CABLE LETTER.

Position of the Rosebery Government Very Precarious—Popular Conservative Reaction.

Turkish Press Permissions Valueless —Arbitration Treaty—The Loss of the "Elbe."

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The precarious position in which the government is placed was strikingly illustrated in the House of Commons on Thursday night, when the whips warned the leaders on each side that if a division were then taken the government would certainly be defeated; the Conservatives could rely upon a majority of two against all the votes that could be mustered on the ministerial side, but no vote was taken. The vacillation of the Union leaders has since been explained by themselves as having been based upon an unwillingness to seize an ungenerous advantage of their adversaries. This action enabled the Liberal whips to put the screws on so effectually as to present the

FEEBLE MAJORITY

upon which the government continues to exist, but the presence of even this majority cannot, of course, be relied upon. The amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech demanding the dissolution of parliament, which Mr. Redmond has announced that he will introduce on Monday cannot certainly make the situation of the Liberals any worse than it is, nor can it well increase the strain which falls largely upon the Liberal whips, who are obliged to keep on the alert to prevent the surprise and

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In making preparations for dissolution and consequent appeal to the country the Liberals are very greatly embarrassed by the continued withdrawal of prospective candidates, particularly including men of local distinction. The Liberals' election exchequer is ample; but a number of good men, wealthy and of high repute, who recently agreed to stand for election are now declining to make the race. The growing belief that there is a popular reaction towards the Conservative party is the main cause of the defection. The split between the McCarthyites and the Healyites has been widened by the refusal of Mr. Healy to assent to McCarthy's appeal to the people for pecuniary aid until the disposition of the Paris fund has been fully and publicly reported. Mr. Healy knows that his fund has been administed with absolute purity, and also knows that the party is in no need of financial aid in order to enable the full Irish contingent to attend the sittings of parliament, yet he will not give way and there is trouble ahead in the already disturbed ranks of the National party.

ARMENIAN INVESTIGATION.

The permission given by the Porte to members of the press to penetrate any part of Armenia except the province of Bitlis, is already known to be absolutely without value. An English correspondent who recently reached Erzerum was warned that he had better return as the authorities could not guarantee him protection. It is understood that one correspondent, who was born and raised in Constantinople, has succeeded in evading the government spies and has gone to Armenia to join the commission of inquiry and throw himself upon its protection. Mr. William R. Creamer, M.P., secretary of the International Arbitration League, who has just returned from the United States, said in an interview to day: "I am confident that

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

will speedily be ratified. I found no serious opposition to it in Washington and the best men in congress are hearty in their support of it. In England it is probable that parliament will not be consulted in the matter. The power of the Crown to make treaties without the consent of parliament is not without danger; but in this instance it would be put to a purpose which would be truly beneficial, still if a general election is to be held and Lord Salisbury is returned to power, the treaty might fall to the ground. Lord Salisbury is so little in sympathy with the matter that when the original resolution was passed by the American congress it was not even presented to parliament. If Lord Rosebery continues in power the treaty is safe. Of course if the final form of the treaty contains any vote of public money it must be referred to parliament. In the general discussion of the circumstances attending

THE SINKING OF THE ELBE,

a leading shipping journal holds that an important point has been overlooked. The Elbe was probably steaming at the rate of 16 miles an hour and there is nothing to show that her steam was shut off at the moment of the collision. If her rate of speed had been kept up for a quarter of an hour after the collision she must have run three or four miles from the spot where the Crathie struck her. The Crathie was not going in the same direction as the Elbe and consequently at the time of the actual sinking of the Elbe the ships must have been a considerable distance apart. The paper contends that there is no evidence of lax discipline on the Elbe, and argues that the event draws attention to grave defects in the rules of the road which have not been remedied by the conference at Washington.

WORK OF THE LOBBY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Senators and members of the assembly looked like a lot of Kriss Kringles as they filed to their respective chambers at Albany yesterday morning. Scarcely half the members of the lower house were in their seats when Speaker Fish called the members to order. There was soon reached on the calendar the bill depriving Crocker, Meyer & Co, of the real estate auction monopoly in New York city O'Grady, of the committee on cities, in the absence of Mr. Pavey, and after a count of votes requested that the bill be laid aside. Sam Foley, the Tammany leader, rose to protest. The speaker's gavel cut his protest short, and Mr. O'Grady's request was granted. When asked afterwards why the bill was shelved, O'Grady replied: "Simply because we have not enough votes to pass it to-day." It is claimed by the opponents of the measure that since it was sent to a third reading their lobby has got in very effective work upon a number of members, and have in a number of cases secured the positive pledges of Republicans that they will vote against it on its final passage. Should this prove true, friends of the bill charge that undue influence will clearly be demonstrated and the members will be judged accordingly.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Neglected colds cause coughs, throat troubles, bronchitis and consumption. These troubles can only be cured by the prompt use of Norway Pine Syrup, the best throat and lung remedy in the world.

