



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. THE LAND BILL. THE EMIGRATION CLAUSES. BRIGHT DEFENDS THEM. DENIAL OF BAILIFF-ROASTING. THE BEACONSFIELD MONUMENT.

LONDON, May 6.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Forster said he had received no information of the reported seizing and roasting of a bailiff named King in Ireland, and he did not believe it.

Mr. Parnell gave notice of amendment opposing the second reading of the Land Bill. This amendment cannot come on, as it will be barred out by amendments already on the paper.

Sir V. Harcourt, replying to the question whether the information acquired by the London police after the seizure of Most's paper was communicated to the Vienna police and formed the ground of certain arrests in Austria, denied any connection between the two affairs, but asserted that if the police of one country obtained information regarding the crime of murder or attempt at murder in another it would be their duty to communicate with their respective authorities with the view to prevent such crime.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Parnell, said he would place no obstacle in the way of Mr. Justin McCarthy's motion that the action of the Irish Executive, in arbitrarily arresting a member of Parliament and proclaiming the City of Dublin, is an abuse of the powers granted by the Coercion Act, but he could not facilitate it.

Mr. Gladstone announced, amid cheers, that he will move on Monday next an address praying the Crown to provide a monument in Westminster Abbey in memory of Beaconsfield, with an inscription expressing the high sense of the House of his rare and splendid gifts, devoted labours in Parliament and great offices of State, and assuring the Queen that the House of Commons would make good the expenses attending thereon.

Earl Granville gave similar notice in the House of Lords.

Mr. Parnell's amendment, opposing the second reading of the Land Bill, declared that the Bill in its present state would fail to secure to tenant farmers such a reduction of rents as would afford adequate protection to their property in holdings, and would leave evicted or rack-rented tenants in a defenceless position; that it offers no guarantee of the creation of a sufficient number of occupying owners to check monopoly in land, or make available for the laboring population any of the large areas of cleared land from which former occupiers were unjustly evicted.

Marquis of Hartington said he had no information about a Russian escort going to Kabul. The Governor-General of India had none. Hitherto Russian escorting members of the Ameer's family have only gone to the frontier. There is no Russian or accredited native agent of Russia at Kabul.

There was an animated debate to-night on Government's Oath Bill. The hostile amendments moved by Gorst was only defeated by 123 to 122. The extreme Conservatives resorted to dilatory tactics.

It so sharply opposed. The House had to look to two questions only, whether the object of the proposed tribute sustained a great historical part and done great deeds written on the pages of the Parliamentary and National history, and whether he acted with the full sanction of constituted orders and national thought. There could not be a shadow of doubt in answering both questions in the affirmative. Despite the sharp change manifested at the late elections the authority by virtue of which the late Earl Beaconsfield had acted emanated from the same franchise of a free constitution as that which maintained the present Government, who endeavoured with the same sincerity to promote the grandeur of the country. The career of Earl Beaconsfield was, in many respects, the most remarkable in English Parliamentary history. The only one comparable to it as regards the wonder it was calculated to excite, was Pitt's. Earl Beaconsfield's name was associated with great constitutional changes. Mr. Gladstone said he would never scruple to admit that the solution of the question of the alteration of the franchise was largely due to Earl Beaconsfield's personal influence. Looking not as a friend and admirer, but impartially at the magnitude of the part Earl Beaconsfield had played for seven years in European affairs on behalf of England, he had no doubt that the man, who during that time sustained the office and for thirty years led a great party and interested the general public to the extent manifested during his illness and at his funeral, should be commemorated. Although himself separated from Earl Beaconsfield by a longer and larger divergence than perhaps ever existed between two persons so constantly in contact, yet he had pleasure in dwelling on his great qualities of his extraordinary intellectual powers, which all the world would do well to remember; on his strength of will and the persistency of purpose manifested throughout his career; on his strong sympathy with his race and kindred struggling literary genius. His firm conviction was that Earl Beaconsfield was never actuated by personal antipathy towards himself. (Loud cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote, in seconding, said Mr. Gladstone had already erected a monument better than marble.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone moved an address praying the Crown to provide a monument in Westminster Abbey to Earl Beaconsfield, and asked the House not to make it the subject of partisan discussion.

