

1221 ad ROL. ԱՐԴ. 4. ԵՐԵՎԱՆ,

1897.

(Λεητα σ θυιτασ 12, 2αδ Αιμην).

é, ac zo nād aη rūz ro njsor corambla  
le ola.

Συη τέ ή δροτά δεαζέ, 7 δεαζάη  
μιγζέ αηπ, 7 λεαζέ αη πετήνε ε 50  
παδ αη τ-μιγζέ αζ κλισαδ, 7 αηηρη δο  
ζλας τέ συράη 7 λιση τέ λεαζέ γναρ λειρ  
αη τ-γιαζέ 7 συη τέ δ' α δευλ φείν ε.

Τάιης τέ ίηη α' οεαηη αηη τηη 5ηη  
ηήη δο δί αηη, b' fέ-δηη, 7 50 παδ ηα  
ταοηηη ηαιέε αζ εηη εαεηιζε εηη ε  
fέηη δο ηαηθαδ δεηη αη 5ηηεαη τηη. ηδ  
αη εαηιη δο εηη εηη δάη 1 5αη fέοη  
το.

Ϲυγή τέ αη ευράη τίοτ απίστ, 7 έδιζ

Έο Ιωάντ 7 τ'έπης τέ αη πατοη ευαγό<sup>ρ</sup>  
τέ αηοη 50 τεαδ αη τ-ταδαητ λειρ αη  
σιδηη αη λαήη, 7 ησοη ποταδης τέ ε φέηη  
αηιαδη έο 54ητα, 54ητεαδηηη, 51510η-

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

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

Σεαδαὶς Ἰονίῃσι τῇ εὐράῃ, 7 οὐδὲ  
τῇ αἰεὶ 7 ἡ τη̄ ἐμέτ τῇ αἱρεῖαι τῇ  
ἐδαήης ποταδαὶ τηομη μητη 7 ησορ θύμη-  
15 τῇ σ' ἡ ποταδαὶ τηηη 50 τει δη λα αἱ-  
ηα πηλαέ.

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

Όύτης τίνα δείπνε ημαριν δι' ή δημάη  
ιητήσεις λεάτ α βεαλαίδ αηγραν τρέπι.  
Σωμηλ τί α τύλε 7 δεαρις τί μηρ  
δυηηε ηαά παθ ἥγοι αιςι καθ ε αη λίτ  
α παθ τί. Βι τί σοραήμηλ λε τυηηε αιη  
α παθ ιοηζαηταρ ημαρι εοηηαιης τί<sup>1</sup>  
Ζοιλήρ 7 αη ταζαητ αηγραη τεοηηρα  
λεήτε. 7 τιμό τί μαρ αζ δεηηαδ α  
οστέηιλ α τημαηηηε εηηηηηηηηαδ λε ζε-  
λε.

Οյ 'η δειπνός ήταν η αργία της αδελφής μου που φαντάζομαι ότι ήταν η λαθροδέσμη της, η οποία λαθροδέσμη, 7 ημέρα πριν την ημέρα της θανάτου της στο ιερό της Κύριας Αγίας Ειρήνης στην Αθήνα.

¶ If luatē ēuālajō 5oilljř ē a5 caiηtē  
ηā ēuīl rē r̄p̄ead luččālre ar. 7 m̄t rē

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

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

Ο διευρύνεται το παρόν έγγραφο στην απόδοση της ιστορίας της Αρχαίας Ελλάδας, με την παρατήση της ομοιότητος της με την αρχαία ιστορία της Κίνας.

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

Σο τηνης ἵ τόφευεις αδιατα  
δις λε πιστούς απο θείας τηνηρης τόσο, τέλειωση  
τόσο απειδηματάδιας τηνηρης απαθανατή, τηνη  
απηγ τηνη σθενηραδιας απο πισταρης ταζαρης  
τζάρης φαιοι, τηνη φευειδιαδιας απο ήματζθεαν  
δις στρέψη εποιηδάλιοι στζάρης, απο παρημαθη, τηνη  
εμιρ τηνη μηο-τάρημαδιας τηνηρης απο ζογιλιστ  
κοστ.

