FIRST PART.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 4, 1898.

THE GERRARD STREET MYSTERY. A Strange Story, That Was Not Made Public Till the

Death of One of the Principal Actors.

CHAPTER IL-Continued. "That I will try to ascertain tomorrow," I replied. "Meanwhile, Dr. Marsden, will you oblige your old friend's nephew by writing to Junius Gridley, and asking him to acquaint you with the contents of the letter, and with the circumstances under which I received it?" "It seems an absurd thing to do,' he said, "but I will, if you like. What shall I say?" and he sat down at his desk to write the letter.

It was written in less than five minutes. It simply asked for the desired information, and requested an immediate reply. Below the doctor's signature I added a short postscript in these words: "My story about the letter and its contents is discredited. Pray answer fully and at once .-- W. F. F." At my request the doctor accom panied me to the post-office, on Toronto street, and dropped the letter into the box with his own hands. I bade him good night, and repaired to the Rossin house. I did not feel like encountering Alice again until I could place myself in a more satistactory light before her. I despatched a mes senger to her with a short note stating that I had not discovered anything important, and requesting her not to wait up for me. Then I engaged a

room and went to bed. But not to sleep. All night long I tossed about from one side of the bed to the other; and at daylight, feverish and unrefreshed, I strolled out. I returned in time for breakfast, but ate little or nothing. I longed for the arrival of ten o'clock, when the banks would open. After breakfast I sat down in the reading room of the hotel, and vainly

tried to fix my attention upon the local columns of that morning's paper. I remember reading over several items time after time, without any comprehension of their meaning. After that I remember-nothing. 629.50. A short sum in simple addition Nothing! All was blank for more will show us the aggregate of these

than five weeks. When consciousness three amounts:came back to me I found myself in bed in my own old room, in the house on Gerrard street, and Alice and Dr. Marsden were standing by my bedside. No need to tell how my hair had

been removed, or about the bags of ice that had been applied to my head.. No forged. need to linger over any details of the "pitiless fever that burned in my brain." No need, either, to linger over my progress back to convalescence, and from thence to complete recovery. In a week from the time I have mentioned, I was permitted to sit up in bed, propped up by a mountain of pillows. My impatience would brook ask questions about what had happened in the interval w

sons to whom I had communicated what my uncle had said to me during our walk from the station. They both maintained silence on the matter, except to each other. Between themselves, in the early days of my illness, they discussed it with a good deal of feeling on each side. Alice implicity believed my story from first to last. She was wise enough to see that I had been made acquainted with matcers that I could not possibly have learned through any of the ordinary channels of communication. In short, she was not so enamoured of professional jargon as to have lost her common sense. The doctor, however, with the mole-blindness of many of his tribe, refused to believe. Nothing of this kind had previously come within the range of his own experience, and it was therefore impossible. He accounted for it all upon the hypothesis of my impending fever. He is not the only physician

who mistakes cause for effect, and vice versa. During the second week of my prostration, Mr. Marcus Weatherley alsconded. This event so totally unlooked-for by those who had had dealings with him, at once brought his financial condition to light. It was found that he had been really insolvent for several months past. The day after his departure a number of his acceptances became due. These acceptances proved to be four in number, amounting to exactly forty-two thousand dollars. So that that part of my incle's story was confirmed. One of the acceptances was payable in Montreal, and was for \$2,283.76. The other three were payable at different banks in Toronto. These last had been drawn at sixty days, and each of them bore a signature presumed to be that of Richard Yardington. One of them was for \$8,972.11; another was for \$10,114.63; and the third and last was for \$20,

\$ 8,972 11 10.114 63 20,629 50 \$39,716 24 which was the amount for which my uncle claimed that his name had been

Within a week after these things came to light, a letter, addressed to the manager of one of the leading bankwrote from New York, but stated that he should leave there within an 86 men. hour from the time of posting his letno further delay, and I was allowed to forged my uncle's name to the three there was every reason why she should acceptances above referred to, and have done so. Here is a table of the said: "Boys, I feel bad," and stag-entered into other details about his comparative force of the combatants: gered against the bulwarks. Before

