

A service at the rate of \$15,000 a month, if the Jamaica service is not monthly; and the other service, the rate for all such services to be \$35,000 per annum. The contract is for five years to be terminated on the 31st of December next. Tenders were invited before the modified contract was put into force for the reason that those who are familiar with the ports and the water connections, are more likely to make a success and of adequate service to Canada than new contractors. The contract further provides that the payment of subsidies shall be subject to its being approved by vote of parliament.

Mr. Harcourt wanted to know if the amount was aware that twenty millions of dollars are being expended in the channel between Lakes Erie and the waters of the Mississippi, Chicago which will discharge a cubic foot of water per second from Lake Michigan thus making the level of the Canadas and the depth of water in the harbor; that the United States secretary of war had been advised by the Cleveland chamber of commerce to investigate the matter at that the cities along the lakes are being aroused to the threatening them. In view of this, Mr. Harcourt intended to take immediate protective dominion interests.

Mr. Harcourt replied: I have divided an enquiry to be made as to the probable effect the channel proposed to be connected at Chicago upon the waters of the Mississippi on the Welland and St. Lawrence, and the navigation of the same. I am awaiting a reply by steps are taken in the matter.

The budget debate was continued up to 11 o'clock by Messrs. Masson and Reid of Huron. James Grant continued the debate after Mr. McMillan till when Mr. McMillan moved the amendment of the debate, and the rose.

THE CANADIAN FLAG.
A question of the adoption of a distinctive national flag has been somewhat during the past few days. It is felt by many that the red with a single symbol to represent dominion is much to be preferred to the present flag, which is the emblem of all the provinces together in such a manner as not to be readily distinguished from a vessel when seen from a distance. Mr. Donald Smith has been drawing attention to this subject, and another day called together a number of members of the house of commons for the purpose of discussing his views before them. The object of those who urge a change is to emphasize the idea of federal unity, and to give it a more prominent place in the present group of provincial arms. Those members who have discussed the matter with Sir Donald were almost in favor of the maple leaf.

Mr. Aberdeen has been consulted on the matter and has warmly approved of the idea. Enquiries are now made as to the most effective carrying out Sir Donald's project will be necessary first of all government to approve of the design of the flag and then to seek the approval of the imperial government. It is necessary, and a warrant to be obtained under her majesty's authority. The matter will be submitted to the Hon. Mr. Costigan in a few days. A specimen of the suggested flag was on exhibition in one of the rooms of the house of commons and was much admired.

NOTES.
Following corps are ordered out on commencing June 25th: At 4th cavalry, Brighton and 7th at 4th. The Nova Scotia corps will drill in order camps, the regiments including the King's Canadian, 72nd, 78th, 82nd and 94th battalions. The 2nd Island 82nd battalion. This is on account of the fiscal year closing.

Boatmen were fixed on Monday for New York for \$250. The Crane and Beaver are coming.

CAPEIS THAT ARE CAPTIVATING
AND YET INEXPENSIVE

We have been immensely successful with our stock of Ladies' Cloth Capes and Coats. We give below the prices of a few lines among the Capes that are selling most freely—

- \$2.50 Mixed Tweed Golf Capes, with fancy silk-lined hoods, short revers, and strap, 36 inches deep, with circular sweep of 90 to 100 inches.
- \$3.00 Fawn, Tan and Black Broadcloth Capes, some strapped, others unstrapped, while others have velvet collars and large appliqued revers, 23 to 27 inches deep, 110 inches sweep.
- \$5.00 Light and Dark Fawn Broadcloth Capes, handsomely applied, scroll-folds, 27 inches deep, with immense circular sweep of 125 inches.

The above are all the latest styles. Send in your orders by mail and we will guarantee your satisfaction.

DOWLING BROS. 95 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

BRITISH PREMIERSHIP.

Lord Rosebery Determined to Remain in Office.

Sir William Harcourt Dislikes Recent Developments and Shows It.

The Situation in the Far East, the Nicaraguan Question and other Subjects.