Ϲυαϳծ թէ այր այր օ՛ տէած քէլի Յօ<sup>ւ</sup>  
Խուած, 7 թիշ թէ է քէլի ար և լեախուծ 7  
Ծայտ թէ լի և հօտլած արմէր ոյս նած րած  
Երիշ նա Խոյծ Հայէտ բօր 7 Հայէ լա պշար  
Օյժէ ըլոյ լի և հօտլած. Խոայր ԾԱՅՐԻՇ  
Թէ լի րի Ծայժծ թէ Ճողով Յօ տէած առ Ե-  
ՐԱՅԱԼԻՇ 7 Խոայր թէ Յօ րած առ Օ՛Յ-Յէառ  
Խարձ լիր առ ԵՐԱԼԾ Հեսովա, 7 Յօ րած  
Թի լի և հօտլած, Յեզդիած օ ԵՎԱՅ Երյ-  
ըան առ տէած.

Συνιδό τέ αγρεάτ λείρ απ ταζαμήτ 7 δι  
τιαδ αζ εδημημήτ αηαίσε λείτε ηιαδη  
δημήτ 11 αη ταρα ή-ηαιτ, αζητ δι α

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

Συγγραφέας ήταν από την περιοχή της Κύπρου, γνωστός ως Κύπριος συγγραφέας. Το έργο του, το οποίο έγραψε στην ελληνική γλώσσα, ήταν μια ιστορία για την ιδρυμένη πόλη Αΐδηνος στην Κύπρο. Το έργο του ήταν γνωστό ως Η Ιστορία της Αΐδηνος.

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

β' ἐσοι τοῦτον ταῖς πάσαις ἔτη; 7 τοι  
τὸν δέκατον οὐδεὶς λαθαίη τοι μάλιστα  
τελεῖ μαρτυρίου τούτου ηὔπορος οὐδεὶς  
μάλιστα διατηρεῖται, 7 εἴη μάλιστα  
τοῦτον τοῦτον ταῖς πάσαις ἔτη.

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

νέοις ή το ηηγήστε τοι αη έδοι το δι  
τέ ιητ αη πάτη ημαρη έληγης ηα θαοηηε  
ηαγέ, 7 ηαη έμαιδη τέ άγτεας το'η  
πάρα, 7 ηαη τέλη οη τριάδεος αη τεηηε  
άγ Α θευ, 7 ζας ή-ηηε πιθ θο ηηηηε τέ  
ζο θηι ηη τ-αη θέματαδιής ηα θαοηηε  
ηαγέ leo ʃ, 7 ημαρη θήθεαδη τέ ηηε  
ηηηηητε, νέοις ή το ηηγήστε τοι αη έδοι το δι

(Le deje<sup>n</sup>t leann<sup>a</sup>)

## Sortsre užij a

Cújeadh lá ríjeadh Juile, 1897.

Do' η τ-ΣΑΟΙ 21. J. O'ΛΟΣΔΆΗ.

Α Σαρα Ιοηήμουγη :

Ir dōlīč ſo břuſljim aňný ha leadnajd  
duša 45ač a taclajd nári čuři mě ržeul  
aři bječ čuřač le tamall rata.