"LA GASCOGNE."

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Another day has gone by and no news of the overdue steamship la Gascogne has been received. The arrival of the Teutonic to-day with thrilling stories of tempestuous gales and no news of the French liner increased the apprehension. The French ship is now one week overdue and a dozen vessels have passed over the track she should follow without sighting her. Agent Forget is still confident that nothing more serious than a derangement of her machinery combined with the weather is responsible for the delay. Friends and relatives of the passengers are becoming seriously alarmed as to the ship's safety. In shipping circles generally there is some apprehension, due to the knowledge that a ship with a broken shaft or disabled machinery is in a precarious condition in such gales as have swept the North Atlantic during the past three days. There is a possibility of one of the other overdue steamers having fallen in with la Gascogne and is standing by her to give her a line when the weather subsides. La Normandie of the same line left Havre last Saturday afternoon and is due to-morrow. She will pass directly over the course followed by the la Gascogne. The latter is most likely south of the regular course and her sister ship may come in without seeing her. Agent Forget said to-day: "We are still confident, and believe that la Gascogne will outride the storm, for she is a staunch vessel. It is not remarkable that a disabled boat should be delayed seven days if such weather prevails. Capt. Cameron, of the Teutonic, reports one of the most severe storms he has ever met prevailing since last Monday. The Umbria was delayed four days when her shaft broke. All the other vessels coming in are over twenty-four hours behind time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1:45 a.m.—Nothing regarding the French liner la Cascogne has been received up to this hour. The Sandy Hook marine observer reports at 1:40 that there is a steamer east off light ship. It is probably the one reported of Fire island a few hours ago.

TRIED FOR THEIR LIVES.

Revolutionary Trials Still Proceeding —Liliuokalani's Private Secretary's Damaging Testimony.

U. S. and British Ministers Intercede for Subjects of Their Respective Countries.

(Special Correspondence of the United Press.)

HONOLULU, Feb. 2.—The Advertiser of the 31st pointedly animadverted upon the impropriety of foreign representatives interfering in local affairs and embarrassing by their interposition the action of the government.

Within a few days much resentment has been privately expressed about some alleged interference of this sort which has partially come to light. It is positively ascertained that early in the present affair U.S. Minister Willis and H.B.M. Commissioner Howes united in requesting of President Dole that any British or American subjects sentenced to death by the military commission should be reprieved until they should have time to report to their respective governments and receive instructions. The government have as yet made no answer to this request.

On inquiry whether it was intended to permit any capital sentences to be executed, it was replied that the government had arrived at no decision in the matter. It is now the general belief that there will be no capital punishment. The heated outcry for such executions which prevailed here at first has subsided.

The trial of the ex Queen is likely to take place early the coming week. The charges and specifications were served upon her on the 31st. An important part of the evidence against her will be from her own diary, found at Washington Place after her arrest. The chief witness against her will be Sam Nowlein and her private secretary Kaal. It is believed that she will plead guilty, but that notwithstanding, a full trial of her case will be held.

There is no doubt that the executive will extend to the ex Queen the utmost clemency consistent with the public safety.

The trial of V. V. Ashford lasted during parts of four days. Nowlain testified to having arranged with Ashford for that part of the proposed attack on the 3rd which was to be made from the fish market.

Davis testified to having consulted Ashford about getting and landing the arms on the day he went to sea to meet the schooner.

Kaai, the Queen's private secretary, testified to copying and to the Queen's signing on December 28 a commission for V. V. Ashford as Associate Justice of the Supreme court.

Several witnesses testified to Nowlein's repeated interviews with Ashford.

A vigorous defense was made for the accused. Both Ashford and his brother testified that the interviews with Nowlein related to various items of legal business, and especially to advice as to what to do in case of a search warrant coming to Washington Place.

