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QUINLAN,  
nty Secretary.

AND) ACT, 1898.

RRY.

that the County  
Local Government  
to the borrowing of  
pipes to Killarney

ty rated to the Poor  
a representation in  
to the Local Govern-  
Article 22 (1) of the  
ent (Application of  
so within fourteen

QUINLAN,  
o the Co. Council.

er, 1902.

LORE,  
urer,  
AY, DUBLIN.  
of superior quality.  
Irish Manufacture.



# An Claidheamh Soluis

[An Claidheamh Soluis]  
AZUR FÁINNE AN LAE

[REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.]

Leabair IV. Uimhir 30.  
Vol. IV. No. 30.

Át-cliaic, oict-mí 4, 1902.  
DUBLIN, OCTOBER 4, 1902.

Pinginn  
ONE PENNY.

## CÚRSAILÍOÉ AN TSAOZÁIL

SO SCUIOIZÍO Dia leo ro atá as iarraid ceirt na  
caitín a foc nuagó. Tá pé tamall anoir ó tús an  
Cairtín Shawe-Taylor cuirtear do tús ro gac tairb  
teact i steannra a céile 7 comairle a glacaó. Bí  
an Réamonnac 7 an Driannac toilteannac, aet d'eitig  
an tpeam eile é. Ní beir leat an éirinn go rocuig-  
tear an ceirt úo, 7 ní' pé móp as tuine ar bit cup  
i s-coinne á péiricigte.

\*\*\*\*\*

Luirgead fear boet do Muintirí Aoda i sCo.  
Lumng an Saearn ro gab tairainn. Bí pé péin 7  
fear eile as ól biotáille i mboetán. Tuíteadar a  
mbeirt i scoilad. Cuaird an teac tpe céimio.  
Déalung fear amáin amac tpe díon an tige. Ní  
fuair an fear eile teact amac 7 oígead é 'na  
luairtead. Dia ioir pinn 7 an anaóam!

\*\*\*\*\*

Deirtear go bfuil pé cearta as na tairpeadaib  
bopaca cuairt a tabairt ar Impire na Zeapmáine.  
Ní fíor an fíor an rgeal nó nac fíor. Tá De Bec  
tar éir rgeiohad as tual ar páiréar nuairdeacta  
éigin as ráo nac bfuil ruo ar bit rocuigíte aca i  
steaioib na cuairte.

\*\*\*\*\*

Caillead an t-ugdar móp úo Zóla an lá ceana.  
Múac le gal é, agus é 'na leabair—plán mar a  
n-innirtear é! Poll éigin a bí ar an nglear gal 'ra  
reompa a raib pé péin, agus a bean na scoilad ann.  
Sgairtear an gal nimneac amac, 7 múac an fear  
boet. Níor marbuigead ipe amac ip amac, agus 're  
tuairim na nooetúir go otioctair pi plán ar. Bí Zóla  
ar na hugdairib ba mó céim ní hé amáin ra bfrainne  
aet 'ran Roinn Eóirpa. Iúdaigeac b'eac é ó ceart.  
Deirtear gur d'poc-béalac an fear é mar rgeiohad,  
agus go steus pé fuac do'n éirpeam átaoileac.

## Comhád Coir Teinead.

(Ar leanamaint.)

T.—Muna bfuil fíor agat-ra é tá fíor agam-ra é.  
Caitéir an ruo a deapap mire a beir véanta nó beir  
fíor agam cé an pác. Ní' anam go zeairéir! Ó cuir  
an grian a gob aníor inoiu go ndeacáio cáir an porra  
roir tpeónna as ceatpamáio tar éir an pé bí mé  
amuis ar an bfeairte paol úoimeann agus báirteac  
as iarraid beir as bpeadnuagó i noiaio na bpoctairib,  
as tógail pí, 7 as cairóilint<sup>71</sup> le mucamara<sup>72</sup> mar  
atá fíor aguib, agus tar éir m'annó 7 mo éirioblóio  
as iarraid beir as tpeio leir an raogal, agus as  
iarraid beir as congáil an boetán i steab<sup>73</sup> a céile.  
peo i an cúitugad<sup>74</sup> atá mé faóail ó'n té bfuilim as  
toul éirio an méro pin ar a pon. Nac bfuil pé i n-ann  
fear ar bit a liaóan, a comairanna, agus nac beas  
an t-iongnac mé a beir as caillead an éirioe móir  
a gail Dia úom? Tá blaóaireact le faóail go  
maie uairi, aet dar raio ní feapad-ra le blaóaireact,  
cladaireact,<sup>75</sup> ná taóairí don traóar fearta, nó ip  
cpuaird an cáir é.

