

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

A Woman Discovers the Missing Wife—How the Education of Young Women is Regarded—Hall of the Earth—Daughters of Eve.

Don't Nag. BY KATE THORN.

Whatever else you do, young wife, don't nag the man you have married. Burn his bread, give him pie and cake that you learned to make at the cooking school, allow his heels and toes the inestimable privilege of free ventilation, spend his money, if you can get it to spend; but, for sweet charity's sake, don't nag.

A husband is a fellow-creature. He has rights which ought to be respected. And a fault-finding woman is worse than a smoking chimney in a perpetual northeast rain-storm.

The nagging woman will meet her husband in the hall and open fire on him before he gets off his overcoat.

"James, did you get that braid I sent for? No! Well, I hardly expected you would. This is the third time you have forgotten it. Why didn't I write it down? Write it down! Dear me! If I was a man, and managed a business like yours, I'd see if I could remember such a little thing as ten cent's worth of braid without having it down in black and white.

"Now, James, I must speak to you about that sink pipe before I forget it. It leaks into the cellar. We shall all die of diphtheria and typhoid fever if that pipe is not attended to. I had the headache all night and it must have been the gas from that pipe. No, James, it was not the cold cabbage I ate just before going to bed. Indeed it was not. How absurd you are!

And there is Mary Ann so put out with the coal at the bottom of the bin that she declares she will give notice to-morrow. And dear mother just coming to make her annual visit, too!

"And the man that painted the front door was here yesterday with his bill. Such a bill! Ten dollars for painting a door! Why, I could have painted it myself for half that money."

"And oh, James, I do wish we could have stained glass in our hall, as the Joneses have got in theirs! I'm sure Jones doesn't make any more money than you do, and stained glass has such an aristocratic look. It impresses one, when one goes into a house, to meet it. Can't afford it? Well, I am not at all disappointed. I expected that was what you would say. That's what you always say when I have particularly set my heart on anything. It does seem, James, as if you sat up nights to study out how to vex and thwart me! Oh, dear! how much better off a woman is not to marry! If I had only known as much before marriage as I know now—"

"But there it's no use to wish! James, if we can't have anything else like other folks, I should like for you to wipe your boots before you step into the parlor. Of course, I don't expect that you will do so, now that you know that I want you to; but I thought I would speak of it. Some men are so careless! But, then, others are not. Now, there is Mr. Roberts. He never carries in a grain of dirt. I've heard his wife say, time and again, and he puts on his slippers in the hall.

"James, the close-wringer handle is broken. Mary Ann devalued yesterday that she'd never try to wring another rag of clothes with it. And I declare, James, you must speak to the milkman. The milk this morning was blue as the sky. Oh, dear, I wish you would put down that newspaper long enough for me to tell you about it. Reading about Harrison's new appointments, are you? Well, do let them go. There's been too much talk about them already. I hate politics! A man is always reading politics when his wife wants to talk to him about household matters."

"And then she goes out of the room in a pet, and slams the door behind her. Don't be like her.

Marketing.

"The education of the young women of today," said a matronly boarding-house keeper of this city, whose table is celebrated for its superiority, "is sadly neglected in many respects, but in one especially. How many young married ladies know how to do their marketing successfully and judiciously? I venture to say not four out of ten. Just think how many little quarrels between man and wife avoided, if mothers would only train their daughters in the science of domestic economy. Now, I was a country girl, and I have kept house for a good many years, and if you like I will tell you some things which may help the younger generation of married ladies of Brooklyn. First, in selecting meat there are some rules which if followed, will almost invariably give good results. Suppose we start with beef for instance. Generally speaking the young housekeeper will do well to remember that young beef should have a fine, smooth, open grain, feel tender to the touch, while the fat should be white rather than yellow, and firm. If beef is over fresh, and there is nothing tougher than very fresh beef, there is a peculiar smell suggestive of blood and the abductor which betrays it. Of all steaks, the superior for economy, juiciness, flavour, and nutriment is that cut from the flank. In some cities this steak commands the highest price, even being more expensive than porterhouse or tenderloin, but here it is comparatively unknown, and moderate in price. In selecting veal the whitest is generally the best. The best meat should be judged from its rich colour, fine grain, and white fat. For stew the best part of mutton is the breast. It is cheap and nutritious. Young pork can be told by the thin, springy rind. Many people are deceived by the rind which is no sure sign of the age of the animal. When pork is fresh the meat should be smooth and cool; if clammy, let it alone, it isn't fit to eat. In choosing ham, if you are particular, stick a sharp knife into it, and if it comes out smelling fresh and sweet, buy the ham. If not, don't. Poultry is what deceives most people. Take a turkey for instance. The old bird is the fattest and most attractive looking, but he's tougher than lather. The young long-legged sorcery birds are ones to choose every time. An old bird, too, will have sunken eyes and dry feet, while the young bird's eyes will be lively and its feet smooth and shiny. Chickens should be selected by the softness of their bones and the small size of their combs. In general old fowls may be told by their hard, horny feet. The skin of the best geese is as white as milk. Hens and rabbits, if young, will be white and stiff, and the ears will hear easily. In selecting fish, most people have an idea that the gilt must be red if the fish is fresh. This is so, to a great extent, but I have known perfectly fresh fish to have one red gilt and one white. The general appearance must guide you. If the fish is firm and has a bright, shiny appearance, it can't be stale. A good, fresh cod, for instance, will have generally speaking, red gills, white, firm flesh, and the eyes will not be noticeably sunken. The refrigerator care have revolutionized the fish

