





"O a Szollsr nac teap an obajr i rjn a ruzne tu dujnn 7 rjnne co cu. ealta rjn leat-ra. Cad e 'n majc a ta dzajnn anojr ar ar o-copur zo otj an Roin, 7 zo otj 'n Frainc. Na bac lejr zo foll, a bodajz! ac focfajd tu rjn am eile, cnejd rjnne zo m-bejd ajt-ineul ort."

"Nj bejd don majc ajze le zadzaj ar an z-cajln o5," ar an rjn rjn beaz do dj az cajn le Szollsr anhran b-palaz pojme rjn, 7 mar tubajr re 'n focal dnuo re anonn lejr an o5-bean dzur buaj re bor ar a lejteceann.

"Nojr." ar re, "bejd rj zan cajn reart a Nojr, a Szollsr cad e 'n majc dujt-re i, nuajr i bejd rj bald? Jr m-ctj dujnn imteact. ac bejd cujnnne dz ac orrainne, a Szollsr na z-cor tub!"

Nuajr i tubajr re rjn rjn re a ta lam amac, 7 rul d'feud Szollsr don freazrad tadajr do, dj re fejn 7 an cujo eile d'fod imctjzce arteac anhran rad ar a amarc 7 nj faca, re jat njoj mo

D'jompuzj re cuiz an o5 innao i tubajr re lejte,

"bujdeac ar le Oja, ta rjad imctjzce; nac feanr leat farainajrct hjom-ra na leo-ran?"

Njon freazajr rj focal. Ta buajr-lead 7 bron ujrry vor, ar Szollsr in a jnntjnn fejn, 7 labajr re lejte anjr.

'Ta fajcjoj ort zo z-cajcjd tu 'n oitce reo i cadad i o-teac m' acan, a bean-uajr, 7 ma ta don njd jr fejo-ju hjom-ra i ceunad ar do fon, jnntj tam e 7 bejd me mo feardfozant cujt."

D'fan an cajln breaz, rjadmac 'na corc, ac dj deora in a rultj, 7 dj a h-eudan ban 7 deapz 'n ejr a ceste.

"A bean-uajr," arna Szollsr, "jnntj r tam ceud buo majc leat a ceunad anojr. Njon dajn mjre cor a bjc lejr an drcan rideoza rjn a ruz leo tu Jr mac fejmeara cearca me, 7 cuajd me leo i njan fjor tam. Ma tjucajd hjom do cur ajr ar zo d'acajr ceun-

rajd me e, 7 zujom ort urajd ar bjc jr mjan leat do ceunad fjom anojr."

Deapc re in a h-eudan 7 ceunajr re an beul dz copuzad amajl d'r da m-bejdead rj dul a labajrct, ac njor cajn-nc don focal ar.

"Nj fejojr," arna Szollsr, "zo b-fujl tu bald, mar cuajr me tu dz cajn le mac an rjz anhra b-palaz anoc. No, an dearra 'n djabal rjn bald dajr-nd tu, nuajr a buaj re a lam zran-ja ar do zjall?"

Coiz an cajln a lam njn dan, dzur leaz rj a meur ar a ceanza dz cajn-beajrct do zur cajn rj a zuo 7 a cajn 7 rjct na deora amac ar a ta rultj ran am ceunad co luac le rruetan, dzur zo cejnnt nj rad rultj Szollsr fejn cjrnt, mar, co zard d'r dj re taob amuz, do dj crojce boz ajze, 7 njor feud re am-arc an cajn o5 ' feardan, 7 j jnr an noct mjadamujl rjn.

Coruzj re dz rnuajnead lejr fejn ceud buo d'ojr do a ceunad, 7 njor majc lejr a tadajrct a bajle lejr fejn zo teac a acan, mar dj fjor ajze zo majc nac z-cnejdead rjad e, zo rad re jnr an b-frainc 7 zo o-cuz re ajr ar lejr njbean Rjz na Fraince, 7 dj fajcjoj ar zo ceunad rjad majad faoj 'n o5-innao uajr, no zo z-cujr-lead rjad o-oc-ajjhear ujrry.

Nuajr i dj re mar rjn in anhran njor 7 zan fjor ajze ceud do ceunad re, cajnla zur cujr re a lam in a pocca, 7 nuajr re rajreun anj; cajnntjz re amac e 7 breactujz re ajr, dzur ar an mjoimeud d'ajcjt re bulla 'n para

"Zlojr do Oja," ar re, "ta fjor dz-am anojr ceud do ceunad me, deap-rajd me hjom zo teac an t-rzjnt j, 7 nuajr fejcear re a paronj njre, nj d'ultocajd re tam an bean-uajr do ceunad, 7 a cozjad."

D'jompuzj re do 'n o5-innao arjr 7 d'jnnt re c'j zo rad lejr ar i tadajrct zo teac a acan, ac zo rad rajarct (Le bejt leant)

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

Vocabulary.  
(Continued.)