New York, May 12.—G. W. Snalley cables from London to the Tribune: The tension of the political mind is sufficiently shown by the agitation arising out of Lord Rosebery's momentary illness at the National Liberal club on Wednesday. Innumerable conjectures were heard; elaborate explanations have since been set forth quite needlessly. The simple truth is that in the middle of a speech at high pressure, in a very hot and crowded room, the prime minister forgot what he was going to say. He stopped; there was an awkward pause; one of his colleagues gave him the cue and he went on. There was nothing else in his speech to indicate that he was overworked or exhausted. It was a very comely, lucid, vigorous statement, well calculated to inspire his party. He set his feet upon all rumors of resignation or of immediate or imminent dissolution. Never for a moment had the prime minister or his government thought of striking the flag. So wonderfully his mastery of the subject, and his confidence in his own powers, meant it or not, Sir Wm. Harcourt set them, afloat. It now seems that his solemn warning to the house and his suggestion that he might never again be in a position to enforce it, meant no more than I explained then. Sir William Harcourt, like everybody else who studies the pulse of politics, thinks there will be an election before next spring, and that the unionists will come in. Lord Rosebery, moreover, still believes in the house of lords agitation. If he does not believe it likely to carry the country, he none the less feels bound to persevere with it. He is pledged to it; he must fight on that issue whether he likes it or not, he knows that to ask the nation for a mandate to abolish the lords and be refused will strengthen the lords as a legislative body. That risk he is bound to take. If the effect shall be to end the agitation for the abolition and substitute for it a much needed effort for the reform of the second chamber, Lord Rosebery might not deeply regret that result. Careful readers of his speeches might not be much surprised if it were presently seen that to this his policy really tends. It has to be added that Lord Rosebery's health has been less good this week. The insomnia returns occasionally, and there is again some question of a sea voyage.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.
It is doubtful whether the Armenian agitation has taken hold of the English people. It wants a leader and a leader on the platform. Nothing but platform oratory seems to reach the moral sense of this people when moralities have to be translated into politics. Mr. Gladstone writes letters, but letters do not make a good fire. The press, without distinction of party, has taken up the cause of the persecuted Christians in Armenia; two dukes of eminence appealed at this week's meeting; the clergy, some members of parliament, numbers of people animated by the most excellent intentions present themselves to the public as Armenian advocates; questions have been asked in the house of commons and prayers offered up in churches and chapels.

THE THIRD TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
With all this, the nation, though its sympathies are ready enough, remains rather apathetic. The great source and seat of great popular movements in this country are usually the north, but the north shows few signs of being deeply touched. I do not pretend to explain the secret of this comparative indifference; I only record the fact. Of course, there are enthusiasts who assure you that Great Britain is ready to march against the Turk, but when you ask them for the evidence they have very little to give you. Possibly one reason is that so many radical crocheters have contrived to associate themselves with an enterprise which requires, first of all, moderation and good sense. They complain bitterly of the government without saying clearly what it is they would have the government do. It seems probable, nevertheless, that the ministers have quietly installed the complaints of these gentlemen. Diplomacy has been at work, and the more effectively because quietly. A joint note to Turkey is understood to be preparing, France and Russia combining for this purpose with Great Britain. This makes the third

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

A Clear and Forceful Speech by Hon. Mr. Dickey.

Laurier is Pledged to Free Coal—Davies' Epigram—Choquette's Nickname.

(From a member of the Sun staff.)
Ottawa, May 11.—The Newfoundland negotiations and the Manitoba school question have absorbed much of the time of the house during the past fortnight, not that these matters were discussed on their merits, but were the hooks on which the opposition clung while they give play to their desire to find fault with the government. Not content with thus wasting the time of the house and prolonging the session, they have piled up the notice paper with hundreds of motions for returns, the preparation of which will involve a large outlay. Some of these returns ask for statistical information about imports, exports, duties, etc., from a certain date to a certain date, which can only be compiled by a large clerical force and by communication with every customs entry office from Vancouver to St. John, and when they are brought down is the last ever heard of them. Thousands of dollars are wasted by the opposition in this way every session. But it was ever thus with them.
One of the best speeches of the session was that of the hon. minister of the interior, Mr. Dickey, at the budget debate. Mr. Dickey is not a ringer for Lister, or an emotional stump speaker like Davies; he does not often take the time of the house, but when he says is invariably to the point. Hence it is that when he takes the floor, he gets a most respectful hearing. More than ordinary interest was taken in what he said on this occasion, as it was his first important deliverance since he took a seat in the cabinet. The point he most strongly put was that the opposition in all their tirades against Canada had failed to quote a single independent authority to show that during the past ten or twelve years down to 1890 the condition of the country has been otherwise than prosperous, and that since 1890 the coming and financial distress of the civilized world had passed through the greatest financial disturbance of modern times. His statement of the way in which Canada had weathered this storm, as compared with other countries, was totally devoid of passion. The storm began, apparently in Portugal, which, said Mr. Dickey, became bankrupt. Then the South African mining boom collapsed, causing enormous loss of capital. Then the Argentine Republic went to smash. The bank of Baring Brothers and Co. failed. In 1890 the stock market crashed in London. In 1892 the cloud burst in Australia, and banks went down to nothing, and fourteen banks out of twenty-six were smashed. In 1893 came the financial collapse in the States. "Now," said Mr. Dickey with great force, "there is one feature about the hard times which is not sufficiently considered. If the conditions of this country were so bad as regards its administration and its condition, why would any of the first countries to be struck by any wave of financial depression. Yet there is not, I believe, in this house one hon. gentleman who will be bold enough to say that the depression existing in Canada today arose within its bounds and did not come from outside."

