

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Advice to Young Ladies—A Woman Sexton—How some of the Richest Women Live—A Popular Pair of Gloves.

The Girl in the Calico Dress. My lady is haughty and grand. She's a vision of beauty and art. In sober by far than her heart. Shall I come as a suppliant near her? To be crushed when my love I confess? Ah, no! I shan't be a lover and deceiver, A girl in a calico dress.

Cracks in Pretty Lips. The Philadelphia Record says:—Early in the autumn the winds that whistle through our Quaker City highways cause fissures or cracks in the lips that are not only extremely unpleasant to look upon but are exquisitely painful, and by touching them with your tongue you intensify the pain very much.

Advice to Young Women. It is the duty of every woman to be a true lady. Brazen boldness is a thing which girls cannot afford to practice. Wildness of manner and an open defiance of all those wholesome laws which have made woman's name illustrious both in sacred and profane history from the beginning of time, are no more becoming to the girl and "young ladies," so-called, than in angels.

They Have Millions. Some of the richest women are the least extravagant in their clothes, as is the case, for example, with Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, who does not spend \$1,000 a year, and the late Mrs. Gould not more than \$20,000 a year, and already has an income of \$40,000 a year, and she is a fortune to dress-makers, who put away 8,000 or \$10,000 a year on her purchases. When she died an inventory of her effects was taken; her great white mansions of a house on Fifth avenue was found to be run out with the most magnificent amount of clothes, lace, furs, bonnets and jewels, most of them very valuable in appearance, though she was over seventy years of age.

A Woman Sexton. It is not generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the sexton of one of Louisville's largest cemeteries is a woman—Mrs. Shelby—who, since the death of her husband in 1855, has had charge of St. John's Catholic Cemetery, located at Twenty-sixth and St. Cecilia streets. There are now thirteen thousand dead resting in this graveyard, the first grave in which was dug by Mrs. Shelby's husband. The lady was born in Ireland and married there, but came to the United States in 1855. She attends to all the duties of a sexton, keeps her own books, etc., in a thorough and systematic manner, and has achieved a most creditable success, and made a host of friends. She has five children, one of whom, a daughter, is married. Mrs. Shelby attends to her duties faithfully, though suffering from the effects of a lightning-stroke received some time since. She is the only woman sexton in that city or State, as far as known, and one of the very few in this country.

A Popular Pair of Gloves. A fascinating young married woman of my acquaintance tells a quaint little experience of hers while returning a brand new bride in a new Colorado town. She had in her possession a pair of black kid gloves, which turned out to be the only pair in camp. Beside settling the question of her social standing right from the start this fact caused her to be the recipient of many flattering little attentions from the matrons of the camp, who did not know how soon they might need the use of these emblems of mortality. Society in the camp was mixed and somewhat unconventional. On her first appearance on Sunday before the scene of the shaved and shinning camp, the black kid made their appearance out of her respect for the day. On Tuesday she had a feminine caller who, after introducing herself, and besting about the camp, little, asked, "If the could lend her the loan of the gloves, alleging as a reason that her husband had been established in the back that morning. The gloves were loaned and returned with a flourish, and the camp was a hard one on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday some did look on the officers, some on the ladies, and some on the black kid gloves to wear at their husbands' funerals. And

each time they came back a trifle more stretched and more frayed out than before, until finally she left off wearing them at all herself and devoted them entirely to the camp burials.—Chicago Herald.

MARRIAGES.

The Laws of the Church in Relation Thereto Carefully stated.

The doctrine of the Catholic Church is that a Catholic once validly married cannot be divorced either by Church or State; and if such a Catholic attempts to re-marry before the death of his other partner, under the present state of the law he or she has committed the sin of adultery, and is liable to excommunication. Such Catholics must be denied the Sacraments, and, dying without repentance, be deprived of Christian burial. "Christian marriages," once consummated, says the Church, "can never be dissolved except by death." Let it be well understood that even adultery, though it may justify separation from home and board, cannot loose the marriage tie so that either of the parties may marry again during the life of the other. Nor has legal divorce the slightest power, before God, to loose the bond of marriage and to make a subsequent marriage valid.

