to some of the doubts in men's minds as to the reality or the practical existence of the project? But now, on the deck of the steamer approaching the shores of America, Montana seemed as if he could not be too earnest in impressing upon Clement the already accomplished success of the plan he had at heart Clement thought of this long siter, and with wonder Surely If say man ever was in earnest Montana must have been in sarnest that solemn night. Surely it was impossible to suppose that Montana all the reality of his enterprise. When they parted for the night Clement left his friend, with the conviction that if there was in the world a man really eager to meet the coming days, longing to live for the sake of a great en terprise; and confident of bla power to make its reality, that man was Montana.
They went below together.

"Good-night," Montana said, as they were parting. "I feel inclined to sleep, somehow-an unusual thing with me. I did not sleep much last night. I get more eager for this thing the nearer we come to it I have been thinking about it all day, and about nothing else hardly. Somehow I feel tired, and I shall indulge myself: with a good long sleep. Do you know what I am going to do-an odd thing for me? I am going to sleep as long as ever I can to-morrow morning. I am not going to be called. For onc. I will give myself a sleeper's holiday, nd have it out with nature.

They shook hands warmly, and Montana

turned in. But Clement found before long that he had no inclination to sleep. He had halfundressed when he suddealy changed his mind, dressed again, and went on deck. He wanted to be slone, to think over what he had heard from Montan , and to compose his wild and rapdly-growing hopes into some-thing like calmness. He wanted to look the future, so far as he could venture to read it, steadily in the face, and see whether he could and any reality in the promises which seemed now to he so unexpectedly and so strangely held out to him. Clement was still of that age when we want the companionable of skies and state to share our wild hopes with us, or to help us to tone them down. Skies and stars and rushing ses make glorious con fidants for a youth in Clement's case; and here he had them all to his heart's content and to himself. It was now very late, and all the other passengers had gone below. The night had become bright The moon was shining now, which was not so before. There was some clouds here and there. The ses was smooth and eilent. The throbbing of the engines, the rashing of the bows through the water, alone disturbed the maisstic still ness. Olement looked from the stern along the track left by the vessel as it passed. He questioned the future, and only began to feel more hopeful. Montana's words had impressed him deeply. Something in his own heart, some memories he could not define, some startled glances of Geraldine's, ratified the hope Montana had tried to give aim.
These hopes, and the beauty of the night, and the near approach of the end of the voyage, and the prospect of the new career so soon to begin, revived and strengthened him, and he felt just then as if he could not but take a bright look forward and believe that things would come well.

(To be continued.) Look out for our new Serial entitled

"THE DWARF'S SFCRET," translated from the French of Raoul de Navery by Anna T. Sadlier.

\*All ladies who may be troubled with ner ous prostration; who suffer from organic displacement; who have a sense of weariness and a feeling of lassitude; who are languid in the table Compound.

CUPTING A BPOON OUT OF A MAN'S STOMACH.

A recent extraordinary surgical operation has created outte a sensation here. A voung waiter in one of the cases bet he could swallow a spoon after the manner of those mountebanks who swallow swords. Unforiortunately the spoon, although nine and a half inches long, slipped from between his flagers and descended into the pit of his stomach. Unsuccessful efforts were made to regain it by means of an instrument pass d down the mophagus. The man was then removed to the Hotel Lariboisiere, where the eminent surgeon, Dr Felizet, successfully performed the operation of opening the stomach by means of an incision made into it and extracting the spoon therefrom. The stomach had previously been diluted by means of vapor and other. This delicate operation lasted three-quarters of au hour, during which time the patient was kept under the influence of chloroform. What with his stomach full of ether and his brain full of chloroform, he must have been in a funny state. At last account he was doing remarkably well, and the doctors think he will be able to leave the borpital in a few days. Remarkable as this case may seem, it is not the only one of the kind. The medical records cite numerous instances of persons swallowing forks, spoons, a bar of lead weigh ing nearly a pound, and a long list of things so extraordinary that to enumerate them would seem like a too reckiess flight of imagination, and of their successfully being relieved of these indigestible articles, either in a natural way or by the help of surgery,-(New Orleans Cor. Philadelphia Bulletin.

