon Bourke's Easy Lessons.

Mr. Walsh—Whatever I know of the language I learned from the late catechism.

Mr. Lyons—There are two societies now for the purpose of reviving the Irish.—The Gaelic Union is the society that publishes the *Gaelic Journal*.

Mr. Fahy—Home is the place where the Irish language should be taught. The parents should speak Irish to the children.

Dr. Dowling—But where the parents cannot speak the language what is to be done? What about the people who have left school and don't know Irish, would he get up an Irish class for them? I would be glad to attend such a class.

Mr. Lyons—A class could be easily gotten up.

Mr. Walsh—The catechism at least, ought to be taught in Irish to the children in the schools.

Rev. president—There are rules laid down by the Board of National Education, which managers cannot infringe on.

Mr. Walsh—Is there not a time set apart for religious instruction?

Rev. President—Yes.

Mr. Walsh—Couldn't the Irish catechism be taught during that time as well as in English?

Rev. president—It is taught in some of the schools.

After some further discussion, the Rev. president suggested, and it was agreed to, that a meeting be held in the Town Hall the next day (Monday) at which all taking an interest in the preservation of the Irish language could attend.

The meeting in the Town Hall on Monday at 8.30 p. m.

Present—Rev. Joseph Canton, C. A. Rev. Michael Diskin, C. C. Rev. John Loftus, C. C. Messrs John E. Dowling, M. D. D. Lehane, District Inspector of National Schools. Patrick Lyons, T. C. Patrick Culkin, T. C. Patrick McHugh, T. C. John Cunningham, W. Kelly. John Glynn, *Tuam News*, etc.

On motion of Mr. Lyons, seconded by Dr. Dowling, the chair was taken by Rev. Father Canton, who in the course of an eloquent and patriotic

speech, in explanation of the object of the meeting, said though the study of the English language was now indispensable as it was the mercantile language of Great Britain, Australia and America, the mother-tongue should not be forgotten—a country without a language is very poor indeed. In the days when Ireland earned for herself the title of the Isle of Saints and Scholars, the people of the other lands who could afford to travel came to our shores for learning that was not then elsewhere to be found. Here there were schools and houses of hospitality for them. In these glorious days, the language of our country was Gaelic. * * * There are now two societies working in Dublin to help the language, and he (the Rev. chairman), would do all in his power for it. (applause). Some five weeks ago when Mr. Lyons brought the matter before the National League, he (Rev. chairman) suggested it was the Young Men's Society ought to take up the subject, and what he said on that occasion was misconstrued, but he could not help that. Now what was to be done to-night was to form a committee who would draw up a programme on the lines best calculated to advance the movement. (hear, hear.)

Organization was effected, and subscriptions were handed in.

Mr. Lehane, Tuam, on the Teaching of Irish in the National Schools.

The "Daily News" has the following article in a late issue;

"The teaching of Irish in the Irish National Schools is defended by Mr. Lehane, the Government Inspector, who reminds us that it is still a living language and is generally spoken throughout the greater part of his district in Tuam, where it is now being taught in six schools. To the general body of the shopkeeping and farming community over a large area of the country a knowledge of Irish is, he declares, not only desirable, but in many cases absolutely necessary. He has heard, he tells us, surveyors of projected railways, mappers, and others employed in connection with land affairs complain bitterly of the trouble experienced in spelling and pronouncing local names. A little knowledge of Irish would clearly have been useful in their cases. Mr. Lehane, however, does not consider it advisable or feasible to attempt as some have proposed, to teach Irish first and English afterwards through its medium."

The time is ripe now to renew subscriptions. Don't ask, "Is it time?"; It takes money to turn out *The Gael*.

MOTHERS! Don't Fail To Procure Mrs. Winlow's SOOTHING SYRUP For Your Children While Cutting Teeth.

It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a BOTTLE.

SPECIAL OFFER. Here's a Bargain

Embroidery Grand, double See our files. All the colors in each bunch. Finest quality, Greatest bargain in earth. Save best silk for use in outline stamps taken, securing bargain in everyhouse Patchwork broidery, well as so well are con- the rich will the here both best manu-

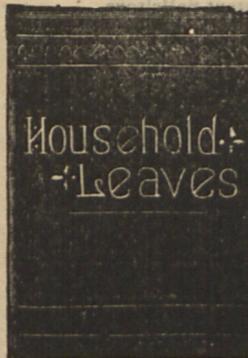


Silk less than 1 cent a skein. A 25 skein bunch for only 22 cents (ration, or picture of the bunch of the rainbow, and many more—finest and most delicate tints, most desirable in the market, gain in Embroidery Silk on money. Get the best. The crazy patchwork, and for and other embroideries. Postage. Send to us in season, thereby the best and cheapest. Best the world. It is needed in for Embroidery, Crazy Outlining, Cross Stitch Em-Tassel and Fringe Work, as the numberless other uses known to ladies, and we ident all will appreciate bargain we offer. You save money by getting best at any time, and you save money at ends, for you get the Embroidery Silk factored at a considerably reduced price. It will be well to send to us in season, so as to secure the benefit of this extraordinary bargain. Some of the Embroidery Silks sold by the package do not contain the variety of shades so much desired by ladies, but in our Grand, Double 25 Skein Bunch you secure every shade and delicate tint you can dream of, and recollect that it is the very best embroidery silk in the market. Embroidery silk has now become a household necessity,

as all ladies of taste or refinement desire to make home more beautiful by specimens of their own handicraft! Of course to accomplish this to the fullest, the very best materials must be used, especially in such delicate work as hand embroidery, and we offer you the best at a less price than formerly was paid for very much inferior silk. It may be questioned by some as to how we can afford to sell goods at such wonderfully reduced rates? Our answer is that having control of all necessary capital, we, by watching the markets, can secure at any time large consignments of goods, which must be sold for cash, as well as large bankrupt stocks, and which small capitalists cannot handle. It is no object for us to hold these goods, even if we so desired; we therefore offer them to the public, sharing with them the profit. Send to us in season so as to secure the benefit of this wonderful bargain.

