VOL. XXXV.—NO. 35.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ITALY.

SKETCH OF HON. ANTHONY M. KEILEY-AN HONORED IRISH-AMERICAN.

Hon. Anthony M. Keiley, ex. Mayor of Richmond and President of the I. C. B. U., has been appointed by the President of the United States to be U. S. Minister to Italy.

Mr. Keiley was born September 13th, 1832, at Paterson, N. J., of Irisb parents, who were received in that city. His father was born in

married in that city. His father was born in Cork, his mother, a Crowley, in Wexford. His grand-mother carried a pike at Vinegar Hill. His grand-unce, Dan. McCarthy, was an "outon Mr. Keiley soon after his birth removed to

Mr. Kenley soon area in order that Virginia. He graduated at the University of Virginia, in 1854. His first public act was to defend the desuits against a fierce and unfounded as soilt of The Southern Literary Messenger, the leading literary magazine of the South. Know Nothingism was then rampant. Mr. Kelley was assistant editor of the Democratic p per at Petersburg, where he lived. In it he publish d the first article published in Virginia against the un-American movement.

When Henry A. Wise was a candidate for Governor, Mr. Keiley gave the congenial aid of

his billiant pen.
At the I. C. B. U. banquet in Philadelphia, in 1852, he said: "I claim the privinge, which it I Irishmen claim, of indulging in that deeper love, a reverential love, a poculiar love, for my own dear State. I challenge every Irishman here to share in that love, for she is a State where no Irishman's cabin was grow mirned because of his faith or his na-ticulit. She is a State, Irishmen, which you should remember, and send that temom-irance down to posterity as a rich legrey; when rersention ruled this land she was the State which, although she had not five thousand Irishmen within her borders to control her sentiments, raised her hand and flog arainst that persecution, and said as our great Swine said to the stor ay waves of the lake,

Serious sure to the storing waves of the take, a Peace, he still I and stayed in the shores that take of persecution, of calming and of outgrap which threaten to enguiph you and your fath in the horrid oppression of Know Nothing-Mr. Keiley was a delegate to the Virginia Convention that ratified the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, and ed.ted the Douglas

oper in Petersburg.
At that time he was President of the Hiber-nian society of Petersburg, and the last Irish thering in that city before the war was the

The next month Virginia seceded. Mr. the next month virginia section at a fixed to first in the or expedient. Accordingly, the day plee the secession ordinance passed, he voluntered as a private, left his home, musket on andler, for Norfolk. He remained in audier, for Norfolk. He remained in army until the war closed, except when ving in the legislature, to which he was c'ed while in the field. He was wounded at

changed in November, 1864, and those who conniged in Rovember, 1864, and those who so heard him tell how he got his name on the stof that "unlit for duty" who were to be exlanged have enjoyed one of the best war stories

In May, 1865, Mr. Keiley began the publiextion of The Petersburg News He afterwards established The Petersburg Index, and edit dit. When Pius IX, was despoiled Mr. Keiley dehy red the address in the cathedral, at the invitwin of Bishop McGill, in condemnation of eat intumy. Now he is the Minister of the untry that said to the despoiler of the Pope, To igh not the American Callege?"

He has been for many years a member of No. C. B. U., the Catholic Beneficial Society Richmond He first appeared at an L.C.B.U. nvention as one of its five representatives to Philadelphia Convention of 1872. In 1873, Louis, he was elected President of the ish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United

Said Archbishop Gibbons when Bishop of ichmond: "Our city is doubly honored by all-that you have so repeatedly manifested our confidence in Mr. Keiloy in re-electing him our President. He is known to us for civic intues justly honored in state and city. While e neal ets no civic duty, he pays attention that religion of which he is an honor. To in the Church in Richmond is indebted a many services, and to him is due the credit I taking the first steps to erect a parochial

Mr. Keiley was not an applicant for the high osition assigned him. His appointment was a wiprise to him. The Pilo announced that F. Prince, of Boston, was to be Minister to ome, while ex Congressman Hopkins, eous lvania, was an oager expectant and ecker strongly endorsed. But Mr. Keiley's bilities and merits were known to Secretary byard, who certainly has done a wise act in rearing the appointment to Mr. Keiley. While here can be no question as to Mr. Keiley's fitpess, it is an appointment that will streng hen the administration with our Irish Catholic

The Philadelphia Times says :—" Antony M. belley, of Virginia, will be equally a credit-the representative of the country at Rome, and beyond his personal qualifications his ap-miniment has especial significance in that he is been one of the ablest and most earnest pponents of repudiation.'

