The Toronto World.

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PARNELL'S VICTORY.

A Great Day in the Imperial Parliament.

NEW SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Cavendish Considered a Very Weak Man.

THE HOME RULERS INTERVIEWED.

Forster's Speech in the House of Commons Last Night—Denouncing Parnell and His Followers—A Boston Correspondent's Despatches.

LONDON, May 4.—Parnell was interviewed at Kingstown yesterday. It is reported that he said: From the altered tone of the ministry since the meeting of parliament we had supposed our relase might come after a few weeks, but had no reason to anticipate it so soon. It is, of course, entirely unconditional. I consider our release, coupled with Forster's resignation, indicates the determination of the government to amend the land act as far as possible during the present session, and a desire not to revert to the policy of coercion it as a result of their change of policy and the prospect of further remedial legislation the state of Ireland be materially improved and the outrages diminish. I shall be very much disappointed if the outrages should not be materially diminished by the reversion of the policy of coercion. No efforts of mine will be wanting to end the outrages and crime, but the success of my exertions must materially depend on the nature and extent of the remedial legislation proposed by the government, and also upon the early and unconditional release of Michael Davitt and the other popular leaders. Davitt's arrest was a fatal blow to the cause of order in Ireland. The man who succeeds Forster ought to be a strong man, in accord with the real liberal thought, who from his position and character would be supported by public opinion in carrying the measures of reform necessary for the peace and well-being of Ireland. Such a statesman would see the necessity for the participation of Irishmen, under some representative system, in the management of their own affairs in accordance with the wishes of the majority. I consider the prospects of self-government in Ireland have been improved by the change in the government's policy. I believe the change indicates the desire of the government to examine into and discuss this great question with us, with a view to its solution, and a growing belief on their part that upon the satisfatory solution of this question, after the land problem has been worked out.

Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly arrived this morning. There were only a few persons at the depot.

It is stated that it is definitely settled that Chamberlain will not succeed Forster. Lord Frederick Cavendish will probably be appointed to the office.

THE POSITION ACCEPTED.

Lord Frederick Cavendish has accepted the chief secretaryship for Ireland.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Harcourt announced in the house of commons to-day that the government determined to released Davitt.

Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were in the house this afternoon.

Harcourt said Davitt had been released for the same reasons as those for which the suspects were release. No conditions were attached to his released except those attached to his previous liberation.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the charge of treasonable practices against Parnell would be withdrawn.

Mr. Forster stated the reasons for his withdrawal from the chief secretaryship for Ireland, were that he could not agree to the release of the suspects unless he got from them a public undertaking to cease opposing the execution of law. As he could not obtain that he could not remain in office. He would have released the suspects if Ireland had been quiet or if the government had full powers, but he could not agree to an unconditional surrender. He admitted the condition of Ireland was better than in January, but it was still so bad that he wanted the government to let the rules of procedure wait until a fresh act securing punishment for outrages had been passed. The coercion act had broken up the league or put it under petticoats, and rents were being better paid, but he feared the unconditional release would undo all the good effects of the act. Justifying the arrest of Parnell, he said Parnell, if he had been allowed, would have become the uncrowned king of Ireland. He declared the proceedings of the imprisoned members had been far more dangerous than individual incitement to outrage. Continuing, he said if all England could not govern Parnell, let the government acknowledge he is the greatest power in Ireland, but he believed neither such admission nor weakening concessions were necessary. Better even hideous secret societies than paying blackmail to law breakers.

[This was received with roars of opposition cheering.]

He feared the price which would have to be paid for the immediate diminution of outrages which might be produced by the unconditional release of Parnell would be a weakening power to any government to protect life and property.

Parnell first entered the house while Forster was speaking and was loudly cheered.

Mr. Gladstone said it had been intimated to him the "no rent" manifesto would be withdrawn.

Dillon, O'Kelly and Sexton stated that such intimation was without their authority.