- cable of a ship, բւլժեանցի.  
 cable, օլլեւո, յարեւո.  
 cajolery, diplomacy, բլամար.  
 cake, a, բուծօ (also, lazy woman).  
 caldron, բշտալ, Լոճար, Գլժեանցի, ելլե,  
 Եանջօրե.  
 calumniate, շարկողեմ.  
 can, tankard, շարճա.  
 canal, Լճ  
 cancer, Բարձրան, Գլրե, Ծառօճար,  
 canker, a, Գլլի.  
 canoe, Երանդրան.  
 canopy, դեղ.  
 cap, a, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 captive, hostage, Բաճար, Երբաճ.  
 carbuncle, բլուան.  
 car, chariot, Բողան, Ծրաճ.  
 carding, combing, Երբաճ.  
 carcass, դարձար, Երբաճ.  
 carpet, Բրաճ-արևան, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 carpener, Ծրաճեճար, Բա, Բանդարաճ.  
 carriage-maker, Ծրաճար.  
 carrier, օրբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 carrot, Երբան-Բուճե.  
 carving, Ծաճաճ.  
 carved, engraved, շրեանցա.  
 cast, a, Երբաճ,  
 cart-load, Երբաճ.  
 castrated, բրոճե, Երբաճ.  
 catarrh, Բուճարաճ.  
 catalogue, a, Գրեման.  
 catch, a, Երբաճ, շրեանցա.  
 cascade, cateract, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 caterpillar, Երբաճ.  
 caterer, Գրեման.  
 cauldron, Գճան.  
 causeway, Երբաճ.  
 canton, district, Երբաճ.  
 caution, hint, Երբաճ.  
 cave, den, Բաճար, Երբաճ, Երբաճ, Երբաճ,  
 շրեանցա, շրեանցա, Երբաճ,  
 cavity, Երբաճ.  
 celebration, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 celebrate, to, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 cellar, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 cell, a, Երբաճ; Երբաճ.  
 cement, mortar, Երբաճ.  
 centuary, Երբաճ.
- centre, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 certify, publish, Երբաճ.  
 certificate, Երբաճ.  
 chaff, dust, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 chagrin, Երբաճ.  
 chameleon, Երբաճ.  
 challenge, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 chance, a hap, occurrence, Երբաճ,  
 Երբաճ, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 chance, Երբաճ, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 chamber-pot Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 champion, a, Երբաճ.  
 chandelier, Երբաճ.  
 channel of a river, Երբաճ.  
 channel, Երբաճ.  
 character, Երբաճ.  
 charcoal, Երբաճ, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 charioteer, Երբաճ.  
 chariot, Երբաճ, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 charm, a, Երբաճ.  
 chastisement, Երբաճ.  
 charmer, Երբաճ.  
 chastity, Երբաճ.  
 chase, Երբաճ.  
 cheat, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 cheaf of corn, Երբաճ.  
 cheek, a, Երբաճ.  
 cheer, Երբաճ.  
 cherry, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 chess-board, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 chess, Երբաճ.  
 chest, a, Երբաճ.  
 chewed, Երբաճ.  
 choice, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 choir, a, Երբաճ.  
 cholera morbus, Երբաճ.  
 choosing, Երբաճ.  
 chronology, Երբաճ.  
 churchyard, Երբաճ.  
 chillness, Երբաճ.  
 chief, a, chief, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 chimney piece, Երբաճ.  
 chimney, Երբաճ, Երբաճ.  
 chin, the, Երբաճ.  
 chinck, Երբաճ.  
 chipped, hewn, Երբաճ.  
 chip, a, Երբաճ.  
 chirping, Երբաճ.  
 chirp, to, Երբաճ.  
 chisel, Երբաճ.  
 chisel for cutting stone, Երբաճ.



## CÚ BÁIN AN T-SLÉIBE

1. Df njs an fad ó 7 fuair a bean bár. Sul d'ar casllead s, éuir rj geara ar an njs an fear, bean nó páirte do leisean in a reomra, so m-beisead rj lá 7 bliadain 'ran uasj. ac é féin amán. Zeall ré óf a geara to coim-ljonaó.

2 buó é obair an njs zac lá beir a fjadac 7 az jarzairneact 'Sé' h ceud ruo a ceunfad ré tar éir ceact adaire 'ran oide an zlar a dairt ce corur an t-reomra 7 feudaire a tabairt an rad duine ar bje an ca fad ar df ré amuis. Djead a trjár inzean i zcior an tje nuair di reirean iméiste. ac nj dfuair rjad uair nó am an reomra do forzairt, óir djead an eodair ar jom-éur leir.

3. Lá d'ar iméjs ré an an eodair a tabairt leir, fuairneodar i 7 d'forzairt ar an corur. Suró an inzean buó rjhe an cátaoir a mátar 7 nujs rj ar na blátaib bána a df le na h-arr, az ráó: "Jarraig ar dia 7 ar mjoirduille na cátaoire reo, mac njs an doimain rjair a ceact 7 mé pórad." An rj tje an blá ar a láin Rjhe an dara h-inzean an ruo ceudna, 7 d'udairt.— "Jarraig ar dia 7 ar mjoirduille na cátaoire reo mac njs an doimain rjair a ceact 7 mé pórad."

4 Njor máir leir an t-rjonaó h-inzean rj a ceunad mar buó inian léite coimairle a h-adair do leanaimain. Njor fáruijs reo an beirte eile. Djeadair léite zur ceunneodar in a rjide 'ran scátaoir s. An rj d'udairt rj mar ro: "Jarraig ar dia 7 ar mjoirduille na cátaoire reo Cú bán an t-Sléibe a ceact 7 mé pórad." D'udairt rj reo le tar feirze, óir nj rad fcor air an rad leirte Cú bán an t-Sléibe le fázair.

5. Uime 'h tráthóna cia d'feirfjor a ceact iná cóirte ac mac njs 'h doimain fjar! Njor d'fada so d'tairt ré do 'h ceact 7 tje ré leir an inzean ba rjhe. Nj tairze di rj rj iméiste ná tairt mac njs an doimain rjair, 7 rjhe ré 'h clear ceudna leir an dara h-

## THE WHITE HOUND OF THE MOUNTAIN

(Translation.)

1. There was once a king whose wife died. Before she died she laid injunctions (see page 94) on the king that no man, woman or child should enter her chamber, save the king alone, until she had been a year and a day in the grave. He promised her to fulfil the injunction.

2. The daily work of the king was hunting and fishing. The first thing he did after coming home at night was to unlock the chamber door to see if any one had been there in his absence. His three daughters used to be in charge of the house while he was away, but they had no opportunity to open the chamber as he carried the key with him.

3. One day that he went without bringing the key with him, they found it, and opened the door. The eldest daughter sat down in her mother's chair and taking the white blossoms by her side, said: "I beseech God and marvel of this chair that the son of the king of the western world may come and marry me." Then the blossoms fell from her hand. The second daughter did the same thing, and said: "I beseech God and the marvel of this chair that the son of the king of the eastern world may come and marry me."

