THE IRISHMAN AT HOME.

ary Digest of May 19th ng most interesting ske

The Literaty Direct of Mry 19th here belowing meet interesting diotechn his 'It'sh Laie and Chiracter.'

In Michael MacDonagh, author of The Book of Parliament, has essay-1 to do for Ireland what Dean Ramens has done so well for Scotland, in the "Reminiscences of Scotland in the "Reminiscences of Scotland in the "Reminiscences of Scotland in the "Reminiscences"; and he finds his entertainty raterial in his own recollections and experiences mainly derived from exicated and active connection of the Irish journalism. He expresses he hope that his work along this line and got the characteristics of the Irish ace, "to a wider appreciation of their oad qualities to a kinder tolerance of their faults and follies which are aimly due to the checked history of ne people, to the wayward circumstances of their unhappy past."

Mr. MacDonagh begins by introductiones of their unhappy past."

Mr. MacDonagh begins by introductions us to the later Irish squire—the ountry gentleman, up from his estate I Galway Kerry. Rildere, familiar and conspicuous in his rough tweed ut his logarings and his bowler hat. All, his ruddy features and his soft tren the Deew window on Nassau our daughters—tail, well set-up, callthy, and vivacious girls And tirth, he found at the Kildare Street hab, filekting his leggings with his dings-crop, or watching the "rassing low," with heavy of the later Irish the "reminishers—tail, well set-up, callthy, and vivacious girls And tirth, he had been window on Nassau over from the Deew window on Rassau over from the Deew window of Lander deep his difference of the deep his difference of t of dueling. This new man has acquir-id something of English gravity of manner, and English sobriety of hought. He keeps accounts, and in-cests his money, which his grandfather

thought. He keeps accounts, and invests his money, which his grandifather never did.

"For money these gentry (of the old time) had to depend solely on their tenants. Investment of capital in securities was a thing undreamed of and there was, therefore, no source of income but the rents of the catales. And the leannts were as improvident as the landlords. Their feudal devolution to the ould shack was deep seated and whole-hearted, was deep seated and whole-hearted, was deep seated and whole-hearted, which peaks and the property of the fail of the contract of the contr

was manufactured in private stills on overry hillside, and French smugglers lay off the coast every night with cargoes of claret."

With all his reckless prodigality and excess, due to an exaggerated sense of baspitality, the old Irish squire is everywhere remembered as a thorough gentleman; a man of fine manners, positive intellectual culture, and a scrupulous regard for his personal "honor." It was this latter trait that made him an incorrigible duellat, ready a great control of the place in work and any regard for his place in society, to shelter himself him daw, morality, or religion, to evade along and the shell and the shell have been along in the shell have been and and any regard for his place in society, to shelter himself him daw, morality, or religion, to evade along and the shell have been and faced the pistol in the hand of "dead shell for the most trivial cause. There were cases in which the challenged party was utterly unconseious the acuse for offense. A Galway sentiernan attended a country dinner, and was surprised to receive, 'he next morning, a challenge from a man he had met there. They fought, and he laws a surprised to receive, 'he next morning, a challenge from a man he had met there. They fought, and he work of the shall have been along the shall have been along the shall have to shake hands with his prostrate foe, as was the custom, he said, I have to establed in the shall fall had been challened, expressed his fine sorm for the Limerick Chronicle, who being very near-sighted, came on the eld wearing the indispensable spectacles. The capital's second objected on the ground that the glasses might give him an untar advantage. "The glasses, it is?" said the editor. "Sure, I couldn't see to shoot me own father with the see and at It was the

couldn't see said the educir. Since, couldn't see to shoot me own father without them."

What the pistol was to the squire, he blackthorn shillelagh was to the orsoon at a later day. It was the whiter in personal quarrels, family ends, disputes about trespass, right of ray, boundaries, and local contentions selween baronies or parishes. Donny-rook Fair, which, in the early part of he century, was held near Dublin, was the popular theater for the exhibitor of faction fights. "People cannot be now or to sell; but many more, "feelin' shue mouldy intirely for want of a baim," tripped to the fair with the sole bleet of participating in the discussion with sticks." Mr. MacDonagh continues:

with sticks." Mr. MacDonash continues:

excitable temperament of the period of the popularity, their dareddeviler, were the main causes of factin fighting in Ireland. Little continues the period of fighting, and to give vent to their feelrate, tought for the pure love of fighting, and to give vent to their feelrate, was in Abbeyfeele, County Limselect, attending Quarter Sessions, about fifteen years ago. There'il
be ructions in the town to-night, said
the head constable. Why? asked my
friend. Oh, the Figarids are all
drunk; and they're lookin' for the
Moriartys? 'And what have they agin
the Moriartys? 'The ould story,' said
the policeman, 'for betrajin' the cause
of Ireland.' In the sixteenth century
Moriartys, scording to the local
tradition, betryved the great Earl of

Lecentered, the head of the Fitzgeralds, to the English, and over since the Fitzgeralds, but to fee the Mortauty, in Limerick and Kerry!

