FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN:

The Bad Rabit of Staring-What is a Medel Wife?-When Dancing is Wreng-A Dainty Work Bag.

Eyes of True Love.

Sweetheart, do you remember how One evening, years ago, I held you where I found you, with both my arms around you. Close to my heart, as now, And kissed you, dearest, so, and so?

The golden summer sun had set, But through the sifting gray There blushed a purple glimmer that dimmer grew and dimmer, While low to westward fluttered yet Torn banners of the fleeing day.

A subtle sadness filled the hour. Or so it seemed to me, Which flitting breezes often vainly essayed to

with scenes from many a garden flower, And many a rifled locust tree

I spoke of love in awkard wise, And waited as one might To hear God's answer given awarding hell or

heaven.
And you—you said: "Look in my eyes."
I looked, and lo! there came no night.

Dear stars of love, that all these years Have beamed on me alone! Bright suns, that cheer me, whether 'tis fair or

cloudy weather, And paint with rainbow hues our tears; Deep wells of truth-look up my own! -George Horton.

When Dancing Is wrong.

If you are wise, if you hope that the future holds much for you, you will learn to be particular as to your partner in dancing. Dance with no man with whom you have only a ball-room accquaintance, and if you really are auxious to gain the respect of the people in your own set, you will number among partners only your own brothers, or some very intimate friends. It's all very well to say there is no harm in dancing. There isn't. But there is harm in having about you, a sweet pure girl, kept as much as possible from the wickedness of the world, the arm of a man who may be a profligate, and not possess the first instinct of a gentleman. My little girl dancing indiscriminately will teach you to forget how to blush; and with that knowledge departs one of your greatest charms. Dance, sing and be merry, but remember, not only does the world judge us by the company we keep, but just as you and I are made better and nobler by being with those who are true and good, so we are insensibly made meaner and poorer in heart and brain when we consort with those of less degree in

What is a Model Wife.

A model wife is the woman in whom the heart of her husband deth safely trust. She is the woman who looks after his house

hold, and makes her hospitality a delight to him, and not a burden. Who has learned that a soft answer will

turn away wrath. Who keeps her sweetest smlles and most loving words for her husband.

Who is his confident in sorrow or in joy, and who does, not feel the necessity of explaining her private affairs to the neighbor-

Who respects the rights of husband and children, and in return has due regard paid to her. Who knows that the strongest argu-

ment is her womanliness and so she culti-Who is sympathetic in joy, or in grief, and who finds work for her hands to do.

Who makes friends and keeps them. Who is not made bitter by trouble, but

the strengthens and sweets Who tries to conceal the faults of her husband rather than plazon them forth to an uninterested public.

The woman whose life-book has love written on every page.

Who makes a homelfor a man-a home in a house and in a heart. A home that he is sure is a home that is full of love presided over by one whose price is above rubies. She is the model wife.

Occupations of Indian Women.

There are 124,409 mercantile women in India. The section devoted to lawyers includes ten

women only. Women as "officers of the national govern-

ment" number 6 352. No fewer than 17,764 women figure as "of-

ficers of municipal local and village government." Eight hundred and sixty-five women are officers of independent states and govern-

Three thousand four hundred and sixty. four women appear as authors and literary

persons. The respectable total of 94,251 women appear as clergy, ministers, priests, church and

temple officers. Twenty-seven thousand seven hundred

As physicians, surgeons and druggists, without any possibility of a qualification of a

menial kind, there are 75,239 women set There are 358 employed in the building of shipe, 13 799 workers in precious metals and stones, 355,721 in stones and clay and 5,244,-

206 simply classed as laborers. Five hundred and eighty-four are tabulated as artists, 19.632 as musicians, 4,345 as teachers, 127 as scientific "persone" and, strangest of all to the uninitiated, 40,381 as

The wives of specified occupation number 471,774(exclusive of 18,863 726 agriculturieta) and "other wives" number only 3,321 366. Where the balance of 30,000,000 or 40,000,

000 appear is not so far discoverable. Altogether about 36,000,000 women appear as engaged in some description of classified roughly, a little lass than one third of the entire female population, which includes, of course, an enormous proportion of infants and young girls.—St. James Gazette.

A Dainty Work Bag.