Though the Church sometimes permits the contraction of mixed marriages, she never does so without regret, and without a feeling of anxiety for the future happiness of that union, and for the eternal salvation of its offspring. The Church also says, let Catholics enter into marriage only through worthy and holy motives, and with the blessing of religion, especially with the blessing of the Nuptial Mass. The Nuptial Mass is a Mass appointed by the Church to invoke a special blessing upon the married couple. It is earnestly urged by the Church to those contemplating matrimony to avail themselves of this privilege and blessing.

The Church merely exhorts and does not oblige you to have a Nuptial Mass; yet no good Catholics who are making a holy union, with nothing to be ashamed of, and hoping for the blessing of God upon their mutual love, will, through indecent haste, sinful display, or a foolish fear of a little natural nervousness, have the Nuptial Mass omitted. Should circumstances make it necessary for two Catholics to be married without a Nuptial Mass, this Mass can be said, and the blessing given, on some allowable day after the marriage. Be married at Mass. Let there be no night marriages; these seldom bring blessing; on the contrary, the wrath of God may follow those Catholics whose marriage was the occasion of noisy and profane evening gatherings in His house, and that, too, before the Blessed Sacrament.

The marriage sacrament gives these graces: 1. An increase of sanctifying grace at the moment of the marriage. 2. It affords a mutual grace to enable them to love and be faithful to each other in time of need, to resist temptations, and to bring up their children in the knowledge, love and fear of God. Prepare well for this great sacrament. On the day before, if possible, make a good confession, and during the Nuptial Mass receive the Blessed Eucharist. Come provided with a civil or legal license, where it is required by the State, with at least two competent witnesses, whose names must be correctly given, and with the nuptial ring. In mixed marriages no blessing of the Church is given, nor are such marriages allowed to take place in a church. No Nuptial Mass or solemn blessing of a married pair is allowed between Ash Wednesday and Low Sunday, inclusively, and between the first Sunday of Advent and the Feast of the Epiphany. Nor ought any marriage to take place within these times.—Sacred Heart Review.

Receipts for Hires.

Though I am no doctor I have by me some excellent prescriptions, and shall charge nothing for them; so that you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits; I am visited with them myself, and I dare say you are also. Now, then, for my prescription:—For a fit of passion, take a walk in the open air, you may then speak to the wind without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton. For a fit of idleness, count the tiles of your clock. Do this for an hour, and you will be glad to pull of your coat the next time you go to work like a horse. For a fit of extravagance or folly, go to the work-house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced that "Who maketh his bed of briars and thorns, Must be content to his thorns."

A NEW SIN.

A benevolent lady had been expounding to a class of boys the character of the Pharisees, and especially the meaning of the metaphor that they "strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel." This exposition, as she thought, thoroughly completed, the instructor proceeded to examine her scholars. "Now, Tom, tell me what was the sin of the Pharisee?" "Eating camels, my lady!" replied Tom, with the happy promptitude of one who had mastered his subject.

Dear Sir:—The Bailey Rector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness. Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIS, Pastor of St. Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

The Age of Electricity—Natural Gas for Rail-roads—A Substitute for Cars.

The smallest circular saw in practical use is a tiny disc about the size of a shilling, which is employed for cutting the silts in gold pans. These saws are about as thick as ordinary paper, and revolve some four thousand times per minute. Their high velocity keeps them rigid, notwithstanding their extreme thinness.

It is said that the common cowcatcher attachment to locomotives is about the only article of universal use that was ever patented. Its inventor was D. B. Davies, of Columbus, who found his model in the plow. Red lights on the rear car of the train, it is further said, were adopted at the suggestion of the late Mrs. Swinheim, after a railway accident in which she had a narrow escape.

Not the least hopeful of the signs of the times is the tendency to use materials once thrown aside as worthless. Cotton seed oil was once without value. Slag, formerly mere rubbish, is made into beautiful ornaments for the table and mantelpiece, and some varieties have been utilized as a manure or in road making. Anthracite coal was long in proving its claim to be a serviceable fuel. Coal dust is to-day used in "filling in" places where mining has been carried on with such vigor as to endanger houses and streets.

An ingenious contrivance is about to be brought out by Captain Woodward, of the royal mail steamer "Don," by which it is proposed to do away with oars as a means of propelling ships' lifeboats. It consists of a hand-power screw propeller, which enables the boat to be driven by any one in it though unacquainted with rowing. This, Captain Woodward points out, will obviate the chance of passengers who may get away from a stranded ship finding themselves in a boat without oars or having them without any skilled in their use. The machinery takes up little room, and seems to be both efficient and simple.