Mr. Wolff (conservative) quoted Gladstone's declarations that the land leaguers caused outrage, rapine and murder, and ridiculed the government for releasing the leaguers as if they were innocent. The land league, he declared, had beaten the government, and Gladstone recognized Parnell as the ruler of Ireland.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought the present aspect of affairs looked like a triumph for the agitators.

Mr. Gladstone stated the intimation came from Mr. Parnell. As that gentleman was then absent Mr. Gladstone declined to make any further statement. He warmly praised Forster for not compromising liberal principles, and declared there was no arrangement or bargain with the leaguers, but the government availed themselves of information tendered by men in a position to offer it. It was intended at the earliest moment to legislate on arrears of rent.

Mr. Parnell denied that the question of the release of himself and other was due to any condition as to their future action, though he stated verbally and in writing that he believed a settlement of arrears would have an enormous effect in restoring law and order, and if such a settlement were made he would be able to take such steps as to have a material effect in diminishing the number of outrages.

Mr. Dillon said he had not directly or indirectly any communication with the government.

O'Kelly denied having agreed to any conditions, which denial Gladstone confirmed.

Sir Stafford Northcote complimented Forster on his dignified explanation, and pressed the government to declare a definite course of policy. He subsequently moved the adjournment of the house.

Sir Vernon Harcourt defended the government. He believed the release of the suspects would have a good effect.

O'Connor, Power, Mitchell, Henry, O'Donnell and others spoke.

Gibson (conservative) made a lengthy speech against the government. He maintained the agitation in Ireland was mainly supported by the American press and American gold. Without American aid it would have been a very small affair indeed.

Lord Hartington rebuked the tories for not supporting Forster while in office. He declared the information on which the suspects were released was furnished by Cowper and Forster. (Cheers). According to which conduct Parnell and others would not be hostile to the administration of law and order, but tend to the contrary direction. The government were therefore not justified inretaining the leaguers in prison a single day.

Northcote then withdrewhis motion.

The Prince of Wales was present during Forster's statement.

It is freely asserted that the appointment of Cavendish is an endeavor to conciliate the whig members of the cabinet. The home rulers are much disappointed at the selection of Cavendish.

THE FEELING IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, May 4.—It is understood that Lord Dufferin will assume the duties of lord lieutenant of Ireland in August.

It is understood the Parnellites will give the policy of Earl Spencer a fair trial.

In Foxford, county Mayo, farmer McGlorine was fired at but missed. McGlorine returned the fire and shot his assailant dead.

FAREWELL TO COWPER.

The corporation presented Lord Lieutenant Cowper with a farewell address, expressing regret that his viceroyalty had been coincident with the government by repression, and congratulating him upon the fact that the system of repression had not produced civil war. Cowper said although he regretted coercion, he considered it indispensable. He was convinced that in time of trouble and difficulty the position of viceroy, with the chief secretary in the cabinet and virtually entrusted with the government of the country, is a thoroughly false one. Cowper departed for England to-day. The streets were crowded and he was cheered.

REJOICING IN IRELAND.

There is great rejoicings here to-night over the release of Davitt. Torch-bearers paraded the streets. Effigies of Forster and Gladstone were burned. There were some disturbances.

FROM A BOSTON CORRESPONDENT

BOSTON, May 4.—The Herald's London correspondent interviewed Parnell and others to-night. Parnell said he thought the appointment of Cavendish look badly for the success of Gladstone's plans. He was afraid he was too weak and vacillating. The liberation of Davitt he considered the strongest blow Gladstone had struck.

Labouchere thought the appointment of Cavendish a farce and a new policy likely to produce grave results in Gladstone's party. It would cost about seventeen whigs and a dissolution was not impossible though improbable at present. The plan of the opposition would be to form a coalition, the cabinet relying on the aid of the Irish and bolting whigs. He thought Gladstone intended to secure the Irish vote, but was not willing to pay the necessary price. If the new policy fails Forster is the coming man, if it succeeds he is ruined.