LAID ON THE SHELF. Mr. Thos. Claydon, Shelburne, Ont., writes: "I have been suffering with a lame back for the past thirty years, and tried everything I heard of without success. Not long ago I was persuaded to use St. Jacobs Oll. I purchased a bottle, and, strange to say, before I had used it all, I was perfectly oured. I dan confidently recommend it to any one sillicted. No one can speak too highly of its merits." Mr. W. E. Wesckley, also of Sudiburne, thus mentions a matter of his experience: "I have been a sufferer with rheumstiam for years.

and Ned immedi ought, to be well satisfied ment its Irelaid ? Irmine is say that, for my on the third in the its Irelaid ? Irmine is say that, for my one in the its Irelaid ? Irmine is say that, for my one is replacing with later and in the Irelaid of Irmine is replacing with later and in the Irelaid of Irmine is replacing with later and in the Irelaid of Irmine is replacing with later and in the Irelaid of Irmine is replacing with later and in the Irelaid of Irmine is replacing with later and in the Irelaid of Irmine is replaced by the Irelaid of Irmine is replaced by the Irelaid on Irrine is replaced by the Irelaid of Irmine is replaced by the Irelaid Irrine is replaced by the Irrin

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CELTIC RACE.

AN ABLE LECTURE BY THE MARQUIS danco char of buteness e bi

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The jubilee session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was opened last Friday evening with an address by the Marquis of Base, on "The Tendencies of Certain Races," in the Music Hall. There was a large attendance including a considerable sprinkling of ladies; Lord Monoriest presided. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen on the platform were the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Roselyn, Lord Resy, the Hon Bouverie Primrose, Tressurer Harrison, Councillors Baxter, Boyd, Clark, Drybrough, Macdougald and Walcot, Professor Masson, Emeritus, Professor Blackie, Prolessor Blanford, Dr Littlejohn, Dr Sanderson, hr Ægese, J G Mackay, advocate; Mr W. O Smith, advocate; Mr Bexter, advocate; ex-daillie Miller, Mr J R Findiay, Mr James Law. Mr R Bowand Anderson, ABSA; Mr Alex Buchau, Mr J B Sutherland, S S C, and others. Lord Bute, who was cordially received, after