Όάλα ηα τζοιλε όυγκημιτρ αγι τηνη τευρ-  
φανηη 50 θ-ρυιλ τι βεο δοέτ, παρη ηας  
θρυιλ ηα θαοηηε αζ ταθαιητ αη αηρε  
θεαρη θ. Ζοιρεδηη ηα τζιρζηάθεοερ-  
ιθ ιηηητηη Ιαηη-θρεδαηη αγι ηα  
ηέηρεαηηδιθ τεο ηας ζευγηεαηη τυηη  
ιοηα θεηη φέηη, αέτ ζοιρηηε ηιθαιήθε  
τυαηαδιθ οηηα 50 ή-ηηηε (αέτ αη φηηη  
θεαζηη ατά αζ οιθηηιδαδ θο'η θεαηζα  
Ζαεθηιζε) οιη ιη αζ αιθηηη αγι Σαζραη-  
αιζε 'τά ηιασ ηηηε, 'Ηηαηη θιδ έσηηα  
θο'η θεηε Αζ θεηηαδ α ιηιεθηηιι  
έηηη ηας ήητ Σαζραηαδ έηηη τζοι, ιη Α-  
ηηαιη ατά ηιασ 5'Α θεηόζθαιη παη θοη-  
πλαιηθε. Νη'λ Αοη ηηδ ιη τηηηζε έηηη-  
θεαδ αη ηεηη ηα θοηηηηε 'τά θεηηα Α  
θεηη-θηηάδ Έηηεαηηδι 'ηά θεαηζα ηα  
τζηη, Αζηη 'ηηαηη ιη ιηηηηε θηηζηλη  
ηα θηηηηηιδαδ θο'η θηηηηηηε ηηη ηεαδ  
ιη ηεάηη θ'Α θεηη ε.

Κή δόδαρικα δέ τέοντος τό δὲ αηγή  
Δη αη τεο, αέτις ευηγήδε τέοντος αθηλάη διεζ.  
Δε 'ταν γενεο λεγτηρι ειλε

၁၅ ၂၁၂၈ ၂၀'၇ ၉၄၇၃၄ ၂၄၆၁၂၂၅,

Φαηδημ 50 ησοι,

Ράστριον Φ. Ο ή-έγεατα.

Ωη Σαεδήλω ή η Ειτιη Σιαρ η απεδη,

Le 25 Maj 1914 ua 3 uaijum, Dear Doytum.

Φοη—Ρέαρια αη θηολαζ δάη.

Σοηηαγις τέ ταλανή ηα ή. Ἔπειδη  
Ο ταοδ ɔο ταοδ αζυτ λάρ;  
Σινδαλ τέ ροιη 'τ τηαρ ε,  
Εισηι γλέιδετε 'τ ταοδ ηα τηλάξιανή:  
Τηλάτ γαλτημαρ αηη γόητ Ἔπειδη  
Τηιζ τέ δο'η Σαεθηλγε γηαδ,  
'S ιηητε πηηηζεαδ τεαζαρζ θέ δοη  
ηη Ἔπιηη ζηατ ηα πηειδη

Τημένιον τε θειότερον πάντα,  
Αλέτ τά πο δύο τραγουδεαί, παλλ,  
Αποιτη τή Φαινης τά πέντε γαριδάδ,  
Κο Sacριθευτα δημητραί η Σαλι  
Ησ δρυσι ή Εαδημαρι παλιη η Σπέλια,  
Σιδη παρι σαγρέπειμεαί ε γαλ,  
Αλέ πο διατη στράδ αη δημη Σαετζίζε,  
Ουη η Ειρηνη Σατη η πα πειδη.

Λαθηταιη αη τεληζα Ζαοσαλας  
Ο σ' ξαζαιδι τηε αη ειαθαη,  
Ιτ ευηα λιοη εια 'η τηη ηο πιεαετ  
Αιη ρυν αη τ-γαοζαι δηθειρι τηε αηη;  
Ηο ζο τηηηεαι γιοτ 'ταη ζηηε τηε,  
Αιζηγ λιαζαη le τηο ζεαηη.  
Ηι ζηειζεαδη τηηε αη Ζαεοζιζε  
Οι ηι Ειηηη ζαη ηα ηθεαηη.