V. V. Ashford testified that he was attorney for Davis in regard to various claims made against him. He knew nothing about the arms or the proposed movement, and had advised Davis to keep clear of any movement conducted by the natives, as it would fail. Nowlein had said to him that if the natives rose they would rise as one man. Arms were not necessary; they could accomplish the undertaking with clubs. He had told Nowlein that there was no possible chance of a restoration of the monarchy. The Queen's sun had set when she refused the terms of Minister Willis. He was surprised to learn that such a foolhardy attempt had been made. He had been in ill health for months past, and was in no condition to take part in any such movement.

The court proceeded on the 1st to the trial of a batch of twenty-two natives. The decisions and sentences of the court will probably be pronounced after the conclusion of the ex-queen's trial.

PACIFIC CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The senate decided to-day by a vote of 36 to 25, that the amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill for the construction and maintenance of a telegraph cable between United States and the Hawaiian Islands was in order under the rules and immediately afterwards by a similar vote, it adopted the amendment and then passed the bill.

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

MORE GOLD SECURED.

Arrangements Completed for Obtainment of Sixty Millions in Gold Coin.

President Cleveland's Message Announcing the Completion of the Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President yesterday sent the following message to congress:

"Since my recent communication to congress calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting legislation which I deemed essential to our national welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued. As a precaution, therefore, against failure of timely legislative action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage, in default of better means, such executive authority as may without additional legislation be exercised for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve.

"In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation so unpromising, with the omission thus far on the part of congress to briefly enlarge the powers of the secretary of the treasury in the premises, as to enjoin immediate executive action with the facilities now at hand. Therefore, in pursuance of section 3,700 of the revised statutes, the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfil their undertaking whereby bonds of the United States, authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. from date, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, to amount to little less than $62 400,000, are to be issued for the purchase of gold coin amounting to a sum slightly in excess of $65,000,000 to be delivered to the treasury of the United States, which sum, added to the gold now held in our reserve, will so restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than $100,000,000 Such premium is to be allowed to the government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at 1½ per cent. per annum. At least half of the gold to be supplied is to be supplied from abroad, which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction

"The privilege is especially reserved to the government to substitute at par within ten days from this date, in lieu of 4 per cent. coin bonds, other bonds in terms payable in gold and bearing only 3 per cent. interest, if the issue of the same shall in the meantime be authorized by congress. The arrangements thus completed, which, after careful inquiry appear in the present circumstances and considering all the objects desired to be the best attainable, develop such a difference in the estimation of interest between bonds made payable in coin and those specifically payable in gold, in favor of the latter, as is represented by ⅔ of 1 per cent. annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual saving of interest to the government if 3 per cent. gold bonds should be substituted for 4 per cent. bonds under the privilege reserved would be $539,159, amounting in thirty years, or at maturity of the coin bonds to $16,174 770.

"Of course, there never should be doubt in any quarter as to the redemption of gold bonds of the government which are made payable in coin, therefore the discrimination, in the judgment of investors, between our bond obligations payable in coin and those specially made payable in gold is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that, whatever may be our views on the subject, the sentiments or preference of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are not subject to our dictation. I have only to add that in my opinion the transaction herein intimated for the information of congress promises better results than the efforts previously made in the direction of effectively adding to our gold reserve through the sale of bonds, and I believe it will tend, as far as such action can in the present circumstances, to meet the determination expressed in the law repealing the silver purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, and that the arrangement if made will aid our efforts to secure maintenance of parity in value of coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, Feb. 8, 1895."

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 9.—(Special)—A fire at Morden this morning swept away two hotels and a number of stores. The following are the losses: H. B Brown, Morden house, $8,000, insurance $4,500; G. W. McLaren, drugs, $10,000, insurance $4,000; Kilgour, dry-goods, $10,000, insurance $8,000; Lemon, $3 000, insurance $1,000; Wilson & Co, real estate, $3,000, insurance $1,000; Messor, $2 000, insurance $1,000; W. F Doll, $2 000, insurance unknown; Herman & Co., liquors, $14,000, insurance $5,400; Kennedy, $3,000, insurance $1,000. A number of smaller losses also occurred.

In the Dominion Gazette notice of incorporation is given of the bank of Winnipeg. It is understood that several well-known local men are behind the institution, the chief promoters being Mr. Duncan Macarthur, ex-manager of the now defunct Commercial bank of Manitoba.

J. O'Brien, a Winnipeg printer, was badly frozen in the North Dakota storm.

Among the clergy expected to be present at the consecration in March of Archbishop Langevin are Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal; Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa; Bishop Gravel, of Nicolett; Bishop Durlen, of British Columbia; Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert; Bishop Pascal, of Prince Albert, and many other dignitaries.

