# CHICAGO IRISH DOOLEY ROT

Contributed by our Critic of Anti-Irish Irishmen.

harsh, or even severe criticism; more rarely still do we make use of terms calculated to hurt the feelings, or grate upon the sentiments of any writers-no matter how strongly we disagree with their work. But we can find no words in the English language sufficiently severe to convey our abomination for certain would-be business writers, whose id.otic atattempts at wit and caricature merely reflect the literary depravity of their sentiments, and the maliciousness of their cowardly methods. Possibly we cannot include in this category of vile slanderers such anonymous scribblers of mean insinuations and low attacks upon institutions, principles, and men whom they fail to understand, as "Old Fogy," this city and "Le Flaneur," of the "Toronto "Mail and Empire." Even these writers-and others of their calibre-have some respect for their readers and possess the decency of hiding their detestation of everything Irish and Catholic under the thin veil of more or less happy expressions. Of these we may have something to say later on; but, for the present we wish to draw attention to another class-one lower in every acceptation of the term.

An example will better illustrate the nature of the class to which we refer. There is some fellow-evidently an American of Irish descent and of the class referred to by Rev. Father Campbell, in his interview with the "Gazette," when he said: "I find that after the second generation they quotation from Dooley's remarks:have little or no desire to be known as Irish," who has been perpetrating in the "Chicago Journal" a series of icaturing articles, under the title of productions are taken up by the daily press of Canada, as well as of read it, but believed it." the United States, and reprinted as public, we must state that those who sensibility, and common education which should characterize every journalist in the country.

Take as example the last of these infamous productions-"Dooley Philosophizes About the Gr-reat Warruks of Lithratchoor." We will not insult our readers, by quoting from this miserable attempt to cast ridicule and odium upon the Irish Catholic element; nor do we purpose repeating what we have before, on other occasions, stated concerning this method of placing a species of barbaric English on the lips of every Irishman. This piece of literary vileness possesses serpent fangs of a much more dangerous and vicious quality than the mere forcing the public to believe that Irishmen are all ignorant and all incapable of speaking English. One attempts to translate into written language.

the broken spelling of the words in-Irish pronounciation—either in the of this "if ye wud delight me hear- better. 

Rarely do we give expression to | it "kind of English, we do not purpose dealing at present; of itself it is a boomerang, that only casts back the stone of ridicule upon the one whose ignorance selected it as a weapon and whose prejudices launched it ggainst his fellow-citizens. It is to the graver and more serious attacks—hidden under the cloak of bad English, and worse brogue—that we will briefly refer.

What are the conclusions that

uneducated reader of the article in question must reach? We say "uneducated," because no educated man would demean himself, or prostitute his faculties by perusing ten lines of such nonsense and thrash. The untrained reader, especially if at all prejudiced against Ireland and Catholicity, must conclude that the Irish are a people who abhor learning, who detest instruction, who shrink from enlightenment, gnd who grovel in ignorance, and consider their greatest enemy to be the one who would drag them out of the mud in which they herd. At least to cause his readers to form this false estimate of Irish character is simply one of the chief aims of the "Omadaun" who pens the "Dooley Meditations." Worse still; before his interviews with a "Father Kelly" are ended the same reader must conclude that the Irish were Catholic .because they were ignorant; but as soon as they receive the slightest degree of rudimentary instruction they lose their faith and become "reasonable" men. We must illustrate our meaning by one short

" 'Well,' says I, 'whin I was grown' up, half th' congregation heard Mass with their prayer books tur-rned upabsurd, low, false, insinuating, car-| side down, an' they were as pious as anny. Th' apostles' creed niver was "Dooley's Meditations." These idiotic as convincin to me afther I larned to read it as it was whin I cudden't

This is but a sample of the whole samples of wit and humor. To say piece; and the writer of this stuff is nothing of the writer, or of the jour- but one of a score, or may be more, nal that originally gives them to the of those "antilrish Irishmen" whose methods are as false as they are cowcopy them, and in so doing see merit ardly, and whose characters must even of the basest order in them, give correspond with the abominations evidence of a lack of that refinement, they concoct and impose upon the public. It seems to us that it is high time for the sane and honest press of the country to discountenance these calumniators of national and religious character.