S.—Ní meapam go bfuil aon éall clairpáin<sup>76</sup> agat,  
a táiois, mar pain. Ní' fíor agat mar atá daime  
eile! Tá deas-bean agat, a mic ó, agus bean ar  
éoir úit a beir bpoctamail agus uairpeac airi—

T.—Droctamail agus uairpeac! Go steuagó Dia  
cail úit!

S.—Dean gan leirge gan oíulta,<sup>77</sup> agus bean gan  
biaóán<sup>78</sup> ná anaóam—

T.—Dean gleárac,<sup>79</sup> gleóac, mí-rtuaméa, raóair-  
neac, zeapir-ubalac,<sup>81</sup> b' féioir a b' feapir a  
o'aimneóca i!

S.—Á! túim do élab. Ní head, aet bean lágac  
éartanac, rubáilceac, píal, deap-ladairéa, deir-béalac  
bfuil an éirioe agus an t-anam ran áit ceart innéi.

T.—Ní' fíor agat cé an róit bean í. Fíapung  
díom-ra é. Ná tráct ar éartanar ná rubáilcear, aet  
ar díomáimear, d'poc-múnao, fuair-éirpeact, rtuac,  
7 peatugleact, agus tógrao uair é.

ní éirioe.

<sup>70</sup> Scupíní or sprats. <sup>71</sup> Contending, striving. <sup>72</sup> Porpoises.  
<sup>73</sup> Compactness. <sup>74</sup> Recompense. <sup>75</sup> To turn grey. <sup>76</sup> blaómann.  
<sup>77</sup> Caparóio. <sup>78</sup> Hesitancy, standing back. <sup>79</sup> Back-biting. <sup>80</sup> Beat-  
ing noisily. <sup>81</sup> Deir-béalac. <sup>82</sup> Pettishness

ná bimir a' caite-  
r ar riubal.  
rteoiri oíra an bótar,  
l ar n-air ó cill áinne  
rsi.]  
a mádar. Dubairt  
b an bparille ádt  
ó ó Alban 7 ná raib  
ar seipean, "Ádair  
airtíste fóir, 7 nár  
ar ann."  
míicil. Rit anonn  
Tá an lá a' toul i  
e a' teacét. B'féoiri  
a bí annro tamall ó  
[Iméigeann míceál.]

báto.  
uignara cairdealar ó  
i Baile-Áta-Cluá; 7,  
nnacar agus eualar ar  
on véas a élog nuair  
na céadta ann rin ar  
arainn as fupieádt ar  
an éuro ba mó aca as  
Holyhead, agus ar rin  
oubrión agus doilgear  
agus as éirteádt leo,  
e rabadar fupimór aca  
fupinn, agus so mbéad  
ime no veic la imeafz  
n as caillead a mbéara  
a Sapanarb. Anoir féin  
oá labairtar i Sapanarb  
biaóna eile bérd riao  
oil agus bérd riao féin 7  
á ná miltiúiní oár rluóct

Saeóealaib, 7 a fceoróte  
mar feall ar so bful  
inn. B'é líon a bí ann  
en amáin ar n-íoméup, 7  
oó agus do éup amac le  
féin éa raib áit fure  
oár com líonca rin. Bí  
fcaráirte bis, 7 bíomar i  
e beagnac. Bí reannuine  
agus mar bí cuma an-  
sup ceairt oó Saedilis oó  
arra mife.  
ean, "mo raib Saedilis  
o ar an nSaedilis, agus dá  
ar an munnrip eile as  
oae maigeo do'n tpeair  
aoubairt ré. Ir corrair

so bfulro as caillead na Saedilse 'ra' outais rin,  
oir bí mac an tpeannuine i n-éirteádt leir ar  
an tpean, agus éar labairt ré focal Saedilse  
7 tá mé as véanam amac nár b'féoiri leir Saedilis  
oo labairt. Bí veólae eile leo agus bí éanamain  
béarla com fpeannmar rin aise sup ril mé  
ar noóis sup Sapanac é agus sup tógaró i  
Whitechapel é; ádt o'innir an reannuine oam so  
raib áitne maic aise féin ar an veólae rin, supab ó  
Connore fuisis é, agus nac raib re ádt fá tuairim  
reádt mbliadna i Sapanarb.