PRICE. One Grand Double 25 Skein Bunch 22 cents; three bunches, if ordered at one time, 50 cents. Address all orders, E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

HOUSEHOLD LEAVES.



A Manual of Knitting and Crocheting. This book contains a larger number of practical rules for knitting and crocheting than any book ever before published at double the price. Each pattern has been thoroughly tested by an expert and found to be correct before being published. Over one hundred ladies, from all sections of the country, have contributed their newest and choicest patterns for this book, the whole being carefully edited, and only the best designs used. These articles, coming as they do from so many

different sources, embrace designs for almost every kind of fancy work which it is possible to construct with the knitting needles or crochet hook. Among the almost infinite variety of articles contained in this book may be mentioned the following: Directions for making Baby's Boots, Bibs, Tobacco Bag, Hoods, Caps, Lady's Under-vests, Baby's Sack, Quilts, Purses, Lamp Mat, Ear Muffs, Tiddles, Slippers, Toboggan Cap, Infant's Shirt, Tam O'Shanter Cap, Shoulder Cape, Sofa Pillow, Infant's Band, Moss Mats, Collars, Skirts, Bed Spread, Party Bag, Scrap Bag, Pillow Shams, Afghans, Sponges Holder, Lady's Under Jacket, Pin Cushion Covers, Child's Leg-gings and Drawers, Gentlemen's Gloves, Counterpane, Mitts, Watch Guard, Baby's Blanket, and an almost endless variety of elegant patterns of Edgings, Insertions, etc., of all widths and kinds. In all over one hundred and fifty different designs. It is elegantly printed on tinted paper, with handsome covers, and contains 64 pages. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 25 cents. Address, E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A GAELIC SPEECH. From the *Tuam News*.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the Gaelic speech which we give on fourth page. Mr. Costelloe, who delivered it from a public platform in the presence of delegates from the English Home Rule, deserves the thanks of his countrymen. Would to Heaven there were in every parish in Ireland a man like Mr. Costelloe. We believe there is not on the face of the globe to-day a creature more contemptible than the Irishman who mouths the English language and pretends ignorance of his own, the only speech in which he can properly formulate his thoughts. Mr. Costelloe addressing thousands in the Gaelic language, has proved more conclusively to the English visitors that we are still a distinct people, having a language of our own, the exponent of our nationality, than all the English speeches they will hear till they reach home. (The speech is on the title page)

IT PAYS ADVERTISERS TO KEEP POSTED.



pays for a book of more than 200 pages devoted to Newspaper Advertising, and containing information valuable alike to experienced and intending advertisers.



pays for a year's subscription to **PRINTERS' INK**, a journal no advertiser alive to his own interests can afford to be without.

Issued twice a month and containing articles bearing on every branch in advertising; in fact the trade journal of American advertisers. A sample copy will be sent for Five Cents. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.

INMAN LINE.

(Established 1850.)

\$20 Sailing weekly between New York and Liverpool. Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry or Belfast reduced to \$20, and 2nd Cabin \$30 and \$35.

For Tickets &c. apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1 Broadway, NEW YORK,
or to **JOHN C. HENDERSON & SON,**
344 Fulton st. Brooklyn.

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.

F. M' COSKER,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTING & FIXTURES.

All our Work Warranted.

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

L. SLAVIN,

Horse-Shoeing.

771 ATLANTIC AV.

T F. WYNNE,

PAPER STOCK,

13 & 15 Columbia St. Brooklyn.

M. Heaney.

HORSE-SHOEING,

293 Degraw St.

Every Irishman should get the Dublin Gaelic Journal. Send 70 cents to Rev. M. H. Close, M. A. 40 Lower Baggot St. Dublin.

MAGAZINES

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

Ἡ ἔμπροσθεν ἡμετέρα, τὰ γέ η-ἀξίασθαι ἀρ-
τολα το θεῖο ἀξίασθαι ὅτις ἡ 5-κοῖη
ἡμετέρα, ἀξίασθαι ὅτις ἡ 5-κοῖη
5-κοῖη ἡμετέρα ἀξίασθαι ὅτις ἡ 5-κοῖη
ἡμετέρα ἀξίασθαι ὅτις ἡ 5-κοῖη
ἡμετέρα ἀξίασθαι ὅτις ἡ 5-κοῖη

Let every Irishman send One Dollar a year to *Ἡ Ζαοτα* and it may be seen all over the globe.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price \$3 a year. Four months' trial, \$1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS

Edition of Scientific American. A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such as contemplate building. Price \$2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS

may be secured by applying to MUNN & Co., who have had over 40 years' experience and have made over 100,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

TRADE MARKS.

In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to MUNN & Co., and procure immediate protection. Send for Handbook.

COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly procured. Address

MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors.
GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

I negotiate sales in every State of the Union

RATES of COMMISSION.—

Letting & 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 under \$25. In small sales where the consideration does not amount to two thousand (2,000) dollars the papers will be furnished gratis by the office.

M. J. Logan,

Real Estate & Insurance Broker,

814 Pacific st. Brooklyn.

NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of DEEDS.

Loans Negotiated.