

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON "BELITTILING."

Whatever other faults I may possess it is not likely that any one will ever accuse me of a lack of frankness. Sometimes it does not do to tell the whole truth, or to make people "see themselves as others see them"; but when you write for a purpose, and when that purpose is the good of your fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, it is a duty to tell things as they are and to avoid the pen of flattery. We are accustomed to being praised, to have our forefathers lauded to the skies, to hear over and over the story of our national glories and the greatness of our past. All this is very proper and very inspiring; but we are living in the present, and this is an age of commerce, of business, of push, of rush, of materialistic interests. The grandeur of the past will count for very little in the contest of the present, unless we make use of them as models for our imitation and examples for our emulation. Dealing, therefore, with the present, we must look the world in the face and take it as we find it. We are told by would-be popular orators, especially on the occasion of our national festival, that we are the greatest race in the world. If not told so in so many words, at least, we are left to understand that such is the case. Now that is all humbug; and the one who seeks to gull us with such unlimited and unqualified praise, is a man to be carefully watched. We are neither the greatest nor the least; we are exactly what we make ourselves. We have countless advantages in our favor, and just as many obstacles to be overcome; and unless we arm ourselves for the struggle, learn from the experiences of others, and make use of every opportunity to its fullest, we can only expect to fall behind in the competition. It is a principle of physics that in order to strike an object at a distance you must aim beyond it; and above it; the same stands good in matters of individual and of national interest. Unless we aim even higher than we expect to hit, we are pretty certain to miss our shot entirely.

Last week I had a very striking and painful experience which served as an illustration of how we contract, or inherit, the habit of belittling our own people. If we are ever ready to sneer at, or to run down our fellow-countrymen, we cannot be surprised if all the rest of the world takes them at our estimate, and takes ourselves at the same. I was on the boat that plies between Three Rivers and Montreal; I met with two Irish Catholics, men of means and of a certain importance and influence in their own circles. We fell into conversation, and very naturally we touched upon the topic of the recently held election. From that subject we drifted into the discussion of Irish representative men, both in the past and at present. I mentioned the name of one man, who has had considerable success in public affairs, but who would certainly have had much more success had he been more ambitious, I mean less humble, and had he been properly supported and encouraged by his own people. Notwithstanding all this, I spoke of a man who possesses almost every quality and qualification calculated to raise a people to a high level of influence in the country. Neither of the two, who were in conversation with me, denied the splendid services, the sterling honesty, and the enviable characteristics of the one in question, yet both seemed to sneer the moment I

dropped a word of praise in regard to the man. At first I surmised that they were politically opposed to him, which would be only their right and their fair privilege. But soon discovered that such was not the case. They simply fell into the old habit of belittling, and they made a very poor impression on me, in so doing.

I feel still the sense of shame that came over me as I heard the remarks passed; yet I will repeat them word for word for the benefit of others. One of these gentlemen, in puckering up his lips, said: "What could you expect of him; sure I knew him when he hadn't a second shirt to his back." The other added: "And his old father; I mind when he used to mend harness, just as a travelling tinker mends kettles." In the name of all that is sacred; what have these two remarks to do with the merits of the one we were criticizing? If it be true what the first man said, it only goes to show that he was born of poor parents, and that he struggled against more obstacles than he would have had to overcome had he been the son of a wealthy father. To my mind the fact of a man rising, by sheer force of talent and conduct, to a commanding social, political, or other station, when his youth has been beset with misfortunes, is the grandest eulogy that he could receive. He must be a wonderful man; and proportionately a credit to his race, his creed, his family, and to himself. The second remark merely indicates the narrow mind, the low instincts, the meanness of disposition of the unpatriotic being who made use of it. If the first man mended the harness well, charged a fair price, gave value for what was paid him, and earned an honorable livelihood, so much the more to his credit; and to that of the son who took such an advantage of the meagre chances his father could afford him.