Mr. Labouchere opposed the motion. The motion was adopted, 380 to 54.

Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, in reply to a question based on the letter detailing the horrors of emigrant ships said he had communicated with the managers of five steamship lines carrying the Irish emigrants and had received an emphatic denial that such instances were possible. He had instructed an officer to visit Liverpool and Queenstown and make special inquiries.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tyler, Conservative, gave notice of an amendment to the Oath Bill characterizing Mr. Bradlaugh as a notorious Republican, the publisher of profane literature, and an atheist.

THE TRANSVAAL. THE NEW CAPE MINISTRY.—THE WALKER BOERS, CAPE TOWN, May 8.—Scanlan, leader of the Opposition to the late Sprigg's Government, has formed a Ministry, composed as follows:—Premier and Attorney-General, Scanlan; Colonial Secretary, Molambo; Treasurer, Hutton; Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Merrill; secretary for Native Affairs, Sauer; Minister, without portfolio, Hoffmeyer.

LONDON, May 9.—A despatch from Durban says the British in the Transvaal are leaving no stone unturned with the object to upset the settlement of peace. The Boers are prepared for war.

EMIGRANT SHIPS. LONDON, May 7.—Miss Charlotte O'Brien publishes a letter on the horrors of emigrant ships, which has created a profound sensation, and will be the subject of a question in the House of Commons on Monday. The lady visited a steamship at Queenstown making a personal inspection of the emigrant quarters, which she says reminded her of her descriptions of slave ships. Four enormous hammocks, each containing about a hundred persons, were swung close together, and were partitioned. In these the sexes were indiscriminately mixed. All the horrors of the situation and the dangers to humanity are vividly pictured. The vessel inspected is supposed to carry 1,000 steerage passengers, but last year she carried on one voyage 1,935.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. The Literary Fete Dinner was more than usually interesting this year, from the fact that Minister Lowell was invited to preside. In his speech on American literature Mr. Lowell maintained that Americans were for a long time too busy making a nation to worry about making a literature, but the most of her mass of letters he was proud of. He replied much to the list of many names, eliciting much applause. Lord Coleridge, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Justin McCarthy and Dean Stanley also spoke.

THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Chapel Wing—Sermon by Archbishop Lynch.

The Toronto Globe, of May 4th, says:—An impressive and pleasing ceremony accompanied the laying of the corner-stone of the new chapel wing at the House of Providence yesterday. Ever since this institution was established in 1855 its work and usefulness have continually increased, until it has risen from the small, almost unknown refuge of a few old men to a home for the distressed of all ages to the number of 475, besides affording relief to many outside. The care of the place and inmates devolves upon twenty-five Sisters of Charity, who have devoted themselves wholly to this work. Great inconvenience has for a long time been felt owing to the small accommodation afforded by the present chapel, and the change to the new one, when it is finished will be a great relief. The added wing will be on the east side, and will be of brick, 40 feet long and 20 feet broad, and two stories high. The new chapel, like the present one, will be on the upper floor, the lower apartments being used for refectories.

At four o'clock to-day, the time fixed for the ceremony, a large crowd of people had gathered, all who could take positions on the balconies, the rest gathering about the entrances to the building. A long procession was formed in front of the House, made up of the young ladies of St. Joseph's Convent and of the confraternity of the palace and others, wearing white veils and bearing beautifully illuminated banners. While the ceremony of laying the stone was in progress, they walked in procession about the grounds, singing hymns and litanies. Shortly after four the clergymen, in appropriate vestments, came out by the main door and proceeded round to the east side, where the stone was laid with the ceremonies usual on such occasions. Among the articles placed in the stone were the daily papers, a record giving a history of the institution, together with the year of the Queen, the Pope, Archbishop, etc. The clergymen who took part were Archbishop Lynch, Vicars-General Rooney and Laurent, Father Vincent, Superior of St. Michael's College, Fathers McBrady, Teely, O'Reilly, Sheehan, and Fall. The stone was inscribed on one side, "Main building commenced in 1855, and the north wing in 1873," and on the other, "This stone was laid 11th May, 1881."