4. The third daughter did not desire to do it, as she wished to follow her father's advice. However her sisters were not pleased with this, and they made her sit in the chair. Then she said thus: "I beseech God and the marvel of this chair that the White Hound of the Mountain may come and marry me." She said this in the heat of anger, for she did not know that such thing as the White Hound of the Mountain existed.



A. O. H.

At the biennial Convention of the A. O. H. of the State of Iowa, held in Dubuque last month, His Honor Mayor Duffy, from the chair, welcomed the delegates with a genuine

Ceud mfe fájlte,

and, later on Brother Hagerty of Burlington, took the floor and said.—

"Th Irish Language is the voice of an ancient and honorable people kept in bondage by brute force.

It is the indistructible casket in which the price less treasures of our history have been securely locked up from the hand of the spoiler.

It is the life boat of the children of the sea-divided Gael.

It is the ark of safety that preserves our race from the fate of the lost tribe of Israel.

It is the one thing that prevents our absorption by what is ignorantly called "the English-peak-rng race"—this after-dinner phrase being a historical hoax—a literary fraud, for the wail of the Saxon *Chronicle* centuries ago informed a pitying world that "The whole dnguth of them perished," viz. ; at the battle of Hastings, one fine day in October, 1066, where and when, for the fourth time, Britannia was conquered, and her people subjugated to an abject slavery never to be overcome.

The Celt increases in numbers, even while his language is mute ; but although the Saxon has been extinct for 800 years—although the Norman land-thief "rules the waves," and the money-lender the nations—although Europe, not England, is our mother—although Uncle Sam differs radically from John Bull, the Saxon tongue survives ; hence we, Americans, sovereigns of royal Irish descent, are dubbed "Anglo-Saxon," because our speech is English.

The Normans with their British slaves began the conquest of Ireland in 1169.—The job is still unfinished. True, after Righ Shamus ran away from the Boyne in 1690, our ancestors were legislated into ignorance of their language and of their glorious past,

"What wonder if our step betrays

The freeman born in penal days,"

and we alone of all the nations forget that "The tongue of the conqueror in the mouth of the conquered is the tongue of the slave."

The olden tongue was sinking in oblivion until the discovery of some manuscripts written in the 8th century by some monks in the Abbey of St. Gall, Switzerland, enabled Zeuss to complete his famous *Grammatica Celtica* and O'Curry to give to the world his *Manuscript Material of Irish History*. But now there is no excuse for Irish ignorance ; and this is especially true relative to Hibernians, as the patriotic editor of *THE GAEL* offers to supply that journal to every Division of the

Order for one cent a year for each member. From its pages you may not only learn Irish, but discover the Gaelic origin of the names of London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Scotland, Britain, Cadiz, Germany, Greece, Macedon, Carthage, Phenicia, Armenia, Cabul, Babel, Brazil, Columbia, and a 'slough' of others, including Athens itself.

The survival for 4 000 years of what was the language of a refined, educated people when the Egyptian was still a barbarian, while the site of the Acropolis was a stony waste—while the Tiber rolled yellow mud through the wolf-infested woods that skired the seven hills that were to be the seat of the city of Rome—the survival of this ancient tongue, notwithstanding the over-generous disposition of our race to neglect it and to adopt the speech of the nations with which they come in contact, is proof of its superiority to Latin, Greek and other languages younger than itself, and which are long since dead and embalmed, while it is still the living vernacular of the Irish and the Scottish Gael, the life principle of their nationality and a necessity to the ethnologists, philologists and scholars of all races. Having witnessed the births of all the modern tongues of Europe and America, it seems destined to survive them all, like an unfading olive, which, having given life, imparts vigor and affords shade and shelter to the seedlings and saplings around it.

The nomenclature of our race clings to the everlasting hills, rushing streams and blue lakes reflecting the

"Skies of poor Erin, our mother,

Where sunshine and shadows are chasing each other,"

and to those of Asia, Africa, and wherever from the plains of Tartary to the Rocky Mountains of America, the wandering Gael has had an abiding place. But most of our Gaelic names have been twisted out of recognizable shape by the Romans and the English, who could neither pronounce them nor comprehend their meaning. Few suspect that the term "Cuacassian" is a distortion of the two Gaelic words, "casan-gava,"—path of the smith—given to the volcanic chain of iron mountains under which Vulcan was supposed to forge the bolts of Jupiter. Few reflect that the Greek and Latin "roots" of our modern languages are derivatives of those of the Irish tree. Who remembers that St. Paul honored a branch of our family—the Chaldean—by writing to them his First Epistle ? Yet all these facts are familiar to the masters of the Irish language, who have the key to the secrets of the ancient and supposed modern history

How did the Prince of Wales spend the \$5,000,000. which he borrowed from Baron Hirsch ? To buy diamonds and pearls for his "noble" lady friends ! A nice leader for the "English-speaking race !"

"A nation which allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies to her willingness to cease to exist."—ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

"The Green Isle contained for more centuries than one more learning than could have been collected from the rest of Europe . . . It is not thus rash to say that the Irish possess contemporary histories of their country, written in the language of the people, from the fifth century. No other nation of modern Europe is able to make a similar boast."—SPALDING'S ENGLISH LITERATURE, APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

Who are the Scotch? A tribe of Irish Scots who crossed over in the 6th century, overcame the natives, and gave their name to the country.—J. CORNWELL, PH.D., F. R. S.'s Scotch History.

The Saxons Ruled in England from the 5th century and were so rude that they had no written language until the 14th, when the Franco-Normans formulated the English.—SPALDING.

The  Gael.

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

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Remember that the First Irish Book is given free of charge to every new subscriber.

Subscribers will please remember that subscriptions are due in advance.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Father O'Growey, the usual installment of his Simple Lessons has not been received.

The Gaelic Journal gives a very encouraging account of the Gaelic movement in Ireland.

Hibernians, remember that you can support a newspaper in the language of your country for **one cent** a year per member. Do you desire the preservation of your language, and the etc's which underlie it? Are you willing to give one cent a year to further that end? If you be, then get your Division to send it. If you don't like the Gael, then, send it to the Gaelic Journal.