Story (whig) said the new policy would fail. Cavendish was a bad selection. A large whig bolt was already organized. The results of the new policy must be grave.

Healy said the government threw a sprat to catch a mackerel. We got the sprat and kept the mackerel. We are glad Cavendish is appointed. We could not have fought Chamberlain, but Cavendish is sure to be such a failure that we cannot show him more quarter than is due the government for what it has done. I regard the appointment as the worst possible thing for the liberals. The new policy, if carried out to any extent, will have the effect of checking outrages and evictions, and no doubt restore order to a great extent in Ireland. Beyond the immediate present, however, we are in great uncertainty till we know what new laws will be adopted.

Shaw said the appointment indicated the policy to be small in all details. He had lost all faith in the success of the movement, but did not think it would lead to dissolution, though reorganization might be necessary. He thought Cavendish was selected because he would consent to let the policy fritter away, where a man like Chamberlain would insist on carrying it through. He did believe very deeply in the society of government. He thought the prisoners were released on account of the enormous pressure from all over the world.

The correspondent says the Irish members have the air of men who will demand more concessions.

The Herald's Paris special gives an interview with Egan. He says the government finding its policy of coercion only increased the number of outrages, Ireland in adopted a new policy, which is only a humbug upon the Irish people. He said that the intimation that a compromise had been made with the Gladstone government is utterly false and without the least shadow of foundation. There will be no weakening nor change of front on the part of the land league.

THE TEMPERANCE LANDS.

ANOTHER HOWL FROM INDIGNANT SUBSCRIBERS.

A Crowded and Lively Meeting—Alph Livingston Scalped on the Eight Dollar Racket—An Executive Committee Appointed.

The adjourned indignation meeting of subscribers to the Temperance colonization society was held in Albert hall last night, Colonel Shaw presiding. The hall was crowded. In the absence of Mr. Law, Mr. T. E. Somerville acted as secretary. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, held in Shaftesbury hall, a gentleman stated that Mr. Rose and Mr. Livingston refused to see or have anything to do with the committee appointed by the subscribers.

Mr. C. McKenzie, manager of the Shedden company, then moved the following resolution which he thought would cover everything:

That whenever the society shall have secured the whole 2,000,000 acres from the government, two-thirds of the same must be held by the directors in trust, for distribution to the subscribers in the order of the date of their subscriptions and no others.

That in view of the differences now existing between the terms of the subscription lists and the scrip now offered by the directors of the society as a bond of agreement between the parties, and because of the seriously objectionable clauses in that scrip, and in view of the fact that a title cannot be given by the society to land not yet surveyed into townships and sections; and in view of its being apparent that the society has yet only twenty-one unsurveyed townships at their disposal, consisting of say 483,840 acres; and in view of the fact that the subscribers to the first third (or what may now be termed the first third reserved by the society) require 666,666 2-3rds acres to meet their claims; and in view of there being no substantial evidence so far given by the directors that the balance of the 2,000,000 acres—1,516,160 acres—will for a certainty be put at the disposal of the society by the government; therefore that the call upon the subscribers to the said two-thirds is premature and illegal.

That the subscribers refuse to accept the scrip-contract as the proper deed or agreement to be offered for their execution and acceptance.

That the scrip-contract will require to be modified and altered as to dates and terms, and otherwise in a manner to be agreed upon between a committee of the said subscribers and their solicitor, and the solicitor or representative of the society.

That when the society shall be able to give titles to the subscribers, in the order of the date of their subscriptions, for the sections or parts of sections subscribed for by each, the subscribers will be prepared to pay the first ten per cent. and come under the obligations for their subsequent instalments, and for the settlement and other duties required by the government.