The grand movement set recently on foot to revive the Gaelic language and consequently to preserve and perpetuate the historic and literary glories of the Irish race, is one of the most effective means yet adopted to clear the journalistic world of this locust plague of slanderers. Time was when it was a crime -; under the laws of the Pale-to speak Irish, and it was forbidden to teach the children English; under this double shadow that sought to extinguish every ray of enlightenment that might fall upon an Irish word, however, anent the stage mind, we find the hedge schools brogue, which this class of vilifiers sending forth more classic scholars than the colleges of many other countries of that period. The very turf-cutters in the bogs, and the Firstly, the very efforts made in shepherds on the hillsides of Ireland, could converse in Greek and dicate that the writer knows absol- Latin, could repeat Homer, Virgil, utely nothing of the characteristics of Horace and Cicero, even as their sons could shame Saxon students with native Gaelic, or the foreign English, their knowledge of English classics. you might traverse Ireland from the And this is the race—once the guard-Hill of Howath to Connemarra, and ian of all that was rare of European from Lough Foyle to Tramore, and thought, when the night of barbaryou could not find-in all their var- ism rushed over the institutions of ieties of provincial accents-a sin- the old world; this is the race, we regle original for the present day stage peat, that these uneducated, unrefin-Irishman. On the other hand, it ed, witless, soulless, heartless, miserhas long been universally admitted able plaigerists of caricature dare to that the best and purest English in gnaw and worry with their idiotic the world is spoken in Dublin. But productions. Some one must soon with this system of ridicule, by means cry them "halt!" And the sooner the

## Notes From Newfoundland.

FEBRUARY 20.

Codfish is very plentiful at Channel and bait is there in abundance, but the weather is so stormy and such a vapor rises from the water that the fishermen find it almost impossible to get out. Any find day, however, good fares are taken.

Lately the "Virginia Lake" steamed up to the famous hunting ground of the western shore—White Bear Bay to find four hundred and fifty carcases of venison awaiting shipment. The intense frost was such that the place was solid everywhere, and the ship could not get within five miles of the point reached last year. Thousands of cariboos, are reported on the hills,

so plentiful. Although the thermometer was five degrees below zero it was a gala day for the hunters; dogs drew the carcases over the ice to the ship's sides, assisted by the men, who came seven miles with each load, and kept up the work until all were at the gangway. They had ears, nose. cheeks and feet frost-bitten, yet did not seem to mind, such trifles while at work. The steamer brought from Pushthrough and other ports 200 carcases of caribou, making in all 650, with more to follow next trip.

The knowledge that the "Grand Lake" was calling at Boston stirred the patriotism of the Newfoundlanders, who have made their home in the "Hub," and when she was exand even out to the very bottom of pected there on her first trip this the bay they were never known to be season, thousands thronged Lewis's ployed, poplar, at first considerably is no love.

wharf, to catch a glimpse of the ship and the familiar faces on board. People, who for 5 years having been living in Boston and yet never saw or met at this place and once more renewed old friendship, while waiting anxiously for the steamer to arrive. They had come from suburban towns miles distant in the hope of seeing the ship. On her arrival many thronged on board, some even taking a holiday so that they could hear from old friends in St. John's.

Trinity has suffered from one of the worst visitations of the grippe atall, and in young folks it is accompanied by measles. Many whole families are down, and the schools have had to be closed, both pupils and teachers being stricken with the disease.

The bazaar in aid of the Catholic Church, at Placentia, which was recently closed, was highly successful. Everything in connection with it was on the grandest scale, and both pastor and people are to be congratulated on its success.

The scaling fleet are in readiness for the sealing voyage, and the capital will soon present a busy appearance when hundreds of men will be seen standing around the different shipping offices eager to get "a berth to the ice" for 1899.