"HE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

TISFACTORY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN

ENGLAND AND THE AMEER. LONDON, April 6.-Reports from Lord Dufrm indicate that his negotiations with the oneer are satisfactory to the Indians and apmently to the Afghans. The negotiations and so strongly towards a joint military illunce between England and the Ameer that heir very success may be accepted by Russia a menace. Lord Dufferin to-day reported the Ameer has obtained from India a ecial subsidy for the maintenance of an Afghan urson at Herat of sufficient strength to en-ure the integrity of that entire district. Enghengineers and a number of English officers superintend the construction of a series of otresses along the Afghan frontrier, to be gar-sened, and defended by Afghans exclusively. usia, it is thought, may become irritated at is scientific and professional military and peny given by England. Lord Dufferin also Peace will be passined appeared that the English lall construct 2 railway from the Bolan to ardahar, and in military road from Canalar to Herat and connect the line of fortsees between Balkh, Horat and Candahar by the lagraph system. It is feared Russia may

continue to struggle with the Afghan question | THE RUSSIAN MINISTER AT | C mmons, the American Government would under the assumption that the Rawul Pinde | WASHINGTON | see to it that the men would not suffer simply council is really arranging a compact, with England as the controlling spirit of a firm of which the Ameer is but a duminy. The Russian army organ at St. P-tersburg declares broadly that if the English advise that Herat be fortified, and fortification follows as a result of English counsel and with English assistance, it will constitute a casus belli.

RUSSIA'S ANSWERED CONSIDERED, The cabinet council to-day approved of the

agreement made between the Ameer and Lord inferin. The vicercy has been instructed to invite the Ameer to visit London as a guest of the crown. Baron De Stael has sent a separate communication to Lord Granville, the contents of which have not been mide public. It is reported on good authority that De Stael's document is an official complaint on the subject of the irritation caused to Russia by the military anti-Russian demonstration. It is also stated that the document urges England to agree with Russia to abandon all military preparation and demonstration till he conclusion or failure of pending negotiations. Russia declares that she is making no prepara-tion for war at the border, but the protests are looked on here as merely diplomatic declara-tions. The English embassy at Teheran, near the locality of the threatened conflict, reports that large

MASSES OF RUSSIAN TROOPS

continue to pass through Tiflis southwards. The English consul at Batoum makes a similar report. These troops are supposed to be on the way to Mery or Meshed. Reliable advices estimate that 65,000 Russian soldiers are already stationed at Baku and Sarakhs. The nature of DeGiera' reply to the English proposal makes it necessary to prolong the correspondence be tween the two powers on the Afgh in question as the joint commissioners cannot begin their work till the scene of debate is delimitated by their principals, and it is believed Russia is only endeavoring to gain time.

DIPLOMATIC BLI-FEELING.

It is stated, but with extreme reserve, that the relations between the English foreign office and the Russian ambassador in London have assumed a somewhat strained character, his exdesided a sumewhat standed the make appointments with hit lordship personally, in consequence, as alleged, of Lord Granville's indisposition. The evident desire of Lord Granville to avoid personally. enal interviews with his excellency at a most critical stage of the negotiations, it is alloged, is causing much uneasiness in high circles. The report may possibly be due to Lord Grandville's temporary illness contining him to the

PROF. VAMDERY'S VIEWS.

Lospos, April 6,-Prof. Vambery, the dis tingui-hed traveller, is of opinion that war between England and Russia is inevitable. He says the Rawal Pinde neeting will, perhaps, delay the outbreak, but if the Ameer consents to an Emglish railway being built from Sidi to Herat, hostilities will commence within a few a write in the heat. He was wounded at in Hill, and captured by General Butler teesburg; imprisoned at Polar Lookout, ayland, and at Elmira, N.Y. He was need in Nagarday 1921. directly. The Navae Vrenava, of St. Petersburg, openly demands that Russia withdraw from the Paris declaration regarding the fitting out of

BLOCKING THE RUSSIAN PORTS.