The century which is rapidly drawing to a close is appropriately called the age of steam; that which will soon be ushered in will be the age of electricity. In all probability people are now living who will ride from Savannah to New York between the rising and setting of the sun. Instead of trains of many cars, to the train, and many trains. The heavy "moguls" that are now the pride of the railway companies will no longer pound the life out of the rails, so to speak, or shake bridges or trestle to pieces. Every second or third car, possibly every one, will carry a motor, taking its power from stationary dynamos placed at intervals along the track. The load, lighter, and, therefore, the grades may be made heavier. The tracks of other roads and the public and private roadways will be obliterated, and an unbroken line of fencing will otherwise protect the trains. This lightning method of travel will be both safer and quicker than the present one.

A TERROR FOR TRAVELLERS.

Dreadful Disaster on an Inclined Railway in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 15.—The most appalling accident ever known on the Inclined Plane railways of this city happened to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock. It was on the Mount Auburn inclined plane, which lies at the head of Main street, and reaches to a height of between 250 and 300 feet in a space of 2,000 feet or less. Two cars are employed, one on each track. They are drawn by two steel wire cables that are wound upon drums at the top of the hill by an engine located there. Nine passengers had entered the car at the foot of the plane and a number were on the other car at the top. The passage of the ascending car was all right until it reached the top, where to his unspeakable horror, the engineer found that the machinery would not respond, and that he could not step the engine. Only one result was possible. The car was arrested by the strong bumper which stops its progress, and as the engine continued all its force was expended on the two cables and they snapped like wrapping thread under its enormous power. Then the car with its nine passengers locked within began the descent of that frightful slope.

The crash at the foot of the plane was frightful. The iron gate that formed the lower end of the truck on which the car rested was thrown sixty feet down the street. The top of the car was lying almost as far in the gutter. The car struck the floor at the top of the hill, and a shapely wreck mingled with the bleeding and mangled bodies of the nine passengers. Two passengers were taken out dead, one a middle aged lady named Mrs. Ives, the other a young girl of twenty, Miss Lillian Oakamp. Another, Mr. N. Knies, a teacher, died soon afterwards. Five others were injured, perhaps fatally, and one man escaped miraculously with but a slight injury. The names of the injured are not yet fully ascertained. J. W. Dickson and a Mr. McFadden are two of them. Judge Dickson is nearly 70 years old and will hardly survive such a shock. This inclined plane was built twenty-one years ago, and this is the first accident attended with loss of life at any of the four inclined planes now in use.

Judge Dickson was one of the first of the wounded to die. The list of the dead now stands: Judge Dickson, Mrs. Caleb Ives, Miss Lillian Oakamp, Michael Knies and Joseph Horstetter. The wounded are: Charles McFadden, both legs broken; Joseph McFadden, out on sides and body, and internal injuries; Mrs. E. Horstetter, out and internal injuries; Mrs. Joseph McFadden. Chas. Goebel, who was the man at the lever and unable to stop the engine, says he complained that the "cut off" was not working properly. "I told the engineer about it this morning," he said, "but the engineer told me he had repaired it, and it was evidently still out of order, and this must have

been what caused the accident." The engineer, Howard Worden, could not be found, though this is not to be considered evidence that he is hiding. The coroner will make a thorough investigation.

Mr. Knies was a teacher in a public school. He was on his way home to dinner. His body was badly disfigured. Mrs. Ives was the wife of Caleb Ives, treasurer of the Globe Sew Works. She was on her way to visit her son who was married a few weeks ago. Mrs. Ives was aged about 60 and her neck was broken. Joseph McFadden, aged 60, died at 2:30 p.m. Charles McFadden is his son.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The accident is described thus: As car No. 29 reached the top of the plane, Goebel, the cabman, forced down the lever which shut off the steam. For some reason the apparatus refused to work, and the car rushed on upon their own ralling. Goebel bent all his strength upon the lever, but it failed to budge. On the car rushed madly, the iron work pierced deeply in the wooden flooring, and still the cable tugged. Finally, with a grating noise, the cable slipped from the brass clamps that held them, the bolt that secured them opened the car was free. The passengers, unconscious of the trouble, were about to step from the vehicle as it shot downward. The passengers who had arisen fell together upon the floor of the car. Down the plane of several hundred feet it shot plunging fiercely upon the railway at the bottom was dashed to pieces. The cars struck, shot far out upon Main street and were shivered into a thousand fragments.