A very dainty little work bag for use in masternoon and evening when a lady is engaged in some pretty form of needle work or embroidery is made of satin ribbons as with 70 per cent. (or the ausul charge) of orcease allk spool and showing each the color of the ribbons should be arranged so at ranged so a salk spool and showing each the color of the ribbons should be arranged so arranged so arranged so a master to be plant to harmonize pleasingly; golden citye, old gold, dull bine, citye green, terracetts, dull purple or marcon, will be a please of succession. The seven strips of the seven strips of the seven strips, in the seven strips, in the seven strips, that is, the golden clive and she marcon, joined in a similar manner. Line when decreased 24 per cent. Without the pressure is the sum and the seven strips, in the seven strips, in the seven strips, in the seven strips, that is, the golden clive and she marcon, joined in a similar manner. Line when decreased the seven strips of the store and received a salight advance in the gun being subject to any undue pressure. With a charge of 74 per cent. Without the pressure in pressure. With a charge of 74 per cent, without any perceptible increase in pressure. With a charge of 74 per cent, without any perceptible increase in pressure. With a charge of 74 per cent, without any perceptible increase of succession, the seven strips of the seven the afternoon and evening when a lady is enthe top a strong casing for the draw strings | with Nordenfelt's machine guns smoke of or. to see me. went to the effice with surprise Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

tightly to a point. Next take one of the conds, the gray powder leaves only a trans- I saw sitting beside my employer my oustowide rim, and fasten the bottom of the bag to seconds. its centre, and finish underneath by twisted silk cords and pretty tassels. Next string seven specie of silk of the colors named on a alender silk cord, and if you need silks of different shades of these colors, string them on another gord and then proceed to set these cords of spools just inside the top of the basket, fastening each part or section, holding the golden clive speel by strong stitches to the edges of the golden clive ribbon. Next fasten the old pink spool by the cord to the old pink ribbon catching the cord by the stitches to the edge of the ribbon, so proceeding till you come around again to the golden elive ribbon. Set the next cord with its speek of shades of colors just above in the same manner. To give a pretty effect you can gild the ends of the spools, being careful not to stain your slike with the mediam. This speel bag can held in its bag nortion the scissors, thimble, needles, and other little articles needed by the worker. The bag should be suspended from some convenient hook within easy reach of the worker who will find it very convenient, as there will be no search for the different colors, their place being known by the color of the stripe of ribbon. Unfasten the silk from the little slit on top of the spool so it will unwind easily when wanted. The basket may be gilded or stained, but a prettier way is to mottle it with different colored bronzes.

Woman's Cold Stare.

I have passed through a room filled with well-dressed, well-educated and suppossably well-bred women, where I was a stranger to all, and I have felt that it would be a less painful matter to ascend the souffild for my execution. Afterward meeting those same ladies, perhaps I found them kind and tenderhearted, and never considerally wounding

another. Yet this habit of coldly staring at a stranger had grown upon them without their knowledge. I have seen this habit carried to its extreme at summer watering places. Little girls and young missos cultivate this cold and orlifical stare, and I am often surprised to see the rudeness and terrible lack of careful breeding which these elegantly-appareled small damaels from our "best society" exhibit on the streets in this respect.

I have noticed groups of young girls with their school books on some of our most fashionable streets, and have seen them haughtily gaze at the people whom they passed or met and have heard them give vent to peals of laughter before the unoff-nding viotim of their bad breeding was out of earshot.

If the fashlonable schools which teach young girls how to walk and sit, and the proper manner in which to enter a room, would also teach them how to look at a stranger in a respectful and kindly manner, or, at least, not to gaze with a cold and withering stare of criticism, it would materially improve the manners of the rising generation.

Affability, cordiality, kindness and amibility are wonderfully charming qualities in women, and we all need to cultivate them. There never yet was a woman so gifted, wealthy, beautiful or high in social position

that a cold, distant and supercilious bearing would not mar her charm. There are so many sorrowful things in life, there are so many hurts and wounds for all o us, it seems to me that every woman ought to cultivate a sweet manner and a kindly glance for the stranger or acquaintance. It costs nothing, and like a ray of sunlight, it

warns and strengthens many a frostbitten

life whereon it falls. I think some women or girls have the idea that a haughty and proud bearing impresses a stanger with a sense of their importance.
This is a mistake. The truly great are never arrogant or celd, but modest and kind a demeanor, while the unworthy and presumptuons often assume an air of supercilious disdain with strangers to hide their natural deficiencies. -N. Y. Journal.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Interesting Discoveries and Experiments in the Scientific world.