Mr. H. M. East said the meeting was a temperance one, as Mr. Livingston was not present. (Laughter). While Mr. McKenzie's resolution truly stated what their grievances were it did not say what the remedy was. If they appointed a secretary to send circulars to all the subscribers in Ontario, asking them to refuse to pay a "red cent" until

LIVINGSTON WAS REMOVED

and matters put into a proper shape, it would not be long before they would have the organization in the shape they desired. (Cheers). The directors were respectable men, but at the same time a supplementary board should be appointed to look into the actions of these men and at any moment should anything betoken a want of confidence let them notify the shareholders and subscribers. Then there will be a general, universal, star-bespangled kick against it (Cheers). The directors had lost so much confidence in themselves that they did not care to show up at the meeting. The society, at any rate, could not give title till the settlement was made. The money would, no doubt, be safe enough—so safe that probably not one of the directors would ever know what became of it. (Laughter.) Where does the $100,000 that they now have and the two hundred or three hundred thousand dollars they expect to get, go to? Let them pay their money like men, and the subscribers would pay theirs.

Mr. D. H. Watt, barrister, explained that the only way they could get at the point would be to open the scheme from first to last, and consider what interests they have in it now. Mr. Mackenzie's resolution was not properly drawn. It brought forward all that was in the interests of the discontented subscribers. (Cries of "sit down.") He would continue, but would make his remarks brief. The company has to pay the government every dollar within four years, but the subscribers got nine years to pay it.

A voice—"Did Livingston send you here?"

Mr. Watt, continuing, asked why the subscribers did not go to the company and ask for three or four months longer to pay the ten per cent? (Cries of "no, no.")

A voice—"Send Livingston here himself."

Mr. Watt, continued by explaining the position of the company, and before sitting down thanked them for their kind hearing. (Laughter.) Ho hoped the resolution would be voted down. (Laughter and hisses.)

Mr. R. Barber thought they could get the matter settled in a reasonable way. The shareholders should take legal advice and see what number of shareholders it would take to petition the directors and have the matter conducted fairly. He believed Mr. Rose was one of the reasonable directors. (Hear, hear.)

A voice—"The best thing that can be done is to remove Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Barber, continuing, thought it would be better for the shareholders to elect their own officers. There were a great many good men among the shareholders who would be willing to meet the subscribers. A permanent board of directors should be appointed and they would satisfy the subscribers. (Hear, hear.)

A gentleman stated that Mr. Rose and the rest of the directors had been working for their own interests, using the names of the subscribers as long as they could. What right had Mr. Rose to ask any subscriber whether he had paid his subscription, when he had not paid it himself?

Mr. McKenzie thought it was better that his resolution should be passed and thereby prevent any other gentlemen from being swindled. The directors were calling for money they had no right to ask.

Here Mr. Watt interrupted and considerable confusion followed.

Mr. East read the advertisement published in the city newspapers, cautioning people against imposition by parties (the subscribers) claiming to have an interest in the Temperance colonization society. He ridiculed the idea of such an advertisement. They would have to take immediate action, and Mr. Livingstone

WOULD BE BROUGHT TO TIME.

He moved the following amendment to Mr. McKenzie's resolution: "That an executive committee be appointed by this meeting with power to take any necessary action regarding the interests of the second and last thirds of the Temperance colonization lands. To consider the best scheme for furthering their said interests. Take advice if necessary and report at the next meeting."

Mr. Whitt, a shareholder and subscriber, stated that he was prepared to sell his share at half the price he paid for it.

Mr. Watt asked if he could have it, but Mr. Whitt did not hear him.

Mr. R. E. Hall explained that this society was a responsible corporate body. If they did anything wrong, or were found swindling, any subscriber or shareholder had a right to take an action against them.

A voice—"What about the Glasgow bank?"

Mr. McKenzie stated that the scrip-contract was nothing more or less than a "trap" and when a man signed it he had his head in the noose. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. B. Boyle thought Mr. East's motion was just the thing. Regarding the original motion he did not see what would be accomplished if it were passed. He seconded Mr. Easts resolution.

Mr. John Livingstone, barrister, wished to know whether Mr. Alph. Livingston was a dictator or manager of the society.