At the conclusion of the ceremony Archbishop Lynch—standing on the steps of the northern entrance preached the following sermon to the large assembly, taking for his text the words, "This is no other than the house of God and the gate of heaven. Jacob had a vision on the road to Haran. He saw a ladder standing on the earth and the top reached to heaven. The angels also of God ascending and descending by it, and the Lord leaned on the ladder, and pronounced great blessings on Jacob and his posterity. When Jacob awoke out of sleep, he in awe said, "How awful is this place. This is no other than the house of God and the gate of heaven." We may apply this expression of Jacob to the house built for God's service, and the service of his favourite children, the poor and the orphan. God's own house He dwells in the most holy sacrament and beneath favors, to hear prayers to pardon sin, reconcile enemies, give shelter to the orphan and old men and the sickly and incurables. To this House of the Holy Providence of God is brought the orphan abandoned by heartless parents, or those from whom God took these parents, but sent others instead that there might be no exception to the rule that we do not know the day or the hour when God shall call us. Here come the old men, broken down in health and full of years, after resting up perhaps a large family, and now no longer able to work, knocking at the door of God's house for a home. Where then are all his children? Dead, or away through the world doing for themselves. Here are old women in the same plight, but more to be pitied. Here a living skeleton comes to die in peace. Here also may come the hoary sinner, broken down by sin and self-indulgence, whom God in his infinite mercy wishes to save. God is a father, and a mother, and a friend, and a son, and a daughter to all his children; at any time they return with sincere and hearty repentance He will embrace them in the arms of His mercy, and say to them, Come, here, sit no more, and prepare for eternity. On many a sad tale could be heard from the inmates, but the ending of all would be, "Thank God it is all over now, and I am in peace and comfort. I find here more than ever I found in the world. Many of them, it is true, saw some good and happy days, but they did not last. This then, is the house of God, the good and merciful God, whose holy providence watches over all His creatures. It is also the gate of heaven. On how many young and old, since the foundation 23 years ago, have found here the gate of heaven? At such a place where was barred against them. At such a place where they ascended the ladder through Holy Baptism, or through sincere repentance. What supports this house, leaning with helpless inmates? The charity of God's own people; the help from their abundance; the poor from their own scanty means, the merchant, gentleman and ladies, the mechanic, the day laborer, the good farmers in the country, who, when they see the sisters cry to their wives and children, "I have messengers from God, come to help for God's poor, get them a big bit of the best wheat, or vegetables, or whatever you can spare, they say, he, God bless us all, we have and will give our money, and increase of good. We had a poor man, but he was not here, he will be here now."