AN INTERESTING FEAT.

St. Stephen's Review says an interesting feat had just been accomplished by Hon. Ralph Abercromby, who has succeeded in measuring the height of ocean waves by floating a sensitive aperoid barometer on the surface, and in gauging their width and velocity by timing their passages with a chronograph. As a result of these experiments he supports Admiral Fitzroy in the conclusion that a wave measured by Mr. Abstoromby was forty-six feet high, 765 feet from crest to crest, and had a volocity of forty-seven miles per hour. HEART ELECTRICITY.

Dr. Augustus Waller, of Philadelphia, has recently made a number of experiments secured the position in Boston I was thankshowing that it is possible to detect, by existing electrical instruments, the electric currents generated at each beat of the heart. Two prople holding each other by the hand, and trade had been quiet, and it was difficult to connected with a capillary electrometer, give get any customer. I felt somewhat downevidence of electrical shocks through each other. The hands of any single subject, dipped into two basins of water in connection with the and forty one women are employed in electrometer, give a definition of the instru-the construction of houses and other build-ment at every beat of the pulse.

DO WE SEE STEAM.

When water once begins to boil, it is impossible to raise its temperature any higher ; all excess of heat is absorbed by the escaping steam as so-calld elatent heat, and is given out again when it condenser. We often apeak of seeing the steam escaping from the apout of a kettle, but this is incorrect, steam is an invisible vapor, and we can no more see it than we can air. What we do see are the minute dreps of water into which the steam condenses on coming into the cool air. If we boil water in a glass flask, we shall no-tice that nothing can be seen in the laterior; and by observing the steam escaping from a kettle, we shall notice that there is quite a distance between the end of the spout and the point where the cloud becomes visible. This cloud of steam is of exactly the same nature as the clouds which float in the sky, and are formed by the condensation in the cool upper regions of the steam or aqueous vapor present

in the air. GRAKRUT-A NEW SWEDISH EXPLOSIVE. A Swedish engineer, J. W. Skogland, bas invented a new explosive, which has been scoepted for trials at the fiest. According to the official reports, the gray powder has been used with 25 milimeter as well as with Nordentelt's machine guns. The former,

of silk cords. Gather the bettem edge dinary powder remains for twenty-five se- and some fear. I was more surprised when pretty little bamboo bewl baskets with a parent steam, which is only visible for five

ARTIFICIAL STONES.

The display of artificial stones at the Paris Expesition is said to have been the most remarkable, and so perfect was their imitation of some genuine gems as to puzzle dealers and

The firm of Regat & Sons, of Paris, produce such charming imitations of precious stones that they are almost justified in grouping them among the genuine jewels.

Another interesting exhibit of such artificial atones was shown by Charles Fell, of Paris, who is celebrated as a maker of optical glasses. Those of Fall were not so conspiciuous perhaps as the stones of Regart & Sone. Still, they were remarkable, as by seme chemical analysis—the same as is applied to precious stenes—they were found to melt only at a very high degree of heat, and, of course, were exceedingly hard, in fact se hard that they would scratch and almost out mirror glass. Not only in the scientific de-partment, but in optical glass generally, France won distinction. Especially did her makers excell in glass articles for nautical purposes, as, for example, beacon light apparatus and signal lamps for marine ships. Manufacturers exist there who devote them-selves exclusively to the production and finishing of such articles.

Moreover, no country manufactures so many artificial pearls as France. For this purpose the glass used is the color of whey, and the glass pearl or bead is filled with a very costly solution prepared from the scales of fishes. A vessel holding a liter, about one and three-fourths pints English, is worth several thousand france. They are of irregular sized forms, and are made to imitate pearls of black, gray and other colors. When placed by the side of genuine pearle, even apread out and arranged in the same stringlike beads, it is not easy to discern between the genuine and spurious. The small imitations can, however, always be detected because of their persect regularity and superior beauty. It is also asserted that they can be successfully made of the same specific gravity as the real article, so that no other proof of genuineness is reliable except the file. This is a means, since it would sometimes be applied to real articles, which requires the utmost care in the use. In a state whose industries have reached such a pitch of development, lu which so much wealth and the love of luxury prevails, and to which the whole world looks by preference to supply the demands of luxury, many articles are brought to perfection and attain importance which would be profitless elsewhere.-Scientific American,

INFIDEL AGITATORS.