LONDON, April 4.—England has annexed Quelpaert Island, with the consent of China. The island commands the Corean entrance to he sea of Japan and the Russian ports on the Pacific. A despatch from Hong Kong says the British flag has been hoisted over a part of Hamilton, an island in the Corean Archipelago.

ANOTAER INDIAN ARMY CORPS. RAWUL PINDE. April 4 .- A second army corps has been ordered to be ready for service.

GRANTING MORE THAN RUSSIA ASKS.

CEDING THE KEY OF THE PASS TO HERAT -STUDYING RUSSIA'S REPLY TO ENG-LAND.

LONDON, April 3, -- An enormous sensation has been caused in India by General Sir Peter Lumsden's proposal of a new frontier line, which will give Chaman-i-Buidh to the Russians. This town is many miles south of the lowest boundary of Turkestan which Russia has yet claimed. It is the principal town on the Kooshk river, which is the largest confluent of the Marghab. The Kooshk flows through a narrow valley which affords the only practical approach for troops from the north to Herat. Chaman-i-Baidh is well fortified and could easily be made impassable. If held by an Afghan or British garrison, it would be impossible for a Russian army to march through the Kooshk valley. The only other approach to Herat, which is practicable for artillery or even cavalry troops, is by way of Meshed, through the north eastern corner of Persia. The consent of the Shah to a movement of Russian troops through Persia for an attack on Herat might be difficult or at least costly to obtain. These considerations make it apparent to the Indian mind that Chaman-i-Caidh is the key of Herat, and the Indian potentates say that if England proposes to give up Chaman i-Caidh she might as well surrender Herat at the same time. Earl Dufferin has not yet been heard from on the subject. His consent to Gen. Lumsden's reported proposal is doubtful. Many well-informed persons here refuse to credit the published reports of General Lumsden's new boundary line and are waiting for official confirmation or denials. An

officer who occupied a prominent position under General Roberts in the last Afghan war, said to night :- "If General Lumsden has recommended such a frontier line, his work for the past seven months has been worse than wasted. England would do better to accept the lines laid down in the Russan general staff map. They are far more favourable to Afghanistau.

RUSSIA'S REPLY. The Cabinet officials who are still in London are studying over Russia's reply to Lord Granville's notes. The impression grows that peace will be patched up somehow.

WASHINGTON.

HIS VIEWS ON THE PROSPECTS OF WAR-RUSSIA NOT AFRAID-IRELAND'S ATTI-TUDE DISCUSSED.

New York, April 3.—Baron de Struve, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, paid a flying visit to this city last week. The purpose of the visit was not made known, but has emained no secret. It is said that Baron de Struve's presence in the city had an important bearing on the negotiations which the Russian Government has opened with certain firms in the United States for the supply of war materials. While in the city the interviewers crossed the Baron's path and sought to obtain his views on the difficulty that has so suddenly arise. between Russia and England. The Biron yielded very reluctantly to the process of being interviewed. In speaking of the situa-tion he prefaced his words with the remarks that he had little to sav, and that the little he offered should be taken simply as his individual opinion, without reference to his re-

presentative capacity.

"You must not believe me vain enough," said the Ambassabor, "to suppose that I shall have anything strikingly new to say concerning the pending difficulties. We are simply trying to prevent war by demonstrating that we are not atraid of it and by preparing for it. We are not anxious to fight, nor do we think that England is fully pre pared for a serious conflict with us."

"But what of the Queen's summons calling

out the reserves and the militia. ?" "That signifies little. England is at present engaged in an active warfare in the Soudan. Besides, Ireland is in a state of danger ous irritation which may well give cause for apprehension to the English Ministry."