He will give you a hundred fold in this life, and eternal joy in the next. Blessed is he that understands concerning the needy and poor; the Lord will give him in the evil day; the Lord will preserve him and give him life, and render him not according to the will of his enemies. The Lord help him on his bed of sorrow; Thou hast turned all his couch in his sickness." (Psalm x. 1, 2, 3.) Thus God acts with the charitable. Give and it shall be given unto you. He that giveth to the poor lendeth to God. Yes, give O! Christian man, and woman, and child Give, saith the Lord (Luke 6, 38), and it shall be given to you good measure, pressed down and shaken together, and running over shall they give unto your bosom, for with the same measure that you shall mete withal, it shall be measured to you again. I have said this in the house of God, and who are its stewards and servants? The Bishop, at his consecration, is asked by the consecrating prelate:—Wilt thou be affable and merciful to the poor, to strangers, and the indigent on account of our Lord? and he answers, I will. Hence the first care of our venerable and saintly predecessor was to have a hotel for God's poor. The term "Hotel Dieu" is an old French term employed by that nation of unbounded charity. Who are the servants of the hotel of God? Virgins consecrated to His service, who have abandoned home and friend, and the comforts of life to take care of God's poor, and to be entirely at their service, made a vow of chastity to disengage themselves for life of the care of the children which might be their own, to have no other care than God's. Children who have made a vow of poverty, to have no riches for themselves, but to become beggars for God's poor. "Behold we have nothing, but we possess all things," they may say with St. Paul. They make a vow of obedience as soldiers, to be ready at all calls to do God's work, either in the halls of their convents—or the higher education of their own sex—or in the school-room of the poor, or in the hospitals, or watching the sick child, or cleaning the vermin off the newly-arrived walf of the street, or in the kitchen preparing the food, or at the foot of the altar taking her turn to adore her God, and draw from His sacred heart those helps and graces to enable her to bear her crosses, often very heavy, and that she may be faithful unto death and thus receive the crown. What fascination is it that chains down these good Sisters and Spouses of Christ to work unpleasing to flesh and blood and refined taste? The love of Christ and His holy grace and especially this great word of Christ, "Inasmuch as you do to the least of these little ones you do it unto Me." What attention would a sick prince give to his suffering members? These are God's servants for the poor. The House of Providence is like a palace—large rooms scrupulously clean, and everything in perfect order. God's house should be so. But everything is managed with such economy that nothing is wanting. God oftentimes either multiplies the food or inspires some of the large-hearted children to send us money or provisions just when they were most needed. Equivalent to eighty families, four hundred persons, have to be fed, clothed, provided with medicine or with coffins and a decent funeral. It is miraculous that such a number could be supported, the house kept in repair and enlarged, and now one of the most needed improvements, a chapel, and underneath apartments for the men and boys. This is God's work. I should not pass over the gratuitous services of the best physicians of the city (may God bless and reward them), nor should I omit the gratuitous services of a chaplain or chaplains, who day and night are on the watch, as good shepherds, to guard God's special fold. It has all the elements of a numerous parish, of all ages, and conditions, and there are so many old, debilitated and sickly that sick calls are very numerous. It is a wonder to many that the great bulk of the Catholics being so poor can support so many establishments of charity. Thanks to our Protestant good friends they nobly share our burdens, both individually and collectively. Our good Provincial Government gives to its subjects who have a shelter in the House of Providence the "privileges" of the city. Our city corporation also does its share, from taxes, of course, that come from Catholics and Protestants. But their fair dealing and charity, whilst being most honorable to our city, its excellent Mayor and Aldermen, will bring a blessing on the city and citizens. It is true that all comers are not fit subjects for this charity, and if all were to be received a large village would not suffice for them. But the real poor of our own city and diocese are received. We must first take care of the poor of our own household, but these exceptions must be made at times, for the lazar, and leper, and the drunkard, and the miser, and the beggar, and the outcast, and the uncharitable and bigoted are the offspring of false education and narrow minds. Thank God it is disappearing before the bright sun of justice, intelligence, and large-heartedness. We take this occasion to thank and invoke the blessing of God on all our kind benefactors. The prayers of the poor and the orphan are constantly ascending to heaven for them from this place, but their own good deeds will plead powerfully for them. Our good and kind Lord cannot say to any of our kind benefactors, "I was hungry and you gave me not to eat; I was thirsty and you gave me not to drink; I was naked and you clothed me not; I was in prison and you did not visit me; I was in the place of the dead and you did not bury me."—Toronto Globe.

IRELAND!

Mr. DILLON'S ARREST

The Feeling It Evokes.