A. Lucas has resigned his seat for the West Calgary district. Both he and A. Sifton will be candidates at the new election.

Brakeman Nicholson, of the C.P.R., was badly crushed at Brandon to-day.

SEATTLE, Feb. 8—The Renton coal mine which has been shut down for the past eight years, will soon be reopened and worked by a co-operative company. The mine was operated until the miners went on a strike some eight years ago, when the owner Mr. Simpson closed it, and it has never been worked. Rees P. Daniels, of this city, is the chief promoter of the company which proposes to open it. The incorporation papers will be filed within a few days. It is proposed to put the principle of co-operation in force not only in the production, but in the distribution of the output of the mine, by selling stock among the consumers, and thereby furnishing a sure and steady market for the coal, and ultimately employ about three hundred men.

"GOD AND MAMMON."

The Church and the World.

The Church and the World walked far apart
On the changing shores of Time,
The World was singing a giddy song,
And the Church a hymn sublime.

"Come, give me your hand," cried the merry World,
"And walk with me this way";
But the good Church hid her snowy hand,
And solemnly answered "Nay,
I will not give you my hand at all,
And I will not walk with you;
Your way is the way of endless death,
Your words are all untrue."

"Nay, walk with me but a little space,"
Said the World with kindly air;
"The road I walk is a pleasant road
And the sun shines always there;
Your path is thorny and rough and rude,
And mine is broad and plain;
My road is paved with flowers and gems,
And yours with tears and pain;
The sky above me is always blue,
No want, no toil I know;
The sky above you is always dark,
Your lot is a lot of woe.

My path, you see, is a broad, fair path,
And my gate is high and wide;
There is room enough for you and for me
To travel side by side."
Half shyly the Church approached the World,
And gave him her hand of snow;
The old World grasped it and walked along,
Saying in accents low,
"Your dress is too simple to suit my taste,
I will give you pearls to wear,
Rich velvet and silk for your graceful form,
And diamonds to deck your hair."
The Church looked down on her plain white robes,
And then at the dazzling World,
And blushed as she saw his handsome lip
With a smile contemptuous curled
"I will change my dress for a costlier one,"
Said the Church with a smile of grace;
Then her pure garments drifted away,
And the World gave in their place
Beautiful satins and shining silks,
And roses and gems and pearls;
And over her forehead her bright hair fell
Crisped in a thousand curls.

"Your house is too plain," said the proud old World,
"I'll build you one like mine;
Carpets of Brussels and curtains of lace,
And furniture ever so fine."
So he built her a costly and beautiful house;
Splendid it was to behold;
Her sons and her beautiful daughters dwelt there,
Gleaming in purple and gold;
And fairs and shows in the halls were held,
And the World and his children were there,
And laughter and music and feasts were heard
In the place that was meant "for prayer"
She had cushioned pews for the rich and the great
To sit in their pomp and pride,
While the poor folks clad in their shabby suits,
Sat meekly down outside.

The Angel of Mercy flew over the Church,
And whispered, "I know thy sin."
The Church looked back with a sigh and longed
To gather her children in.
But some were off in the midnight ball
And some were off at the play,
And some were drinking in gay saloons,
So she quietly went away.
The sly World gallantly said to her,
"Your children mean no harm—
Merely indulging in innocent sports;"
And she leaned on his proffered arm
And smiled and chatted and gath red flowers,
As she walked along with the World,
While millions and millions of deathless souls
To the horrible pit were hurled.

"Your preachers are all to old and plain,"
Said the gay old World with a sneer;
"They frighten my children with dreadful tales,
Which I like not for them to hear;
They talk of brimstone, and fire and pain,
And the horrors of endless night;
They talk of a place that should not be
Mentioned in ears polite;
I will send you some of the better stamp,
Brilliant and gay and fast,
Who will tell them that people may live as they list
And "go to Heaven at last."

"The Father is merciful, great and good,
Tender and true and kind;
Do you think he would take one child to Heaven
And leave the rest behind?"
So he filled her house with gay divines,
Gifted and great and learned;
And the plain old men that preached the Cross
Were cut of the pulpit turned.
"You give too much to the poor," said the World,
"Far more than you ought to do;
If the poor need shelter and food and clothes,
Why need it trouble you?
Go, take your money and buy rich robes,
And horses and carriages fine,
And pearls, and jewels and dainty food,
And the rarest and costliest wine;
My children they dote on all such things,
And if you their love would win,
You must do as they do, and walk in the ways
That they are walking in."
The Church held tightly the strings of her purse,
And gracefully lowered her head,
And simpered, "I've given too much away;
I'll do, sir, as you have said."