I may mention that Dr. Marsden professes to believe to the present day that my brain was disordered by the approach of the fever which eventually struck me down, and that all I The III Luck That Cats Bring on have described was merely the result of what he, with delightful periphrasis, calls "an abnormal condition of the system, induced by causes too remote for specific diagnosis." It will be observed that, whether I

was under an hallucination or not, the information supposed to be derived from my uncle was strictly accurate in all its details. The fact that the disclosure subsequently became unnecessary through the confession of Weatherley, does not seem to me to afford any argument for the halluciration theory. My uncle's communication was important at the time when it was given to me; and we have no reason for believing that "those who are gone before" are universally gifted with a knowledge of the future. It was open to me to make the facts public as soon as they became known to me, and had I done so, Marcus Weatherley might have been arrested and punished for his crime. Had not my illness supervened. I think I should have made discoveries in the ourse of the day following my arrival in Toronto, which would have led to his arrest.

Such speculations are profitless enough, but they have often formed the topic of discussion between my wife and myself. Gridley, too, whenever he pays us a visit, invariably revives the subject, which he long ago christened "The Gerrard Street Mystery," although it might just as correctly be called "The Yonge Street Mystery," or, "The Mystery of the Union Station." He has urged me a hundred times over to publish the story; and now, after all these years. I follow his counsel, and adopt his nomenclature in the title. The end.

THE WAR OF 1812. (Hamilton Spectator.)

To the Editor: I read with much in erest your comments upon the great battle between the Shannon and Chesapeake, a fight that was full of glory for Great Britain; but were there not some other naval duels during that war in which Jahn Bull was not so successful?-Inquisitor.

Yes, there were. But in each case in which the British arms suffered defeat the Americans had the advantage in strength. We take the liberty to quote from an article recently printed in the Brantford Courier, which seems to cover the ground, recent statements in some misinformed American papers having induced the Courier to overhaul its history. The Courier says:

"1. The statement that the Essex captured the Alert is quite true, but it would have been nothing short of a miracle had it been otherwise, for the ing institutions of Toronto, arrived United States ship was one of 46 No. 3 of the ship's cats and an from Mr. Marcus Weatherly. He guns, manned by 328 men, and the Provement upon its predecessors. Alert was only a 16 gun sloop with

"2. The Constitution did capture the ter. He voluntarily admitted having Guerriere, but in this instance also dicted bad luck, when the captain of the safegrard the safegrard the starboard watch of the safegrard

HOODOOS OF THE SEA. Shipboard.

f Women Are Taken on Board a Vessel Some Disaster is Pretty Sure to Follow.

(M. L. Rayne in Chicago Times.) Men who go down to the sea in ships may not be more superstitious by nature than their fellows, but in that wonderful expanse of sky and water the smallest incident of a mysterious nature is magnified into an omen. That mariners of the olden time invested the sea with supernatural powers and misunderstood its messages is not (surprising, since modern science and the most enlightened understanding fail to account for its baffling vagaries. That is why a strarge bird settling on the masthead of a ship at sea causes a panic among dare to harm the stranger guest for fear of shipwreck and death.

But the worst hoodoo of a ship is a cat. Stories of the ill luck brought on shipboard by a cat have become history. The cats of the steam sloop of war, the Resaca, the boat detailed for special duty in the survey of the Isthmus of Panama, made themselves famous by the persistency with which they caused disaster. The first one was washing her face on deck when she suddenly disappeared as if she had been an astral body, and two days later the sailor whose pet she was fell overboard and was drowned.