There were in no way affects our future; and the greatest curse our people have to contend with in their unenvied position in this new country, is that belittling on the part of their fellow-countrymen. I am glad that my name is unknown to the public, and that the great world of politics know nothing about me. Sheltered in my insignificance from general criticism, I am also saved from the belittling that no Irishman of prominence, or of ability can expect to escape. If I were ever to come before the public I am positive that some fellow-countryman would turn up to tell how one of my latest ancestors was hanged in Ireland. The fact would be a truth, but it might not benefit me very much to have the same told to the world. However, I have the consolation of knowing that no person will ever have that opportunity. If my ancestor had not been hanged a century and a half ago, he would have been dead all the same full one hundred and twenty years since; or he is no worse off now. Besides that he escaped the gallows I might be a titled personage to-day; but he preferred to die before his time rather than renounce and betray his faith and country, and he preferred to transmit a heritage of poverty to his descendants rather than leave them the titled grandeur of a gild discovery. There is no need of belittling our fellow-countrymen—it is unpatriotic, it is unjust, it is nationally suicidal. God knows, there are enough of people in the world to belittle us through prejudice and even envy; let us leave the disgraceful work to them.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE MOVEMENT.

The debate on the Irish language movement in the British House of Commons on 20th of July was very interesting, and there is every reason to expect that it will be attended with satisfactory results, says the correspondent of the "Dublin Nation," who thus summarizes the debate. The Chief Secretary declined to acquiesce in the Irish demand right off, but before many sessions have passed he will be driven from the non-positum he weakly assumed. The demand from the Irish benches was two-fold—bi-lingual education in Irish-speaking districts, and the teaching of Irish as a remunerated subject in other districts, and right well was it pressed on the attention of Parliament. Mr. O'Malley opened the discussion with a rather elaborate presentation of the Irish case, and was followed by Mr. John Redmond, who delivered a very vigorous and eloquent speech, which much impressed the House, the pertinence being specially powerful and appealing. The Chief Secretary was sympathetic, but non-committal. He wished to appear desirous of meeting the Irish demand; the reasonableness of which he admitted, but there was that wicked Board of National Education in the way, over which he had neither authority nor control. Mr. T. M. Healy promptly swept away the germane argument of the Chief Secretary. Quite the speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Herbert Lewis, one of the young Wales party. He cordially supported the Irish members, and showed how the public affairs, but who would certainly have had much more success had he been more ambitious, I mean less humble, and had he been properly supported and encouraged by his own people. Notwithstanding all this, I spoke of a man who possesses almost every quality and qualification calculated to raise a people to a high level of influence in the country. Neither of the two, who were in conversation with me, denied the splendid services, the sterling honesty, and the enviable characteristics of the one in question, yet both seemed to sneer the moment I

declining language, for not only is the death of any language, and particularly of one with such interesting traditions as the Gaelic, a very melancholy event but also, as Mr. Bryce pointed out, there are distinct educational advantages about the bi-lingual system of instruction, which the Nationalist members ask to have put into effect wherever Irish is the 'home language' of the people.

The latest pamphlet issued by the Gaelic League may be said to contain, in a nutshell, all the unanswerable arguments which have been advanced in favor of the adoption in the system of bi-lingual education in the Irish-speaking districts, says the same authority. We need hardly say that in view of the attitude which has been taken up on this question by the majority of the Commissioners of National Education, the publication now referred to is most opportune, and cannot but serve to give a further impetus to the movement for restoring the national language to its original place in the lives and homes of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen. Glancing through the pages of the pamphlet now before us, we are informed for instance that according to the census of 1891, there were 47 baronies in the seven counties from Donegal round the west coast to Waterford where about one-half or upwards of the population spoke Irish. The exact number of persons, in fact in the 47 baronies, is not given, but the language is Gaelic, is 423,228, or a percentage of 57 of the entire population of the districts in question. Now, the population of Ireland in 1897, was estimated at 4,551,631, and the Commission of National Education reports that the average number of pupils on the school rolls in that year was 816,001, or 18 per cent. of the entire population. Applying this percentage to the above total, we find that the number of pupils in a school the teacher, if acquainted with the Irish language, should, whenever practicable, employ the vernacular as an aid to the education and acquisition of the English language. Inspectors are at liberty to employ the vernacular in the conduct of their examinations if they think it desirable to do so. As the author of the pamphlet dealing with this question points out since 1883, and it is of course, in no way meets the demand for bi-lingual education. The course, therefore, which must now be followed by those who have hitherto taken the leading part in urging the demands for the proper recognition of Irish in the schools, is perfectly clear. They must not allow any temporary discouragement to interfere with their patriotic efforts, but on the contrary they should push on with even greater determination, if that were possible, than before, until the great cause with which they are identified shall have been carried to ultimate victory.