Ἵτ τεατις ἡ αἱ ἔδαιοι ἔδαιοι ἐδαιη  
Τηλά κάτι δαιρ δάπι δῃ ἐπαιηη;  
Ναέ τουθ ἐ ἀληηη δῃ τηλαιοιχεδαιηη.  
Ἄλσατη ηαέ δαιηθε ἐ δῃ δαιαδαλη,  
Ναέ τεατ ἐ δῃ ηδηηη διλέ-δει  
Ἵτ δῃ τ-ιαιηηη καιοι η-α λαη,  
΄Σηη ιαδηαιηη γιασ αέτ δαιετηζε,  
Η έιηηη διλαη ηα ιηθεαιηη.

Ἵτε παρὰ τὴν ἐπέρειν δημοσίαν θάλασσαν  
Τελετὴν διηγήσω μηδὲν λέπειν,  
Ἄλλοι τούτην την τελετὴν οὐδὲν πάντας  
Αἴτιοι τούτην την τελετὴν οὐδὲν πάντας

Ωντος ημέρας ταῦτα διεθάλη,  
Οἵη δ' αὐτήλαιος θάσοισι δο θάλλι;  
Αλέτ τά αη θάσεοισε πήγε δ' α θάσιαράι  
Η Ειρηνή θλαγη ηα πηθεδηνη.

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

Τι ιονταδ διαδέσαι το δασαλατρό γρέμεανή με  
Τον σαοη έταική τηνέθεατ, τλά,  
Δο τηναλι έται πυρι φαοι ζευρι σύμηα  
Ο όηλ Εγνε, την απ ηγιαδ,  
Αέτι δαεδήλωε θηηη ηα ή-έγνεαηη  
Ηι έλισθαδ γιαδ 50 θηάδ—  
Ναετ πηαηιζ α έσιζ α πηαηη ιαδ  
ηη έγνηη ζηατ ηα πηεαηη.

Αληογ τά πο δάη-ρα σημοέημιζε  
Αζυρ πεαταιη φέη ζο θρυλ τέ η αη,  
Σέ λέ θνή ζο θρεισηη διεότε, διευτα έ  
Στημοσαιη θο' η ιαος λέιζ-ητα υαλόσαιη  
Σέ δημάδ αζυρ δεαη δας δαοδαλ έ,  
Αζυρ ζο παγιηδ τέ θρασ τλάη—  
Σέ δη εάπαιδ ηα άγη θαεσηιζε έ  
θη έγιηη διατ ηα πθεαπη.

Συμ Ρεδη-Θαδαιη ασιτ Σεληναιηε αη Ζδοθαιη.

21 Šaoj Đisljr.—

Τά μο ἔποισθε Ισοητα λε τάχη,  
Μο ζεαη 'τ μο ζηλάθ λε σέγλε κιζτε,  
Αέτης ης φευδαηη μο θυιζεαάτρ οιτρα α  
τζισθο λε πεαηη,  
Ξιθ 5μη ρατα α τά 50 λεοη τε ζηζτε,  
Ξαιδηη ροηαη, αηηαητηη οιτ '5μη άθ;  
Να παιδ 50 ιηλάθ οιτ τηρεάζτα ηο τηηηεαη,  
Ιη ζλεοητε α θηηιζεαη τύ ηα τάχη,  
Ω5μη ιηδεαηη α λάη οσθολ θαη 50 ηηηι.

Do сара 29 ајсјар уа 5 најчам.

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

այսւուր Եթօնակ.

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

Μας ἐγώ δη τοιούταις στάσιμη η ανίκηση,  
Maxwell θεαταὶς αὐτούς καὶ βόλτη;  
Θέατραδός αύτοιον τοιούτης η απόστη  
Τζεριβάντεν ο Δερβίνιος Μάρτιος.

