NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The Royal Irish Constabulary contributions to the Father Burke National Memorial amount now to more than

It transpired at a meeting of the Dublin Board of Guardians, on May 7th, that a certain clergyman whenever it came to his turn to baptise foundlings called them after members of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Mr. McMahon, M. P. (a member of the Board), after whom one of the little children had been called, stated that he would see to the welfare of the little he would see to the welfare of the little

Alexander Kickham, brother of the late Charles J. Kickham, committed suicide in New Ross, on May 3rd, by cutting his throat. Deceased was a commercial traveler, and on the previous day, in the ordinary course of his business, went round to his customers soliciting orders.

Kildare.

A remarkable notice of motion was given by a laborer, at the monthly meet-ing of the Athy branch of the League, held on Sunday, May 4. It proposes that each laborer in the branch shall subscribe sixpence per month towards the payment of two Nationalist Members of Parliament for the county Kildare. The meeting or-dered circulars to be issued asking that the men of every townland in the parish shall attend the next monthly meeting of the branch, so that wardens for the several

districts may be appointed.

Louth. At Drogheda, on May 7, a licensed spirit dealer was fined 40s. for displaying banners, &c., from his premises on the occasion of the recent vi it of Mr. Parnell,

M. P., to that town.

The Rev. Edward Heaney, P. P.,
Faughart, died on May 7th, at the residence
of his sister at Beltichburne, at the age of 77 years. Deceased was for a long time in delicate health. He was over fifty years in the priesthood, and officiated in St. Peter's, Drogheda, as curate in the

The Drogheda Independent Club is indefatigable. In the work of crippling the local power of Whigs and Tories, and in ts mission of advancing the National cause in the ancient borough by the Boyne, its members seem never to know fatigue They are now about to apply themselves to the registration question. A beginning will be made on June 1, when a public meeting is to be held in the town, for the of instructing the people how to purpose of instructing the people how t set about getting their names on the regis

Captain Plunkett, special Resident Mag-istrate, has written to the Cork Corpora-tion, inviting their opinion as to the complement of police which they thought would be required for the city. The Corporation declined to give any opinion but referred the matter to the Town Clerk, who is in London, and who was directed to have an interview with the Chief Secretary on the subject.

Limerick.

Limerick looked on May 3d as if it were in a state of siege. Special sentries armed with rifles were seen in some places, constables provided with loaded revolvers constables provided with loaded revolvers were to be met with in other directions. Vigilant watches were kept throughout the whole night for an enemy who was credited with an intention of blowing up the town. The dynamite scare, in short, had developed into a regular panic. William street barracks were to be demolished, the County Club House was to be destroyed, the Sarsfield bridge was to be destroyed, the Sarsfield bridge was to be left in ruins. Desolation was to reign in the City of the Violated Treaty. The night, however, passed over in peace, and none of those dreadful dynamitards put in an appearance. In the morning the authorities felt relieved, and the families of the married constables, who had been compelled to quit the barracks and take lodgings outside, returned to their domes-tic duties within the walls. There is a suspicion in the minds of many people that the police and military authorities of Limerick have been thoroughly hoaxed.

On May 6th the Limerick Nationalists renge on two members of the Dispensary Committee who recently voted against them. For years Dr. Kane, borough magistrate, has been chairman of the Limerick Dispensary Committee, who have Important duties to discharge to the poor, with gratuitous medical relief. Dr. Kane and the Hon. Secretary, Alderman Myles, voted recently against the election of the Nationalist candidate for the office of chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians.
The Nationalists assembled in force at the meeting of the committee, and ousted those gentlemen from office, Mr. Stephen O'Mara and Mr. Abraham being elected

On Sunday, May 4, a public meeting of the people of Cratloe was held in the Chapel-yard, for the purpose of forming a new branch of the Irish National League. Rev. J. Rourke, P. P., addressed the meeting in a very eloquent speech, explaining at great length the duties of the people in supporting the National cause, and advised them to join hand in hand with the other patriotic Irishmen through the country who were endeavoring to advance the in-terests of the people of Ireland. The meeting wound up by passing a vote of thanks to the rev. chairman, and the enrolling of 100 members.

Waterford At a special court, held in Dungarvan, on May 3d, under the Crimes Act, Thomas O'Brien, Killanouring, was charged with having taken forcible possession of a farm from which he had been evicted on the 17th of April last. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be confined in Dungarvan Bridewell for one week, and, if possession were not given up, that the sentence be increased to one month in Waterford Jail with hard labor.