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

FATHER ROONEY'S CASE.—The Catholics of Newry are nobly aiding the Rev. John Rooney, C.C. of that town, who, for advocating the right of his co-religionists to a fair representation on the local Poor Law Boards, has been severely mulcted in damages and heavy costs by an exclusively Protestant jury, whose verdict was subsequently upheld by a bench of Protestant judges, as explained in these columns some weeks ago. At a meeting of the citizens it was decided to raise funds to indemnify him against the loss which he has sustained. This is only just for although nominally it is Father Rooney's case, practically it is the case of the people whose battle he fought without any regard for personal considerations.

A NATIONAL SYNOD.—It is announced that a plenary Synod of the Irish Church will be held this year at Maynooth College. Fifty years have now elapsed since the first plenary Synod was held at Thurles, and the second, which was convened and presided at by the Rev. John MacCarthy, was held at Maynooth. The Synod will consist of the members of the Irish Hierarchy and the mitred Abbot of Mount Mellary. Diocesan Chapters are entitled by the laws of the Church to send representatives (technically called Procurators) to express their views and offer suggestions. Already the canons of the diocese of Cork have unanimously elected Canon O'Mahony as their representative, and Canon Hutch has been similarly chosen by the Chapter of Cloyne. The Synod will meet under the presidency of Cardinal Logue, and is expected to last for a fortnight.

IRISH LANGUAGES.—The movement in favor of the revival of the Irish language is rapidly assuming great proportions. The organization of clubs and societies in various important centres in Ireland has evidently borne good fruit. If, as an exchange says, the most fervid enthusiasm can succeed in doing so, the language of our forefathers will once again, and that in the near future, take its proper place in the affairs of our daily existence. A splendid meeting was held recently in the Rotunda to protest against the action of the Commissioners of Education in regard to the question. Letters of sympathy were read from several representative men, including Cardinal Logue, Mr. Davitt, Mr. W. B. Yeats, The O'Connor Don, and Edward Martyn. Mr. Douglas Hyde, who presided, condemned in the strongest manner the unpatriotic action of the Commissioners. In this connection

the Archbishop of Dublin, who may be taken as an authority on the subject, has written a letter to the "Evening Mail" in which he makes it evident that the teaching of Irish has not yet been considered in connection with the new code. This puts an entirely new complexion upon the matter, and it known before would have saved much uneasiness to those who are deeply interested in the question.

COMING GENERAL ELECTION.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Nationalist demonstrations held in Ireland for a long time took place recently in Cahir, County Tipperary, under the auspices of the United Irish League. The proceedings were throughout most enthusiastic. The principal speaker was Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who was warmly cheered. He said that was the first great gathering of the people that was summoned for the purpose of endorsing and pledging the National support to the decisions of the Convention in Dublin, and he thought that everyone in that vast assemblage would agree with him when he said that that meeting was worthy of the purpose. To an old campaigner like himself who had been, for so long to be able to confess it, he was sorry that it was the first time that he had seen the people of the old days before the split. He could see from the spirit displayed as they came along, and in that mighty gathering there to-day in the heart of Tipperary that the apathy of the last ten years had completely passed away, and that they were on the eve of great things for Ireland again. He was proud that Tipperary was the first great district in Ireland to strike it were the keynote of the new advance. Identified as he himself and his father before him had been with the politics of the great county, he was naturally proud that that vast meeting, and it was a glorious meeting, had been the first in Ireland to declare that disunion was at an end, that the Convention in Dublin had buried it, and that the march of the people over all the works and pomps of their enemies would go forward as in the past, and that no carrying, no criticism, no fault finding would be tolerated, but that while all were welcome irrespective of the past differences to join the National army, the National army would go on no matter who stayed behind. The first of the resolutions they had passed that day pledged them to respond in every parish within one month to the appeal of the National Convention for a fund to fight the general election. The general election must come within a year, it might come within three months. Perhaps they might not have the election till after Christmas after all, but whenever it came, let them make no mistake about it, the future of their cause and the future of their homes for many a year would depend on the result of that election. If the Nationalists of Ireland sent back to the House of Commons a real Nationalist fighting party, pledged to act together, the next general election, then, in his judgment, no matter how the English elections went, the fight was won.