Mr. BRENNAN ARRESTED

Appointment of Messrs. Sexton & Kettle

TO "SPREAD THE LIGHT"

LONDON, May 3.—The arrest of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., for Tipperary, which was announced yesterday, has caused a profound sensation in Dublin and throughout Ireland. While most of our London papers approve of the arrest, there is perceptible in their expressions of approval an undercurrent of doubt as to the wisdom of the step, and of fear as to its consequences. Mr. Michael Brennan speaking at the regular weekly meeting of the Land League, made an eloquent protest against Mr. Dillon's arrest, and said that Mr. Dillon shut up in prison at Kilmalman would prove to be a greater and more dangerous foe to landlordism than he was when he enjoyed his freedom. "In vain," said Mr. Brennan, "does England thus again seek to intimidate and cow us; we cannot now be frightened even by her most oppressive and cruel acts. For every imprisoned patriot ten will come forward to take his place, and unless the whole land is turned into a prison and every patriotic Irishman is shut up in jail, the voice of Ireland pleading for her rights, and declaring that she will have them, cannot be stifled; and even if every Irishman here was silenced, their brethren in the United States, in Australia, in Canada and elsewhere would take up their cry and repeat it until the heavens re-echoed, and the whole world heard and heeded it."

DUBLIN, May 3.—It is proposed to hold a monster meeting in Tipperary to protest against Dillon's arrest.

LONDON, May 4.—The Home Rulers, in view of Mr. Dillon's arrest, will show their disapproval of the Land Bill in its several stages.

More outrages are reported in Ireland. It has been resolved to revive the anti-Coercion agitation in England.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Blennerhasset, Home Ruler, moved a resolution in favor of abolishing the power of levying by distress for rent of agricultural holdings in Great Britain and Ireland. The Government supported the resolution and it was agreed to without division.

LONDON, May 4.—Mr. Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, will contest Tipperary in the Home Rule interest, in the event of Mr. Dillon resigning.

DUBLIN, May 4.—The executive committee of the Land League have issued an address to Irishmen in England and Scotland. It condemns the arrest of Mr. Dillon, and asserts that the Liberal Cabinet is favoring landlords, and says the Irish race in every part of the world should be summoned to make a supreme effort.

Michael Brennan was arrested under the Coercion Act, near Clifton, for inciting to murder.

It is probable that Sexton, Home Ruler, will be sent to Ireland to manage the land agitation in place of Dillon.

It is stated that Dillon will to-morrow vacate his seat in the House of Commons, and Patrick Egan will probably succeed him as member for Tipperary.

LONDON, May 6.—The Times says the rupture in the Parnellite camp seems complete. The discussion yesterday at the meeting of the Home Rulers was stormy. Moderate Home Rulers wish it distinctly understood that they are in no wise bound by the decision of the meeting. A. M. Sullivan has written to Parnell declining any longer to recognize his authority. It is believed that several others will follow his example. The resolution finally taken at the meeting was carried upon Parnell declaring that if it was not adopted he would resign the leadership.

The Home Ruler had a Conference to-day. After considerable discussion, in which much feeling was manifested, a resolution was passed that in consequence of the hostility of the Government in arresting Dillon and because the Land Bill in its present shape is inadequate in many essential respects to meet the wants of the Irish people, they should leave the House in a body when the second reading of the Bill takes place. The resolution was carried by a majority of 100 to 50. The Home Ruler, as British and indivisible, as no compromise can be gained by it, and because it places the Home Ruler members in the attitude of having abandoned their own cause in an emergency to gratify personal feeling. During the discussion Parnell stated that he would resign the leadership if the resolution was not adopted.

Healy (Advanced Liberal and Home Ruler) states that the Home Ruler intend to oppose every Government measure in the House.

LONDON, May 6.—Sullivan had a long interview with Parnell to-night, but declined to state anything on the Land Bill. Parnell says that the Home Ruler will vote on the second reading and carry the bill.

It was determined to continue the Land League until all its objects were secured.

The report that Sullivan wrote to Parnell declining to acknowledge his authority is denied. It is stated that the dissensions among the Home Rulers are exaggerated. Several conferences were held to-day. It was determined that before the vote on the second reading of the Land Bill is taken there shall be another meeting of the party, when it is expected a unanimous agreement will be reached relative to the course of action to be pursued.

Mr. Dillon is improving in health. Mr. Parnell has been asked to reconsider his advice not to vote on the second reading of the Land Bill.

Strong efforts are being made to secure unity in the Home Rule party. The cities of Cork and Kilkenny have been proclaimed under the Protection and Arms Act.