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Paper Pulp in the Manufacture of Lead Pencils—Chemical Sugar—The Output of Soapstone.

FUEL GAS IN LIEU OF COAL.

Few persons are aware of the enormous waste of heat incurred in burning coal. By the very best method known to science it is estimated that only 8 to 10 per cent is utilized. The remainder is wasted by imperfect combustion, as well as carried off through the chimney. When it is turned into gas, and that burned in a properly constructed stove nearly 50 per cent can be utilized. Nothing can give better results than the use of gas fuel. Not only has the price been reduced of making hydrogen gas, but in the last two or three years the method of producing what is called gas has been far in advance of all preceding inventions.

A GREAT ELEVATOR.

The great elevator built on the quay at Lulea, by the Swedish Norwegian Railway company, for loading iron ore direct into ships, has now been finished, and its operation is reported to be a success, the elevator raising three trucks simultaneously in two minutes, the same being then moved along the rails to the loading into the hold of the ships and emptied. The whole arrangement is said to be so perfect that a ship of some 2,500 tons may be loaded in a day. In the engine room are two engines of 60 horse power each, steam being supplied by three boilers. The engines pump water into two accumulators, whence it flows through underground pipes to the elevator, which will raise with a load of 120 tons on it—the hydraulic pressure being equal to 20 atmospheres, or at the rate of 300 pounds per square inch.

PAPER PENCILS.

One of the difficulties which have stood in the way of the substitution of paper pulp for wood in the manufacture of pencils has been the toughness of the paper covering, and its consequent resistance to the action of a knife. By a new process, which has recently been patented, the molecular cohesion of the paper is modified in such a manner that it can be cut as easily as cedar wood. The paper is first of all made into tubes, and a quantity of them placed in a frame at the lower end of a cylinder. The substance which is to be used as a marking material is placed in the cylinder while in a plastic condition, and sufficient pressure is then applied to force it into the hollow centre of the paper tubes. After the completion of the process the pencils are gradually dried at increasing temperatures during a period of six days, and they are plunged then into a vessel of molten paraffine wax, which has the effect of modifying the texture of paper pulp as described.

A VALUABLE MINERAL.

One of the valuable minerals of this country of which the outfit is largely increasing is talc, or soapstone. It is used for dressing skins, leather, gloves and similar purposes, but its greatest use is as an adulterant. For this it is peculiarly fitted on account of its lightness, being employed as a filler chiefly in the manufacture of soap paper, and rubber, and to a certain extent as a lubricant with other substances. It is also used for making slate-pencils, crayons, stove-covers, lining kilns and hearths, and also, being acid proof, for sizing rollers in cotton factories. In Alabama it is used for headstones. The American aborigines used it for culinary articles, and the Chinese for the carving of idols. Its lightness and its fibrous character admit of its almost entire incorporation (90 per cent.) with paper stock, while lays and other materials which it replaces are only available to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent. It is known to commerce by such names as pulp, mineral pulp, agalite, asbestos pulp, and others of the same character.

CHEMICAL SUGAR.