Mr. Gilmor of Charlotte, who poses as an out and out free trader and has such a hatred of all things Canadian that he will not burn any oil but uses kerosene lamps, frequently interrupted the minister to be struck by the words "Yes," said Mr. Dickey with great force, "there is one feature about the hard times which is not sufficiently considered. If the conditions of this country were so bad as regards its administration and its condition, why would any of the first countries to be struck by any wave of financial depression. Yet there is not, I believe, in this house one hon. gentleman who will be bold enough to say that the depression existing in Canada today arose within its bounds and did not come from outside."

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HAROLD FREDERICK'S VIEWS.
New York, May 12.—Harold Frederick cables to the New York Times: "Politics here are at a state of deadly stagnation, which the impending change of new by-elections scarcely avails to stir. Lord Rosebery's very melancholy exhibition at the National Liberal club the other evening, when he was clearly unfit to be at work at all, has revived the rumors of his desire to resign, but it is difficult any longer to credit these. It seems more likely, as Mr. Labouchere says this week, that the minister will stick to his posts like slugs on a cabbage leaf till somebody roughly displaces them.

There was a time, not so long ago either, when the return of New South Wales to the free trade policy, after an inglorious period of wandering about the protection swamp at the heels of Sir George Dibbs, would have created a wide and deep enthusiasm here. Very little, however, has been said about it. A certain lethargy on the whole subject of tariffs is undoubtedly perceptible nowadays in England. The Cobden club committee, for instance, at the annual meeting the other day, only got a small percentage of members together, and the only business transacted was the decision that there could be no dinner this year because there are no funds in the treasury. It is not as if all that thinking men's opinions are changing, but that their eagerness to do battle for what has faded away. There is, moreover, something rather unsettled, if not disheartening, in the spectacle of English agriculture year after year getting into worse and worse condition. Today's news, for example, of the great early heat in America, with consequent promise of extraordinary cereal harvests, means just so much more scaling down of prices, rents and wages all through the British farm lands, where the workers are already bearing intolerable burdens of debt and deprivation. No man in authority in either party would dare to propose the experiment of a tariff on foreign breadstuffs, nor is it conceivable that any such thing ever will be attempted here, but all the same the position is one which suggests tactical reticence to the formerly militant evangelists of Cobden's school.

DEATH OF MRS. D. C. DAWSON.
The members of the Sun will hear with regret of the death of Mrs. Dawson, wife of D. C. Dawson, the eastern superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, whose headquarters are in this city. Mrs. Dawson went to New York last October and entered St. John's Hospital, where she was undergoing an operation. Encouraging reports have been received all along as to her condition, but on Tuesday morning Mrs. Dawson was notified that her wife was dangerously ill. She left for New York in the first train, but did not reach New York till after her death.

Mrs. Dawson was a sister of J. Arthur Freese of St. John's. She had no children.

Subscribers for THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE CONSERVATIVES WIN.
Walworth and the West Division of Dorset Go Against Lord Rosebery's Government.
London, May 14.—The by-election in Walworth today proved a rebuff for the government, the Conservative candidate, James Bailey, winning the seat with 3,674 votes, against 2,105 for Col. J. Colquhoun, the Liberal candidate, and 847 votes for Geo. Lansbury, the socialist. The election caused the greatest excitement in the district, which began today. A close election was expected, and the result was not altogether a surprise, but the big plurality created considerable discussion.
London, May 15.—Following the by-election yesterday, in which James Bailey, Conservative, won the seat with 3,674 votes against 2,105 cast for Col. Read, Liberal, thus increasing the number of Conservative members of the house of commons for the seat had previously been held by the late William Saunders, radical. It is announced this morning that the polling for a member of parliament for the west division of Dorset, to succeed the late Henry B. Farquharson, Conservative, resulted in the election of Col. Williams, Conservative, 3,538; Col. Williams, Independent, 2,325. Col. Williams, however, had 153 votes less than there were for Mr. Farquharson at the last election, the Conservative candidate won that occasion polling 6,691 votes. On the other hand, G. Wood, the Independent candidate, who was endorsed by the West Dorset Liberal association, polled 488 votes less than the home rule candidate, C. P. Gatty, at the last election. Mr. Gatty having polled 2,512 votes.