An Englishman, returning to London after spending a week in the initial on feel of the friends that he did not next one real Irishman maning, of course, the sort of Irishman that the English Lomic speers, English novels, and the English stage had made familiar to him—the Irishman in a swallow-tsul frieze cost, knee breeches, and a battered caubeen, with a pipe stuck in the hand of it, no nose to speak of, a wild shock of red hair, and a shilleigh. "In ever met an Irishman with a pipe in the band of his hat." protests our indignant Mr. MacDonagh.

He admits that, to the contemplation

Danagh.

He almits that, to the contemptation of peone of other nationalities the Iresa of the comprehensible rate. "John Bull has not only lived bestide Paddiy, but has tried to govern him, for move than as vern hundred years, and he does not understand him yet." The invented stories current in English and American Journals, which are supposed to Elustrate Irish life and character are silly, stupid, preposterous. They lack the Irish iddom, the Irish turn of words, the Irish oddness of thought, the Irish mind; hence, to an Irishman they are obviously bogus.

The Irishman, says Mr. MacDonagh, is the merry-andrew of the English-speaking world. The sole object for which he was created is to make the duller Anglo-Saxon laugh. We expect ill Irishmen to be entertaining, and If, by chance, we meet a sober Colt, we lead a sense of personal wrong as if we lad been cheated of our duc.

In the complex Irish nature there are starding contrasts and contradicions. While they are the most jovial of the peoples, hely are also at times the addest. They are wild and reckless, sober and shrewd. An enotional race, they got more fain out of their froutles, than the more justly balanced Anglo-Saxons. The brogue is an inforation, and they are the most jovial of the peoples, help and the provided and

The normal average of the magnitude of political or agrarian crimes; hence the strange fact that, as the criminal records disclose, some of the most ap-

by man of otherwise blameless lives in near in the third for divorce, the question was put to a woman, "Pid you call your husband's unde "Carey the In-former'?" 'No." the replied, "I did not go so far as that I only called nim anti-Chiefst."

former'?" 'No.' whe replied, "I did not go so far as that I only called aim anti-Christ."

The informer is, nevertheless, a familiar figure in political and aggratian strinks. But in no case that I have been also bee

An' if I cud bring the lake of Killarny to Purgatory, I de Ret a pound a
dhrop."

A polemical Protestant, thinking to
chaft Father Healy, said, "Now, which
would you rather go to, Father, hell
or purgatory?" "To the latter on account of the climate; but to the formon account of the company, I'm so
fond of Protestants."

"There, Pat!" said a gentleman tohis thirsty car-driver, at a roadsadinn, "doesn't that drink make anothme to the said of the said of the said
inn, "doesn't that drink make anothman be form, the said a gentleman tolike the Scottish. Though they use
many Cellic expressions, they employ,
as rule, only English words, such as
may be found in any English dictionary. But their speech abounds in
poetic, graphic, and singularly expressive phrases, strange combinations of
force and simplicity, unexpected blendings of the ridiculous with the pathtic, quaint English colloquial survivals,
novel applications of the wrong word.

An orator in a national meeting declared, "The ways of Providence are
unsetupulous!" and a County Clare
woman compilance to her doctor that
she had lost her teeth, and "couldn't
rightly domesticate her food."

A NIGHT IN ROME.

By special favor, our Rome correspondent, William J. D. Croke, LL.D., has obtained a very characteristic page from voluminous note-book, made in Rome by Hall Caine; a page characteristic of the author, and of his work in Rome. This page, which is reminiscent of Dickens, is as follows:

It was a might in February. The air was dank and chill. I was invited to a recoption at one of the Odr. Roman house in the neighborhood of the Captiol, and I walked to it by way of the Corso. The riveris were dark and desolute, on a doorstep mer the Condott a woman sat selling mewspapers. two little children were with house the state of the condott a woman sat selling message with the condott a woman sat selling reads at the other playe for the state of the condott a woman sat selling message with the condott and the condott and the condott a woman sat selling message with the condott and the condott

of the civild. God knows how far they had still to go.