Rangamar Holyhead timdeall a oó a élog ar maidin,  
agus éuáomar ar bóro luinge, ádt éa veácair an  
báo amac ó'n fcuán so oí an ceálar a élog.  
Bí oíons raigóir ar bóro, agus bíodar as maoid-  
eam a fcuio tpeirte 'ran árraic éar agus i  
n-áiteácaib eile so rabamar boóar, agus ramnar  
orainn, as éirteádt leo. Cluinpeá "Jackeen" ar  
Baile-Áta-Cluá so háro-élogac as tpeádt ar a  
éipe agus a' maoidéam sup raigóir bpeá-  
anac é, agus a leicéroi eile ve raméir. Labair  
uine uaral amac 'ra' veipeádt, agus dubairt nár fuo  
le maoidéam ádt sup fuo náipeádt veit amúe 'ran  
árraic as marbad oáoine macánca mar feall ar  
ráde oo raotruádt. O'éirig fear ve na laicíní ar  
buite mar feall ar an fcainnt reo, agus buail ré an  
uine uaral le 'n a' oíon oúnta. Sean-uine  
eipeoamnac oo bí 'ra' uine uaral, agus é 'n-a  
"Yankee" oo réir cuma; agus, mar nac raib  
ré i n-ann tpeio, b'éirgin oo veit rára leir  
an oíoc-áráo a fuair ré. Bí óganac i n-a fure  
i m'áice-re ar an taoib eile ve'n báo, agus  
dubairt ré ór áro sup móir an náipe an beairt rin.  
O'éirig rriporán raigóirna, 7 toirig ar an óganac,  
as tabairt oíoc-íoe oó agus as bagairt air.  
O'éir an veólae leir ar feádt tamail, ádt 'ra'  
veipeádt teip an foigro air. O'éirig ré 'n-a fearam, 7  
le rmeoéádt ráite bí an raigóir 'n-a luinge ar a éairt  
i n-áirve 7 glún an rtoeáir ar a éleib. Tós na raig-  
óirí eile gléarac ann rin, ádt bí cuma fearádt as  
teádt ar oáoinib eile an uair rin, agus foeruis na  
raigóirí íao féin, agus éa raib fuis arca ar arim  
Sapana so oí maidin, agus tairin rin so móir leir  
an fcuioeáca.

Cuaró mé ruar na rcairpe in a' uiairó rin so oí an  
deck, agus bí fionnan Mac Colum agus oream  
buacaili ós ann rin as sabail ceóil agus as fionnce.  
Bíomar as véanam ar Cuan Baile-Áta-Cluá, 7 an  
frian as lonnrad orainn, agus ní fava so oéanga-  
mar i oíir as Céib an Balla Tuairde, agus rgar an  
fluáig móir rin so oí an uile éearn o' éirinn.  
cú ulaó.

burdean ceóil an oíreácais.  
Rehearsal will be held this (Thursday) evening in St.  
Joseph's Hall, Nelson Street, at 8 o'clock. The Irish  
class, under the tuition of Mr. Thos. Hayes, will com-  
mence at 7 o'clock. The choir has made good progress  
on several new pieces to be performed at coming concert,  
date of which will be announced shortly. The pieces  
include some splendid arrangements of "Stán le  
máig," "Réarla an bPollaig Bám," "Ir Tpuas gan  
peaca an Maoir Ásam," 7c. A punctual attend-  
ance of all members is requested.

HERE AND THERE IN CORK.

HERE are some notes on a flying tour, in which I  
managed to cover a large part of Irish-speaking  
Cork. Some of the ground was already familiar  
to me, much of it was altogether new. I shall dwell only  
on the more important points and places.

In Cork City, the most stimulating thing noticeable  
just at present is the incipient conversion of the North  
Parish into an Irish-speaking district. This is due partly  
to the fine local Branch of the League, partly to the work  
of the Eason's Hill Schools. Anyone who doubts the  
feasibility of making even our cities Irish-speaking in  
time, should drop into those schools and have a chat in  
Irish with some of the boys—preferably with young  
Domhnall O Ceallachain. The visit will convince him  
that, given favourable management and efficient teachers,  
any Irish-born schoolboy can be made an Irish speaker  
in twelve months.

From Cork I trained to Macroom, and, making no  
stay there, pushed on on my bicycle for Ballyvourney. I  
made good progress, and reached the capital sooner than  
I expected. I had just inquired the distance from an old  
woman, whose reply was "Ta an village let' ais." A  
moment later a chorus of welcomes in Irish admonished  
me that I had reached my destination. As I was being  
directed to the Doctor's house, the Doctor himself bore  
down on us, and carried me off. The evening passed  
rapidly, what with a dance in the new Hall, and a ceilidh  
afterwards in which Tadhg O Cruadhlaioich was the sole  
artist, 7 ir é ba maic éirge. The dance was one of  
the quaintest and most refreshing things in its way I  
have seen for a long time. It was delightful to see the  
grey-haired kindly Doctor dancing with a winsome cailin  
of sixteen, and a stout lump of a boy, who should be  
looking out for a wife, facing a diminutive maiden of five  
or six.