Western friends, send us the Silver! We can buy as much paper for a silver or greenback dollar as we can for a gold one. We do not intend to spend our money in making a tour of Europe, and hence, the silver or greenback dollar is good enough for us.

Another request we would make—let every reader of the Gael send *one* new subscriber—*just one*—and its circulation will be *doubled*! How easy things may be done, yet, how important the accruing result! Notwithstanding the general apathy of the Irish people in relation to the preservation of their language—the sinister and powerful influences at work aiming at its destruction as the country's vernacular—yet, through the seemingly insignificant movement initiated here in Brooklyn 23 years ago (the founder of the Gael), not less than 100,000 Irishmen are able to read their language to-day! That grand success is claimed by the Gael, and is accorded to it by all whose standing in the Irish community is a guarantee of their patriotic disinterestedness.

Hence the reason that we urge a steady, determined, aggressive onward individual exertions by Gaels, that they may look back with pride on the fruits of their labor.

When the Irish language is preached from the altars in those localities in which it is still the vernacular (and why it is not a blind man can see) the Gaelic movement will be a success. In reply to some criticism in THE GAEL some time ago, the Rev. P. A. Walsh, (C M) St. Vincent, Cork, in a long letter, assured us that the revival of the language rested with the people themselves. That is certainly a fact, for it is in their power to bring pressure on the bishops and priests to preach it from the various altars, as the Welsh clergy did, until the Welsh language is spoken and read to-day by every Welshman.

If it be true that the Irish Hierarchy (as a body) favor the British connection rather than Irish autonomy, then, their conduct towards the Language is intelligible. But even with the British connection, they ought to be patriotic enough (like the Welsh) to preserve the distinctive National traits, for by losing them the Irish would naturally follow in the footsteps of the new regime into infidelity and the slough of debauchery and pollution which ob-

tains to-day through the prince to the peasant. We believe, nevertheless, that no concession, short of absolute Independence, will satisfy the Irish people; nor ought to! If there be not some latent cause, why do not the bishops of the South and West of Ireland follow the example of Bishop O'Donnell? It is time for the Irish people to make themselves heard on this serious matter, and it is hoped they will do so at the coming Irish Convention, and not permit themselves to be governed, body and soul, by the Tory House of Norfolk.

1896.

THE PHILA. PHILO-CELTIC SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting of the above Society, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted,

Whereas, The the Rt. Rev. Patrick O'Donnell Bishop of the Diocese of Raphoe, having declared it to be to the good of his people to cultivate and foster the mother-tongue, and

Whereas, The views taken by his Grace coincide with the purposes and aim of this society in teaching the Irish tongue and perpetuating the same, and

Whereas, Such an address to his people is a stimulous and encouragement to this society and kindred ones of this country; now, be it

Resolved, By this, the Philo-Celtic Society of Philadelphia, in regular meeting assembled, that it expresses its gratitude and warmest thanks to his Grace for the splendid address he has made to his people on this subject, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his Grace, Rt. Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, and furthermore that a copy be inserted on the minutes of this society.

In testimony whereof we have caused the signaturers of our officers and our corporate seal to be set hereunto, this 27th day April, A. D., 1896.

[Seal]

Francis O'Kane,  
President.

James P. Hunt,  
Secretary.

211 SJONN2IC 7 211 COJLITEOJIK.

Vocabulary.

cojllteojik, a woodman,	koillto.ir.
r4ruj5te, exhausted,	sawr-ihch.
2521k, beg, beseech,	augirh.
cejk, to conceal, hide,	ke-ilth.

bo24n, a cabin, hut,	bo.haun.
cajrbcajn, to show,	has.baun.
r4aj5, creep,	snawiy.
cujnne, corner,	koo.inneh.
tojrk, instantly; bulk,	thurth.
25jk2, pointed,	ye.ri.
n4r4n, reproach,	mussaun.
2r22jk, entertainer, host,	ossdhoir.
prj2ba2, a wink.	pruba.

24nnc Sjonn2ic 2 dj r4ruj5te le 2ac-  
apad cape 25r n5ce fada, ruar le fear  
2 dj 2eapra2 amuj2 7 2'2521k r2 ajk  
25c 2521k 22 222ajrk 22 le n-2 cejk.  
24jrbcajn 2n fear 2 bo24n r2jn 22, 7  
25 r4aj5ca2 arceac, cuaj2 r2 252ac  
2 2-cujnne. 24nnc n2 real2ajrk2e ruar  
ar 2n tojrk, 7 25 r4arpu2ac 2e'n fear  
2 25aca r2 'n Sjonn2ic. "Nj f2acar," ar  
r2, ac, 25jk2 r2 2 m2eura cu25 2n 2cuj-  
nne. 2r 222 22r, nj2r cu25e22ar 2n  
cojn2ar22, 7 2'25215 leo ar 2n nball.  
Nuajk 2 25eac2nuc2 2n Sjonn2ic 22 222-  
22ar ar 2m2ar, dj r2 25 eul25 le2r 22n  
2ocal 2 222. 22 cu2k 2n fear m2r4n  
25k 25 222, "2n 2 r22 2n 222 f25ar  
cu 2'2521k 22n 2n 252e22 2'r 2ocal  
bu22eac2ar ar 222 22 252nuc2e?"

"2r22jk 2e2r," ar2 2n Sjonn2ic, 25  
222222 2ar2 25k. "22 m2e22e22 22  
c2e2r22 le 22 m22r 2'r dj cu le 22  
2e2n22, nj f25f22n2 22 2222 22n be2n-  
nuc22 cu2c."

22 2n 252e22 m252r2 2 b-prj2ba2 'r  
22 2 252ocal.

Translation.

THE FOX and the WOODMAN.

A Fox, hard pressed by the hounds after a long run, came up to a man who was cutting wood, and begged him to afford him some place where he could hide himself. The man showed him his own hut, and the Fox creeping in, hid himself in a corner. The Hunters came up presently, and asking the man whether he had seen the Fox, "No," said he, but pointed his finger to the corner. They, however, not understanding the hint, were off again immediately. When the Fox perceived that they were out of sight, he was stea-

ling off without saying a word But the man upbraided him, saying, "Is this the way you take leave of your host, without a word of thanks for your safety?"