A long line of carriages stood waiting in a street near to one of the control of the control of the control of the control in liveries of buff and brown and blue with cockades and fur these and coachemen and control in liveries of buff and brown and blue with cockades and fur these and blue with cockades and fur these and buff and brown and blue with cockades and fur the common state of the control of the contro

his pretty delicate face was very pale, and his tray of matches was almost and his tray of the children! the cry of the children! the cry of the children! the cry of the children! The little helpies, tancent victures of the social machiner to the control of the world was the control of the world wor their suffering cries to Heaven, and were to the attion or the dynasty or the people that will not hear and feed them.

(A leaf from my Roman note book.)

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PURPOSE—To pleture the loneliness caused by the going away of a loved playmate.
PLAN—The departure of his play-His unchanging, monotonous life.a mate, on that sweet May morn.
His ploture of his playmate's pleasant life.

His ploture of his playmate's pleas-ant life.

The flowers and birds that formerly delighted them are still the same.

He wonders whether she yet recalls with pleasure the happy scenes of their childhood.

He samented the change which her

childhood. He damented the change which her going away has caused PRELIMINARY STUDY—Of what does this poem creat besides The Playmates? It What were the enjoyments of the playmates on the faum What has become of his playmate? What causes the tone of sadness? Suggest other appropriate titles. Notice the part played by the song of the pines. Give meaning of kith and kith life of the pines. Give meaning of kith and kith life of the pines. Give meaning of kith and kith life of the pines. Give meaning of kith and kith life of the pines. Give meaning of kith and kith life of the pines. Give meaning of kith and kith life of the pines. The pine of kith and kith life of the pines of kith and kith life of the pines. The same life of the pines of kith life of the pines of the pines of the pines of the pines of the samparison.

"The...day"—What made it the sweetest; what the saddest?

"For...home"—What does this tell us of the author and Nature? How is this shown throughout the poem? What is the relation of "More...flowers?"

"Took...bloom"—In what sense could this be said? How can spring be called "laughing"? (See Smiling Spring, Des Village) What musle was 1?

"Who...kine"—What position did

Sprins, Des Village) What music was it "Who...kine"—What position did the bashful boy hold in the family? "Constant years"—How is this term appropriated? "Told...seasons"—State in your own "Told...seasons".—State in your own

appropriated? "Told...seasons"—State in your own words, bringing out the meaning of told. "With....feet"—Making no stir in the world. "Round...years"—The monotony of his life makes him dwell more on the past.

"Round...years"—The monotony of his life makes him dwell more on the past.
"Still...ears."—What is his business in life? What is peculiar about this expression? "Golden year"—She is happy throughout the year. See golden time, stansa 14.
"Dusky...unn"—What is the prose equivalent of Ahls poetic expression? Show its appropriateness.
"With....govn"—What ploture of her present state does he draw?
"The....sea"—This music of the pines is interpreted in sympathy with his change of feelings, and gives a key birse words. "Slow," because his opresent life is dull and monotonous.
"I....volce"—Is this literally true? What is the gain in so expressing it? "Mine." What....kine?—What answer would be give in his present mood?
"Onlea"—The rests are olegantly formed, and well constructed, of grass firmly interwoven with wool.
"O....leam—This and the succeeding stansa are o sort of appeal to her return; he recalls what formely delighted them.
"The....blow"—The romembrance of their golden dince gives him erreater pleasure than the present realities. Why?
"Veeries"—A sort of thrush, noted

"The....blow"—The romembrance of their golden drine gives him even greater pleasure than the present real-titles. Why?

"Veerles"—A sort of thrush, noted for the sweetness of its singing.
"And....thee"—This interpretation of the music of the pines strikes the keynote of the whole poem.

Whittler was born at Haverhill, Mass, one of the pretitest of the many darming hanlets in that charming region. His first occupations were those of a dermer's boy, on his father's famm—driving the kine to and from pasture, riding to mill, and helping in the lighter labors of the harvest. He was thus brought into inhimate communion with Nature, and his faithful depicting of her many beauties gives a peculiar charm of ploturesque truth to many of his poems.

Read "The Barefoot Boy" and note the points of resemblance. Read also "Going A-Maying." "To the Dandellon," "May Day," and "A Day in June," and show what all have in common.