How the Church Protects the People from Pestilential Doctrines.

The infidel is the most intelerant of agitaters. He claims the right to distinction, and will not allow his neighbor the right to enjoy the certainty that is wrought in the mind by the grace of God. Professor Van der Wyck, of the University of Groningen, in Holland, delivered the other day a very remarkable address on the erection of a statue to Giordano Brune. Although a Protestant, he ably justified the logical necessity of the Catholic Church, which believes itself to be the de-pository of truth, protecting the people from pestilential doctrines as they are protected by the civil authorities from the distribution poisonous food. And then he proceeded to show the temper of the enemies of Oathe-

licism. "We hear much," said he, "of the intolerance of the Catholic Church, but it becomes more and more necessary to remember in-tolerance of another kind—the intelerance of incredulity. This has become so rampant in France that historic names recalling a Catholie past have been blotted out from the public streets and replaced by meaningless words; spring or even the males and females of that the seminarists have been compelled to under offspring tegether. To one of knowledge go military service; the Sisters of Charity and judgment it cannot be difficult to prohave been driven from the hospitals, and every vestige of Christianity banished from public life and the national institutions. Freethinkers who talk of the intelerance of their opponents should set an example of toleration themselves. But they cannot crush the Catholic Church, and the signs of the times point to the realization of Macaulay's prophery that that Church will be a living force when London shall have disappeared, like Nineveh and Babylon."

A MERCHANT'S STORY.

How His Life Was Changed by a Smiple Performance of Duty.

A gentleman, who is now a prosperous merchant said that his life was changed by a simple performance of duty.

"I was clerk behind the counter of a large retail store in Boston, at a small salary. had been out of work some time, and when ful, and made a mental promise that I would perform my duties thoroughly, I had been working for two days with poer success get any customer. I felt somewhat down hearted because my counter had been idle for some time. A customer making his ap-pearance, I tried my utmost to effect a sale, but do what I might, I could not please the man. Everything was either too light or too dark, and if the color was selected for his strangle the customer, but I quickly curbed my temper and went at him tooth and nail. I felt that my reputation as a salesman was at be conquered. At last I made the sale, and with it came a great satisfaction; but I was not done with the man yet. I wanted to sell him more. He said something about sending his wife around to look at some dress goods. I promised to send samples of new patterns firmly around each root, and then fill up the as they arrived. The customer thanked me

and said : "It has taken you a long time to sell me a few goods. Are all of your oustomers as hard

to please as I ?" i It takes some customers but a short time to make their selections, while others wish to go slower, we are bound to please them all.

answered. Does it pay your house to devote so much time to so small a sale?" he inquired again.

"Yes, I replied. "I have taken pains to give you what you want. I know you will find the goods as I say. You will have confidence to come again, and the next time it will

mer of a few months back. He proved to be the moneyed partner of the concern, whose other business interests kept him away from the dry goods store almost entirely, and he was known to but few of his employees, although he knew that I was a new man as soon as he saw me, and thought to see what metal I was made of. That he was satisfied is proved by his making me a buyer of the several departments where I sold goods. My prosperity began with the tough custemer, and now I thank goodness that I got him, and that I did not show my disposition to strangle

FARM AND GARDEN.

Success With Dairy Herds-Crates for Shipping Poultry-Transplanting Fruit Trees-What to Avoid in Swine Breeding.

SUCCESS WITH DAIRY HERDS.

Mr. Crosler, of Long Island, whose success with his dairy herd is well known, says :with three quarts of bran and one of ground oate, mixed with the water, twice each day. My cows never go out of the stable in the winter, nor do they get cold water—the chill is always taken off before they get it to Hoard's Dairyman, commenting on the above, remarks : "The 'cow exercise man,' who wades a long distance through the snow to cut a hole in the ice so his cow can get a drink, will please hold up his hands in holy horror of the tender way Mr. Crosier treats his clean and comfortable cows. But the one damps the cow keeping business, and the other reads his daily and dairy papers beside a hard coal fire. That's about the size

CRATES FOR SHIPPING POULTRY. In shipping fowls or light live stock of any kind it is quite an object to have the crates made as light as possible to save expressage, says a Country Gentleman correspondent. adding that there is nothing that makes better corners or frame for such crates than the sticks which are used to bind shingles together, and which are usually thrown away. Save them all for this purpose. You will find them very handy and about the right length. Crates should have strong floors, and the rest of them can be made of old bagging, laths or one-inch wire netting, according to what the occupant will be. Wire netting, put over a stiff, light frame, makes a fine shipping coop for fowls.