"A pretty host!" said the Fox, turning round upon him, "if you had been as honest with your fingers as you were with your tongue, I should not have left your roof without bidding you farewell"

There is as much malice in a wink as in a word

AN IRISH "AD."

We copy the following advertisement from the TUAM NEWS for two reasons: First, to place before our readers the patriotism of Mr Costello; second, to give students a specimen of the language as it is used in that locality. And, by the way, the patriotic advertizer has this "ad" gratis; and we hope that all the readers of THE GAEL within his reach will patronize his NATIVE goods, and endeavor to get others to do so likewise. 'Tis pleasing to us, exiles, to see that though the spirit of MACHALE lies dormant in Tuam, yet it is not wholly dead.

LE USUJËTE ÑUAILOJH5.

Ñum arad lam-téahta ar o-tre do ñur ar a3ar a3ur do ñótu3ad a3ur ar o-tráctáil do éadahte ar ar, in áit learu3ad ó áitid coj3erhoá, déan úráit de na learu3id reo íuar, 1

- Learu3ad Spejrialta,— Ñoleac-eun leá3ta,
- " Arba3r a'r Fé3r.—Learu3' luácar-ñá3,
- " Spejrialta Fatá3,—Ñeap 3ad luácar ñá3 leá3ta Spejrialta,
- " Fatá3,—Ñeap3ad-luácar ñá3,
- " Coj3ce a'r Éó3na —Ñeap- 3ad luácar-ñá3
- " Ñeap3al—Ñor3ar-Ñj3hoé

" Turha3r—Ñor3ar-lá3o3r a m3háé,

" Olútu3éte —Ñor3ar-lá3o3r XXX,

" Ñéatuj3teo3r E33o3haé—Ñor3ar-lá3o3r, Ñoleac eun Ñiclar—U3d- 3r II, hó Ñor3ar-lá3o3r. Fráhaé, a íeap3ar teap3ar ma3é 1 luac a3ur 1 o tar3de taob ár éaob le learu3ad coj3erhoá ar h3é, 7 3o c33e3e buó éó3r 3o d-fuj3eáó arad lám-téuhta ar o-tre fé33 e3r. Tá a d-fú 7 cao3 a 3-cup3ta m333éte 1 leadháha3d 3r fé3o3r fá3á3, ár a 3-3ar3ad uam-re, ó luéct téuhta na learu3ad, hó ó tu3e ar h3é a3 a d-fuj3 u3óarár uáta. Do íeap3ar a o-teap3ar le 3omáó h3ac-an, 7 buá3eáó leo 3eall-bo333 ó3r 7 ár3o a3 3ac tarbeá3e 'r a3 R33eáct Ño3tu3éte 7 1 o-t333 e3le. Ó m'eolar fé33 a íre3eap 33ar e33 h3aóha teu3 7 í3e, 3r fé3o3r h3om a ráó 3ur a3- há3é na learu3éte 3aó ro to 3ac bá3r 7 3o reap3a3 learu3ad Spejrialta Ñuáilo33—ar learu3ad Spejrialta bu3e3rac—cúl a33 a3ar3 3ac learu3éte e3le. Tá a3am c3u3e3ad lá3o3r, fré ba3ra333 na d-fé3m3é3r a éeap3- u3eap uá3m. 3ur h3aó ro na learu3éte 'r feá3r 7 'r tar333e ar a3 ma33ad 3r ro aó3 de rú3a3d na deá3-fé33m- éap3eáta éo33e:—

Seáca33 learu3éte raó3a, a h3eap 3a3 há3é 3a3 h333e

Éeap3u33 learu3éte ár ró3háó ó luéct-téuhta fé3ma333, ár luac réa-rú3ta, ó3r 3r 33aó 3r raó33e faó3 e33e.

Sul do éeap3eá3 e3 learu3ad 33 á3e ar h3é e3le, taó33r faó3 deap3a luac na learu3éte ro Ñuáilo33 7 na hé3e o'a d-fuj3 33aó téuhta. Do éaó33d háé o-tu3eap3e, hó háé 3-cu33eap3e 33m 1 33a3ad learu3ad, 3r é a3 bá3r 'r a3 33o3e a3 c3u3e3ad 3r feá3r.

3r fé3o3r na learu3éte luac3a3a ro, 33o3 deap3eáta ar na hé3e3d o'a d-fuj3 33aó téuhta, 7 3ac 33o3 e3le 33 a o-taóó fá3á3 a3 m3 e33e3d o3o3ta 1 o-tua3m 7 1 m-ba3'33 m33333

Ñ33é33 S Ñ33 COJ3E3O33

Ló3e33 na 33á3e, 1 33ar de éua3m.



OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN JOHN EGAN.

Mr. Martin P. Ward of San Francisco, has sent us four closely written pages of foolscap paper on the death of the late Captain John Egan of San Francisco, describing what he has done for the Gaelic cause and for every other movement tending to elevate his unfortunate country to her legitimate rank among the sovereign nations of the world, but we regret that our space is too limited to give scope to our friend Ward's generous and loving impulses regarding his departed, lamented friend.

Captain Egan was a native of Shanagolden, Co. Limerick, and our old readers will remember the Irish of it,

"Sean Súalaigh"

in his Gaelic contributions to the Gael.

As in Irish language matters, Capt. Egan, with Messrs. Deasy, O'Mahony, McGrath etc. was the life and soul of everything relating to Ireland on the Pacific Slope. The Nation of San Francisco, in a late issue, contained resolutions by the Philo-Celtic Society expressive of their sorrow for the death, and reciting the many virtues, of their associate and Brother, Capt. Egan. In the deaths of Capt. Egan, and Rev. Father Shalloe, Sheensboro' Canada, the Gael has lost two friends not easy to duplicate; not a sixty cents a year came from these departed patriots but five dollar bills, with injunctions of secrecy.