DICKENS IN CAMP.

INTRODUCTION—Bret Harte had

June," and show what all have in common.

DICKENS IN CAMP.

INTROUCTION—Heet Harte had spent some years as a miner in California, and thus the scene of the openair camp would be well known to him. This poem was written in 1870—soon after the death of Diokens. Some familiarity with "The Old Curiosity Shop" is presupposed.

PUIRPOSE—This is given clearly in the last stanza, state it in your own words.

PLAN—By showing the great effect for good that Dickens had, even in a rough mining ermp, he bears testimony do the non it, and wedespreadinfluence of that muster of fiction. Give

influence of that master or nection. save the subject of each stansa and show its relation to the development of the central thought. PRELIMINARY STUDY — Describe in your own words the mining camp and its surroundings. How is the

What effect did it have on the miners? What other title can you suggest? dive the meaning of "hoarled, firtees, spary, solitudes, wrought that spell, thrills, presumptuous."

**CLASS STICLY—Above...mow —

This stunga is introductory, marking the time and place.

Moon...drifting "—What was the noturel fact of which this is a poetic statement."

**Sang"—Explain. In what mood does this represent the listeners to be?

Skerns —In the northeast of California, rising to almost 15,000 feet, the limitest in the United States, covered with heavy smootful, and one of the chef gold-producing districts in that country.

Ingliest in the United States, covered with heavy smokell, and one of the their gold-producing districts in that county.

"Minarets."—Tall slender towers usually connected with a mosque. Tell what is meant here and show the apprehences of the term it does not not the states. The term is the suntainty of the adjectives in this clause.

Give in your own words the condition of the miner as depicted here.

"Racket scant traces"—Tell in your connective to the condition of the miner as depicted here.

"Racket scant traces"—Tell in your connective to the condition of the miner as depicted here.

"Racket scant traces"—Tell in your connective to the condition of the miner as depicted here.

"Racket scant traces"—Tell in your connective to the dear.

"Idealtee all the dear?

"To...anew"—Does the fact that they had heard the story before ond move gave up their amusements to hear it again, bring out more strongly their love for Dickens?

"Moster" Dickens. What is the word intended to show about Harte's estimate of him?

"Boylsh fancy"—What does "it" stand for? Do you think it was dikely a reality? What in the stanza shows why he used "boylsh"?

"Clustering"—May here express not simply being in a group but suggests the assembling close to the reader, as stated clearly in the next stanza.

"The...spray"—This is a strong touch, showing that even the trees were capityated by the great interest of the story, listening intently.

"While...way"—The reference is to Neil's wandering with her grandfather and their being lost, but it is in tended to show how deeply absorbed the listeners became.

"O'ertaken...divine"—What is the grammated relation? What might some divine spoil have done?

"Their cares"—What is meant in particular. See stanza 2.

"Like...upine"—Show the points of this simile. How can gusty be applied

"Overtaken....divine"—What is the grammatical relation? What might some divine spoil have done?
"Their cares"—What its meant in particular. See stanza 2.
"Like...pine"—Show the points of this simile. How can gusty be applied to pine?
"Lost....fire"—Note the emphatic position of lost and wasted.
"And....apell"—Dickens. Explain clearly "that spell"
"Towering....tell"—The pine may it he tale that the comp is lost and its gone. The properties of the same that before the country of the spell country in the spell

will and rejoicing, and we seed to crown victors in contests; tributes to his geni writer.

"Deem...pine"—This tribute miration from California may added to those given by Bas Show the appropriateness of western pine."

Choose some of the most in the contest of ..pine"—This tribute of ad-rom California may also be

NINE REASONS WHY.

Nine Reasons WHY.

Nine reasons for spinsterhood were given to the Catholic Woman's National League in an argument recently. Miss Catherine Goggin, who has been 'a grade teacher in the Public schools for twenty years, who is president of the Grade Teachers' Federation, and now is engaged in tax investigations, told the story of her like to cub women by request. Miss Goggin preparation, and make the story of her like to cub women by request. Miss Goggin preparents. The control of the story of her like to cub women by request. His cause he might the tides, Because he might the tides, Because he might the tides, Because he might be fond of using "pet" names.

Because he might part his hair in the middle of his head.

Because he might demand an itemized account of household expenditures. Because dinner would have to baken with the same person each day, Because marriage would necessitate daily letter writing when either he or she might be away.