alluding to the difficulty he felt as to the

choice of a subject, said he had determined to

off-r for their consideration some ideas as to

the coincidences of certain forms of thought

and action with the more purely physical distinction of races, especially in Scotland, in which they had mainly to deal with the two branches of the Celtic family, although with a certain infusion of the Teutonic element upon the eastern side. Both in the spheres of political and religious thought and action, the differences between the Tentonic and Celtic races seemed to be largely connected with the more imaginative faculty possessed by the latter. His Lordship then proceeded, and in the course of an exhaustive and most instructive address said :- My own impression is that the mass of Teutons are naturally more inclined to be governed than to govern, which means, since some one must govern, government by one or very few. lence, you observe that the introduction of English ideas under Malcolm Canmore commences a political change, which went on to ideas under David I. These ideas, however, introduced among a mainly Celtic population, were always very largely modified dependence was in a great measure a popular Celtic struggle against a more fully to have fallen, upon the field of Langside, the | at least were put to death for religion alone, leaders of the order of things which then triamphed, however themselves connected with the English Court, were mainly indebted for whereas in Scotland, during the same periodtheir power to the support or complaisance of a population mainly Combrio Celts. And only been able to find cloven cases of the it is in the hands of these mainly British sort; and I do not think that there populations that the governing power has really since principally lain. Nevertheless, very definite idea upon the natural poligive way before Teutons prevents our having, as far as I know, any really typical instance of their natural political development. My own impression is that their instinct is rewards the wide dissemination of political power, combined with the sentiment called patriotism. It I might be permitted a bit of peculation, I would suggest that under new circumstances, such as a colony, this race might adopt some such form of government as would be called abroad the Conservative Bepublic, but that their more morning; in whom the appetite for food is tional monarchy, partiy, perhaps, from times since, remains a great guif between the home. cap iclous and sleep at proper hours uncertain, the desire of seeing satisfaction to Scotland of before and since. The objects patient. should have recourse to Mrs. Pinkham's Vege- | their instincts in the sovereign, and, in the | which that arrangement was designed to proponent parts, and partly from a certain taste | cial prosperity of this country seem to me to | tonishment at the amazing result of its ap sort of sen iments are combined with their great and abiding, and would now be great patriotism. I suppose that they and it are in and abiding under any chrommstances. But | what he personally knew of it, as well as reality a part of that livelier imagination underneath this great fact there are divers which parts the Celt from the Teuton; but | consequences which must needs claim the at-I say nothing against them for that tention of any thoughtful Scotchman. They reason. The expression of the patriotic senti- are mainly social and political. I might ment is found very early. Hence you will observe that the centre of resistance to only to one—the notorious difficulty of getthe Eaglish invasions of the latter part of the ting our national business done in Eagland, thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth and when it is done, done in contormity with century was the most Cumbro Celtic parts of the west. Hence again you will observe that whether it be by an English minister, with that same region of the west was the centre his bands full, or by an Imperial Parliament of the resistance to Tentonic ideas in the 17th century, and it sgain gave birth to the most earnest armed resistance to the Union of 1707 Among the Gaelic Celts, on the contrary, the natural political development seems to have been into tribal divisions, and what is called the patriotic southment does not appear among | material prosperity we are not inferior to them, as far as I know, until times comparatively recent, and under peculiar circumstances. Hence, for instance, the tendency of the Gael to return to his bome, which embarrassed James IV, before Flooden, and, humanly speaking, brought Charles Edward back from Derby, instead of succeeding in the capture of London. Hence the Highland apathy towards the Union. But perhaps the most remarkable example of this difference in political thought, between the Cumbric and the Gaello Celts is that afforded by the attempt of Robert I, to effect a Pan-Cellic Union of the Celtic inhapitants: of the British Isles against the Teutonio. And honce even now, when the Irish are animated by a feeling of nationality, which, however we may regret or condemn the acts of them, we cannot regard in itself without sympathy and admiration. -- You under have remarked how marvellously their political schemes are ship-wrecked by the number of divisons and dissensions among them. The tribal system practically means, 1 take it, that the land belongs not to individuals in proprietorship, but to the inhabitants of the disprietorship such as prevails in other races was shruptly effected by James VI. in Ireland; but among opractive, although slowly brought on by the influence, of feudal ideas-I was laid up with a severe attack a short time ago, and I can trilly say that St. Jacobs of leas which never had in Ireland any but a coll produced the quickest relief that I ever limited sphere of operation—was yet. experienced: I cheeriply recommend it to practically and chieff, the consequence of the every sufferer. It therefore Manual Mr. Blohard 15, a movement which I cannot help regarding as in itself a race movement of Celt against ing as in itself a race movement of Celt against Test Live of Bowlab Hallan Mr. Blohard Teston, and in which; as is itsually, if not Invariably, to be found in history to be the Gasette. New York, has just republished this case in the event of such collision, the Celts work in a revised and enlarged form. Full were worsted, Why is there so much justice has been done to the record of the character in bootland from its development of the character in bootland from its development. And Ned bimself ought, to be well satisfied ment in Iteland? I must say that, for my

great-inistake -to-confound-it as it is often done just now, with the social and religious opinions held, as I think, really independently and unnecessarily confounded with it, by some persons to whom the word Communist is most generally applied In turning to the higher subject, I must begin by saying that from the little which I have read, and from all that I have reen of different races and of different religions, I have been led to the conclusion that the mutual influence of religion upon race peculiarities, and of race instincts upon the Expression of religion, is among the most curious, interesting, and valuable subjects of buman study. That religion protoundly modifies social life is evident. But, on the other hand, it is certain that race instincts do most profoundly modify the express on of the religious sentiment. The Teutonic races. probably from the less lively character of their imaginations, seem, more or less unconsciously, to regard religion most chiefly in its practical aspects, as affecting the con-duct and happiness of men during their earthly lives. Cuits, on the other hand, seem to have a kind of instinctive, feeting that propositions on religion are either true or talse in a sphere which is utterly other than the political and temporal, and that whatever they be, their truth or falsehood is universal, like that of proposi tions in mathematics, or possibly even more so, if indeed mathematical truths be but the result of experience as far as our limited sphere of observation extends. Hence it may be observed that the Celtic races do not make martyrs and generally dissent from a connection between Church and State. As a remarkable lustance of this difference between what may be called the practical and the theoretical character of the Tentous and Celts respectively in regard to these matters,