Ἦο ο-τιζαῖο Ὀα ῥαδῖηηεαῖ ῥῖοῖ-  
ηῖοε ο'α η-αηαηηαῖο.— Ἰημῆη.

The Gael can now be bought off the news stand in the following places.—

- J F Conroy, 167 Main St. Hartford, Conn.
- D P Dunne, Main St. Williamantic, do.
- G F Connors, 404 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.
- Mrs Dillon, E Main St. Waterbury, Conn.
- M McEvilly, Wilmington, Del.
- W Haurahan, 84 Weybasset, st. Providence R
- J H J Reilly, 413 High st. do.
- J N Palmer, P O Building, Tomah, Wis.
- M J Geraghty, 432 West 12th st. Chicago, Ill.
- J Dullaghan, 253 Wabash Av. do
- H Badzinski, 283 N & 2863 Archer Av. do
- H Connelly, Cohoes, N Y.
- Mr. Ramy Springfield, Ill.
- Mrs Woods, Jacksonville, do.
- Mr Gorman, Joliet, do.
- C. Schrank, 519 South 6th. St. Joseph Mo.
- M H Wiltzius & Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
- G T Rowlee, 133 Market St. Paterson N J.
- Catholic Publishing Co. St. Louis Mo.
- E B Clark, 1609 Curtis St. Denver Colo.
- John Murphy & Co. Publisher, Baltimore, Md
- T N Chappell, 26 Court St. Boston, Mass
- Fitzgerald & Co. 193 High st. Holyoke.
- Mrs. Hoey, 247 First St. Portland, Or.
- Ed. Dekum, 249 Washington st. do.

WHERE IRISHMEN CAN CALL AND GET  
Gratuitous Instruction In The Language Of  
Their Country.

The Boston Philo Celtic Society (organized 1873), meets every Sunday in St. Rose Hall, 117 Worcester street, from 3 to 7 P. M., and Wednesday evenings at 6 Whitmore st. from 8 to 10.

The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society meets in Atlantic Hall, (entrance on Atlantic outside) corner Court and Atlantic streets, Sundays at 7 P. M.

The Chicago Gaelic League meets every afternoon at 2 p. m., in room 3, City Hall building Chicago. For information as to organizing clubs or studying Gaelic individually, write to the Secretary, Francis J. O'Mahony, 354 E. Chicago ave. Chicago,

The Holyoke Philo-Celtic Society meets at 8 o'clock on Monday evenings in Emmett Hall, High street, Holyoke, Mass.

The O'Growney Philo-Celtic League meets in Frank's Hall, Chapel street, New Haven, Conn on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

The New York Philo-Celtic Society meets in 12 E. 8th street (near 3rd Av.), Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M. and Thursdays from 8 to 10.

The Pawtucket Irish Language Society meets at Rooms of Pleasant View Literary Association every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The officers are.—Prest. John J McLoughlin, Sec. John F Murray; Treasurer, James Robinson, Executive Com., Patrick Connoll, Ed. Connoll, T Connolly.

The Philadelphia Philo-Celtic Society meets in Fairmount Building, 21st and Callowhill sts. at 8 o'clock every Sunday evening.

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

The one blot on the name and fame of the late John Boyle O'Reilly to whose memory a monument is about to be raised in Boston, is his participation in the movement to raise \$5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the slayers of the English officials in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, some years ago. We have not heard of an Englishman who has offered to raise a cent to prosecute the British raiders of the Transvaal!

What will our Irish (?) Anglo-manics do a few years hence when the Russian Bear gives a more vigorous prod to the collapsing British khaloc?

## LESSONS IN GAELIC.

## THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish,	Roman,	Sound	Irish,	Roman,	Sound
ḁ	a	aw	ḡ	m	emm
b	b	bay	ḡ	n	enn
c	c	kay	o	o	oh
ḁ	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	r	r	arr
f	f	eff	s	s	ess
ḡ	g	gay	t	t	thay
ī	i	ee	u	u	oo
l	l	ell			

## Sounds of the Aspirates.

ḁ and ḡ sound like w when preceded or followed by a, o, u; as, ḁ ḁḁḁ, his bard, a ḡḁḁḁ, his ox, pron., a wardh warth, respectively; when preceded or followed by e, ī, like v, as, ḁ ḁeḁḡ, his wife; ḁ ḡḡḁḡ, his desire, pron. a van, a vee-un; ḁ and ḡ sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are nearly silent in the middle, and wholly so at the end of words. Ḃ sounds like ch; ḃ, like f; ḥ and ḉ, like h; and ḥ is silent.

## Sound of the Vowels—long.—

ā	sounds like a	in war,	as	ḁḁḁḁ,	top
ē	"	" e "	ere "	céḡḁ,	wax
ī	"	" ee "	eel "	ḡḡḡ,	fine
ó	"	" o "	old "	óḁ,	gold
ú	"	" u "	pure "	úḁ,	fresh

## Short —

ḁ	"	" a "	what,	as	ḡḁḁ,	near
e	"	" e "	bet "	beb,	died	
ī	"	" i "	ill "	ḡḡḡ,	honey	
o	"	" o "	got "	ḡḡḡ,	hole	
u	"	" u "	put "	ḡḡḡ,	thing	

In explaining the large proportion of immorality in English-speaking women compared with the women of the Latin races, the New York Press tries to explain it by attributing it to the difference in their respective occupations. Not at all. Immorality and debauchery are the characteristics of the race since the English language came into existence, 500 years ago.

The Woodman in the fable is a counterpart of the English in the Transvaal. They call the Uitlanders Reformers; in Ireland they would call them Rebels and—hang them.

England, seeing that it is only a matter of a few years until Russia hunts her out of Asia, is fortifying her Canadian possessions and sending her A P A emissaries through the United States with a view of capturing them as a set-off. The self constituted Arbitration Convention of Englishmen and tory mugwumps who assembled in Washington is a part and parcel of the same plot, every rebel member of whom should be sent out of the country.