As regards actual speaking of the language, Bally-  
vourney is about on all fours with the Galway Claddagh.  
That is to say, the grown-up people habitually speak  
Irish, whilst the children, though understanding Irish  
and able to speak more or less of it, commonly use Eng-  
lish amongst themselves. Where Ballyvourney excels is  
in its literary activity. Prose, poetry, and folk-lore are  
assiduously cultivated by the young men, as are recita-  
tion and story-telling. There is a sturdy spirit abroad,  
and the parents are once more speaking Irish to the  
children. Of course, all this is due to the Doctor. The  
Doctor has rekindled and nurtured the literary instincts  
of the people. The Doctor has brought the young men  
and children up to the Munster Feis and the Oireachtas.  
The Doctor has built the fine Hall, which would do  
honour to a town of 2000 inhabitants. The Doctor gathers  
in the young folk for dance and song and study every  
evening. In fact, Ballyvourney would not be Bally-  
vourney without its Doctor. The rise of Ballyvourney  
is the most striking example in the history of the lan-  
guage movement of the influence of a personality over a  
community.

From Ballyvourney a switchback road threads the  
hills to Ballingearry. I followed this, the Doctor accom-  
panying me half way. As I neared the village, the chil-  
dren going to school greeted me lustily in Irish without  
waiting for me to address them. The Ballingearry  
Schools, presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Scannell, are, as  
everyone knows, the premier schools in Ireland as far as  
the teaching of Irish is concerned. (In Ballyvourney,

on the contrary, I understand that practically no Irish is taught in the schools.) I spent a pleasant hour in the Ballingearry Schools. The children sang charmingly in Irish, some tiny infants recited the prayers in a way that would do credit to their grandfathers, and the girls displayed the greatest proficiency in the Irish Catechism. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a very juvenile Scannell in the person of a little girl of fourteen months, who lisps Irish delightfully.

From Ballingearry I went on to Gougane Barra, through what is probably the most Irish-speaking district in Cork. There the people salute the wayfarer in Irish as a matter of course, and the very children shout Irish to him from the roadsides. At Gougane, the green island and lone lake were astir with country folk from miles around, for it was St. Finnbarr's Day, and a Station was in progress. After a short halt—in which I renewed my acquaintance with Father Hurley, the kindly P.P.—I pushed on through Ceim an Fheidh for Glengarriffe. In traversing the glorious pass, one instinctively recalls Maire Bhuidhe's grand war-song, and imagines he hears:

"Na zárta-zoit ro bí ada ir na mílte olaşón."

By the way, from Gougane on to Glengarriffe and Bantry, the sign-posts are bi-lingual. In due time I reached Glengarriffe—"Gleann Garbh Gaedhealach," as a man in the Dunmanway crowd called it the preceding Sunday. Gaedhealach the Glen certainly is, but on the village, which consists almost entirely of hotels, the tourist blight lies heavy. From Glengarriffe, Pádraig O Seaghdha "shortened the road," as far as Ballylicky Bridge. Thence I rode on alone to Bantry. Bantry is infested by tourists, who seem addicted to wearing tennis costume in all sorts of weather, and to carrying tennis-bats instead of walking sticks.

In Youghal I stayed only long enough to observe that the National Anthem of the place is "Dolly Grey." I had not time to call on the able local Leaguers who, I fancy, have a stiff fight before them.

Curiously, the most heartening place, in many respects, which I visited was Fermoy, where Irish has long ceased to be spoken. Like many other English-speaking towns, it is throwing itself into the language movement with an energy which one looks for in vain in most of the Irish-speaking districts. In the latter districts, people cannot realize the danger that threatens the language. In the former, the best of the younger men and women are making frantic efforts to recover what their fathers let slip from them. Fermoy has a strong Irish citadel in St. Colman's College. The young priests there—the whole professional staff, from President down, seems to be composed of young men—are enthusiasts to a man. Irish is taught, cricket has been banished (the bats and balls are for sale), and the caman rules on the playground. The boys wear jerseys with the legend, "Ar gColaiste Fein." A piper is to be introduced to teach the boys, and to march at the head of the hurling team. Irish dancing classes are also about to be formed. St. Colman's undoubtedly deserves to rank with Newbridge as a real Irish College.