HOW FORTUNE SMILED SO GAYLY ON A FAMILY.

A number of ladies at Hollister, Cal., in a club jointly purchased a one-twentieth part of ticket No. 87,835, in the Louisiana State Lottery. On the 15th of August last they were almost thrown into joyful hysterics because they drew the capital prize.—San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner, Sep. 20.

FIFTY PERSONS INJURED.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES FROM DEATH IN ANOTHER RAILWAY CRASH.—OMAHA, Neb., October 16.—A terrible wreck occurred on the Burlington & Missouri railroad at Gibson, at 6:48 last evening. About fifty passengers were injured, two engines were completely demolished, and a chair and combination car were thrown from the tracks and reduced to atoms. Train No. 6, the local between Lincoln and Chicago, ran into No. 9. The former was east and the latter westbound. Gibson is the meeting point and the place where the crew on No. 9, which is a steam train that makes connection with the Kansas City express, stop to register. Both trains were due at Gibson at 6:15 p.m., but last night No. 9 was slightly behind. When the accident occurred the engine on No. 6 struck the end, hurling both engines and the two coaches from the track.

ENVELOPED BY FLAMES. The combination coach and the chair car were both crowded with passengers, all of whom were more or less injured, while Peter Reuland, proprietor of the Tremont house was injured so badly that he died shortly after being taken to the hospital. The chair car, after being overturned, caught fire and many passengers were burned. In addition to their injuries, but those who had escaped comparatively safe aided in relieving their pain. The exact number of the injured has not yet been ascertained.

THE INJURED.

The following thus far have been reported. Engineer Gillespie, on No. 6, of Plattsmouth, badly bruised about the body. Henry S. Waller, of the Richardson Drug company, Omaha, badly cut and bruised about the head and shoulders. Mary Butler, South Omaha, hand crushed and body badly bruised. She is in a precarious condition. Charles Laure, of Oralg, Mo., ear out off, faces severely cut, and body and limbs badly bruised. His condition is almost hopeless. E. Mix of New York, shoulder dislocated and lower limbs badly bruised. Francis Elder, New York, representing Wm. Demuth & Co., bruised and thought to have received internal injuries. Fred Schultz, New York, slightly cut about the head and face. J. Falkenberg, Chicago, lower limbs bruised and shoulder dislocated. C. W. Chaffee, Boston, slightly bruised about the body. Isaac Tabold, Cincinnati, injured about the shoulder and head; not seriously. J. Kallaber, New York, shoulder sprained and bruised about the body. S. Kemper, Buffalo, N. Y., bruised about the body, head slightly cut and lower limbs bruised. Isaac Wrooks, Hartford, Ct., injured about the body. Conductor Loverin, of No. 9 right lower limb badly bruised, amputation may be necessary. Engineer McCoy, No. 9, slightly bruised. The two firemen, Hartin and Martin, escaped with slight injuries.

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

Millions of acres of free government land in the Mouse River, Turtle Mountain and Devils Lake regions of Dakota, near the great markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. Secure a home in Dakota. For further information, maps, rates, etc., apply to F. L. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

How to Choose a Wife.

This is really interesting. For young men it is always a difficult task to discover a young lady who makes them a sensible and good wife. They often imagine they have got hold of an angel disguised, but find out their mistake after. A writer in an exchange has, however, settled the whole question. It is all done by the nose. In choosing a wife this writer advises that special attention should be paid to her nose, for one can judge by its temper and character. This gentleman has made ladies' noses his special study. It is said that a woman whose nature has been endowed with a crooked nose is fortunate in her friendships, and she makes her husband and children happy, unless with the crooked nose there is heavy eyebrows close together. In such a case, temperamental jealousy is apt to be found. A woman with a delicate, straight nose is to be easily seduced and seduced she does not make a good wife, a crooked nose is to be avoided. The writer says that the happiest homes are those where the

wives have eccentric noses. This is very encouraging for those ladies who have peculiarities about their noses. Crooked-nosed ladies ought especially to be very thankful to this gentleman for solving a difficult question.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Apples for Feeding Stock—Haystack Blacking—Points on Butte Making—Practical Notes.