These are the traitors who fill the daily press with protestations against "expending money uselessly" on building a navy and fortifying our sea-board so that we might remain a prey to their villanous designs.

The Mac-Talla, Sydney, Cape Breton, reports that in 1881 266,549 persons in Scotland spoke Gaelic; in 1891 292,865 spoke it—increase, 43,738.

A 100 years ago, the Welsh language was nearly dead, but through the patriotism of a few clergymen who began to preach it in the churches, every Welshman speaks his native language to-day and reads it in his newspapers.

## THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Colo—Belmontmine, John Kennedy.

Conn—New Haven, James P. Maloney, P. J. Hogan, O'Growney Gaelic League, per M. J. Fahy—Hartford, P. O'Donovan.

Mass—Boston, John O'Daly, per Mr P Casey, Malden—Holyoke, M. Kern, M. D. Flaherty, per M J Henehan, Providence, R I.

Minn—Avoca, D Downey.

N Y—Brooklyn, Mgr. O'Connell, Rev. John Sheridan, Miss Mary Guiren, Thomas Jordan—City, P Hnnbury; Rev. Father Cunniffe, per Rev Martin L. Murphy, St. Martin, O.

O—Lowellville, M. Corcoran—St. Martin, Rev Martin L. Murphy.

Pa—Phila., Philo-Celtic Society, per Sec. Jas P Hunt; M Dougherty, per P McFadden. P Loftus, P J Crean, per Mr. Loftus—Mauch Chunk, Rev. M. A. Bunce.

R I—Providence, P Corrigan, P J O'Casey per Mr O'Casey; John Murphy, Maggie Coyne. per Martin J Henehan.

Ireland—Galway, Kinvarra, Wm Dunne, per P Hunbury N Y City.

As usual, the Brooklyn Philo Celtic Society is getting along nicely, but they complain still of irregular attendance. The whole burthen of the Society's business is left on the shoulders of Secretary Galligan and Brother Jordan; but O, if there were political pap—

LEABHAR SZEULUJSEACTA CÚJSE  
MUIHIAN.

ՏԼԱԿԱՄԱՐ, ՄԱՐ ԾՈ Ե՛՛՛ ԸՆ ԸՆ ԶԱԾՈՒԼ  
ԱՅ ԾՈՒ 1 Յ-ԸԼՈՒ, ԸՆԻԵ ԾԵ 'Ն ԸՆԾՈ ԸՆԾՈ  
ԾԵ ՏՅԵՍԼՅԵԱԸԵ ԸՆԾՅԵ ՄՈՒՆԻԱՆ, ԼԵ

ՔՆԾՐԱՅ Օ ԼԱՕԾԱՅԻԸ,

ԱՅԱՐ ԸԼՈՒԱՅԻԸԵ ԼԵ

ՔՆԾՐԱՅ Օ ԵՐԻԱՅԻՆ,

ԾԵ ԱՅԻՐ 46 ՏՐԱՅԾ ԸՆԲԲԵ, ԸԼՈՒԱՅԻԸ-  
ԵՅԻՐ ԶԱԾՈՒԼԱԸ ԵԼԱԸԼԻԱԸ. ԼԱԸԸ, 2s.

ՄԱՐ ԶԱԸ ՆՅԾ Ա ԸՆԶԵԱՐ Օ ԼԱՆԻԱՅԻԸ ԸՆ  
ԱՅԾՈՒՅԻՐ, Ք. Օ ԼԱՕՅԱՅԻԸ, ԱՅԱՐ ԸՆ ԸԼՈՒ-  
ԱՅԻԸ ԶԱԾՈՒԼԱԸ, Ք. Օ ԵՐԻԱՅԻՆ, ԵՂԱԸ ԲԻՄԱԸ  
ԸՆ ԼԵԱԾԱՅԻՐ ԲԵՈ ԸՆ ՆԻԱՅԻԸ, 1 Ն-ԸԱՅԱՅԻՐ-  
ԸԱԸԵ ԱՅԱՐ 1 Յ-ԸԼՈՒԱՅԻՐԸԱԸԵ. ՏԵՈ ԱՅԻՆ-  
ՆԵ ՆԱ ԲՅԵՍԼ ԱԵՂԱ ԸՆՆ.—

ՆԱ ԸՐԻՔ ՔՐԵԱԸԱՅԻՆ, ՔԱԾՐԱՅ Օ ԾԱԼ-  
ԱՅՅ, ՔԻ ՆԱ ՆԻԵՆԱՅ. ՕՆԼԵԱՆ ՆԱ ՅԸՆԾՅ  
ՆԻԵԱՅԻՆ, ԱՆ ԸՐՈԸ ՏԵԱԼ, ԲՅՈԼԱՐ ԲԵԱԼԼ-  
ԵԱԸ, ԱՅԱՐ ՄԱՅԻՐԵ ՆԻ ՐՕՅԱՅԻՆ.

ԵՂԱ ՅՈ ԼԵՐԱ ԲՕԸԱԼ ՅՆՐ ՆԱ ԲՅԵՍԼԵԱՅԻԸ  
ՆԱԸ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ 1 Յ-ԸՈՆՆԻԱԾ ԸՈՅԵՅՈՆՆԵԸ ՆԱ  
Ն-ԾԱՕՆՆԵԱԾ ԱՆՈՅՐ, ԱԸ ԵՂԱ Ա ՆՅՆՆԱՅԻԸ ՅՈ  
ԲՅԱԼ ԲԱՐԲԱՅԻՆՅ Ա Ն-ԾԵՆՆԵԱԾ ԸՆ ԼԵԱԾԱՅԻՐ,  
1 ՆՅՈԸԾ Ա՛Ր ՆԱԸ ՆԻԵՅԾ ԸՈՆ ՆՅՈՅԼԼ ԱՐ  
ԸՆՆՆԵ ԱՐ ԵՆԸ Ա ԼԵՅՅԵԱԾ ՅՈ ՆԵՅԾ.