EMMA HALL'S DEATH.

Action May Yet be Taken Against Rev. Jonathan Bell.

Detroit Chief of Police Asks for and Receives the Letters Already Published.

London, May 16.—The chief of police of Detroit has applied to the police of Black Heath, England, for the letters in case of Emma Hall, whose death in a lying-in hospital at Detroit was the result of trouble growing out of her relations with Rev. Jonathan Bell. The full text of these letters were secured at Oldbury by the representative of the Associated Press, and cabled in full to the Associated Press on April 21st. The letters, three in number, one from Emma Hall in Leeds to her cousin, Joseph Hall, dated October 27, in which she confesses her trouble, but does not name the author of it; one from Emma Hall, addressed to Rev. Dr. Bell in Boston, which was written from Leeds, in which she informs him that she had sent word to her parents telling them what was the matter with her, and in which she also informs him that his name has crossed her lips, adding, "I know I have thrown them off the scent from you altogether; you will never be betrayed by me."

This letter was found by Bell's wife in his desk after his flight from Black Heath.
The third letter was also found by Mrs. Bell in her husband's desk, and was written to him under date of March 15th, by Mrs. Lane, who kept the lying-in hospital in Detroit in which Emma Hall died. In this Mrs. Lane informs Bell that Miss Hall, "the young woman whom you sent," had left for New York, declining to remain at her establishment, and she also wrote that she had received letters from England inquiring regarding the young woman.

Mrs. Lane wrote that Emma Hall had left Detroit on February 8th, this being the date of her death, as given in the death certificate. The chief of police of Detroit requested that the Black Heath police should forward these letters, saying that they would be of incalculable value to the prosecuting attorney in carrying on the case against those responsible for Emma Hall's death.
The Black Heath police, addressed to Mrs. Bell for these letters and were informed that the originals were in the possession of the Associated Press. The London police thereupon communicated, and through them a request was presented to the Associated Press to give up the letters to be forwarded to Detroit, as the chief of police of that city asked. This was done today, the letters being given in receipt to the Associated Press for the letters.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Governor General and Lady Aberdeen Entertain the Delegates.
Papers Read on the Proposed Ottawa Ship Canal by Dr. Ellis and A. E. Barlow
Ottawa, May 16.—This afternoon their excellencies, the Governor General and Countess Aberdeen, gave a luncheon to the Royal society delegates and the ladies accompanying them. It was a highly enjoyable affair.

This morning Dr. Ellis of the geological survey read a paper on the proposed Ottawa ship canal that attracted much attention. He said the problem of the construction of the great lakes and the head of ship navigation on the St. Lawrence via French, Mattawa and the Ottawa rivers and Lake Nipissing was one of by no means recent date. At different times the project had come before the Canadian public, and the comparative shortness of the route as compared with the distance traversed by the Welland and St. Lawrence system had already caused it to be regarded with much favor by many who saw in its completion a probable diversion of the immense traffic of the west and Northwest from its present course, and a corresponding lessening of freight rates, which would go far to solve the question of the successful development of the great western hinterland of the Canadian people. The route of the proposed canal, as formed until quite a recent date one of the most important and convenient avenues both for Canadian intercourse and commerce. For many hundred years it was the favorite means of communication between the Indian tribes of the east and west. It was along this route that adventurous Champlain travelled in his zeal to view the vast inland seas, and subsequently formed the principal channel for carrying on the business of the Hudson Bay company. Up to comparatively recent years, when through the advent of railway and steamboat communication, it has gradually fallen into disuse; it thus formed the main artery of traffic, the sheltered nature of its water stretches and the directness and shortness of the route recommending it at a time when the light birch of the Indian or trader formed the chief and often the only means of conveyance between the scattered hamlets of the sparsely settled country. The route was the most feasible line for an improved direct canal system between the waters of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence. The total distance of the route is 430 miles, divided into two sections; that along the Ottawa river from Montreal to Mattawa, 305 miles, and from the mouth of the Mattawa river to Lake Huron 125 miles.