FEEDING CORN WHOLE OR GROUND. Feeding experiments made at the Malno station during two years showed no difference worth considering in the feeding value of corn, whole or ground to meal, when fed to pigs. One-half of a lot of western corn was ground. Six pigs of uniform size, about five months old, were divided into two lots and fed eight-four days. The first period occupied forty days and the last forty-four. In the first period one lot was fed meal and the other whole corn. In the second period the feeding was reversed. In this trial the total gain with whole corn was 281 pounds, and the total with meal 242 pounds. Taken in connection with previous experiments, the results were favorable to feeding whole corn, which seemed to produce as much gain, pound for pound, as meal, and the cost of grinding was saved.

BUTTER MAKING.

Here is a word from Hoard's Dairyman to those who churn all day to get butter and fall during the fall and winter:—Do not let the cream stand over forty-eight hours before skimming. Then do not let the cream stand over two days before souring. If you have a quart that is apt to help to sour the rest. We have experimented too long before souring develops the principle antagonistic to butter, and is the cause of long churning. The cream from one pan that has stood until it tastes badly and is not acid will ruin a large jar of butter.

APPLES FOR FEEDING STOCK.

The use of apples for feeding stock was more general last year than ever before, because there was no other way to dispose of them. Farmers in most cases believed that apples had little or no feeding value, and thousands of bushels have gone to waste on the ground when the owners had abundant stock to consume them. There have been instances, of course, where cows have broken into orchards and gorged themselves with unripe fruit, and the same is true of grain chutes; but that does not prove that either are not useful when used in moderation. One man in town fed a colt all last fall principally on apples. No grain was used, and it was estimated that this colt made a gain of 100 pounds in weight. Other farmers' found nothing increased the flow of milk so much as a moderate supply of apples. One man says he made a gain of ten quarts of milk per day by feeding four and a half bushels of apples to eight cows, which makes a gain of 47 quarts to the cow. Dr. Goessmann finds that the analysis of apple pomace indicates a feeding value nearly equal to that of corn silage. Has not the time arrived when apple chutes will have a value as certain as any other feeding material? To those who never fed their stock apples, I would say try it and see if you cannot get as good results as you can by carrying them to the cider mills.—New England Homestead.

HARNESS BLACKING.

This harness blacking is recommended in Farm and Home.—Mix together, with gentle heat, three ounces of turpentine and two ounces of white wax; then add one ounce of ivory black and one drachm of indigo, each in fine powder, the two well mixed together. Take the mixture from the fire and stir until cold. Wash the harness in warm water, and when it is nearly dry give it a coat of neat's foot oil; let it dry in and then with a brush, put on this coating of the dressing; let it dry, then polish with an ordinary shoe brush. Not only will the harness be given a fine polish, but if the treatment be repeated occasionally the leather will be preserved for a long time.

OVER TEN CENTS IN CORN.

The Department of Agriculture is getting out some very interesting documents these days. Among those to appear soon is a series of cereal charts prepared by Mr. Dodge to be entitled an "Album of Agricultural Statistics." An illustrative of the kind of information which this will furnish it is shown that ten states have each over ten per cent. of their superficial area devoted to corn, these states standing in the following order of precedence: Iowa leads with 219 acres of corn to every 1,000 acres of area, Illinois is second, with 217; Delaware, 175; Indiana, 167; Missouri, 149; Tennessee, 136; Kentucky, 123; Maryland, 117; Kansas, 113; Ohio, 110. The rate of yield in this crop for the last ten years has been only 16.8 bushels per acre. With such yields as many good farmers have shown to be practicable these states could on the same acreage easily grow all the corn produced in the United States.—National Stockman and Farmer.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

The cream from bran fed milk rises slowly and is hard to churn. When the butter is made it will be pale rather than the golden yellow from the cream of cows fed on corn meal. Bran should be fed to young, growing stock rather than to cows. It is rich in phosphate and makes an excellent manure. A fruit-grower reports that, having an orchard of young trees badly infested with lice he made a solution of sal soda—half a pound to a gallon of water—and applied it with a whitewash brush. In a week's time they were all dead and washed off. The trees grew two feet a year afterward and remained very healthy.