A voice. "He is the whole business. He's the whole machine." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Livingstone continuing, said that when he first put his name in the books of the society, the secretary gave him a subscription list and said he would

PAY HIM EIGHT DOLLARS

for every subscriber he got as soon as the payment of the first instalment was made. He got a number of subscribers among whom was his daughter. Her signature was witnessed by the secretary, J. A. Livingston. His daughter was under age, and Mr. Livingston knew it. She paid $128 for a section, and Mr. Livingston gave a receipt. Dr. Hunter told him thay could substitute one name for another in the books. Mr. Stibbs' name was to be substituted for Miss Livingstone's, and he signed the bond and was to get the scrip on the following day. The speaker and Mr. Stibbs went to the secretary's office on the following day, when he refused to issue the scrip on the ground that Miss Livingstone was under age. The speaker then threatened to bring the secretary before the police magistrate for obtaining money under false pretences, and left the office. Becoming afraid the secretary called to Mr. Livingstone and Mr. Stubbs to come back, but they did not do so.

Mr. McKenzie, secretary of the Toronto house building association, stated that the scheme was a big one. The society was as large as the Canada Permanent. When he subscribed to the scheme he was very uneasy. In all his experience during the last forty years of business, he never was treated abominably as by Mr. Livingston, who is an inexperienced business man. He pitied the settlers who were to be under *that* management. Of course there were some very good men on the board of management. There were tremendous temptations. There was a possibility of the management becoming immensely rich. The religion and eloquence of Mr. Livingston stood out in every hair of his head. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. McKenzie allowed his resolution to stand over, and Mr. East's motion put and unanimously carried.

The following gentlemen were selected to represent the executive committee as in Mr. East's motion: T. E. Somerville, H. M. East, — Lumsden, C. McKenzie, G. B. Boyle, Col. Shaw, Wm. McSpadden, A. J. Sinclair, R. E. Hall, and J. W. Campbell.

This concluded the proceedings and the meeting adjourned to meet a week hence.

AMERICAN CITIZENS

Imprisoned in Irish Jails—The Diplomatic Correspondence.

LONDON, May 4.—Correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the publication in the United States of incitement to outrage in Ireland is printed. The despatch from Lord Granville to Minister Thornton, dated June 24, 1881, makes reference to United Ireland. A despatch from Thornton to Granville, June 27, details the conversation with Blaine. A despatch from Granville to Drummond, July 27, expresses satisfaction at the views expressed by Blaine. In a despatch from Granville to West, April 27, Granville says: "I think it well to state that Thornton reported to me last summer that he had been confidently informed through a trustworthy source that the government of the United States was not disposed to take up too warmly the cause of American citizens, native or naturalized, who went to England and Ireland with the express object of agitating and then appealing to the United States for protection." It is considered there was no reason why such Americans should be entitled to better treatment than Irishmen for the same offence.

The Soil of the Northwest.

OTTAWA, May 4.—There has just been fitted up in the department of agriculture cases containing samples of the soil in the Northwest territories taken from among the lines running from the elbow of the South Saskatchewan to the "Forks," and from a point at the foot of the Rocky mountains to the city of Winnipeg. These samples were taken at every twenty miles along the routes mentioned, and show the exact nature of the soil to the depth of four feet. The department has also four duplicate sets, which will be transmitted to Europe as practical evidence of what the soil of the Canadian Northwest is.

Blackballing Denounced.

LONDON, May 4.—The reform club today decided that the election of members hereafter shall be conducted by a committee instead of by ballot. The blackballing of two brothers of Mr. Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, some time ago created a scandal, and this action is taken in consequence. At to-day's meeting John Bright characterized blackballing as scandalous and ungentlemanly.

The "Old Guard" Feeds the Premier.

OTTAWA, May 4.—To-night the "Old Guard" so-called, those who followed Sir John in the days of the Mackenzie government, met the chieftain in the house of commons restaurant to-night and dined and wined him. A talk over old times and an abundance of "phiz" were the leading characteristics of the happy gathering.

A New Silver Find.