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

Μαέ ιοηδά πεαδοήι λε θ-φευέταιρ ταοιηε  
Αις άρισταδό είογαηη 'ζωγ ταστιηόε πόρ,  
Ο'αρ 5-ειρ αηήσ σ' εεάε' τ' ο δέσηοηη,  
Σηηηε, καηδοη! ιη σοητέεηη οόηδ.  
Αη ήμηηητηη Α ζηηιθεαη γηη ηαέ οόηδ ιη ιαοήαιηδ,  
Θειε' ήσοη αηη φοέταιρ ο'α η-ηηηιε' τ' ο'α η-οόηιε'  
Αηη γηη' τ' ο'α θηηδ γηη ηη'λ θεαητ ήσοη εηηοηα  
'Να θειε' ζο ήσοηηηόε ειρ πρεαε' τ'αη οι.

5LÓR AN LOIN,

Λειτ Αη ηΓαθαη θοηη.

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

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

Τόιος γναρ το ἐποισθε, οἵην, σήπι τά  
κα βλάτα τεαστής γο λυατή;  
νέγδε ευταη επίσοη ηα ταλιμαη βρεάδ  
λε γίογη ηα μηβλάτης ηηαδ.

Λε γλόγιη η α πηλάτη, βέριδη σηος α' τη γλεαση  
Ωις θεαληράδη ρόγη ράνη η ζηρέη.  
βέριδη γλόγιη ας ιημίτης απι ζαη θεαη;  
βέριδη πηρί ε πήμετης απι τηρέη.

Τόιος γνατ το ἐπόιθε ἔων Θέη η α ηδύι,  
Α' τι συγρ το ἡμετηρίη Δηη,  
Βέβδ ρειρεαη τοιντ ɔλαη το ψύλ,  
Σ' αη Δηητηριη θιαδάηρέα τεαη.

Σ' αη διπτυχη διαδαρέα νέιδ Σι τηνάδ  
Ο δίσεαηη δαιηγεαη τημη,  
Φολεόδαιδ τέ δο θεαηη ζας λά,  
νέιδ λάη δο ζηροζηε σ' Σι γεη.

νέιδ λαη δο ἐροϊδε σ' Α τευη, α φηη,  
Τά 'η ραμηραδζεαλ αδ τεαςτ,  
Ζατ ζηρέηηε '5 ηηηησεαδ αη δη μηηη,  
νέιδ ხրდη α'γ թադ քա լηաստ.

So é aπi δáη do ſeijη aη iοη,  
Huaip̄ ruad̄ tē uaj̄ mo b̄iob̄,  
'S éb̄z̄aη ruad̄ mo c̄roſ̄de le foij̄  
C̄um̄ D̄e ηa ηd̄uyl̄, mo c̄r̄diη̄.

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

**Βέλιδη η πάγιτσιθε βεαζα' σημηησεατη απη πόσιας μαρι**  
**Α' τη clujnifjio τη ηα cajlşejjio ασ τειηηιη λαη τε ρόδι [ταηιο**  
**Βέλιδη ceolihiaη, ηηηη 5ας ήήσια πεαή, ηηαρι clujnifteαι ceol**  
**ηη η-ευη,**  
**Α τειηηεαγη ιηηη αη γαηηηαση γάηη κά εδιεηεαή 5εαλ ηα 5ηεηη'**

PREScott, ARIZ.,

Dear Mr. Logan,

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

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

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

E. O'G.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Subscribers will please remember that subscriptions are due in advance.

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

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

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

The Boston Philo-Celtic Society meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at 6 Whitmore St., and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10 P M. Mary J. O'Donovan, 52 Myrtle Street, Secretary.

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

The Chicago Gaelic League meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., in room 3, City Hall building, Chicago.

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

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

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

The Pawtucket Irish Language Society meets in Sarsfield Hall, near the Postoffice, every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Philadelphia Philo-Celtic Society meets in Fairmount Building. 31st and Callowhill sts. at 8 o'clock every Sunday evening.

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

The San Francisco Society meets Sunday afternoons at 2 p. m., in K R B Hall, Mason and O'Farrell streets, Wm. Desmond President.