The bronze is the largest breed of turkey, and grows three years old have been known to weigh fifty pounds before being killed and dressed for market. It is not very hardy breed, but does well when crossed on the common variety. The white Holland turkey is smaller than the bronze, but it is a more active forager and can secure nearly all of its food. An agricultural writer says that a simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather is to invert a large crock of earthenware, or flower-pot if need be (varying with the size of the vessel containing the butter), over the dish or firkin in which the butter is held. The porousness of the earthenware will keep the butter cool, and all the more so if the pot be wrapped in a wet cloth, with a little water in the dish with the butter. Not the porosity of the earthenware, but the rapid absorption of heat by external evaporation, causes the butter to become hard.

450 ACRES FREE.

Dakota offers a free claim, a pre-emption and a homestead—total, 450 acres—free to each settler. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Northern Ry. reaches the Devils Lake, the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land districts. For further information, maps, rates, etc., apply to F. L. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED. BURKE-MORAY—September 18, at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Bray, William J. Burke, youngest son of Tobias Burke, Castle street, Bray, to Mary Jane (Minnie) youngest daughter of Christy Peter Murray, Main street, Bray. EHRERTON-BYRNE—September 27, at the parish church, Bray, George, son of Joseph Ehrerton, Esq., London, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Andrew W. Byrne, Esq., Crosey Barnes, county Wicklow. FREHAN-COX—September 18, at St. James's Church, Dublin, by Rev. F. Hackett, John Wm., only surviving son of the late Wm. Robert Frehan, to Maggie, third daughter of the late Mr. Edward Fox, Esq., of the late Mr. Lacy—BYRNE—September 24, at the Church of the Three Patron, Rathgar, by the Rev. F. Doyle, John F. Lacy, Bray Head Hotel, Bray, county Wicklow, to May Josephine, eldest daughter of Daniel Byrne, Prospect, Miltown, county Dublin. MILLER-ROSSITER—September 24, at Newmarket, by Rev. John Rossiter, Emmerthorpe, brother to the bride, Bryan Mayler, of the National Bank, Cork, formerly of Harristown, county Wexford, to Mary K. Rossiter, Newbawn House, county Wexford. SCULLY-RATTIGAN—September 17, at St. Mary's R. C. Church, Saggart, Dublin, Sergeant Patrick Scully, of L. Conyngham Depot, to Mary Teresa Kattigan, Saggart, Dublin.

DIED.