KEEPING ONIONS, A prime necessity in keeping onlons, whether it be the sets or those full grown, is to keep them dry and cool. To keep well, the bulbs should be fully matured and be pulled at a dry time. They should also be fully developed, round and plump. Those who raise the sets in large quantities for sale keep them on stalled racks in cool rooms that can be ventilated without freczing. A quantity may be kept on the garret floor, covered with old quilts or blankets; or onlone, either large or small, may be stored upon straw on the barn floor and covered with straw or hay. In either case, freezing will be light and will not burt them, if they are left to thaw out gradually in the spring.

WHAT TO AVOID IN SWINE BREEDING. Perhaps of all things in connection with swine breeding there is none which is so necessary to avoid than that of in breeding, It is a question which has for ages been discussed, both by those who are opposed to it and those who had been compelled to resort to it in order to produce the ideal type which they had set up. In these days of so many different strains of blood, together with so many family types, we do not believe it is necessary either to cross parent with offcure the type of animal he requirer, whereas the extra trouble and expense which it may likely give him to find and purchase it can in no way be compared with the trouble and loss which is certain to ensue from the very pernicious habit of in breeding.

VINES ON HOUSE WALLS.

F. H. Valentine very sensibly advises that grape vines be planted on the south side of the building and trained evenly over the wall. This is an excellent way to cover an unsightly barn or old building of any kind. There is no expense for trellis, and grapes will thrive finely, as they get the full benefit of the sun's rays. Very little room is required to grow grapes in this way, as all that is needed is soil enough to hold the roots. They may be planted under a pavement, stones being removed for the purpose, and then replaced. In a western city, a few years ago, a merchant showed a small area in the rear of his store which he had filled with vines. training them up to the high brick walls, and he said that he had bushels of grapes every

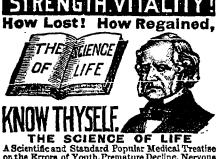
TRANSPLANTING PRUIT TREES. The transplanting of fruit trees is very simple and effective when properly understood. The trees should never be planted in a square or round, such as you would dig for setting a post. Many trees transplanted in this way die, much to the discouragement of the planter, who attributes his failure to the insects, drought or anything rather than to satisfaction, the 'quality' was not what he | the manner of transplanting. A good plan desired. I have a quick temper, and at times is to take a plough and break out the whole during the transaction I felt that I could length of the row each way, checking fifteen, is to take a plough and break out the whole twenty to fifty feet each way, as you may elect, running five or six or more furrows each way, making sure to break the land as stake, and it was a question of conquer or to deep as you wish to set the trees. It is best to use a two-horse plough; then in each check you can draw out the earth a sufficient width and depth to suit the roots smoothly and straighten them out at full length in the hole : cover carefully so as to get the earth hole, and press the soil down firmly with the foot. Not one tree in a thousand will die if planted in this way, provided the tree was all right when it was set.

As a general rule, trees should be transplanted to the same depth that they stood in the nursery, or where they were grown. Dwarf pear trees are an exception to this rule, and should be planted deep enough for the union of the pear and its quince roots to be below the surface of the ground, so that natural roots may shoot out from the pear in the course of time, thereby converting the

dwarf into a standard tree.

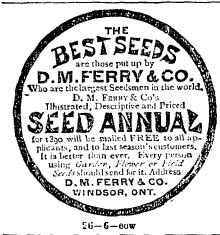
The object in breaking the land each way as above advised is in order that the roots may have free access to loose, mellow earth,

THE GLORY OF MAN How Lost! How Regained.



Pesulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

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CRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 11, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters £5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is......\$300,000 25,000 25,000 50,000 60,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of \$500 arc. \$50,000 0. \$000 arc. \$0,000 0. \$000 arc. \$0,000 0. \$000 arc. \$0,000 0. TRRMINAL PRIZES. 100 are..... 999 999 do. do.

AGENTS WANTED.

POR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La. or M. A DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

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REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the Prosident of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all initiations or anonymous schemes.