LARAMIE CITY, May 4.—A wonderful discovery of copper and silver has been made seventeen miles southeast directly across the old overland stage road. The ore is 60 to 100 per cent of copper, with gold and silver in paying quantities. Parties are stampeding to the new field from all directions.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

The World presents to its readers this morning a full account of the great debate in the English house of commons last night, together with attending incidents. The debate was a memorable one, and is indicative of the coming struggle between Mr. Gladstone and Parnell. Mr. Forster was very bitter on Parnell's release, and takes it as a virtual surrender of the government to the Parnellites. The appointment of Lord Cavendish as his successor is looked upon by many, and more especially the home rulers, as a very weak one. The Prince of Wales was in the house during the debate.

A TRUCE IN SIGHT.

The Two South American Republics Coming to Terms—A Lighter Foundered.

PANAMA, April 25.—Lima advices state that the probabilities of a truce being arrainged augment every day. It seems the Chilian cabinet allowed Trescott to understand the terms under which they are willing to agree to a truce, and he is diligently working to bring it about. A party will hunt up Mentoro to persuade him to agree to the suggested arrangement. It is believed Mentoro will hold a conference with Trescott at Chimbot or Cosma. The generally proposed arrangement will be acceptable to Peruvians. Trescott and Blaine are the lions of the hour with the civil party. Much adverse comment followed their acceptance of the hospitalities of Derteano, one of the leaders of the party.

Chili advices say a lighter foundered at Constitution. Of fourteen persons six were drowned.

Lima advices says the terms of truce proposed by the Chilians include the cession of Tarapoca to Chili. The truce is to last three years, during which time the Chilians will occupy strategetical points. It is believed at the end of three years the Peruvian government will be able to consolidate itself and a permanent treaty will be signed. The news from the north announces a disposition greater on the part of the Peruvian troops yet under arms.

In the election the Chili liberals completely triumphed, owing to the conservatives refusing to vote.

The General Elections.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Le Canada, referring to the general elections, speaks of the desirability of the government cutting short the clamour precedent to a general election, and estimates that if the elections are to take place this year they should be brought on at once, or, in any event, not later than the autumn.

The United States Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The secretary of the navy sent to the house to-day a communication relative to the condition of the navy. There are now 33 vessels in the navy efficient for immediate use and 30 which can be put in condition at an estimate cost of $3,173,000. The repairs on vessels since 1865 cost $23,075,000, and the total cost of the vessels in the navy is $72,345,000.

The Burning of the Rodgers.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The secretary of the navy received the following from the commander of the steamer Rodgers: "Irkutsk, May 1.—The Rodgers was destroyed by fire originating in the forehold on Nov. 30. Efforts to save the ship were unavailing. People landed safe with difficulty through the young ice. Now quartered in natives houses. Little clothing and one month's provision saved. Native food abundant. No danger of starving. Bearer of despatched en route. R N. BERRY, Seredni, Kolymsk, Siberie, March 6."

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Steamship.	Reported at.	From.
May 4	New York City	New York	Bristol.
"	Wieland	New York	Hamburg.
"	Galatea	New York	London.
"	Prussian	Glasgow	Boston
"	Alhambra	Halifax	New York
"	Italy	Liverpool	New York
"	Polynesian	Halifax	Liverpool
"	Braunschweig	Southampton	

MARINE NOTES.

MONTREAL, May 4.—The Allan steamship Prussian from Boston, arrived at Glasgow on Tuesday, and landed her live stock shipment of 801 sheep in good order, with the exception of 31 which died on the passage.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A despatch received here says the Pacific mail steamer Salvador is beached at Punta Arenas, a roadstead in Central America. The passengers and crew are saved, and the cargo partially, but there is little hope of getting the vessel off.

The barque Europa from Bremen, reports that on March 29 she sighted a deeply-laden, unknown barque under full sail and in flames. There were no signs of life on the boat.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING:

I'm floi, Mat, I'm floi—Detective Reid.

If Sir John don't give up our land I'll lay my National