So the poor were turned from the door in scorn
And she heard not the orphan's cry;
And she drew her beautiful robes aside,
As the widows went weeping by.
The sons of the World and the sons of the Church
Walked closely hand and heart,
And only the Master that knoweth all
Could tell the two apart.
Then the Church sat down at her ease, and said:
"I am rich and in goods increased;
I have need of nothing, have nought to do
But to laugh and dance and feast."
The sly World heard her, and laughed in his sleeve,
And mockingly said, aside,
"The Church is fallen, the beautiful Church,
And her shame is her boast and pride!"

The Angel drew near to the mercy seat,
And whispered in sighs her name,
And the saints their anthems of rapture hushed,
And covered their heads with shame;
And a voice came down through the hush of heaven
From Him who sat on the throne,
"I know thy works and how thou hast said,
I am rich, and hast not known
That thou art naked and poor, and blind,
And wretched before My face;
Therefore from My presence I cast thee out,
And blot thy name from its place!"

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MARKHAM, Feb. 8.—This morning J. R. Hooper's home at Mount Joy was burned, the occupants just escaping with their lives. The loss is $1,500.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—Lord Aberdeen has agreed to write the preface to J. Castell Hopkins' "Life of Sir John S. D. Thompson."

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—Mary Lovett, an aged woman, and an inmate of the York Industrial Home, was standing before a fire in that building this morning when her clothes became ignited and she was fatally burned.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—The date of the Brandon Liberal convention to nominate a candidate for the Commons has been changed to February 21.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface has received official notice from Rome of his appointment to the See of St. Boniface.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—The Grand Trunk train from Stratford was run into from the rear by a train following it, about one mile west of Weston this afternoon. The rear car, a Pullman occupied by a number of gentlemen returning to Toronto from a trial at Stratford, was crushed. Judge Burton, of Toronto, received serious injuries; Court reporter Monaghen had a leg broken and was otherwise hurt, and J. E. Atkinson, of the Toronto Globe, had two ribs broken. Registrar Joseph, of the legislative buildings, Toronto, is missing and may be dead The car took fire after the accident and three cars in all were consumed. As the wreck is still burning it is impossible to search for Joseph's remains. Engineer Manning, of the local train, was badly injured and scalded and will possibly die. Fireman Reason of the same train was seriously hurt. The road is still blocked.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—Many curlers who intend to participate in the Winnipeg bonspiel will be pleased to learn that Lieut.-Governor Schultz has donated a nice cup as consolation prize.

HAMILTON, Feb. 8.—Martin Malone, a barrister, has not been at his office since Friday last and his friends are anxious as to his whereabouts. No reason is assigned for his sudden departure.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 8—Donald Matheson, aged 80, living near Emerald Junction, was accidentally choked to death with a piece of meat while eating his dinner.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade to-day, the retiring president, Hugh Blain, said that last year was one of the most disastrous and unsatisfactory that the country had experienced since Confederation. The number of failures was 40 per cent. more than in the previous year, and had occurred especially in business lines rather than in manufacturing. He advised that no foreign money should be borrowed, and urged a reduction in the rate paid to depositors in savings banks. In every way he urged retrenchments.

Doctors recommend Norway Pine Syrup because it is the best cure for coughs and colds. Price 25c. and 50c. at druggists.

LOSS OF THE "ELBE."

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The reichstag devoted an hour to-day to discussing Baron Stumms' interpellation as to measures to lessen the number of disasters upon the high seas. The Chancellor in answering the interpellation spoke of the sinking of the steamship Elbe as an instance of misfortune which might overtake any vessel, no matter how fully manned she might be, or how able and well disciplined her seamen. He took advantage of this occasion, he said, to declare his belief, based on all yet known of the Elbe disaster, that the officers and crew did their duty until the last moment. The accusations made by certain newspapers, he said, were without a shadow of justification.

THE CONDEMNED ENGLISHMAN.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The news that the Englishman Rickard had been sentenced at Honolulu to death for his participation in the last revolution does not seem to have excited the slightest interest at the British foreign office. Most of the chiefs of divisions in the office were absent from their posts to-day and will not return until Monday. The officials on duty this afternoon apparently had not heard that Rickard was in trouble.

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