ONE BOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket BRAFFE BY 13 in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for loss than a dollar is a swindle.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCO BREAKFAST

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BEHAN—BYBNE - January 8, at the parish church, Kildloon, William M. Behan, E.q., Piercestown, Kilclock, county Kildare, to Theresa Mary, youngest daughter of the late Michael Byrue. Copper Alley, Maynooth. FITZSIMON—HAMMOND—January 7, by special licence, at St. Patrick's Church Monkstown, by the Very Rev. Abraham Plunkett, P., of Bootes to properly Tublin assisted by

by the Very Rev. Adradam Plunkett, P.P., of Booter, town, county Dublin, assisted by the Rev. Francis Rar, Charles, eldest son of James C. Fitzsimon, Esq, of 24 Eccles street, Dublin, to Lucy Anne, daughter of Nicholas Hammond, Esq., J. P., of Belgrave square, Morkstown, county Dublin.

MARTIN-FRENCLEY—Jan. 13, at the Church of SS. Mary and Peter, Rathmines, Dublin, by the Very Rev. Canon M. a. Fricker, P.P., E. Marnin, Somerset, olac. Swanges, to

the Very Rev. Canon M. A. Fricker, P.P., F. Marin, Somerset place, Swansea, to Theresa M. (Tessie), excest daughter of J. Frengley, Tavistock, Ranelagh road.

McCann-Skrimshiez-January 8, at St. Augustine's Church, Ramegate, England by the Rev. J. Francick Skrimshire, assisted by the Rev. Donald Skrimshire, brothers of the bride, Joseph Philip McCann, Bramond, co. Meath, to Beatrice Emilie, second daughter of the late Rev. Fenwick Skrimshire, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's Hartford, England, Murray-Warter-January 7, at St. Francis MURRAY-WRATTER-January 7, at St. Francis Navier's Church, Upper Gardiner street, Dublin, by the Very Rev. Father McWil-liams, P.P., Castlewellan, Daniel James, son

liams, P.P., Castlewellan, Daniel James, son of the late Dr. Murray, of Belfast, to Nellie, daughter of the late Jo n Wrafter, of Derry House, Rosenallis, Queen's County.

QUINN-D'ARCY-January 8, at the Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, by the Very Rev. Cinen Dilton, P.P., Wicklow, assisted by the Rev. Father Kavanach, Thomas M. Quinn, son of the late John Quinn, Longford, Margaret, second daughter of Thomas D'Arcy, Wicklow.

DIED.

BUTLER-Jan. 3, at his residence, Iniatioge, co. Kilkenny, after a brief illness, Edward Butler.

Boyan, O. at Greenfield House, Kenturk, co. Cork. Anna M., widow of the late M. Boyan, C.E., and nicco of Daniel O'Connell,

aged 83 years.

BRADLEY—Jan. 10 at Carrigrohams, county Cork, Mary Bradley, relict of the late Daniel

Bradley.

Bennert—At her residence 45 Lower Dramcon-ers road, Dublin, Mrs. Mary B muett, aged 83 years, relich of the late James Bennett, formerly of 36 Bolton street. BURKE-Jan. 13 at her residence, Upper Sackville street, Dublin, Mary, only surviving sister of John Burke.

BYRKE-Jan. 14, at his residence, Brockville

Golden Ball, Richard Byrne, from brenchitis, aged 62 years.

Byenk-At her residence, Carrickmacross,
Catherine, wife of the late James P. Byrne, aged 33 years. CONHOY-Jan. 3, at her father's residence, Cool-ree, co. Wexford, Ellen Conroy, after a lorg

and painful illness.

CAPPREY—Jan. 9, at her residence, Huntstown,
Mulhuddars, co. Dublin, Jane Caffrey, widow of the late John Caffrey.