New York Gaelic Society meets Wednesdays at 8 p. m., at 64 Madison Av.

Saint Paul Society, call on President Kelly, 410 Minnehaha street.

Kansas City, Mo. Society, call on President McEniry, 1742 Allen av.

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

Williamsport, Pa. Society, call on President Gibbons, 1421 W 4th street.

Peru, Ind., Society, call on Counsellor John W. O'Hara.

To get the Gaelic Journal, Send 4s to the Manager, Mr. John Hogan, 8 Leeson Park-avenue, Dublin, Ireland.

## 50 ԱՐԱԿԻՋ ԱՐ ԻՇԱԵԾԼՀ ՏԻԱՆ.

[The Oireachtas prize song]

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

Ըսրվա:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CONCUÍLIONNÍ ÁIJÍC AN OÍDRE

ÁIJÍC FÁILTEUÍSÁDÓ OÍCHEADÁIT ÍA N-ÉIHEADAIGHAS.

Ceud tuisle fáilte, téid buri tibeadáid 'r fad raoisál,  
Ái uairfle fáilte, aigur grádúilíocháid ná n-íosóidál,  
Cúigir éinéadair agha tibeadáilneadáid, éinéadair agha róisul,  
So dhuijl féilte 'r oícheadáit le deiridh ari buri aigaid féign.

Aigaid féign tám agha ceadar, tá nílín taidh a léitíomh,  
Buri n-íosóidálse soibh tibeadáid, do éinéadair fad nílín,  
Máir tám léitíomh rídh taim eisidh, imitheoíadair náidh agha róisn,  
'S béalbh buri tibeadáid níor doigh, 'r a tuisnighair fad lein.

Fad leinid tám ná n-íosóidál soibh' i n-éirinn le fadair,  
'S bád ionadháid taidh linn tám soibh fadair, nílín tibeadáid,  
O Sásraonaidh agha féilte, ná bheanáthair fadair agha róisn,  
So róisn leotáid a tibeadáid, 'r nílín taidh buri tibeadáid.

Bliuc tibeadáid i gceadair, imheadair cíntíde agha doimhí,  
Áijíc láirfadaid a fadair tibeadáid, 'r náidh fadair tibeadáid,  
Máid tibeadáid agha bhuadóirid, a labhairt bheanra caint,  
Áijíc tibeadáid taidh róisn, náidh agha fadair tibeadáid.

So tibeadáid taidh ná n-íosóidál, t' a h-ádair tibeadáid línn náidh 10,  
So náidh Éire soibh tibeadáid, náidh cíntíde, 'r náidh cíntíde,  
'S náidh le taidh agha ná daoineadh do éinéadair fadair nílín,  
Ái tibeadáid a ghairbhíoll agha taidh náidh do h-ádair tibeadáid,

Do h-ádair tibeadáid i gceadair, taidh tibeadáid agha h-ádair tibeadáid  
Ái náidh náidh, 'r a fadair tibeadáid, t' a fadair tibeadáid 'r t' a fadair tibeadáid,  
Náidh aon nílín le tibeadáid agha, a céid róisn, nílín tibeadáid 'r éinéadair,  
O Féilte taidh náidh eolair agha a h-ádair tibeadáid náidh éinéadair,

Náidh éinéadair i gceadair, t' a fadair tibeadáid náidh n-íosóidál,  
Áijíc éileadair aon náidh tibeadáid 'r éileadair n-íosóidál, nílín tibeadáid  
Le tám éileadair taidh agha eadair, aigur tibeadáid ó náidh 10,  
Máir tibeadáid, náidh tibeadáid, ó éileadair agha n-íosóidál,

Ái n-íosóidálsoibh taidh tibeadáid tibeadáid Éireannach fadair ó,  
Tám rí fadair i gceadair taidh tibeadáid 'r náidh n-íosóidál,  
Máir tibeadáid agha tibeadáid tibeadáid agha róisn, náidh n-íosóidál,  
'S coimheadair a h-eolair agha náidh n-íosóidál taidh tibeadáid.