the history of the introduction of the royal supremacy into England and Scotland, respectively, aff rds a curious contrast. In England it was received with an indifference so profound as almost to resemble unconsciousnees, while the abolition of the monasteries and the introduction of the Euglish servicebook produced armed resistance. In Scotland, on the contrary, any approach to the royal supremacy provoted the most intense opposition, although no attempt was made, except for a time, which may be called an episode, to meddle with externals. For a the more complete acceptance of Norman period of some three centuries, from the exe cution of William Soutre, in the reign of Henry IV, to that of Oliver Planket, under Charles II., capital punishment on account of by it. The struggle of the War of In. religious opinions and practices was quite common in England, the frequency actually rising at one time to an average of some two developed Normanism; and when what may per week. In England, during the fifteenth be called Medwalism fell, as it seems to me and sixteenth conjuries, some 700 to 1,000 apart from such massacres as that which followed, for instance, the Pilgrimage of Grace: that is, till the union of the Crowns-I have were any more-two at the beginning of the lifteenth, and nine during a period or it is difficult to form a thirty one years in the sixteenth century. I think I might almost venture to say that tical instincts of the Cumbro-Cettic race, the history of races is an experimental because their almost invariable tendency to science, and that as the part and the present can be explained so the present and the future osu be judged upon ethnological grounds, better than upon dogmas of political schools of thought or the modes of political partizanship. The relations of this country towards our Teutonic neighbors have been deeply modified at divers times since the middle ages closed, first by the action of the English Republic, sgain by the treaty of 1707, azain after the '45, by what is practically the abolition of the office of Secretary of State, and by divers other things. But the arrangement of natural instinct is towards constitu. 1707, though greatly mutilated and altered at atures which naturally surround him, a liv- mote were mainly dynastic and commercial. ing image of the State of which they are com- I cannot say that the history of the commerfor antiquity which leads them to take pride snow that the Union brought it about. It in the contemplation of an ancient and hig. seems something very like Tenterden steeple toric line of monarchy as their own. These and Goodwin sands. The dynastic fact is its action in some cases, and the incident of

doubtie-s cite many things, but I will refer the sense of the people of this country, which has more to do than it can accomplish, and in which we are represented on a scale different and smaller than that on which the other two kingdoms are represented, though I venture to think that in intelligence as well as in comparative things not the less because there are, I fancy, many who will agree with me that they are not so much talked about as they ought to be; albeit one hears more of them now than one used to do some time ago, nor the less that, as far as I have studied the utterances of those distinguished men from it as a superb relievant." England, of whatever opinions, and how com plimentary soever their language, who occasignally find it convenient to favor us with

not so much that of ignorance, or indifference, or hostility, as of contempt.

During the delivery of his address Lord Bute was frequently applanded, and at the grandest remedy for theumatism ever made close a vote of thanks was heartly accorded "Have you used it, air?" fto his lordship. The Y will all

some instruction, such points are passed over

by them in a silence which is indeed, I think,

HOBSON'S CHOICE A PROPER ONE.

salesman in one of the largest wholesale pain ... Then my neighbors use it, too. . . . houses in this city, thus enswered a reporter: | always have several bottles in my house, and Yes, sir; the same chances are still open; it was a spare dollar T had, and invested it in sudden emergencies. Only a few days lines a Tonisiana State Lottery ticket, and it draw a dray man got badly hurt, and I sent out a me the \$5,000 here shown. (1) The next draw bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. ... They rubbed it on

eved our dold ance At a recent Salvation Army meeting at Poole, in Dorsetshire, it was announced that a tea meeting would be held the following week. A printed circular gave the day and hour of the meeting, and concluded: Hill is my assessment the tea.

citie dabe<del>ron</del>

HE BUCKED. The Danger of Riding Texas Ponies.