BURKE—At the residence of her father, Ballinakil, Carlow, county Car, Mary, daughter of John Burke, aged 28 years. BUCKLEY—September 24, at her father's residence, Knockdown House, Emmerthorpe, county Wicklow, Isabella Anne Buckley, aged 23 years. CAHILL—September 24, at his residence 16 Trinity street, Dublin, Mr. Patrick Cahill, aged 48 years. CARBERT—September 27, at his residence, 37 Denmark street, Dublin, Catherine Carbert, aged 69 years. DEMEYER—September 25, at Johnstown, county Dublin, Ellen, relict of the late Mr. James Dempsey. DOWNY—September 25, from the result of an accident at Inchicore Works, Dublin, Michael Downy, of 4 Hawthornes terrace, aged 51 years, son-in-law of the late Kyrnan Feehan, Spring Villa Mills, Roscrea, county Tipperary. DUNNE—Sept. 25, at his residence, Old Graigue, Maynooth, Patrick Dunne. DUNNE—September 23, at the residence of his father, Frankfort Cottage, Glonchester street, Dublin, Terence, eldest son of Bernard and Mary Devey, aged 27 years. DENNAN—September 24, at the Parochial House, Baldoye, county Dublin, the Rev. Bernard Dennan, C. P. DEGAN—September 21, at her residence, 44 York street Dublin, Mrs. Degan, an advanced age. DEMPSEY—September 26, at Shanghaugh, of consumption, Ellen, second daughter of the late Michael Dempsey. DOWDY—September 25, at 64 Rathmines road, Dublin, Michael Dowdy, late of Thomas Doney, late of Ballybridge Mill. FITZSIMONS—September 25, at Poletemple, Virginia, county Caran, Ann, widow of the late Thomas Fitzsimons, in her 78rd year. FITZGERALD—September 23, at Henry street, Tipperary, aged 68 years, Margaret, wife of Patrick Barak, fourth daughter of the late William Gaynor. FINOGAN—At the residence of her brother-in-law, James Woods, 41 Donnybrook, Patrick Finogan, late of Manor street, Dublin. FITZPATRICK—September 22, at 6 Upper Sackville street, Dublin, William Joseph, the beloved son of Thomas and Mary Fitzpatrick, aged 6 months. GILLIOY—September 23, at Emmerthorpe, co. Wexford, after a short illness, Thomas Gillioy, husband of Catherine Gilligan, 68 Dorset street, Dublin. GILFOYLE—September 25, at his residence, Coonahilly, King's County, Patrick Gilfoyle, late of the Caran, county Caran, C. P., Duke, and of J. Gilfoyle of the Local Government Board, in the 74th year of his age. GORMAN—September 27, at the Hospice of the Dying, Dublin, Joseph Gorman, aged 25, eldest son of John Gorman, of 28 Upper Buckingham street. GAYNOR—September 21, at 5 Ranelagh avenue, Dublin, Sarah, fourth daughter of the late William Gaynor. HEALY—September 21, at Longford, in the 74th year of his age, John Healy. HYLARD—September 22, at her residence, 3 Lower Rutland street, Cork, Dublin, Mrs. Jane Hylard, after a long illness. HENRY—September 22, at 30 Marlborough street, Dublin, Mrs. M. E. Hagarty, aged 33 years. HUGHES—September 26, at her residence, 33 Denzille street, Dublin, Mrs. Maria Hughes, wife of Michael Hughes. KELLY—September 24, at her residence, Willbrook, Keshmarran, county Dublin, Mary, third surviving daughter of the late Patrick Kelly. KINSLEA—September 24, at her residence, Weldonstown, county Meath, Mrs. Philip Kinella. KIWIN—September 24, at his residence, 116 Lower Gardner street, Dublin, Matthew Kiwin, 68, late of Caran, county Caran, C. P. KEATING—September 21, at Killoshin, after a lingering illness, the wife of John Keating. KELLY—At his residence, 68 Menst street, Dublin, Thomas Kelly, late of 4 Sterling street. KRABBS—September 26, Dominick Wart Keane, of Villa, Galway, and Ivy Cottage Mayo, aged 81 years. KATARCH—September at 1 Quinn's lane, Upper Pembroke street, Dublin, James, son of Patrick Kavanagh. KENNY—September 20, at his residence, South Circular road, Dublin, Michael Kenny, eldest son of the late Patrick Kenny, Warrington, county Kilkenny, aged 78 years. KELLY—September 24, at his residence, 21 Luke street, Dublin, Patrick Kelly, late of 26 Townsend street, in his 74th year. MANGAN—At his residence, Swordstown, county Dublin, Patrick Mangan. MORGAN—September 25, at Alocove Cottage, Dalkey, Miss Mary Jane Morgan, aged 89 years. MURPHY—September 21, John Murphy, Railway bridge Cottage, North Circular road, Dublin. MURPHY—September 19, at his residence, Main street, Naas, suddenly, Thomas McCormack. MURPHY—September 26, at St. Andrew's Temple road, Rathmines, Patrick Murphy aged 68 years. NOLAN—September 25, at his residence, Thomastown, Kingstown, Julia, relict of the late Henry Nolan. RYAN—September 24, at Ballymany, Newbridge, county Kildare, of typhoid fever, Mr. Charles Ryan. REILLY—September 27, at his residence, 68 Church street, Dublin, John Reilly, late of Finstown, Lucan. RICHARDS—July 10, at Curamalan, Province of Buenos Ayres, Charles Richards, aged 73 years, formerly of Coolchick, county Wexford. SHERIDAN—September 22, at Shaw street, Dublin, Laurence, fifth son of the late John Salmon, Abbey street, Wicklow. SEYMOUR—September 24, at his father's residence, 51 Mulgrave street, Kingstown, Richard, son of Thomas and Annie Seymour, aged 26 years. THOMPSON—September 27, at 39 Bride street, Dublin, Julia, daughter of the late J. Thompson. TRACY—France, the beloved wife of Daniel Tracy, 100a Great Brunswick street, Dublin, and daughter of the late Timothy O'Sullivan, Inspector D. M. P. WARD—September 21, at the late Miss O'Connell's Hospital, Thomas Ward, late of 102a Longan county Wexford.