Edward Foley of the West End had a narrow escape from freezing to death last week, and 'as it is he has received several had frost burns on the limbs and body. Wednesday he went to Witchhazel Pond on a trouting expedition and secured some fine specimens, but when he started to come home in the evening, not knowing the surroundings, he lost his way and was compelled to remain in the woods all night. He suffered severely from the cold, but tore down boughs and collected enough brushwood to keep a fire going. The next day he kept travelling to find a path to lead him to the road, but penetrated farther into the forest, in which he spent another night, and was badly frost-bitten, while he suffered from hunger, his stock of food having been consumed. Next day he travelled on and at length broke out on Paddy's Pond completely worn out, when he met Messrs, Metcalf and Mercer, of Topsail, who seeing his condition, took him to the former's house where his burns were bandaged and he was kept till Saturday. His legs were frightfully swollen, and he attributes his escape from being literally frozen to death, to the accident of his having a couple of packages of matches on his person which enabled him to keep a fire going.

There passed away lately at St. John's, Mrs. Linigar, wife of Mr. Michael Linigar, master cooper, after with Christian resignation. The announcement of her death will be a sore blow, not only to her immediate friends, but many of God's poor, to whom she has ever extended a helpiog hand. The deceased was a most exemplary woman, an earnest and devoted Catholic, and possessed many beautiful traits of character that won her favor and esteem in circles high and low. She leaves a kind husband, two daughters and one son (Will) to mourn an irreparable loss.

One of the most important industries likely to be developed in this colony within the next year or two will be that of pulp-making, remarks a local journal. A few years ago people would hardly touch our spruce for the giving. To-day, Canadians, Americans and Englishmen are clamoring for our pulpwood regions. Especially is the United States looking to Canada and this country for its supplies of the raw material. Clap an export duty on pulpwood, say some authorities, and the U.S. would practically be at the feet of the Dominion. Some idea of the growth of the business can be obtained by comparing the Canadian statistics for the past twenty years. In '81 there were in the Dominion only five pulp factories, with 68 men, 9000 tons of the product, of the value of \$63,000. In '91 the factories had increased to 24, the employees to 1,025, the output to 496 .-000 tons and the value to \$1,057,-000. Since then the increase has been still more rapid. Exact statistics of the industry are not available, but there are over 30 pulp factories in Canada, with a yearly output estimated approximately at 150,000 tons, about a third being sulphite and other chemical pulps, and two-thirds being mechanical pulp. The bulk of the output is made into paper mostly consumed in Canada, but three factories manufacture pulp for export. One of the largest Canadian manufacturers estimates that the labor employed in the manufacture of woodpulp "from the stump to the car," amounts to about 6 men to each ton of pulp, the wages running from \$1.25 to \$2 a day. In Europe, besides spruce, use is made of fir and pine for the manufacture of pulpwood. In Canada and the United States

used, having been abandoned, except in a few cases, the fibre not being found sufficient. Some other woods have been used, viz., balsam, hemlock, and pine, but have not been largely adopted. The cotton wood of the Southern States is said to produce a fluffy paper, and the spruce of West Virginia is described as too hard and having a poor fibre. The Canadian spruce is the best timber for making wood pulp. The further north you go the better the spruce for the purpose. Therefore as our spruce is practically the same as that of Canada, and as we have unlimited areas of it, we have in this wood a most valuable possession.

And the second s

The annual consumption of pulpwood on this continent cannot be estimated at present, but a few examples , will give an idea of its magnitude and growth. The North-Eastern "Lumberman" says:--

"The Glen Manufacturing Co., on

the Hudson River, are now producing 170 tons of white paper per day. This is the concern which supplies the New York 'World' with 75 to 100 tens of paper per day, using up in the whole business more than 60,000 cords of spruce per annum, an amount equal to 40,000,000 feet of spruce." The Christmas edition of the New York 'World' consumed over 270 tons of white paper, which required in its manufacture about 230 tons of ground wood pulp, and about 50 tons of sulphite pulp. To produce this amount of pulp at least 310 tons of spruce wood were necessary, or fully 200,000 feet of spruce logs. Again it is stated that the paper required for the printing of the 'Petit Journal,' of Paris, is equivalent to the consumption of 120,000 trees annually, converted into wood pulp. This requires an annual thinning of 25,000 acres of timber land. And again it is claimed that the wooh pulp industry on the Kennebec river will require from 45,-000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of spruce during the year. During the twelve months from November 1st, 1894, to November 1st, '95, the Boston 'Globe' used 8,750 tons of white paper. This is nearly thirty tons a day, not counting holidays and Sundays, or 24 tons a day for 365 days. In order to keep the 'Globe' supplied the makers have been obliged to cut 1,200 acres of land. The daily production of newspaper alone in the United States is estimated at 3,000, about 90 per cent, of which is composed of ground wood. In 1896, there were 1.190 pulp and paper mills in operation in the United States, and 125 idle mills.