Great Excitement on Mostgomery street —A Happy Thought suds Happy Mass. |Sau Francisco Evening Post.] It is a fact beyond dispute that the average Texas pony is uncertain. As a general thing a Texas charger can be relied upon somer or later, to incuige in his little act, popularly know von the plains as "bucking." You can't cultivate the pony anficiently to induce him to forget it. It is in his blood, and he sticks to it by the power of heredity. He would probably go with out his hay for a whole day sooner than throw away a fair opportunity to "buck? It is a part of his life, and the oblef article it

bis creed. In fact, a Texas pony which won't back is not a Texas pony at all. He is a nondescript, and neworthy to be accredited to the Lone Star State. Mr. George Bidgeway, residing on Jefferson street, Oakland, will probably endorse the above heartily. At any rate the accident which betell him this morning would som to be a sufficient guaranty for such inference in the minds is given of the perfect man whose death is of observers for Mr. Ridgeway narrowly escaped death. As it is well known, this gentleman is a finished horseman, and is fond of riding spirited animals. This morning about 8 o'octock he rode up Mongomery atreet at a very rapid pace. When opposite F. Garcia & Oo's restuurant, popularly known as "Frank's," Mr. Ridgeway suddenly checked his horse and attempted to wheel. But the pony grew obstinate and refused to oney the will of the rider. Mr. Ridgeway attempted to force the borse, but the preverse product of the namous declined to be enforced, and then enaded a struggle

for the mastery between horse and rider. True to his instincts the pony prepared a coup d'etat, and won the victory. Jumping into the air, the devillsh creature stiffened his legs humped his back until he described an inverted U, came down on the street with all four feet at one time, plunged his bead between his forelogs, and the act was complete. Mr. Ridgeway struck the ground about six feet in front of his horse. He way insensible. A large crowd of excited people was attracted to the spot. Kind hands tenderly lifted the unconscious sufferer and bore him into Frank's. A messenger was dispatched for a physiciau. In the meantime restoratives were applied, and every means known to those present reserted to for his re suscitation. In a short time Mr. Bldge way showed signs of returning consciousness, and mouned in great pain. Regaining the power of speech the burt gentleman said; "For God's sake do something to relieve this horrible pain in

my shoulder. It is killing ma. Have you

a bottle of St Jacobs Oil in the house?"

"Just the thing!" said Mr Garcia. "I have some of the oll conveniently at band." The sufferer was deputed of his clothing, and his right shoulder was found to be badly bruised. Quick hands pplied the great remedy which is now creating such a sensation on the coast, and in an incredibly short time Mr. Ridgeway began to show signs of satisfaction. Soon he said that the pain was greatly relieved, and the application of neary a whole bottle took away all had commenced when they began apfact that Mr. Bidgeway had not sustniced a fracture in any of his bones, and he remark of sub-equantly as he was sinping a glass of imperial punch," that St. Jacobs Oil had suffering. Calling at a neighboring drug core. Mr. Bidgeway secured several bottle of this wonderful healing substance and went home. The doctor arrived too late to see the

The exhibition of such wond-rful power plication. Mr. Garcia explained that the Oil was reputed to be almost miraculous in this morning was simply a verification of what was stated of it by persons of his acquaintance. He thought so highly of its splendid curative properties in all cases of pains and hurts that he never falled to keep some of it on hand. Mr. Bidgeway would doubtless hel a little shaken up by his fall for a few days, but several more applications of the remedy would undoubtedly place his shoulder all right.

The reporter was greatly interested in what he had witnessed and resolved to learn more about the performance of the great remedy. Meeting Mr Robert Young, a printer in the Mercantile Agency, and residing at No. 320 California street, the question of the healing power of St. Jacobs Oil was introduced. Mr. Young immediately and emphatically bore strong testimony in its favor. "Why, sir," them. I have ventured to allude to these said be, "I had been troubled a long time with stiffgess of the neck. It was especially severe when I took cold. I had also suffered with rheumatic palos in my shoulders. It is, therefore, with feelings of graticude that I say that the St. Jacobs Oil relieved much every pain and ache. I most heartily recommend

During the morning the reporter's duties called him to North Buach. While there he met Mr. Charles, Schwartz, proprietor of the North Beach Chowder House, No. 2209 Powell street. The following conversation eneued: about St. Jacobs Oil ?".