"Has Russia been approached by the Irish patriots with offers of assistance?" "Though it will be generally concelled that great discontent may exist in Ireland, Russia cannot recognize that province as a belligerent power and open negotiations with Iro-land. With whom should we negotiate there? Ireland is not engaged in open war with England. Yet, I admit, that in case of war, Ireland may turn out to be a very disturbing element to England, and require a large force to keep it in check. I am more inclined to think that England makes a mis-

take in taking the friendship of the Afghans for granted. "Then you think that the war cloud which has loomed up in the East will pass by?" "I am in hopes that a stisfactory solution of the difficulty between Russia and England tion of territory which is at present the subject of dispute. We cannot do that without losing our prestige in the eyes of the natives of Asia, who know little of the considerations which determine the movements of the diplomats and draw their own conclusions simply from accomplished facts. A withdrawal of our troops from the territory

Asia, and, if done at the request of England, i volve a national humiliation. What wrong have we done to England for which she can justly demand retribution? We stand without reserve by our agreement with that nation. Not a foot of ground oc cupied by our troops in Asia is within the territory ever held by Shere Ali or Dost Mahomed, or which has ever been recognized as belonging to Afghanistan. What right has England, then, to make such a demand

occupied would endanger our possessions in

"Have the good offices of Emperor Wil liam been invoked in the difficulty between Russia and Eugland on the Afghan ques-

"I cannot tell, but the relations of the reigning families of Germany and Russia are certainly of the most cordial character. also well known that Emperor William considers it his special mission in his declining years to be a prince of peace to mediate hetween nations and to prevent war and bloodshed. Should he have done so in this instance, I feel certain his friendly counsel will have great weight with my august master, the Czar, who bears the most affectionate regard for his grand uncle. But, as I said before, Russia, conscious of her right, is not especially alarmed at the warlike appearance of things.

ENGLAND MUST BE CAREFUL

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND MR. BAYARD ASSURE MR. MEANY THAT THEY WILL WATCH THE TRIALS OF BURTON AND CUNNINGHAM IN LONDON.

New York, April 3.—Stephen J. Meany, accompanied by Congressman Cox, had an interview yesterday at Washington with President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard with regard to Burton and Cunniugham, the alleged dynamiters, who are now awaiting trial on the charge of being implicated in the recent London explosions. Mr. Meany's purpose in seeing the President and Secretary of State was to demand the interposition of the United States Government in behalf of Burton and Cunningham to the extent that their American citizenship should protect them from British vengeance if their guilt could not be clearly proved.

To a News reporter to-day, Mr. Meany said that he had received most cordial treatment from both the President and the Secretary of State, and that he was highly pleased with the result of his interviews with both gentlemen. The President astonished Mr. Meany when he said that he had been paying close attention to the developments in the case of the accused men, and that he would continue to do so until the trial shall be ended.

The President assured Mr. Meany that if it

see to it that the men would not suffer simply because some victims were wanted to appease the wrath of Englishmen who simply want to wreak their vengeance on somebody, apparently utterly indifferent as to who the Bornebody is.

Mr. Meany told the President that the chief danger to Burton and Cunningham came from the panicky feeling that prevailed among the English people in consequence of the explosions that had taken place in the delay capture.

President Cleveland said to Mr. Meany, for ore leaving, that the new Minister to England, Mr. Phelps, would be instructed to see hat all the rights of Burton and Conningham as American citizens were protected. Mr. Meany had a longer interview with

Mr. Bayard. The latter, Mr. Meany saye, manifested great interest in the narration of the circumstances of the case and inquired particularly about the American citizenship of Burton and Conningham. Mr. Meany informed the Secretary of State that while he had not seen the naturalization papers of his clients, their solicitor had assured him of their American citizenship. Mr. Mewny told Mr. Bayard that apart from his professional interest in the case it was his private personal conviction that both men were entirely innocent of the charge preferred against them.

The Secretary of State was teld by Mr. Meany that an unassailable alibi could be presented in behalf of Burton. Secretary Bayard asked Mr. Meany to stay in Washngton, if possible, long enough for him to ay the facts in regard to both Burton and Cunningham before Mr. Phelps. Owing to a previous engagement, Mr. Meany was compelled to return to New York, but at Mr. Bayard's suggestion he promised to prepare a written statement of the hist ry of the case of the two alteged dynamiters and forward it to Mr. Phelps.

IRISH-AMERICAN OPINION ON THE REBELLION.