Because all the good men seem to be married already.

Because he has not proposed.

We think that the last reason contains the whole story. The other eight bear no weight. There is many another miss who can attribute her section to the same cause. What's the matter with "him"?

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, May 23, 11.59 n. m.—The War tulke Issued a despatch from War tulke Issued a despatch from Loud Roberts, under date of Honning, Spruit, May 2, announcing the receipt. Han of the following message from Major-deneral Baden-Pous all.

Markking, May 17.—I am happy to inform you that Markking was successfully relieved to-day. The mothern and May 16 and attacked the enemy settled and all chargement of the Honor than the most of the mother and the relief doctated them with losses. The British casual-time with losses and the receipt doctated them with losses. The British casual-time with losses and the renery doctated them with losses. The British casual-time with losses and the renery an

The London Times says: The response of the country as a whole to the Freiler."

The London Times says: The response of the country as a whole to the Freilent's dealings with the Boers is one of acquiescence in all cases, and one of approval in most. Even from the alleged centers of Boer sympathes no sincer protest is heard. The Chicago Tribune, which may be taken as a sufficiently good reporsentative of those who have pleaded the Boer cause, remarks: "Secretary Hay's answer is a proper one, both in its spirit and statement of fact it is reasoning and conclusive, and nothing remains but neutrality." The Chicago Tribune speaks for the Northwest. The tone of the Southern journals is much field by political reasons. President McKinley's refusal has strengthend him with the country, and distinctly improved the tone of national recling towards England."

tone on nutronal recining towards England."

The Transvaal National Bank has suspended gold payments under authorization from the Government requiring the acceptance of bank notes. The institution has large assets apparently in London. One hundred and fifty the London one hundred and fifty the London of the London toward toward pounds were seized at Cape Toward pounds were the London toward pounds and the London toward pounds are considered to the bank says. "The Transfer of the London toward pounds are considered to the London toward pounds and the London toward pounds are considered to the London toward pounds and the London toward pounds are considered to the London toward pounds are considered to the London toward pounds and the London toward pounds are considered to the London toward pounds and the London toward pounds are considered to the London toward pounds and the London toward the London toward toward pounds and the London toward toward to

WIT AND HUMOR.

Here is a good story told recently by Sir Wilfrid Lawson: "Two Nonconformats ministers were in conversation, and one was very auxilous to know what the views of the other on the war were. This gentleman, reluctant to enter into discussion, as last said: "Well, brother, my views are what Jeau" "trist's would have been." 'Oh,' snorte. his questioner, 'I knew you were a pro-Boer."

were a pro-Boer."

"Henry." she sald, "did you get those shoe buttons for me to-day?"

"Fep." he replied.
"What did you do with them?"
He felt in his pocket, and presently fished out a little round box. Then a scared look overspread his countensance, and the lady wanted to know what was the matter.
"Did you take any of those complexion pills you asked me to bring home "Tes," he asked.
"That was also button. Here are the matter and the sale of the sale."

"That was also button. Here are the sale."

"That was also button. Here are the sale."

"That does not refer to the sale."

"That was also button. Here are the factory in Soot-

the pills."—Chicago Times-Herald.

At a certain cloth factory in Scotinad it was the custom to fine the work people for turning out bad work. One day a workman brought a piece of cloth to be examined, and the manager found two little holes about an inch apart. He then showed these to the man and demanded two shilling fine—a shilling for each hole. "Is it a shilling for each hole." asked the man. "Yes," said the manager. "And is it the same for every hole, big or little "iss, exactly the same," said the manger.

manager.

"Well, then, I'll save a shilling," and putting his fingers in the holes he quickly made the two into one.

A BLAMED SIGHT WORSE.

A bachelor, old and cranky,
Was sitting alone in his room;
His toes with gout were aching,
And his face o'erspread with glos

No little ones' shouts disturbed him, From noise the house was free; In fact, from the attic to cellar Was quiet as quiet could be.

No medical aid was lacking; The servants answered his ring, Respectfully heard his orders, And supplied him with everything. But still there was something wanting, Something he couldn't command; The kindly words of compassion, The touch of a gentle hand.

And he said, as his brow grew darker, And he rang for the hireling nurse: "Well, marriage may be a failure, But this is a blamed sight worse!"

They Drove Pimples, Away. A face covered with pimples is unsightly. It is all a of internal irregularities which should long since have been corrected. The liver and the kidneys are not nerviced that they are the since the sin