



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 U. S. C. B. U., has been appointed to the Presidency of the United States to be U. S. Minister to Italy.

Mr. Keiley was born September 13th, 1832, at Patterson, N. J., of Irish parents, who were married in that city. His father was born in Cork, his mother, a Crowley, in Wexford.

Mr. Keiley soon after his birth removed to Virginia. He graduated at the University of Virginia in 1854. His first public act was to defend the desists against a fierce and unfounded assault of the Southern Literary Messenger.

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

At the U. S. U. banquet in Philadelphia, in 1882, he said: "I claim the privilege of a Irishman, of indulging in that feeling called love of country, and claim a deeper love, a reverential love, a peculiar 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 ever burned because of his faith or his name."

At that time he was President of the Irish-American Society of Petersburg, and the last Irish gathering in that city before the war was the celebration of St. Patrick's day, 1861, at his residence.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

HIS VIEWS ON THE PROSPECTS OF WAR—RUSSIA NOT AFRAID—IRELAND'S ATTITUDE 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 remained so 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 arisen between Russia and England.

The Baron yielded very reluctantly to the process of being interviewed. In speaking of the situation he prefaced his words with the remark that he had little to say, and that the little he offered should be taken simply as his individual opinion, without reference to his representative capacity.

"You must not believe me vain enough," said the Ambassador, "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 afraid of it and by preparing for it. We are not anxious to fight, nor do we think that England is fully prepared 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 Sudan. Besides, Ireland is in a state of dangerous irritation which will 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 conceded that great discontent may exist in Ireland, Russia cannot recognize that province as a belligerent power and open negotiations with Ireland. 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 inclined to think that England makes a mistake 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 satisfactory solution of the difficulty between Russia and England will be arrived at. Why should we go to war? We have not violated our agreement with England about Afghanistan. England demands that we withdraw from that portion 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 occupied would endanger our possessions in Asia, and, if done at the request of England, would be a national humiliation.

THE CIVIC FLAG.

THE RECEPTION TO BE RENDERED THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

DUBLIN, April 5.—The latest intimation in connection with the disappearance of the civil flag from Lord Mayor O'Connor's residence, is that O'Connor had the flag himself and shouted "There!" in order to escape from his embarrassment and conciliate both loyalists and Leaguers.

The Prince and Princess will be accorded a quiet but respectful reception. The Castle authorities say there is no likelihood of hostile movements against the visitors here or elsewhere.

THE PRINCE IN COURT. CORK, April 4.—The controversy for and against 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.

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.

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 Westminster Police Court is attracting much attention. The prisoner is a rich widow named Jeffreys, who owns considerable real estate in Chelsea.

THE END OF THE WORLD. Information comes across a very ominous piece of information, which will be interesting to your readers. A great deal has been said and written about the end of this earth of ours, and many ancient and modern predictions have gone the round of the papers.

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 speaks, affirmed that the Russian force consisted of the following troops:—Regulars 70,000, Reserve 60,000, Irregulars of the Georgians and Imberians 30,000, and Cosacks 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 frontiers, and 15,000 are required to garrison the Askaniya district. The number of this army is only sufficient to do the required work, and any extra work would necessitate the employment of the reserves.

THE PRESIDENT ASSURED MR. MEANY THAT IF IT were shown that Burton and Cunningham were American citizens and were innocent of any participation in the explosions at the Tower, Westminster Hall and the House of Commons, the American Government would 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 somebody is.

MR. MEANY TOLD THE PRESIDENT THAT THE chief danger to Burton and Cunningham came from the paucity of feeling that prevailed among the English people in consequence of the explosions that had taken place in the heart of London, the real perpetrators of which had so well covered their tracks as to defy capture.

THE PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SAID TO MR. MEANY, before leaving, that the new Minister to England, Mr. Phelps, would be instructed to see that all the rights of Burton and Cunningham as American citizens were protected.

MR. MEANY HAD A LONGER INTERVIEW WITH Mr. Bayard. The latter, Mr. Meany says, manifested great interest in the narration of the circumstances of the case and inquired particularly about the American citizenship of Burton and Cunningham.