Antrim.
It is said that Mr. Parnell will contest

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the commencement of an educational movement that may extend over the province, the landlord leaders are now circulating an address on the franchise Bill. To the Protestant classes, lurid pictures are drawn of their future condition, should household suffrage become the law. The Ulster "loyalists" would be swamped, the measure would prove disastrous, and treason as well as Popery would stalk tritreason as well as Popery would stalk tri-umphant over the land! So say the in-trepid Orange leaders of Tyrone.

Armagh The first of the "fine arts" is little appreciated in Ulster just now, as the following case will testify:—Seven members of the local Orange band were charged bers of the local Orange band were enarged at the Armagh Petty Sessions, with obstructing the thoroughfares by their rather frequent musical parades. The Magistrates decided to adjourn the case for three months, and if the local drum-mers in the meantime appear on the streets, severe penalties must inevitably

It has been practically decided to contest Newry at the next election in the National interest. No candidate has yet been fixed upon, but it is very probable that the gentleman selected will be a member of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

Four evictions were recently carried Four evictions were recently carried out in Seafin, parish of Knockbride. The landlord is Mr. Patrick Reilly, of Greaghacrotta, and the tenants are Messrs. Peter Carolan, Charles Clarke, Thomas Reilly (the landlord's brother), and Widow Reilly. There was no rent due by any of these tenants except by the landlord's brother, who had only a receipt on account to show. The landlord is a farmer himself, holding under a headlandlord, and he was getting a profit rent landlord, and he was getting a profit rent from these tenants.

Monaghan. The organization of the National League would appear to be taking deep root in the "Gap of the North" just now. The Monaghan Healy branch passed, at a meeting on May 4, two very important resolutions. The one declared for a county convention, for the double pur-pose of electing a delegate for the central pose of electing a delegate for the central council in Dublin, and choosing a suitable Parnellite candidate to stand with Mr. Healy at the next election contest. The second, which was equally important, declared that in order to obtain the services of an honest and capable representative in Parliament it is expedient to provide a fund to meet election expenses, and if necessary to compensate the repre-sentatives for their services to the nation. Derry.

At last the long-expected official cor-espondence relative to the conduct of the magistrates who figured in the Apprentice Boys' meeting in the Derry Town Hall, when Lord Mayor Dawson visited the city, sees the light. The Lord Chan cellor expresses surprise that the men who had experience in the magistracy "could have exhibited such a want of discretion." He does not, however, consider that they should be dismissed. His lordship contents himself with administering a solemn reprimand and warning.

Since the day that Athlone returned Billy Keogh, after he had openly broken his "so-help-me-God" pledges, that bor-ough has been under a dark cloud, broken only for a moment when, in 1874, it elected Mr. Shiel by a majority of one. It is ted Mr. Shiel by a majority of one. It is all the more gratifying, then, to read that the patriotic spirit has been so aroused among the electors of the town where Sergeant Custume "died for Ireland," that four-fifths of them have sent a requisition to Mr. Justin McCarthy, junior, asking him to become their candidate at the general election. Major D'Arcy's name has also been mentioned in connection with the representation of Athlone. It is felt the representation of Athlone. It is felt that either he or Mr. McCarthy will be the National candidate.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article, in an elegant, in teresting manner,
"Then run it into some advertisement

that we avoid all such, "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms a

"To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves heir value that they will never use any thing else.

"The Remedy so favorably noticed in all

the papers,
"Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness"

"And ability "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's obser-vation,"

Did She Die ?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining

way all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good; 'And at last was cured by this Hop Bitrs the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"
"How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Misery.

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians, Who gave her disease various names,

But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bit-ters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used
Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering
from a disease declared incurable"
"And we are so glad that he used your
Bitters." A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

It is said that Mr. Parnell will contest an important constituency in Ulster at the next election. The little schemes of the Orange landlords are such as to clearly show that they are now a crushed and shivering faction. Cavan is lost to them; of Monaghan they utterly despair; Donegal is nearly as hopeless; and Tyrone is a source of deep anxiety to them. In the absence of a household franchise, however, they would hope to retain at least one seat in the latter county. In view of an election contingency, and perhaps as Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes:

ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

THE LARGEST AND GRANDEST TEMPLE OF DIVINE WORSHIP IN THE WORLD-ITS AMAZING DIMENSIONS.