It is generally known that chemists can produce in their laboratory from rage a substance very similar to sugar and having the same sweetening property. The Germans, are, however, hard at work trying to produce artificial sugar on a large scale, and although its production for practical purposes has not yet been realized considerable advance has been made, and a step has been made toward successful results. Herr Emil Fischer has succeeded in obtaining a true sugar, which is capable of undergoing alcoholic fermentation by means of yeast, just like ordinary sugar. There is only one thing wanting in this new chemical sugar which causes it to differ from natural sugar, and that is that it is optically inactive, it will not rotate a beam of polarized light either to the right or left. They call this new sugar "arosee." Glycerine, that sheet anchor of so many recent investigations, is the starting point in the preparation of arosee which must not be confounded with "saccharine" which is not a sugar and can never take its place as an article of diet. The discoverers of arosee are sanguine of making a perfect sugar at no distant day, and their work is watched with interest by the scientific as well as the industrial and commercial world.

Customs Decisions.

OTTAWA, September 4.—The following decisions were arrived at by the Board of customs during June, July and August:— Paper stucco, for decorated ceilings, 25 per cent. Paper flour sacks, illustrated and printed, 15 cents per lb. and 25 per cent. ad valorem. Barrel head linings, 25 per cent. Sweet spirits of nitre, \$2 per gallon and 30 per cent. Hay racks made of wood, 35 per cent. "Ridges food," 30 per cent. Broken rice, 15 cents per lb. Silk cloths, lined with fur, 30 per cent., with fur 10 cents per lb. and 25 per cent. Fur jackets, etc., lined with satin, 35 per cent. Felt slippers 10 cents per lb. and 25 per cent.

A HOME IN THE WEST.

Join the great army of homesteaders and secure 480 acres of government land in the Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain or Mouse River districts of Dakota. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Solution for a Broken Heart.

HALIFAX, September 4.—A few days ago a young man formerly resident in this city, returned from the United States to marry a young woman. After his arrival he changed his matrimonial intention, and on informing the girl she promptly locked the door of the room in which they were and demanded \$50 as a bail to her wounded feelings. The young man at first declined to pay any money, but the girl persisted, and finally forced \$50 out of him before she allowed him to depart.

Eoulanger Wants a Court Martial.

PARIS, September 5.—General Boulanger has written to the Prime Minister, Tirard, claiming the right to be tried by court mar-

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

London strikers and wharfingers come to an understanding—Fired on by the Police.

LONDON, September 5.—The strike committee met at 2 o'clock this morning. It was agreed that the committee would consent to the men resuming work at any wharf paying sixpence an hour overtime and eightpence overtime, the "plus" in piece-work to be equally divided between journeymen and foremen.

Mr. L'Voce, a large wharfinger, has conceded an advance to his employees, and he will resume work to-morrow. Mr. Lafane employs 700 men. It is expected a number of other wharfingers and the Millward and Albert Dock companies will agree upon terms to-day.

LONDON, September 4.—John Burns, during the course of an address to the strikers at Tower Hill, denounced arbitration and denied the reports that the dockmen were going to work. He said it was expected that strikes would be inaugurated in Glasgow and Southampton.

LONDON, September 5.—The Southampton dockmen are not disposed to strike, work being plentiful.

LONDON, September 4.—The steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation company, were being loaded by laborers to-day, as ordered by the captain and other officers of the vessel, when an attempt was made by the crowd of strikers to obstruct the work. They were warned away by the police, but replied with stones and sticks. The police, who yesterday were armed with revolvers, then upon fired on the rioters, fatally wounding one of them.

One hundred thousand strikers' relief tickets, of the value of one shilling each, were issued yesterday. It is suggested that the Lord Mayor, the Governor of the Bank of England and the president of the Chamber of Commerce might succeed in settling the dispute between the men and the employers. The dock directors have again issued a statement of the terms they are willing to concede. The strikers contemplate issuing a manifesto setting forth the conditions on which they will permit the dockmen to resume work.

The strike at Liverpool is ended, the employers having conceded the advance demanded.

DUNDEE, September 4.—At the session of the Trades Union congress to-day the census report on the eight-hour movement was presented, showing 39,620 for and 62,883 against it.

The congress adopted a resolution in favor of increased representation of labor in Parliament. Several delegates denounced the Socialists as enemies to labor representation and advised trade unions to follow their old leaders.

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Burns, in a speech to the dockmen to-day predicting success of the strike, announced that the demands now made were by no means final, and that when the dock companies were beaten it would not be a question of sixpence an hour for ordinary day work and eightpence an hour for overtime, but of sevenpence and ninepence respectively.

FRUITLESS OVERTURES.

The overtures for a resumption of work by the Commercial Dock Company proved fruitless.

The Bishop of Exeter, on his return from Burns yesterday on the subject of arbitration.

An attempt which was made to organize a general strike of builders, engineers and other mechanics in south London has collapsed.