Dr. Ellis then reviewed the whole line of the route from Montreal to Mattawa describing in detail the interruptions to navigation along the Ottawa which could only be overcome at very little cost.

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

McGILL'S NEW PRINCIPAL.

Dr. William Peterson, of Dundee, to Take Charge of the University.

Ottawa, May 15.—Prof. Wm. Peterson, principal of the University college, Dundee, has been appointed principal of McGill University.

Dr. William Peterson, M. A., LL. D., the new principal of McGill, though still a young man, has had a brilliant career. His things are promised for him by those who are most intimately acquainted with him and are able to judge of his character, his talents, and his energy. Through his kindness of disposition and his courteous, genial manners he has made a large number of staunch friends, more especially at Dundee and Edinburgh, where he has secured considerable distinction. It was at the royal high school in Edinburgh that the principal commenced his educational career in which he has been so successful. When he was twelve he entered at Edinburgh university he was the youngest graduate of his year, and his name was the first on the list of first class honors. The Greek Travelling Scholarship was carried by him. He spent some time in studying on the continent, and was elected to the Mackenzie scholarship on his return to Scotland. Not long after he gained an open scholarship at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He also won the Ferguson scholarship in 1875 in competition with other candidates from all the Scottish universities. He became the assistant professor of Humanity (Latin) in Edinburgh university on his return from Oxford, where he graduated with honors. It was in 1882 that he was unanimously elected principal of his college, Dundee. The University of St. Andrews conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on him in January 1888. Principal Peterson has proved himself an able administrator in his present position, and though the founding of the college was accompanied by many difficulties, he surmounted them and he was at times devoted to the interests and welfare of the college, which he has much at heart. At Dundee and in Edinburgh he was equally successful as a teacher, and many of his former pupils now occupy leading positions.

THE MONEY PAID OVER.

Nicaragua's Money Paid Into the Treasury of Great Britain.

London, May 16.—In compliance with the agreement under which the British men-of-war withdrew from Nicaragua on condition that the smart money amounting to \$75,000 demanded by Great Britain for the expenses of Consul Hatch be paid in London within fifteen days, that amount of money was today deposited in the treasury of Great Britain on behalf of Nicaragua by Senor Christiano Medina, minister to London for Salvador, who has acted for Nicaragua in London throughout the episode thus closed. Nicaragua has until May 20th to pay the indemnity under the terms of agreement which allowed her fifteen days after the British warships left Corinto. The departure of the British took place May 4.

The payment of the smart money today closes the incident which reserved the occupation of Corinto by British warships over the town. Such damages for losses to British subjects in Nicaragua as are claimed by Great Britain still remains unsettled.

CANADA AND CAPE COLONY.

The Proposed Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity in Parliament.

London, May 16.—A despatch to the Times from Cape Town says that in making a motion in parliament for the papers concerning the proposed treaty of commercial reciprocity with Canada, Mr. Weiler says that the premier would do better to cultivate the trade relations with our own neighbors. The premier, Hon. Cecil Rhodes, said in reply that negotiations would not go beyond a proposal that a Canadian delegation should visit Cape Colony with a view to discussing the matter.

NEWFOUNDLAND

A Despatch to the London Times Says Union Has Been Abandoned.

London, May 16.—The Times tomorrow will print a despatch from St. John's, Nfld., which says that the union with Canada has been abandoned. Premier Whiteley is willing to accept the royal commission to examine into the finances. Sir William Whiteley stated today that Great Britain was willing to guarantee a loan of £2,000,000 had Newfoundland passed the bill endorsing the French treaty.

WILL BE A MODERN MILL.

Stetson, Cutler & Co.'s mill at Indian town, which starts up in July, will be one of the best equipped lumbering manufacturing in St. John's. A Prescott band saw of the very best design is to be put in. In the past the oldest and best machinery has been used for bringing the logs up into the mill. This system will be done away with and replaced by the new machinery, which will require less length. This will put the cross-cut saw business, Edging grinding or being done in the ground on the required lengths. This will put the live rollers and transfer chains will be introduced for the handling of the lumber as it comes from the saws. All this new machinery will be put in by the Wm. Hamilton Company of St. John's. Their gen. I. N. Kendall, is staying at the Royal.

The Calais shoe factory is said to have cleared \$47,000 last year.