"Well, I should say so! It is just the

""Used it is Yes, it has been a standing remedy in my house for two years. There is nothing like it. We could not well get on without it. It cares my people of rheumat-Mr. Sam. Hobson, a well-known travelling ism, burns, bruises and every kind of sohe or

it frequently happens that persons call for it Ing takes place; Dec. 19th, and the same him and it took away the pain. The man chances are open to others. Address, M. A. was very grateful and said it was the best Dauphin, New Olivens, Ls., for information.

\*\*Hemphis\*(Tenn.) Avalanche, October 29th.\*\*

\*\*The reporter stepped in at the popular.\*\*

> Ninth and Mission streets, and asked the pro-prictor it he had much call for the St. Jacobs Olf. Mr. Boyken replied : 1977-110 "a The Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has been having a big sale with me late ly, and my customers are high in their praises of it as a conqueror of pain.

pharmacy of Jz-Adolph Boyken, corner of

only stylehome J. Collins of bed

gist of the Arotic steamer "Jeannette," which went down in the ice on the 13th of June 1881. Mr. Collins, in addition to his scientific work, was acting as Herald correspondent with the expedition. Honest, manly, courage ous, gay, and tender, he leaves a memory to all who felt at any time the kindly magnetism of his presence. To the world of science as to the profession of journalism, his career had been rich in results as it was bright in promise. It was no tyro in meteo. rology who kept the weather records of the "Jannette's" drift. As the discoverer of the law of Atlantic storms, and the successful predictor of their strival on Europeau coasts he was a benefactor of his race, and will be remembored to all time. This single achieve. ment places him among the foremost scien . tists of the age. To what forther discoveries bis observations of the Arctic climatology might have led cannot be surmised. No seed of knowledge fell unproductive on his mind. By early profession a civil engineer, his mind was trained to the logical habit, and in every walk of life he trod this influence was apparent. When to the qualities touched upon already it is added that great religious convictions guided his conduct, some indication the gloom of the Arctic night we sadly

record. Jerome J. Collins was born at Cork, Ireland, October 17, 1841. His father, Mark Collins, a merchant and manufacturer of the city, was a member of the towa council for twenty-two years when he died, in 1863. At the Maneion House school, under the Fathers of St. Vincent, young Collins early manifested a taste for the exact sciences, and when barely 16 years old he became a pupil of Sir John Benson, the city and herbor engineer. He worked his way up rapidly, and was made assistent engineer by the corporation. In this capacity he had charge of the erection of a number of important works in the river and harbor, and in the case of the North Gate Bridge was publicly thanked and his name inscribed on the work where his statue may yet stand. But for his active spirit his native city did not offer sufficient opportunities, and he practised his protession in England, where he made several railway surveys and had charge of important constructions in the midland countles. During the fluencial depresion of 1866 in England he turned his face to the New World and took passage for New York. After sketching his early career in the

United States the writer continues :-

The potentialities of a comprehensive weather service were a faccinating autifuct of epeculation and experiment for him. Finally his journalistic lean nes weaved him from engineering, and in 1875 he became regularly att-ched to the Beraid editorial staff. While manifesting ability in many directions, upon the weather service he made his greatest success. His idea was to make the gath ered information of practical use, and atter a series of careful experiments he began send ing the now famous storm predictions for the Herald to Europe. The organization of the bureau became perfect in his hands. His work in the field was not unaccompanied by sharp criticism. So great an innovation on all former weather theories aroused almost every meteorologist of note in England to opposition. The idea of announcing storms for England from Amarica was derided and scouted. The Engthe pain and reduced the swelling which lish papers at first accepted more as a curiosity than a benefaction the previotions plying the Oil. Examination revealed the cabled at the Herald's expense. Mr. Collins persevered. He knew he was right, for he had experimented most carefully turough an entire year before he published a single predic tion. He knew his work would tell for itself. doubtless saved him great and protract-d | The obj-ctors neglected to examine the proof which their own charts fornished of his success. They exhausted themselves in opposing the theory which the indisputable facts and ported. The triumph of Mr Collins was, howpapers on the rationale of storm warnings. Shortly afterward, in London, he met in the most pleasant way many of his former bore his own advantage." To have added to