NO CAUSE OF QUARREL WITH CANADA. (From the Non York Irish Nation.)

The prespect of severe fighting, lasting over a long period, on account of the difficult | hooff of hostile movements against the nature of the country and the season of the visitors here or elsewhere. The United year at which operations have been cominenced, does not seem to be improbable. There is, in fact, plenty of work at their own doors for all the militia that Canada has at her command, and as many volunteers as are will carrived at. Why should we go to likely to be found, and we shall see no more the Irish cause a great deal of mischief." war? We have not violated our agreement of the effusive loyalty which has lately been The paper declared that the Prince and Prinwith England about Atghanistan. England exhibiting itself as ready to aid England in cess will be perfectly safe in any part of demands that we withdraw from that portoppressing and plundering a people with Ireland, and asserts that no true Irishmen

whom Canada has no quarrel. Irishmen, in the United States or elsewhere, have no cause of quarrel with Canada. Those of our race who have found a home in the Dominion are treated well, and exercise, perhaps, more influence in the public life of the country than their kindred on this side of the border do in any state of the Union. Canada has no reason to fear the hostility of Irishmen in the United States so long as she remains neutral in the quarrel between England and Ireland, or friendly to the latter, as the recent action of her Legislature has shown to be the case. But if, in a case of an effort on the part of the people of Ireland to win their freedom. Canadian volunteers should be sent to the aid of England, it would be only natural for the millions of the Irish people on this Continent to use the enormous power at their disposal for the injury of those who would stifle the struggle for liberty in the old land. And they could do it with such effect that Canada would need every available man for her own protection, and would be obliged to leave the work of crushing the hopes of an oppressed people to those who have a direct interest in its success.

It is impossible to imagine any foreign war in which England can become involved that may not, before its close, afford Ireland her opportunity, and therefore any aid given by Canada to England is a direct blow to the hopes of the Irish people. This is so appar ant to every patriotic Irishman that from end to end of the United States, and in every corner of Ireland the offer to send Canadian troops to the Soudan was resented, and the Manitoba insurrection is hailed as an effectual means of keeping them at home. This is entirely independent of any knowledge of the grievances of the people who have risen against the Dominion Government. The Irish people naturally look to their own interests-for the stern lessons of adversity have made them practical—and they are glad of anything that will teach the Canadian people that their interests are not exactly identical with those of England. It would not be hard to convince Canada that her interests imperatively demanded the keeping of her Volunteers at home, and we hope the present troubles in the North-West will help to open her eyes. We shall watch the course of the struggle with deep interest.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

In conversation with a gentleman connected with the British army now in this city, a Post reporter learned the following facts relating to the Russian forces at present in Asia. The officer, who has had good opportunities of knowing whereof he spoke, said that the army which might be opposed to Great Britain by Russia in Asia consists of the following troops:--Regulars 70,000, Reserve 50,000, Irregulars of the Georgians and Imeritans 30,000, and Cossacks 50,000, making a grand total of 200,000. Of these the first 50,000 are distributed between Tiflis, Kars and other places along the Turkish and Persian fron-tiers, and 15,000 are required to garrison the Askabad district. The number of this army is only sufficient to do the required work, and any extra work would necessitate the employ-A Troy undertaking establishment was set were shown that Burton and Cunningham ment of the reserves. These reserves are in Levis. Both sides are unping on fire last week by the ignition of a match carried by sparrows into their nest under the country in the explosions at the any participation in the explosions at the colors for five years, but even with these is great excitement in the country, and the will be fulfilled in 1886.—Neucossile (Eng.) Tower. Westminster Hall and the House of there would be a great strain on the forces.