Sir Donald Currie has announced his intention to ask Parliament to deal with the privilege of dock proprietors and shipowners and settle disputed rights regarding the unloading of vessels.

Five thousand steel workers in Wales threaten to strike. They demand an advance of 10 per cent. in wages.

READY TO MAKE TERMS.

There was a slight break in the ranks of the employers this morning. Five wharfingers agreed to the men's terms and upon their wharves work is now going on to the full capacity. At the other wharves men have congregated in large numbers ready to go to work at a moment's notice. The wharfingers are also, it is reported, ready to make terms with strikers.

The aspect of affairs along the Thames is much better than for weeks past. The men who have obtained work contribute one day's pay to the relief fund. John Burns declares that the dockmen have given the dock companies a crushing blow between wind and water.

Australia has sent \$4,000 to aid the strikers.

THE STRIKE BREAKING UP.

LONDON, September 8.—As a result of the conference held to-day the dock directors have agreed to consider a proposal for a sixpenny rate to begin in January next. This time is fixed in order to allow a readjustment of charges to meet the added output. The strikers' committee consented to advise the men to accept this proposal.

It is confidently expected that the dock directors will concede the terms of the ship owners to-morrow. Burns has consented to allow men to coal steamers in the West India dock.

The corn merchants have notified the dock companies that they will be held answerable for damages to corn resulting from delay in the docks.

The Commercial Dock company yesterday offered to concede the demands of 3,000 dock workers, but the men were willing to resume work, but late at night the strike committee forbade them to do so. The strike committee will issue another manifesto to-day. Burns declares his belief that the strike will be over by Monday. It is estimated the strike has already entailed a loss of over £1,500,000.

A gang of dockmen yesterday attacked the third officer of the steamer Clan Graham, knocked him until he was insensible and the raffians then rifled his pockets. The outrage was committed out of revenge, the vessel having been loaded by laborers.

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

DONNELL—Collins—August 13, at Greyhound, Richmond, a son of James Lyons, New-Brown-Forest, Wexford, and Mary, only daughter of Morris C. Wexford, Dublin.

HART—HART—August 12, at Dublin, Vincent Nicholas, son of Mr. James Hart, 27 Cabra park, Dublin, to Sara, daughter of Mr. John Harty, Rahon, county Wickford.

JOHN—GORDON—August 14, at Rathmore, Harold Major Francis Jones, late of the Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, to Margaret, third daughter of John Gordon, Esq., Sligo.

KELLY—FITZGERALD—August 7, at Beldoye, Patrick Kelly, county Dublin, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Fitzsimons, Stapleton, Beldoye, county Dublin.

KELLY—FITZGERALD—August 4, at Roscommon, William Kelly, Mary B., daughter of William Kennedy, Carrara, Keshon, Athlone.

MCGRATH—WALSH—August 13, at Waterford, John McGrath, Clonmel, son of Michael McGrath, Parkmore, to Ellen, daughter of Edward Walsh, Caher.

MCLAGHLEN—MCLAGHLEN—August 7, at Kington, Patrick McLoughlin, youngest son of Mr. James McLoughlin, Castlerose, to Julia, third daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Dillon, of Crevin, Roscommon.

MOON—FAVAN—August 3, at Dublin, Stephen Patrick Moon, 65 South Circular road, fourth son of the late Mr. William Moore, to Mary, eldest daughter of Matthew Fagan, 29 Upper Church street, Dublin.

NEVIN—DAILY—August 13, at Dublin, Thomas Nevin, eldest son of Jeremiah Nevin, of Somerset, Wexford, to Mary Josephine, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Daly, Clarenbridge, county Galway.

O'REILLY—O'REILLY—August 12, at Street, Wexford, Patrick O'Reilly, son of the late Mr. Eugene O'Reilly, of Tullyallen, county Carlow, to Mary, second daughter.

DIED.

BRENNAN—August 10, at his father's residence 11 Howe's Row, Dublin, Bernard, second eldest son of Owen Brennan.

BOURNE—August 11, at his residence, Four Tree Lodge, Newbridge, county Kildare, William Hawker, Bourne, in his 83rd year.

BRINE—August 11, at his residence, Ballinacree, county Wicklow, Joseph Byrne.

BYRNE—August 27, at Joseph Alfred Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales, John Byrne, late of Athgarrett, Naas, county Kildare, aged 70 years.

BYRNE—August 16, at the Hospice for the Dying, Haroldcross, Dublin, Mary, widow of the late Lawrence Byrne, of 22 and 23 Lower Kevin street.