The following extracts are taken from the annual report of the St Vincent de Paul Society:-

The Society has expended in its various charitable works during the vear \$1,843.54, of this sum \$1,573. 54 was expended in outdoor relief. and \$275.36 for labor performed Ly deserving poor women and girls in St. Vincent de Paul's Hall in net mak-

The expenditure on account of fuel was necessarily very large owing to the constant and pressing application for this relief, unusual exertions were necessary to aid the meritorious cases brought under the notice of the Society. Thanks to the generosity of benevolent friends and prompt assistance from the Government, the members were enabled to afford relief to 700 applicants for coal and expended for this item alone over 8840.44.

Since the last annual report, the Society has lost Mr. Patrick Daly, one of its most esteemed and oldest members, who departed this life during the year, he was a devoted and zealous member of the Society.

The Society has also to regret the demise of Mr. Francis Gushue a zealous laborer L

The treasurer's statement is as follows:--

1)r. To amount received from all

sources.... .... \$1,843.54 Balance.... ... ... 5.36

CR. By amount expended for coal

and general rent, etc... ..\$1,848.90

\$1,848.90

\$1,848.90

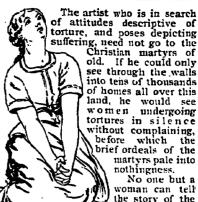
for 1899:---President, John J. Burke: Vice-

The following is the list of officers

President, W. F. Treligan; Asst. Vice-Pres., M. Malone; Secretary, Charles M. C. White; Treas., M. J. Summers.

St. Bonaventure's College, the leading Catholic college of the Island, has the largest number of pupils on record. This speaks volumes for the zeal of the noble Irish Christian Brothers, and we congratulate them on their success. In a future issue of the "True Witness" we will deal with the phenomenal work of the Christian Brothers in far off Terra Nova.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk spruce is almost the only wood em- but a tinkling cymbal where there



Christian martyrs of old. If he could only see through the walls into tens of thousands of homes all over this land, he would see women undergoing tortures in silence vithout complaining, before which the brief ordeals of the

martyrs pale into nothingness. No one but a woman can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the

despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain because of disorders and derangement of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine. One of the worst effects of troubles of this kind is upon the nervous system. The tortures so bravely endured completely and effectually shatter the nerves. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-scription is an unfailing cure for all weakness and disease of the feminine organ-ism. It makes it strong and healthy. It allays inflammation, heals alceration and soothes pain. It checks exhausting drains and tones and builds up the nerves. It fits for wifelood and motherhood. Good modified dealers and instances and instances are supported by the control of the con medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing

"just as good."

"Since my last child was born, thirteen years ago, I have suffered from merine trouble," writes Mrs. Paul Devraine, of Jellico, Campbell Co., Tena. "I consulted several doctors and took much medicine, but formd no relief. I had very bad health for twelve years. Every month I was in hed a week before the monthly period and a week after. I was obliged to keep in bed for four months last summer. I was just like a corpse. I lost twenty-six pounds in four months. I was coughing so much I was consumption. I suffered severely from pains in my back, bearing down pains in the womb, chilis and cold sweats. After taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery my coughing stopped, and after six 'just as good." covery my coughing stopped, and after si-buttles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription m periods became regular and were passed with out pain. Now I am fleshy, more so that ever before. My neighbors are surprised to see me in such good health after having seen me so low."

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the struggle of life. Because it lowers the tone of a fa-

Because it opens the door to tempt-

Because it forms a habit almost impossible to overcome.

Because many a mother's heartache

may be traced to it. Because jails and orphan asylums proclaim its work.

Because drunkard's graves are so numerous.

Because children inherit the taste

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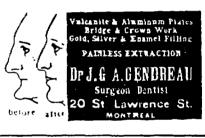
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