The army under Komaroffmight he increased to 50,000 if Russia was left undisturbed in Ar menia and the Black Sea, but at present, if as sailed on that line, she could not do so. The great difficulty in the way of Russia is tranport. In 1881, when Russia was forced to make all possible haste to repair the defeat at Geok Tepe and crush the Turcomans, she placed 25,000 men on the east side of the Cas pian, but this took her twelve months to effort and much time to place 50,000 men on heart or Loudon, the real perpetrators of the north frontier of Persia, and this would be by the appointment of Mgr. di Rende, which had so well covered their tracks as to as the Russo-Asian forces are at prescut constituted, an army of a most incongruous and heterogeneous character. Not until the rail-way system work of the Caspian Sca is in good working order can Kussia put anything like an effective force on the Afghan frontier. At present, as she is situated, it would take twelve months' preparation and transport to put 100,000 men in the field to face the Anglo Indian shock of battle. Then a great source of strength to the opponent of Russia would be the command of the month of the Amoa river, sufficiently navigable for 1600 miles, for military purposes. War with Russia seems inevitable, but will, in the opinion of our informant, not come at

THE CIVIC FLAG. AND PRINCESS.

Duman, April 5 .- The latest insimation in connection with the disappearance of the civil flag from Lord Mayor O'Connor's residence, is that O'Connor hid the flog himself and shouted "Theft" in order to escape from him for his prospective duties. He was his embarrassment and conciliate both Loval long resident in London. He is also a priest ists and Leaguers. The Prince and Princess of Wales will arrive in Dublinon Westnesslay, and as the Lord Mayor has not procured a new flig, the Mansion House is imperfectly equipped to make a suitable demonstration. O'Connor to day calls public attention to his alleged innocence in the matter, and aumounces that if the civic flag is flounted during the visitors' presence it will be seized and the persons found in possession of the emblem will be arrested and prosecuted. The present indications are that the Prince and Princess will be seconded a quiet but respectful reception. The Castle nathorities mays there is no likeli Ireland denies O'Donovan Rossa's murderous sentiments against the Prince of Wales. The paper says: -" While all intelligent lashment know that the remarks of Rossa and followers are nothing but bancombe, they do would dream of offering them either insult or injury.

THE FREILING IN CORT.

CORK, April 4.-The controversy for and igainst a public reception to the Prince and Princess of Wales is particularly bitter here; the loyalists having failed to secure the cooperation of Nationalists for a general welcome have raised a large fund, and will endeavor to impress the royal visitors with the idea that the city is loyal to the British crown, but the Prince is considered too smart to fail to see that a majority of the Corkonians, while entertaining towards him, personally, no ill-feeling will neither make nor allow hostile demonstration against the Prince, but will hold aloof from all demonstrations of welcome. Mayor Madden persists in his determination to abstain personally and officially from taking any part in the ceremonies of welcome.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES,

London, April 5.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will depart for Ireland on Tuesday evening. They will take the train which leaves the Euston railway station at six o'clock that evening, and will arrive at Holyhead in time to take the midnight boat across to Kingston. If the sea be smooth the Prince and Princess will land on Irish soil before six o'clock Wednesday morning.

A WEALTHY WIDOW'S CRIME. CONFESSING THAT SHE IS A PROCURESS

AND THAT KING LEOPOLD IS ONE OF HER CUSTOMERS.

LONDON, April 4 - A criminal prosecution which was begun to day in the Westminister Police Court is attracting much attention. The prisoner is a rich widow named Jeffreys, who owns considerable real estate in Cheleea has always paid rates promptly, who subscribed to many charities, and has been considered a decent woman. Many of her houses in Chelsea are of bad repute. It is charged that she was not only the owner, but the keeper of those dens, and that she personally conducted their business. She is charged with main aining agencies in Belgium, Holland and France for the importation of innocent girls, who were ostensibly hired for domestic service, but were put inte disceputable houses kept by Mrs. Jeffreys as soon as they arrived in London. Another branch of the woman's traffic was decoying English girls, to be sent to the continent for the pleasure of rich and titled scoundrels.

In the police court to day the prisoner admitted that she was a procuress, and boasted that King Leopold of Belgium had paid her as high as £800 a month for supplying him with innocent English girls. Further sensational revelations are expected. The examination was not concluded, and she was remanded until next week.

VACANT SEAT IN PARLIAMENT.

QUEBEC, March 6 .- Mr. Belleau, ministerialist, and Dr. Guay, opposition, were nominated to-day for election to the vacant Federal seat in Levis. Both sides are bring-

A CARDINAL PROTECTOR.