St. Peter's Church in Rome is surely the largest and grandest temple of divine worship on the face of the earth. Gibbon, the historian, has pronounced it "the most glorious structure ever applied to the use of religion." This most conspic-uous building in modern Rome stands upon the site of Nero's circus, in the northwestern part of the city. It is built in the form of a Letingweight. in the form of a Latin cross, as are most of the great cathedrals of Europe. According to the most reliable figures, its extreme length is over 700 feet, the greatest width 500 feet, and the height entire building covers an area of more than five acres. But figures give only a than five acres. But figures give only a faint idea of the vast dimensions of St. Peter's. Let us make a few comparisons. Thirty good-sized churches, such as generally seen in America, could be put in-side this great church and not fill it. Over fifty thousand persons could find standing room in it at once. Three lofty church spires, one above the other, would scarcely reach the top of the cross that surmounts the dome. No crowd ever fills all its spaces. No human voice can reach all its aisles. You can almost lose yourself in its immensity. Day after day we roamed over the wonderful structure, almost too weary at night to make our way to a resting place. In the early part of the fourth century

the Emperor Constantine built a magnificent church on the site now occupied by St. Peter's. This church was rebuilt several times during the thousand years which followed. The foundations of the which followed. The foundations of the present structure were laid by Pope Nicholas V. in 1450, but more than three centuries rolled away before it was entirely completed. In 1535 the work was intrusted to the hands of that greatest of all masters, Michael Angelo, then seventy-two years of age. The dedication took place in 1626, under the pontificate of Pope Urban VIII. The colonnade was built in 1667, and the sacristy added in 1780. Forty-three Popes lived, reigned and died while it was building, each one lavishing great treasbuilding, each one lavishing great treas-ure upon it. What it cost, nobody on earth can fully tell. At the lowest cal-culation, \$50,000,000 has been expended Besides this enormous sum, i must be kept in repair at an annual ex-pense of over \$30,000.

Let us linger a moment on the great square, or court, called by the Italians a piazza. No other building in the world has so grand an approach. An army of 100,000 men might gather in this vast inclosure. It is well paved and crossed by marble walks. In its centre stands a marble walks. In its centre stands a lofty Egyptian obelisk, which, including the pedestal, is 132 feet high. It was brought from ancient Heliopolis by the Emperor Caligula. This gigantic shaft, ten feet square at the base, is of red granite, and weighs five hundred tons. Two grand fountains, one on each side of the great obleisk, are continually throw ing up their thousand jets of bright water, which turn into feathery spray, waving to and fro like plumes in the air; then fall, arched with rainbows, into the immense porphyry basins below. Sweep-ing round to the right and left, and par-tially inclosing the grand square, are the famous imposing semi-circle colonnades, consisting of 284 Doric columns, each one sixty feet high, arranged in four parallel rows, and the whole covered with a stone roof. An inscription at the entrance An inscription at the entrance tells us that the great artist Bernini built the colonnade "for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from the storm and from rain." (Isaiah iv., 6). On the higher battlements of the church itself stand thirteen colossal statues, repre-senting Christ and his apostles.

Passing the two giant statues which stand on guard at the foot of the stairway, representing St. Peter and St. Paul, we mount the three successive we mount the three successive lights of marble steps and enter a grand vestibule, fifty feet wide, sixty-six feet high, and extending across the entire front of the building. At the right and left ends of this great portal are the gigantic equestrian statues of Constantine and Charlemagne. From the vestibule three great entrances lead into the temple itself. We enter, however, by temple itself. We enter, however, l smaller doorways, for the immens bronze doors are opened only on grand occasions. On the extreme right is the "porta santa," or holy door, formerly opened on Christmas eve only once in twenty-five years, and then walled up, to remain closed for another quarter of a

Now let us lift the heavy, quilted, leather curtain which closes the common doorway, and we are in the church, which surpasses in the church, in the world. all other churches in the What a marvelous temple is before us We are dazzled by its splendor and awed into silence by its vastness and grandeur.

Vastness which grows, but grows to harmon-All musical in its immensities.

It is hard to realize that it is the work of man. And it is impossible to comprehend its amazing proportions at first sight. But its colossal size will grow upon you more and more every minute, every hour, every day

Thou seest not all; but piecemeal thou must break,
To separate contemplation, the great whole. The floor, formed of rich, mosaic work, stretches away like a great plain of variegated marble before us. The lofty paneled vault of the nave, profusely adorned with guilding and paintings, lifts itself 150 feet above us. On every hand are gorgeously decorated altars, marble and alabaster vases of holy water, sacred shrines, before which flame golden shrines, before which flame golden lamps; costly statues, beautifully mosaic copies of world renowned paintings, sculptured tombs of departed kings, magnificent monuments of dead popes, massive columns, grand arches, colossal piers, golden ceilings, splendid side piers, golden ceilings, splendid side piers, golden ceilings, splendid side piers, golden to summit it to a surgical operation by the best physicans attending; all other treatment having failed, when the strength of the speed and permay for accidents and emergencies, and is for external and internal use.

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes: 'Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rhoumaints. The dome! the vast and wondrous dome, To which Diana's marvel was a cell.