ՄԱՂ ԸԱՅՐԵԱՆՆԱՅԻՆ ԾՅՈԼ ՆԱ ՆՅՈՆՆԱ ԲԵՈ  
ՅՈ Ե-ԲԱՅԼ ԲԱՕԸԱՐ ԸՆ ԱՅԾԱՅԻՐ ԵԱՅԵՆԵԱՆՆ-  
ԱԸ ԼԵ ՔԱՅԼԻՅԵԱԸԵ ՆԱ Ն-ԸՆՆԵԱՅԻՆ, ԼԵԱՆ  
ԲԱՅԾ ԸՈԾԸԱ ԵՅԼԵ ԸՆ ԸՆԾՈ ԲԵՈ.

ԱԵՐԱՆՆ ԸՆ ԶԱԾՈՒԼ, ՅՈ ԸՐՈՅԾԵԱՆՆԱՅԼ,  
ՅՈ ՏՅՈՆԻՅԵ ԾՅԱ ԼԵ ԲԱՕԸԱՐ ԱՅԾԱՅԻՐ  
ՏՅԵՍԼՅԵԱԸԵԱ ԸՆԾՅԵ ՄՈՒՆԻԱՆ !

NEW GAELIC GRAMMAR.

The Elements of Gaelic Grammar, by H. Cameron Gillies, M. D., and published by David Nutt, 270-71 Strand, London, has been received. The book is modelled on Stewart's Gaelic Grammar, with the exception that Dr. Gillies makes only three declensions, excluding abstract Nouns in aohd, and the comparatives in e and ad, which have no inflections.

The learned author shows scholarship through out the work. The price of the book is 3s 6d.

ROWELL'S DIRECTORY.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Directory is, perhaps, the most interesting and useful book published in America. It gives the name, size, frequency of issue, price, location, the language in which printed, politics, the object for which published, and by whom published, of the 20,630 newspapers and periodicals catalogued; and a geographical, historical sketch of all the cities, towns and hamlets in the United States in which a newspaper is being published (and that is up from the village of a couple of hundred people), with counties in which located, rivers on which situated, railway and other transit accommodation, population, county and state capitals, distance from circumjacent towns and cities, and the nature and volume of their industries, manufacturing (the different kinds of), mining, husbandry and so forth. If one want to know all about a town out West or South all he has to do is, to apply to Rowell's Directory and he can tell as much about it as if he were born there. There is no better guide for any one seeking employment out West or South, speculators, investors and those looking for a place to settle in business. The book is published at 10 Spruce Street New York, contains 1,500 pages. The price is \$5.

As we are going to press we receive a lot of poems from "An Gabhardonn."

Mr. M. J. Fahey, of New Haven, Conn, paid the Gael a friendly visit last week.

The Hon. Denis Burns (the "Member from Sli-go") turns up at the Brooklyn P. C. S.'s Class now and again; Where are the old absent member?

## Gaelic Books.

Being frequently applied to for Irish books, we have made arrangements whereby we can supply the following publications, at the prices named, on short notice.—

Simple Lessons in Irish, giving the pronunciation of each word. By Rev. E O'Growney, M. R. I. A., Professor of Celtic Maynooth College, Part I.	\$0.15
Simple Lessons in Irish, Part II.	.15
Irish Music and Song. A Collection of Songs in Irish, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D.,	.60
Irish Grammar. By the same,	.50
Love Songs of Connaught. Irish, with English Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde,	1.25
Cois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories, by Dr. Hyde, LL.D.	.80
Compendium of Irish Grammar. Translated from Windisch's German by Rev Jas. P. McSwiney, S. J.	3.00
The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, P. I,	.80
Ditto, Part II.	.80
The Youthful Exploits of Fionn, Modern, Irish, with maps, etc. by D. Comyn,	.75
Keating's History of Ireland, with Literal Translation, etc. Part I.,	.80
The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with full Vocabulary.	1.0
The First Irish Book.	.12
The Second do. do.	.15
The Third do. do.	.20
Irish Head-Line Copy-Book,	.15
Leabhar Sgeulighachta, by Dr. Hyde	2.00
The Tribes of Ireland. A Satire by Ænghus O'Daly, with Translation,	.80
O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary,	4.50
Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe,	.12
Imitation of Christ (Irish),	.80
An Irish Translation of the Holy Bible, Vol. I. to Deuteronomy, by Archbishop McHale,	\$5 00
The First Eight Books of Homer's Iliad, translated into Irish by Archbishop McHale,	\$5.00
McHale's Moore's Irish Melodies, with English translation on opposite page, with portrait of the Archbishop,	\$2.50

The Children of Tuireann (which has a full vocabulary), The Children of Lir; Leabhar Sgeulighachta, and the Imitation of Christ, will meet the wants of all who desire advanced Gaelic reading matter. A large number of these books had run out some time ago, but we have been informed that there is a stock of them now.

When sending for these Gaelic books, if Gaels want works in the English language pertaining to Irish matters, such as Joyce's "Origin and History of Irish Names of Places; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, etc., etc. we shall accommodate them.

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

**P. McFadden,**  
1333 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**Patentee & Manufacturer**  
OF

The Anti-Friction Harness Saddle, Breeching Safety Stay Tug, McFadden Rein Supporter, Keystone Saddle Hook, Shaft Tug Stirrup Roller, Sliding Back Band Turret, Patent Back Band Loop, Roller Back Band and Adjustable Saddle.

These goods can be had through the principal Jobbing Houses, or at my factory.

[Any one who deals with McFadden will get the value of his money.—Ed.]

## Real Estate.

Being in communication with the Railway Companies I am in a position to negotiate the Sale of Lands bordering on said railways in All the States of the Union. These lands are desirable because of their proximity to the Railways, and the title is perfect, coming directly from the Railway Companies. I can sell in lots or plots from 100 upwards.

### RATES of COMMISSION.—

Letting and Collecting .....	5 per cent.
Sales—City Property—When the Consideration exceeds \$2,500. ...	1 " "
Country Property ... ..	2.50 " "
Southern & Western Property ...	5 " "

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

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



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