Carry, Jan. 13, Miss Julia Carry, for 20 years

cook to the Carmelite Fathers, Aurgier street, Dublin. CORAN-Jan. 2, at his residence, Ballybrannis. Mr. Matthew Doran, aged 94 years. DONOHOE-January 7, at Clonegal, county Carlow, Mary relict of the late James Donohoe,

aged SS years. DUFFEY—At her residence, Herbertstown, Alicia, relict of the late Peter Duffey, aged 46 Dillon-At her daughter's residence. 61 Had-

dengton road, Dul lin, Mrs. Honor Dillon, at DOYLE-January 14, at his sister's residence, James' lane, Lower Bagott street, Dublin, after a short illnes, Joseph Doyle, aged 32 years, late of Mr. Bolton's, Westmoreland st., Dublin,

DUNNE-At her daughter's residence, 6 Char-lotte street, Dublio, Ellen, relict of the late Stephen Danne, of Old Bown, county Dublin,

Daty-January 12, at 26 Upper Clanbrassil street, Dublin, Emily, wife of Mortin Daly, Daty-January 12, in Dublin, Patrick, second son of the late John Daly, Cultrummer, co. Meeth. KEGAN-January 9, at his residence, Castle-

knock, John Fegan, aged 40 years.
FALLON—At his residence, 7 North Cloucester place, Doblin, of congestion of the lungs, John, eldest son of James and Jane Fallon.
FARREL—January 12, at his residence, 12

Upper Stephens street, Dublin, Mr. John Farrel, leather merchant, seed 60 years, Fracuson-January 13, at 13 Crossing afte Park, Kingstown, the beloved wife of Robert Ferguson, County Court Judge. Finn-January 13, at 24 Annaville, Cullens-wood, Dublin, John, son of Maryann and the

lace Thomas Firm.

Fran-January 12, at her residence, Eyre square, Galway, the beloved wife of John Fynn, Posting establishment, and mother of Dominick Burke, ironmonger, William st.,

Galway. Hickey—Jan 13. Thomas Hickey, 6 Cook hill. Dublin, aged 65 years.

HAYES—January 12, at her father's residence, 18 Newgrove avenue, Sandmount, Dublin, John Christopher, son of Mr. P. R.

Hayes,
KELLY-January 13, at 1 Dorothy road, Lavender hill, London, Mr. T. P. Kelly, R.N., aged 45 years, third son of the late Mr. P. Kelly, Atheny, county Galway, Ireland. LA' GAN-January 8, at Aughalin house, Edge-

worthstown, co. Longford, Francis Langan, in the 86th year of his age.

Lynch-January 2, at B. Lyglass, Mallow, Thomas, the bloved husband of Ellen Lynch. MURPHY-Jan 9, as her residence, 241 Reman

street, Cork, your gest daughter of Mr. Denis Murphy. McCormack-Jan 19, at St. Vircent's hornital. Dublin, Peter McCormack, G. Division, D.M.

police, after a short illness.

MURPHY—Janutry 9, at her residence, 8

Great Britain street, Dublin, Harriet, wife of James Murphy, aged 71 years, after a long illness.

MUBRAY-January 14, at the Parochial house. Johnstown, co. Meath, Rev. Edward Murray, MCAULEY-January 12. at his residence, Molin-

am, Ratoath, Joseph Patrick, sixth son of the late John Moduley, aged 24 years.

McBirney—January 13, at her residence, 14.

New Market, after a short illness, Mrs. Eliza McBirney, relict of the late John McBirney, select of the late John McBirney. MCDITIES, relict of the late John McBirney, formerly of 19 Trinity place, Dublin, O'CALLAGHAN January 12, at her residence, Lower Mountplessant avenue, Dublin, in her 80th year, Jane, relict of Daniel O'Callaghan,

E.q., of Kanturk, county Cork.
O'NRIL-January 14, at his residence, 7 Merrion place, Dublin, Laurence O'Neill, aged

34 years, after a short illness.
O'Connell.—January 9, at 19 Mulgrave street,
Cork, after a short illness, Eugene O'Connell.
PRELAN—January 13, at her residence, 7 It lington avenue, Kingstown, Margaret, widow of the late Daniel Phelan. Rooney—January 4, at 64 Summer hill, Dublin,

after her confinement, Mary Alice, wife of James Rooney. SHANAHAN-January 9, at his residence, 27
South Cumberland street, Dublin, Michael

Shunahan, aged 29 years.

SMITH—January 14. Michael John, of pneumonia, aged 25 years, nephew of Michael Scally, Glasnevin. WALSH - January 13, at the residence of her father, John Dorrington, 30 New row, West, Dublin, Mrs. Walsh, wife of Laurence Walsh,

ofter a tedious illness.
WALEE-January 13, at Stanhope street Convent, Dublin, Katie, aged 12 years, eldera daughter of Patrick and Margaret Walsh.