How can we give even a meager outline of the wealth of decoration or the lime of the wealth of decoration or the wilderness of architecture in this great-

est of all churches. But let us take a rapid walk through the building. In the center where the transept crosses the nave, immediately beneath the dome, stands the "high altar," used only on great occasions, and then only by the pope or high officials. This altar is covered by a colossal bronze canopy, nearly a hundred feet high, called the baldacchino. It was designed by Bernini. baldacchino. It was designed by Bernini, and made from metal taken from the old Pantheon. In the tribune, which takes the west end of the church, is the famous "chair of St. Peter." We are told it was the identical one in which St. Peter officiated as the first pope. The original chair is inclosed in a bronze covering and the whole supported by four gigan-tic statues, representing those four great fathers of the church, Augustine, Ambrose, Chrysostom and Athanasius. In the south end of the transept are twelve confessional boxes, designed for accommodation of ecommodation of strangers in At one or another of these boxes men of all nations may make confession and hear the words of absolution in their

Beneath the high altar is the shrine and tomb of St. Peter and St. Paul. A double flight of marble steps lead down to this most sacred spot in the great church. A rich marble balustrade surrounds the descent, and around it a hun-dred silver lamps are burning. Before the tomb is the beautiful statue of Pius VI, kneeling as if in prayer. There are many other tombs in the crypts below, and many sepulchral monuments in the church above, some of them master pieces of sculpture. Among the tombs of popes it is strange to see the tombs of James III, Charles III. and Henry IX, kings of England.

Now, if you would gain some just con-ception of the immense size of St. Peter's et us take one more look. Come and stand near the center of the building. As you gaze upward remember it is over As you gaze up and the foot of that three hundred feet to the foot of that dome, and more than four hundred to its summit. This vast dome is supported y four stupendous piers of stone, each of which covers as much space on the floor of St. Peter's as a good sized church. And yet, such is the wonderful symme-try of the structure, its vastness is lost in the harmony of its proportions. The grandeur overwhelms thee not; And why? It is not lessened, but thy

mind, Expanded by the genius of the spot, Has grown colossal. A broad, winding staircase leads up to A broad, winding state the ascent the roof, and so gentle is the ascent might ride up on horseback. On the walls as you climb you see inscriptions walls as you came you see inscriptions telling that the prince of Wales, Queen of Spain and Empress of Mexico had ascended the same steps. On the spacious roof, which is nearly flat, are domes and pinnacles rising around the great central dome. Before ascending higher let us pause awhile on the circular gallery that sweeps around the interior base It makes one dizzy to of the dome. look down the frightful distance to the floor of the church. The people walking in the cathedral below seem like creep-ing pigmies. From this point we ascend between the double walls of the dome to

the "lantern" which surmounts it.

From the balcony around the lantern we have a bird's-eye view of the grand old city and its surroundings. This panorama is enrapturing. The Rome that is, and the Rome that was, lies spread out like a map beneath us. hand is the pope's palace and gardens. A little way off is the massive circular castle of St. Angelo. Further on is Pincian hill, with its fine view of Rome Yonder is the tower of the Capitol and the Pantheon, and still beyond is the Colliseum. Beyond the far-extending walls of the city is the yast, desolate, deserted campagna, across which we can trace the ruins of the ancient acqueducts me, more extensive than the waterworks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia combined. To the west are the lofty Appennines, and to the east, as far as the eye can reach, we see the blue expanse of the Mediterranean. But we must climb still higher; first to the little room on the top of the lantern, then mounting a vertica ron ladder s least four hundred feet up, we reach our highest point—the copper "ball." The view from this point was not very interesting, consisting, as it did with us, of simply eighteen panting, perspiring men and women, huddled into a space that looked from the ground below no larger than a globe a foot in diameter.—Troy,

Regulars.

Regulars.

One of the strongest proofs of the value of Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is the fact that it is used and prescribed by "regular" physicians. Philip C. Ballou, M. D., of Monkton, Vt., says: "Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used."

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Mrs. A. O'Brien, 372 Exchange Street, Buffalo, was supposed to be dying with consumption and abandoned by her physician. She suffered terribly and was reduced in flesh to ninety pounds. In this condition she resorted to Burdock Blood Bitters, and now enjoys perfect health and weighs one hundred and forty-six. She will gladly answer enquiring sufferers on receipt of U. S. stamp.

A. D. Noyes, Newark, Michigan, writes: "I have enquired at the drug stores for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, but have failed to find it. We brought a bottle with us from Quebec, but it is nearly gone and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is troubled with a pain in the shoulder, and nothing else gives relief. Can you send us some?"

Saved From the Scalpel.

A Toronto lady, Mrs. Berkenshaw, con-tracted a disease of the knee joint and was advised to submit it to a surgical operation by the best physicans attending;

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