Six months later the Resaca anchored off the coast of Callao, and a new cat was found, but one day an American who was ill and homesick came on board to see his countrymen and the cat jumped on the ship's rail as soon as she saw him, scratching and mewing as if possessed. She would have gone overboard, but the men jumped to the rescue and locked up their second pet for safe keeping But the vigilance of pussy's guard relaxed and she was on deck when the American stranager came the next day, and this time the cat jumped into the water and was drowned. And the American visitor died on the ship before daylight the next morning. Nothing would persuade the crew into a belief that the one disaster was not

the cause of the other. But the end was not yet. After a long cruise the Resaca put into the harbor of Talcahuano, and here one of the men-who was less superstitious than the rest-obtained a fine kitten, which took kindly to all on board and grew to a great pet, being No. 3 of the ship's cats and an im-

But one morning at sea "No. 3" killed herself in a mad race after a rat. The men got together and pre-

seaman to answer a hall with such a nouthful as that behind his teeth?" Sailors cling to their superstition with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. Possibly it is more from cus-tom rather than from an actual belief in their efficacy. The man at the wheel will tell you that he cannot steer straight if there is a cross-eyed passenger on board, and he repeats a charm of words to annul the evil: "St. Peter! St. Peter, pray give us a charm.

Against the bad eye that would do us a harm." CANADA'S SYMPATHY.

George H. Ham Tells the Americans All About It.

George H. Ham of the C. P. R. service, Montreal, who is well and favorably known in Halifax, is now in Washington. In an interview telegraphed to the Boston Herald Mr. Ham tells how the sympathies of Canadians run in the present struggle. The despatch says:

"Canada is taking a lively interest in the war. George H. Ham of Montthe crew, not a man of whom would real, who is in Washington just now, says:

"In the civil war 40,000 Canadians fought in the armies of the north, and are represented in Canada today by a number of Grand Army posts which turn out on Decoration day. Hun-dreds of native Canadians are to be found in the United States army, and in the volunteer forces lately called out, and Canada is handsomely represented in the United States navy. Aside from that, there is scarcely a household in the dominion, from Cape Breton to Vancouver island, which has not a member or two in the United States. There were 1,000,000 native Canadians in this country in

"You will understand, therefore, why public sentiment in Canada is overwhelmingly for the United States in this war with Spain. The Canadian government, cr, rather, the individual members of it, beginning with the premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, make no secret of their sympathy with the United States. Laurier made a speech in parliament the other day which was neither more nor less than an urgent invitation to Senor Polo y Bernabe to get out of Canada without delay, and Polo got.

"At the same time the Canadian government, as a government, is strictly observing the neutrality laws. Coal is shipped to the United States by rail from Nova Scotia and by water from British Columbia just as before the war, but no vessel containing coal is allowed to leave Canadian ports on the North Atlantic for any part of the West Indies unless she can establish to the satisfaction of government agents that the cargo is not intended for either of the belligerents.

"Of course, this rule works dead against Spain, as the United States does not want Canadian coal for its cruisers, whereas coaling facilities in have practically lost all their ad-Canadian ports would be worth untold millions to the Spaniards.

"The Canadian cruisers in the North BARON LYON PLAYFAIR DEAD. which are r

OCEAN FREIGHT MARKET.

Sharp Decline in Grain Rates From Recent High Figures, Vessels Being Relet at Heavy

Losses.

(Montreal Gazette.) There has since the beginning of the month been a marked reaction-collapse is, in fact, hardly too strong a term-in the market for ocean freight accommodation for grain. On May 1 large steamships for full cargoes of wheat and corn to Cork for orders were quoted at 5s. per quarter, which is equivalent to nearly 16 cents per bushel. Today, it is said, the same steamers would have difficulty in securing 3s. 11-2d. per quarter (although 3s. 6d is the nominal quotation), or 10 cents mer bushel. Taking an average grain steamship, say of 18,600 quar-ters, the difference between the rate quoted on May 1 and 3s. 11-2d. would amount on a single voyage to \$6,480, which represents very nearly the vol-ume of loss some shippers (or those who bought from them) have recently suffered. A number of steamships which were chartered at the high rates of a few weeks ago have been relet, their proposed cargoes have been resold and other steamships are in the market for recharter.