the world's knowledge was enough. Shortly after his arrival in this country, Mr. Collins, who had always loved his motherland, became convinced that no existing organization of Irishmen here was on the right toad for effectively aiding the cause of Irish independence. Beginning with a programme thoroughly made out, he set about the creation of a new society, and with such good results that the worsing plan no late down bus in no important particular been departed from in the management of the now powerful organization he then founded. For some years before his departure on the 11t starred Arctic expedition, nis; many and arduous pro'essional dottes separated him personally from the Nationalist party; but his sympathies were nufailing, and his advice, often sought by the Nationalist leaders, was always given with the care and follness which he bestowed on anything dear to his heart. Military engl sering was a pet study of his, and one of his fondest hopes was that he might one day turn it to account for his native land. His great heart has ceased to beat, his appointed work as done. To have survived the terrors of that long drift of twenty-one months in the fearful embraces of the ice. pack, to have taken part in that fearsome march of 300 miles over, the shifting floor when the ship had gone down, to have outridden the storm in safety that brought death to one boatload of his companions, and yet, after all, to have fallen down with those ground him almost within arm's length of succour, seems a terrible fate.

A REAL TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE. FRANK FRAYNE SECOTS AN ACTRESS THEOUGH

THE HEAD. OINCIRMATI, Nov. 30 .- At the Coliseum Tho atre this afternoon, in the play of Si Slocum, Frank Frayne, shooting the apple off the head of Lucy Slocum, personated by Annie Von Behren, missed the apple and shot Miss You Behren in the head. She died in fifteen minutes. Frayne was arrested and the play stopped. The audience supposed the victim was only slightly hurt. Frayne used a rifle, and was executing a backward shot, The catch snap of the rifle was imperfect, and slipped as the hammer fell. When the ourwas so great as to create planm lest a panio should ensue among the audience. Frayness ories and lamentations were, so violent, that he was heard before the curtain, and the su-dience was informed that the socident was slight and that the play would not proceed further. The people retired in order, though

THE SONG OF THE IRISH RESIDENT MAGISTRATE.

Pat has no " patience" with the mendaciona misrepresentation indulged to by the author of the following talented affusion:-

man— The pathos of Pecksuiti, likewise his mends-The el quent tongue of ould Ireland's "great

Christian with newspaper, making a stock Christian with newspaper, making a "bebry"—
bery"—
Doctor Kenealy—the "Royal Zulu"—
Lord Handy the dandy and all of his crew—
rankey and sloody—Thomas Castro—
Govern Booth and Mon-leur Ducrow—
Take of these elements all that is fusible—
Melt 'em all d'wn in a pippin or c ucible—
St 'em to simmer and leave on the scum,
And an irish "R. M." is the residuum.

Billy Keough's genial bearing, divested of sneh-

(Chorus of Policemen)—Yes! Yes! Yes! Yes! Yes! An Irish "R. M." is the residuum.

If you want a receipt for this lawyer-like paragon—
eet an old soldier (as poor as you cen),
Ful of chesp pride as a Spaniard of Aragon,
One who hates work like a "turue putleman!"—
with a sovereign contempt for all legal pro-

Scowling them down who would dare to dis-sent— From dealslows announced with brief soldier-From decisions announced with brief soldier like fixity.

Lea ing no time for the least discontent, The gendus forensic of a hiteside or Dowse—Skill of Joe Bigger in "counting the House"—Pos- of k-corder bewalling the city—Jovial Grand Jury who sigh " what a pity Fr—Olive Twist and Fagin the Jew—Mid-hitom 4. Fasy and Roderick Dhu!

Take of these elements all that is for ible—Melt 'em all down in a pippin or crucible—Set 'em to simmer and have on the scum, And an Irish "R. M." is the residuan.

(Charma of Policemen)—Vest Yas! Yes! Yes! 

SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL DAY.

-Dublin Weekly Freeman.

The celebration of the day in Montrest-Meeting of Scottish Socioles-Ban-quel at the Windsor.