The Coercion Act still continues to be enforced with considerable vigor in Ireland. To-day four farmers, members of the Land League, were arrested at Glendale, Leitrim. The arrests were accomplished quietly, and without open remonstrance on the part of the people.

LONDON, May 7.—A despatch from Rome says the Vatican will negotiate with England for closer relations, in order that it may understand the Irish problem.

Messrs. Sexton and Kettle, the appointed League organizers, go to Ireland to-day.

DUBLIN, May 8.—Mr. Dillon is ill. He will be removed to the infirmary to-day. There is no cause for anxiety. It is said the statement that Dillon will resign from the Commons is a canard. The question will be left for the decision of the Executive Committee of the Land League.

LONDON, May 8.—Further arrests have been made in Ireland.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, in speaking at a meeting of the Irish Club on the necessity of unity in the Home Rule party, said Ireland had reached her political emancipation, but she must go further forward.

A man named Lovey, a relative of O'Donovan Rossa, has been arrested in Dublin under the Coercion Act.

The Times says:—We understand that there is a strong desire at the Vatican for some direct authoritative means of communication with England, with a view to gaining more authentic knowledge on social questions, especially those connected with Ireland.

A letter from the Rev. Thomas W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, is published, in which he says:—I cannot approve the action which the Irish party are said to contemplate to exhibit their sense of loyalty to Mr. Dillon and reprehension for his arrest. An overwhelming majority of the Irish people are in favor of giving the Government a fair chance of passing the Land Bill.

Dillon's arrest has given a check to lawlessness. The number of outrages decreased last week. Cardinal Manning has forbidden any Catholic club rooms to be used for meetings of the Land League.

It is said that some prominent members of the Land League will be arrested to-morrow. It is understood that the resolution to abstain from voting on the Land Bill adopted by the Home Rulers is almost certain to be amended to enable the Parnellites to vote for the second reading.

Agitation about the land question will also be more active in both countries. The Radical policy is making great headway, not only in Ireland but throughout England. The Irish Home Rule members hold a caucus to-morrow and decide upon the course they will pursue. But, apart from them, it is clear that the moderate Home Rulers, of whom Shaw is the head, represents the best elements of the Irish people.

CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF ABDULAZIZ.

LONDON, May 8.—The death of Abdul Aziz has been the subject of numerous special telegrams from Constantinople to London papers during the week. The Daily Telegraph printed the substance of letters which appeared in the Herald in January and February, 1880, the general accuracy of which is now being proved. The theory that is given that Abdul was first chloroformed by Dr. Dickson, who examined the Sultan's body immediately after death, found no marks of violence save the jagged cuts on the forepart of the elbow joints. Dr. Dickson found only one large clot of blood upon the floor matting, just beneath the left hand elbow of the sofa, and concludes that no struggle could have occurred at the time.

THE CARLYLE REMINISCENCES.

The squabbling and recrimination over "Carlyle's Reminiscences" is continued in the papers. Mr. Froude declares the matter was left entirely in his hands, and that Carlyle's will of 1873 confirmed the discretionary power. Mr. Carlyle writes, "If Mr. Froude would but surrender the papers now to be examined had decided upon by the friends of Mr. Carlyle it would be in accordance with his obvious intention, as he has expressed it in his Will, and it would be joyfully accepted by every member of Mr. Carlyle's family."

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Mr. Leigh Smith, to whom the medal of the Royal Geographical Society has lately been awarded for his discourses last summer at Frazerburgh, is engaged in active preparation for another voyage of Arctic exploration.

A few miles inland, in a deep cove on the island of Skye, which is a part of the Western Hebrides, stands the wealthy Monastery of Raasay, founded, according to tradition, by St. Columba, the great Celtic missionary. It is situated on a cliff. Only a few ruins were visible at the time of the discovery of the island, but the monks of the monastery, who were at the time of the discovery, had been driven from their homes by the sea. The ruins were in a state of great decay, and the monks had been driven from their homes by the sea. The ruins were in a state of great decay, and the monks had been driven from their homes by the sea.