So taidh tibeadáid agha tibeadáid, t' a fadair tibeadáid, náidh n-íosóidál,  
Coimheadair tibeadáid taidh tibeadáid tibeadáid Éireannach fadair ó,  
'S coimheadair taidh tibeadáid tibeadáid agha róisn, náidh n-íosóidál—  
Seo, báil ó Órla Orlaigh aigur ceud tuisle fáilte!

## CRÚJSÉJN LÁIN.

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

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

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

Trád mo érioseadh mo crúisír láith 7c.

Oíche rudaig lisoig bhuir nílloinidh all, níl cósair o'gheasidhe ñaith ol  
 ñíl fuaidhriar agh fuigheasidh tajloiní ñaith;  
 'S muighréidí lioch tamaillach, do g-corrathuimhde airdo,  
 Le lisoindhe eile crúisír láith, láith, láith,  
 Le lisoindhe eile crúisír láith.

Trád mo érioseadh mo crúisír láith 7c.

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

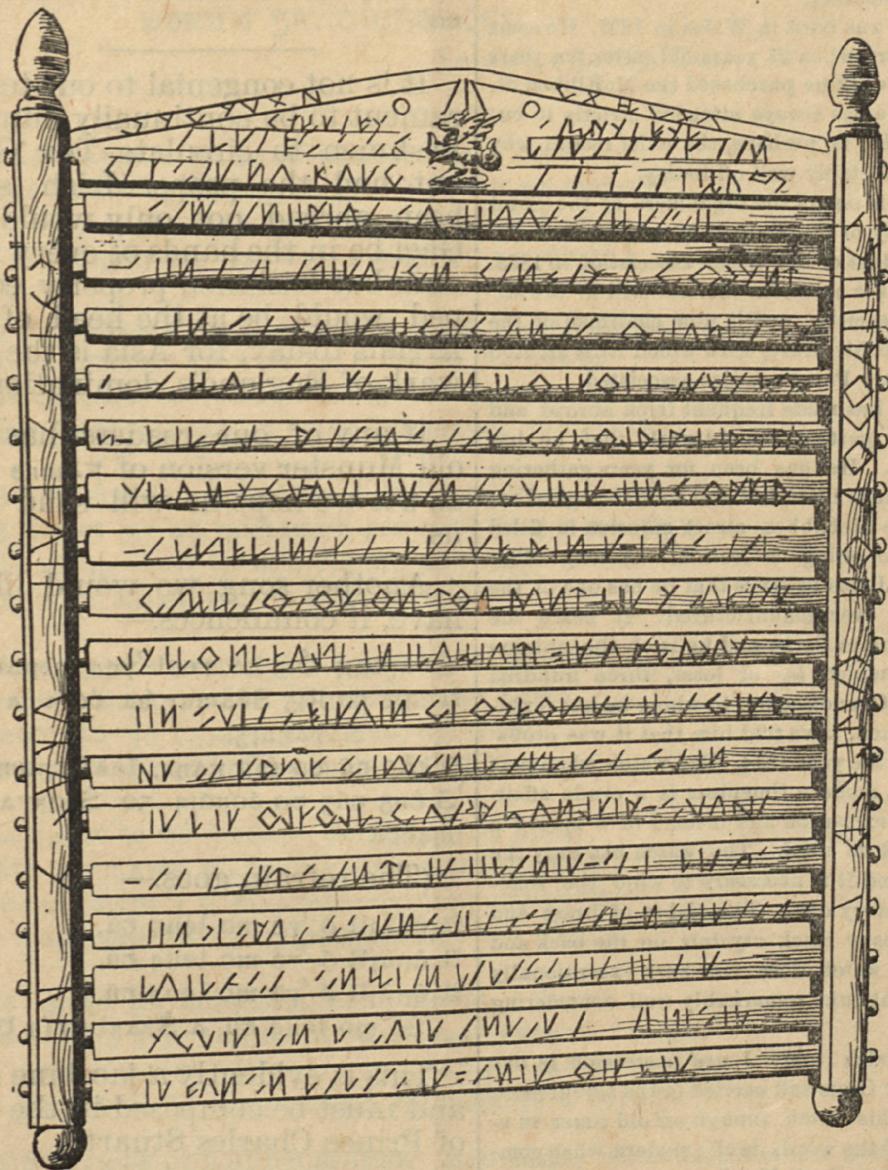
Trád mo érioseadh mo crúisír láith 7c.