Bt. Audiew's Day, Scotland's national holiday, was royally observed Taursday in this city. The Uniedoulan Society held a meeting at 12 30 at the Mechanics' Hall, Mr. John Robertson in the chair. The sum of \$100 was voted to the St. Andrew's Society. and it was decided to consider at a coming meeting the propriety of organizing a grand continental curling competition, and also to hold Burns' dinner during camival week at the Windsor. The usual annual meeting of St. Audrew's Society was held at one c'clock at the same place. The President, Mr. Geo. Macrae, Q. O, presided. The Secretary, Mr. P. Fulton, presented the annual cash statement, showing a balance on hand \$1,530 35 up to date. Resolutions of spmpathy and regret were passed for the death of the following members and friends of the society: Lady Alian, Mrs Andrew Alian, Mrs Robt Foreythe, Mrs Chas Alexander and Mrs James Poet, Joseph Mackay, R J Buckle. M McCulloch, J C Rankin, J G McKeunie, D A Ross, James Johnson, Sr. Dr Geo W Campbell, Robt Esdaile, J B Pollock, Mungo Ramsay, T W Ritchie, Q C, Wm Christie and David Moir.

A vote of thanks was returned to Lieut .-Col. Stevenson for his gift of a quantity of heather which he had brought with him from the old country.

THE BANODER.

The barquet at the Windsor in the evening was a great success. The President of St. Andrews', Mr Macrae, presided, and to the right sat His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Hon. L. H. Beaublen, President of the St. Jean ever, at hand. Iu 1878 Mr. Collins attended | Saptiste Society, Mr. M. C. Mullarky, Presithe meteorological congress in Paris, where dent of the Irien National Society, Mr. J. K. by the St Jacobs Oil set all tongues wagging. he was received with high honors, and read Thomas, Irish Protestant Benevolent So-and many gentiemen present expressed as two greatly applanded and sharply discussed clery, and Rev. J. B. Biack, and on his left U. S. Consul-General Starnes, Mr W. C. Munderlob, President of the German Boolety, Mr. John Robertson, President Caleoppments. Like a true height of donian Society, Mr. S. Carsley, St. George's science in such a case he ever "for Society, and Rev. J. Eduar Hill. Same Society, and Rev. J. adgar Hill. Some two hundred sat down to a splendid menu prepared in the Windsor's best style. The band of the Royal Scots was present and discoursed a fine programme of music, as well as the Pipers of the Society. The usual leval to sts were drank amid much enthusiasm. That of "The President of the United States" was fittingly replied to by Consul General Steams. After "The Governor General" had been duly honored, came the toast of "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," and was responded to by Lieut. Cel Stevenson, Lieut. Col. Whitehead and Major Davidson. The toast of "The Day an' a' who honor it " was enthusisetically received. It was proposed by the President in a fitting speech. Mr. James Stewart then gave " The Poets and Poetry of Scotland," which was responded to by Rev. Mr. Biack. Mr. Thos. Robin them read congratulations from the St. Andrew Societies of Boston, Toronto, Quebec, Brantford and Mitchell; and similar congratulations were sent to St. Andrew Societies of Mey York, Boston, Quebec, Chicago, Toronto, Halifax. A telegram was also received from Mejor de Winton, expressing the regret of the Marquis and Princess at their unsvoidable absence. The following toasts were then proposed and answered, as follows :-Mr. MoLennan, "The Land o' Oaker," Rev J Edgar Hill. The President, "The Mayor and Corporation," His Worship Mayor Besudry. The President, "Our Sister Societies," replies by Mr. P. Carsley, on behalf of the St George's Society; Hon: L. B. Beaubien, on behalf of the St. Jean Baptiste Scolety; Mr. John Robertson, Caledonian Society; Mr. Munderloh, German Society; Mr. Mullarky, Irish National Boolety; and Mr. Thomas, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. Mr Munderlob, in the course of his remarks, suggested that a hall should be obtained for

the use of all the societies. Hon. Peter Mitchell replied to the "Dominion Perliament." Lieut. Col., Stevenson then gave "The Ladies," and after "The Press" had been duly honored the toast of "The Chairman" followed, and proceedings were brought to an end by the singing of "God Save the Queen" and SAuld Lang Syne." Octing the evening the Young Men's Association of St. Andrew's Church gave a Scottlah concept in the basement of the church and which was attended with much

SUCCESS THE DAY BLSEWEBBE.

QUEBE, Nov. 30.—The flags, figing to-day in honor of Soctland's national festival, were few and far between ... It is noticed that the various, public, buildings, which are siways ready to hoist flags on every trivial occasion, are to day conspicuous by their absence. Bootchmen celebrated the day by a grand din-ner in Morrin College Hall.