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COISÐE CEANNTAIR ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ.

A Meeting will be held at 24 Upper O'Connell Street, on Saturday, the 4th October, at 7.30 p.m. Election of Officers and other important matters to be discussed. All Cᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ should be represented.

GETTING INTO HARNESS.

IT has been said that a man's character may be read in his amusements; it might also be said that the calibre of Gaelic Leaguers may be inferred from the manner in which they spend their holidays. From Dublin, from London, and from the other great centres they troop all over the west and south, "To the zæðeactæc" being their cry, to acquire the true blas from the native source, and, by precept and example, to carry the propaganda of the League into the most remote corners of the land. By these means, and by means of the Feir, the ðeirðeact, &c., much solid and fruitful work has, during the holidays, been done throughout the country. But these might be regarded as simply the recreations of Gaelic Leaguers, and will soon have to be put aside for work which is of a still more important and essential character, in that it determines the success or failure of the ðeirðeact and of the Feir—in fact, of the Language movement itself. We mean the Branch and Class work to be done during the working year now commencing, and to which we ought at once to vigorously address ourselves.

The work done in the class-room is of the greatest importance, and particular care should be bestowed upon it. Earnestness and diligence are, of course, essential even to achieve a partial measure of success, but the best results are obtained only when these inestimable qualities are properly utilised and directed.

It cannot be denied that book methods of teaching have, even as far as Irish is concerned, been used to much purpose, and cannot yet be discarded in many places. But a good teacher will find it advisable to put the books aside and strike out boldly for himself on newer and more up-to-date lines. He will recognise that a language must be learned at first through the ear, and not through the eye, and that the teaching, to be really effective, must be oral.

The word for word system must also be more or less discarded, for the student is afterwards unable, in conversation, to distinguish the separate words, and the result is that he is quite at sea about a whole sentence. It will be found that the natural method is to learn a language by sentences.

Take for instance such a sentence as "oún an dorup." As the verb is the principal factor in an Irish sentence we should first rivet attention on the word "oún," and then carefully explain the sentence, going over each word three or four times until the whole class understand and can repeat it. We then make similar sentences of each operation involved in "shutting the door." For instance, "I stand up," "I walk a step," "stretch out my hand," etc., and we deal with each of these new sentences on exactly the same lines as with the first, "shut the door." It will be found that a lesson thus taught will be productive of much better results than the reading of a few dozen haphazard sentences without any connection or sequence whatever.

Another great help in acquiring a knowledge of a language is that the student should practice early to think in that language. But in the process of thinking in Irish the student should endeavour to completely forget the English sentence and idiom, keeping only the idea before him.

As the pupils advance the teacher should not be satisfied with merely varying the sentences. He will introduce more difficult ones, and ones which would involve

October 4, 1902.  
October 4, 1902.  
a more complicated exercise  
Cáin riop Ceine," which  
description of the various  
from the production of  
lighting of the fire.  
The teacher should, if possible,  
but they should be absolutely  
This is very important  
use possible of local aids  
or making the lesson more  
in the "Turf" exercise he  
the change of the form  
genitive, and it may happen  
neighbourhood a "Ballynamon  
"Cornamona," in which the  
typed. He should not forget  
It serves a twofold purpose  
National system was that  
too remote from the ordinary  
Our best endeavour should be  
very hearths.  
In districts where Irish is  
the students, as much as possible  
should be done in that language.  
We do not intend in  
to go minutely into the system  
we allude, but wish to suggest  
general way the methods  
most successful in the best countries  
we are acquainted.  
We would strongly urge Branch  
really to keep a sharp eye on the  
importance of the schools and  
cannot be exaggerated. The  
the battle-ground on which the  
won, and at present the language  
ously small proportion of the  
the managers said the word is  
they, as a body, have been de  
Consistently with the primary  
should be the aim of every  
branch as attractive as possible  
Gaelic Leaguers and the papers  
on the Language Movement  
Literature, History, Music, In  
tions, and any others which lo  
suggest. A zᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ or c  
once or twice every month.  
Such social gatherings could  
particularly from amongst the  
standing a factor in the movement  
pean" have not yet in many  
interest in the movement which  
subtle, intangible, but potent  
atmosphere of a real Irish Cert  
under the spell, the indefin  
native Language, music and  
for we think that in this movement  
men. We have read somewhere  
many of the Cromwellian settle  
girls could speak not a word  
in Oliver's own day.