ANON.

## Vocabulary.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

figure on Broadway.

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

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

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

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

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

ders the picture one of the most valuable in America.

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

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

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

'Séadhlúir Óis na ríol 'rha tibhratáca,  
A mhc zo Rí Séamus ba cónra a deit  
Sárlaíos.  
O'fáid tú do éirí fáith, leat-cromhaic,  
'S éas túz do cónóigí zo Seoirse agus  
tháinig

(The refrain goes.—

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

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

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

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

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

ԱԹՐԱՆ ՅՐԱԾՈՒՅՑԵՐԱ,

Lejr ar; ηΓαθαν Θοηη.

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

Οσ ! τηρείζεσθαι το έχαλλι μέ ! οσ ! είρτη λομή, α τρόγη !  
Ησ 'Ι ceol ιηγή αη δομήα το αέτη ceol γναγης το ριλόγη.  
Οσ ! αβαγη αηοτή λομή, α τημητή ποδηρεάδ.—  
Μο ποξα απήάλη έτη, μο ποξα βοηάε !

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

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

## THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Cal—Ferndale, Rev. M. Kiely.

Md—Libertytown. Rev. John Paul White.

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

Mo—St Louis. Joseph Tierney.

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

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

Vt—Goldsville Edmund Ryan

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

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

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

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

## Real Estate.

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

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

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

Also, a number of large plots in Brooklyn suitable for mill and factory purposes. Farms on Long Island for Sale or to Trade.

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

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

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

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## Gaelic Books.

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

Simple Lessons in Irish, giving the pronunciation of each word. By Rev. E O'Growney, M. R. I. A., Professor of Celtic Maynooth College, Part I.	\$0.15
Simple Lessons in Irish, Part II.	.15
Irish Music and Song. A Collection of Songs in Irish, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D.,	.60
Irish Grammar. By the same,	.50
Love Songs of Connaught. Irish, with English Translation. Edited by Dr Hyde,	1.25
Cois na Teineadh. Folk-lore Irish Stories, by Dr. Hyde, LL.D.	.80
Compendium of Irish Grammar. Translated from Windisch's German by Rev Jas. P. McSwiney, S. J.	3.00
The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, P. I.	.80
Ditto, Part II.	.80
The Youthful Exploits of Fionn, Modern, Irish, with maps, etc. by D. Comyn,	.75
Keating's History of Ireland, with Literal Translation, etc. Part I.,	.80
The Fate of the Children of Tuireann, with full Vocabulary.	1.00
The First Irish Book.	.12
The Second do. do.	.15
The Third do. do.	.20
Irish Head-Line Copy-Book,	.15
The Tribes of Ireland. A Satire by Aenghus O'Daly, with Translation,	.80
O'Reilly's Irish-English Dictionary,	4.50
Irish Catechism, Diocese of Raphoe,	.12
Imitation of Christ (Irish),	.80
An Irish Translation of the Holy Bible, Vol. I. to Deuteronomy, by Archbishop McHale,	\$5.00
The First Eight Books of Homer's Iliad, translated into Irish by Archbishop McHale,	\$5.00
McHale's Moore's Irish Melodies, with English translation on opposite page, with portrait of the Archbishop,	\$2.50

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

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

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