AN INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND THE ENGLISH SPEAKING COUN-

Panis, April 3. - The question of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and England, the United States and English speak At present it would take a tremendous ing countries generally, is likely to be t and much time to place 50,000 men on solved ere long in an unexpected manner now Papal Nuncio at Paris, to a high post at the Propaganda, with the title of "Cardinal Protector of English Speaking Catholics." It has been long felt that some change has been desirable in the method of comflucting business transactions between Rome on the one hand and England and North America on the other. At one time the Vatican hoped to effect this by the appointment of diplomatic agents, but the American and English Episcopate, and Cardinal Manning notably, so strongly opposed this plan that it was not thought advisable to press it. The rectors of the English and American colleges at Rome have hitherto been the chief agents for an arrangement of business matters with the Holy See: but this was regarded as inade

quate.
The elevation of Mgr. di Rende to a Cardivid Protectorship such as that once exercised by Cardinal York, "the last of the Stuarts," would, it is thought, be agreeable to the British government and insure the ap-pointment of acceptable longlish prelates to colonial and Catholic bishoprics. Mgr. di Rende's training would fit of the archdiocese of Westminster. At present both the English and American clergy complain that they cannot convey their real opinion about the new nominations to bishopries to the Holy See. Were a cardinal pro-tector appointed, with or without that title, they would have a means of appealing to

There is some talk of making Mgr. Capel resident consulter of the Propage ada on his return to Rome. All these plans will doubtless meet with hostility in high quarters, but they are likely to be adopted.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

MINERS IMPRISONED BY THE FALL OF THE ROOF OF THE SLOPE.

SHENANDOAU, Penu., April 6 .- The gangway of the Cuyler colliery at Baven Run eaved in this afternoon, entombing ten min-ers working inside. The cave-in occurred four hundred feet from the bottom of the slope, and was caused by the sudden crushng of the timbers. There is no means of ascertaining whether the imprisoned miners are dead or alive. Everything possible is being done to rescue them, but the danger of approaching the break prevents hundreds of men gathered at the scene from attempting their rescue. The minera have little hope of the imprisoned men being rescued alive. The scene at the mouth of the slope is heartrending in the extreme. The unfortunate miners are all men of families, and the appealing cries of their wives and children fill the air in the vicinity.

Letter.-The cave in is even more serious than at first reported. Exploring parties who have attempted to enter the mine report it completely wrecked and all hopes of rescuing imprisoned miners alive have been abandoned. The slope is seven hundred feet deep and divided into four lifts. The ten men now in the mine were in the lower lift, and the place is closed to the bottom of the first lift, four hundred feet above. There were three openings to the mine, an air hole and three slopes, and all three are closed below the first lift. The dangerous condition of the mine not only prevents rescuing parties from doing any work, but forbids a thorough examination of the workings. The concussion caused by the fall was so great that the mine carsatthe foot of the first lift were forced up the slope fifty feet. Miners who are acquainted with the working declare it not only impossible to rescue the men alive but doubt whether the bodies can be recovered. It is their judgment also that the colliery is a complete wreck. The colliery employed from 150 to 200 men, but, fortunately, was not in operation to-day. Had it been working all the men would undoubtedly have been lost.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

I have come across a very ominous piece of information, which will be interesting to your readers. A great deal has been said and written anent the end of this earth of ours, and many ancient and modern predictions have gone the round of the papers. The following, however, contain two prophecies that have not been recently revived :- "In 1880 a marble slab was discovered at Oberremel, on which were inscribed the following lines:-

> Quando Marcus Pasclia clabit. Et Antonius Pentecostem celebrabit Et Joannus Cristum adorabit

That is: 'When Easter falls on St. Mark (April 25) and Whit Sunday on St. Anthony June 13), and Corpus Domini on St. John June 24) then all the world will call for help. In 1886 those three holidays occur precisely on the dates named. Again, the prophet doctor, Michael Nostradamus, who was born on December 14, 1503, and died at Salon on July 2, 1566, says:

> Quan Georgius Dieu crucifiers, Que Marc le ressucitera, Et que Saint-Jean le porters, La fin du monde arrivera.

That is: 'When Good Friday falls on St. George (April 23), Easter of St. Mark (April Weekly Chronicle.