THE TEETH.—The savage neither keeps a toothbrush nor employs a dentist; his teeth wear out by use, but they do not decay. The civilized man loses his teeth in spite of the dentist and the best of care. One reason suggested why the savage has stronger teeth is the fact that his teeth are better nourished than those of the civilized man. He eats harder food, which gives abundant exercise to the jaws, enlarges the muscles and blood-vessels of these parts, and keeps them well supplied with blood; while the civilized man eats soft food, which does not exercise the jaws and their muscles or blood-vessels, and does not bring abundant food to the teeth to keep them strong and healthy.—Family Doctor.

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CREMATION IN ENGLAND.

For some years now in England the custom of cremating dead bodies has been on the increase. This is especially true of the very rich and of those whose lives were uninduced by religion of any sort. The Catholic Church has declared against this pagan custom of cremation, and strongly insists that earth burial is the one sanctioned by tradition and reason. We are glad to note that the "Quarterly Review" in its current issue goes strongly against the practice of cremation. Amongst the reasons advanced there is one which ought to carry a certain amount of weight. It is that in many cases crime would escape detection were cremation to become general. We are glad to see this uprising against what we may describe as an un-Christian practice. Earth burial is evidently nature's plan, and when properly carried out is both effective and innocuous.—The Universe, London, Eng.

EFFECT OF EXAMPLE.—An incident which shows how careful we all ought to be in speaking jokingly before children is reported as having occurred on an Atlantic liner in mid ocean. A lady, returning to England with her children, was trying to quiet the baby, and said to it in the presence of the others, "If you are naughty, we shall have to put you through the port-hole." She afterwards had occasion to leave the cabin for a few minutes, and on re-entering, missed the little one. "Where's baby?" she asked, far from suspecting the terrible reality. "Oh, mamma, dear," came the reply, "baby was very naughty again, so we put her through the port-hole." The vessel was stopped, and backed, but, of course, without result. Needless to say, the event created a profound sensation among the passengers.

THE SAVAGE NEITHER KEEPS A TOOTHBRUSH NOR EMPLOYS A DENTIST; HIS TEETH WEAR OUT BY USE, BUT THEY DO NOT DECAY. THE CIVILIZED MAN LOSES HIS TEETH IN SPITE OF THE DENTIST AND THE BEST OF CARE. ONE REASON SUGGESTED WHY THE SAVAGE HAS STRONGER TEETH IS THE FACT THAT HIS TEETH ARE BETTER NOURISHED THAN THOSE OF THE CIVILIZED MAN. HE EATS HARDER FOOD, WHICH GIVES ABUNDANT EXERCISE TO THE JAWS, ENLARGES THE MUSCLES AND BLOOD-VESSELS OF THESE PARTS, AND KEEPS THEM WELL SUPPLIED WITH BLOOD; WHILE THE CIVILIZED MAN EATS SOFT FOOD, WHICH DOES NOT EXERCISE THE JAWS AND THEIR MUSCLES OR BLOOD-VESSELS, AND DOES NOT BRING ABUNDANT FOOD TO THE TEETH TO KEEP THEM STRONG AND HEALTHY.—FAMILY DOCTOR.

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