COONEY—August 12, at his residence, 51 Stoneybatter, Mrs. Bridget Cooney, an advanced age.

CASSELL—August 13, at Jervis street, Hospital, Dublin, Michael Cassidy, for many years an employe of M. Murphy, V.S., Parkgate street.

CULLEN—August 14, at Lisacross Castle, Navan, Kildare, the late James Cullen, Esq., 71.

COONEY—August 5, at her residence, Sixmile-Bridge, county Clare, Margaret, aged 70 years, wife of James Cooney, Cullane, county Clare.

DONNELL—August 11, at his residence, 18 York street, Dublin, Matthew Donnell, formerly of the Custom House, Dublin.

DONNELL—August 15, at No. 2 Rockgrove terrace, Cork, Helena, wife of Charles Daly.

DOOLIN—August 16, at his residence, 38 Upper Dorset street, Dublin, Edward Doolin, aged 72 years.

DOUGLASS—August 15, at Jocelyn street, Dundalk, suddenly, of heart disease, Henry Douglas, aged 71.

DAY—August 13, at his residence, 3 Peter's row, Dublin, Patrick Davis, eldest son of the late Patrick and Celia Davis.

FORSTER—August 9, at his residence, 63 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, Charlotte, Lady Forster, relict of the late Sir George Forster, Bart., of Colindale, county Monaghan, and youngest daughter of the late Wm. Hoare Hunt, of Humeston, co. Wicklow.

GIBBONS—August 6, at her residence, Derza clough, Lezane, Bridget, relict of the late Austin Gibbons, aged 65 years.

HOOAN—August 10, at his father's residence, St. Michael street, Tipperary, Denis Joseph, second son of Michael Hogan.

HART—August 16, at the residence of her son, 25 Elizabeth street, Drumcondra, Mrs. Agnes Ann Hart, formerly of Kington.

HAUGHTON—August 16, at Maynooth, Elizabeth Haughton, aged 78 years.

HAYES—August 15, at 19 Ranelagh road, Dublin, Mary, wife of Michael Hayden.

HORT—August 16, at 9 Lower Gloucester street, Dublin, Julia, widow of the late Peter Huey, of Gregg's lane.

JOHNSTON—August 13, at his mother's residence, 4 Cullinstown place, Dublin, Patrick Johnston, aged 36 years.

KROGH—At his residence, Downdown, Ballymore-Eustace, John, only son of the late James Krogh.

KELLY—August 11, at St. Peter's Hospital, Dublin, Mrs. Kelly, 4 Bow Bridge, car owner, son of the late John Kelly, Red Bog.

KANE—August 16, at 3 Dalymount terrace, Pimbarrow road, Dublin, Mary, relict of the late Michael Kane.

LYNCH—August 16, at the Mater Misericordie Hospital, Dublin, Kathleen, E. Lynch, aged 24 years, daughter of the late Patrick Lynch.

MCGRATH—August 16, at Market street, Kells, James McGrath, eldest son of Philip McGrath, aged 33 years.

MCGUGAN—August 13, at her residence, No. 49 Leighton road, Kenilworth town, London, to the great grief of her family and friends, Emily, wife of Patrick McGugan, late of Dublin, aged 25 years.

MAHER—August 16, at No. 52 Dublin street, Carlisle, Mary Maher, sixth daughter of the late Thomas Maher, of Carlisle.

MARTIN—August 15, at his residence, 3 Avondale ave., Dublin, Mr. Joseph Martin, member of the Dublin Typographical Society, aged 69 years.

MCHUGH—August 15, at the residence of her grandmother, Ballybrusa, Youghal, Helena, youngest child of the late Michael Morrisey, ironmonger, Youghal, aged 11 years.

ROGAN—August 16, at Lower Douglas, Cork, Michael Rogan.

MCDERMOTT—August 9, at Belfast, Edward, son of Mr. Edward McDermott, late of Monkstown and Bray, aged 26 years.

MCGRATH—August 9, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Quirk, Ballybrinta, Ballylanders, county Limerick, Madge, daughter of Thomas McGrath, merchant, Tipperary, aged 14 years.

MURPHY—At her residence, 87 Lower Clan's Cross street, Dublin, Mary Murray, daughter of Patrick Murray.

MURPHY—August 12, at his residence, 88 Upper Dorset street, Dublin, Thomas Murphy, aged 76 years.

O'NEILL—August 14, at 18 Saint Andrew street, Dublin, Mary, sister of Joseph Owen.