MR. MEANY SAID THAT WHILE HE HAD NOT seen the naturalization papers of his clients, his solicitor had assured him of their American citizenship. Mr. Meany 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 TOLD BY MR. MEANY THAT AN UNASSAILABLE ALIBI could be presented in behalf of Burton. Secretary Bayard asked Mr. Meany to stay in Washington, if possible, long enough for him to say the facts in regard to both Burton and Cunningham before Mr. Phelps. Going 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 history of the case of the two alleged dynamites and forward it to Mr. Phelps.

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A CARDINAL PROTECTOR.

AN INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND THE ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES.

PARIS, April 3.—The question of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and England, the United States and English speaking countries generally, is likely to be solved ere long in an unexpected manner by the appointment of Mgr. di Rende, now Papal Nuncio at Paris, to a high post of Cardinal Protector of English Speaking Catholics.

IT HAS BEEN LONG FELT THAT SOME change has been desirable in the method of conducting 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 inadequate.

THE ELEVATION OF MGR. DI ROME TO A Cardinal 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 appointment of acceptable English prelates to colonial and Catholic bishoprics. Mgr. di Rende's training would fit him for his prospective duties. He was long resident in London. He is also a priest 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 bishoprics to the Holy See. Were a cardinal protector appointed, with or without that title, they would have a means of appealing to Rome.

THERE IS SOME TALK OF MAKING MGR. Capel resident in London, the Propaganda 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 SHAFT.

SHEFFIELD, Penn., April 6.—The gangway of the Cuyler colliery at Faven Run caved in this afternoon, entombing ten miners working inside. The cave-in occurred four hundred feet from the bottom of the shaft and was caused by the sudden caving of the timber. 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 miners have little hope of the imprisoned men being rescued alive. The scene at the mouth of the shaft 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.

LATER.—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 the imprisoned miners alive have been abandoned. The slope is seven hundred feet deep and divided into four lifts. The timber 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 cars at the foot of the shaft 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.

Information comes across a very ominous piece of information, which will be interesting to your readers. A great deal has been said and written about 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 Oberreimel, on which were inscribed the following lines:—

Quando Marcus Pasella clabit, Et Antonius Pentecostem celebrabit Et Joannus Crisostum adorabit Totius mundus vobis clamabit!

That is: "When Easter falls on St. Mark (April 23) 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 1880 those three holidays occur precisely on the dates named. Again, the prophet docteur, Michael Nostradamus, who was born on December 14, 1503, and died at Salon on July 2, 1566, says:—

Quoniam Georgius Dien crucifixerit, Quo Marc le ressusciterit, Et quo Saint-Jean le porters, La fin du monde arrivera.

That is: "When Good Friday falls on St. George (April 23), Easter on St. Mark (April 25) and Corpus Domini on St. John (June 24), then the world will end." These conditions will be fulfilled in 1886.—Newcastle (Eng.) Weekly Chronicle.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

SATISFACTORY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE AMEER.

LONDON, April 6.—Reports from Lord Dufferin indicate that his negotiations with the Ameer are satisfactory to the Indians and apparently to the Afghans. The negotiations are so strongly towards a joint military alliance between England and the Ameer that success may be accepted by Russia as a menace. Lord Dufferin reported that the Ameer has obtained from India a special subsidy for the maintenance of an Afghan garrison at Herat of sufficient strength to ensure the integrity of that entire district. English engineers and a number of English officers are superintending the construction of a series of posts along the Afghan frontier, to be garrisoned and defended by Afghans exclusively. Russia, it is thought, may become irritated at this scientific and professional military aid openly given by England. Lord Dufferin also reports that it has been agreed that the English will construct a railway from the Bolan to Kandahar, and a military road from Kandahar to Herat, and connect the line of forts between Balkh, Herat and Candahar by telegraph system. It is feared Russia may

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 Cunningham, the alleged dynamites, 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 were shown that Burton and Cunningham were American citizens and were innocent of any participation in the explosions at the Tower, Westminster Hall and the House of