Since the news of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila there has been a decided decrease in the foreign demand for American wheat and corn, that incident evidently ending what may be termed the war demand. The steamers that have been rechartered or are being offered for recharter were, however, originally chartered for corn, not wheat, and while one or two wheat cargoes have been resold the movement in this direction has not been general.

Berth freights have not shown a orresponding decline with full charters. The regular lines have their accommodation tolerably well engaged until the middle of June, but after that date and until the new crop months the lines have not an unusual amount of room under contract.

Referring to the grain freight situation an authority said yesterday: "In the early stages of the late upward movement Leiter gobbled up nearly all the White Star line's room at 3d. He chartered steamers right and left at all ports, so that when the regular dealers came in they found that the ready tonnage had been absorbed. Then they began to bid for charters and Leiter held off. In the meantime the market advanced and he then came in the market again and those who wanted freights and charters, were forced to bid much higher. The steamship lines let a good part of their room at the high rates and then held aloof. Then Leiter again came in as an active charterer, and following him came a speculative movement and rates reached their high level early this month. Then the demand fell off and with the reselling of cargoes by foreigners freight rates vance.

PART.

The best wishes any him in his eal hospital. c of violins has read through all The technique of soloists is exw skilful trainbe given to the Glee clubs, both ly to the enjoy-Tuesday evenwith violin achope the club of his morning the but the business not yet been

CAPT. PERRY.

late Capt. Robt. o died last Octo-Miss., arrived in vening and were cemetery Tues-Rev. Mr. St. George's ie grave. Mrs. ompanied the d are for the Andrew Long. ty in the future. of St. John for out latterly was here his health e. He died last thy illness, and ht the body for home. The deected by all who him.

S. GLADSTONE

-On Saturday e following tele-

much with you husband is laid mony will be ful for you, but time gratifying spect and regret for the memory er and intelle: him as one of ed statesmen of

efully remember in all that convelfare. TORIA R. I.".

ED OVER ENG-

territory to France may seem. There is it in the east of astance, is Spanish elona. when the tes in, one usually from Spain." The socialists for years hment of a Catalan ion of France. If Philippines be lost infacturing interest separatist move-For these real that France f what is going on than with the ac-gland.—Birmingham

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ON, M. D.

Datly. Fri., 7.80 to 8.80.

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NDON NEWS. angle medicine a road with me a ally useful, to the a I should any travel without a ty to the relief of allments forms to

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ondon. W. C.





O., Montreal. gents.

F. Love, now of Simonds, in the Simonds, in nt John, farmers; Elizabeth Ann Mcint John, widow; DeMill, Arthur ane, Alice S. Bur-Allan B. DeMill twelve o'clock h day of June, A. (so called), in the th day of June, A. (so called), in the and by virtue of ortgage from said by virtue of cargage from said by the second by the second day of February, to, 61,316 in Saint Libro 34, folio 141, sold for default in a interest secured to to of land con-by deed dated A. D. 1852, and in s 'all that certain tuate in the neigh-resaid, and known bounded by lands buse on the south Charles Stackhouse rles Stackhous late John Braw lands owned by north eide, by on the eastern containing one or less,' together

ay, A. D. 1898. N McINTOSH, te of Mortgage

elapsed since my overwrought nerves gave way under the prolonged strain upon them. First, Junius Gridley's letter in reply to Dr. Marsden, was placed in my hands. I have it still in my possession, and I transcribe the following copy from the original now lying before me:

"BOSTON, Dec. 22nd, 1861. "Dr. Marsden:

Richard. In each case they pocketed 'In reply to your letter, which has the loss and held their tongues, and I just been received, I have to say that dare say they will not thank me for Mr .Furlong and msyelf became accalling attention to the matter, even quainted for the first time during our at this distance of time. recent passage from Liverpool to Bos-There is not much more to tell. ton, in the Persia, which arrived here Marcus Weatherley, the forger, met on Monday last. Mr. Furlong accomhis fate within a few days after writpanied me home, and remained until ing his letter from New York. He took passage at New Bedford, Massa-Tuesday morning, when I took him to see the Public library, the State chusetts, in a sailing vessel called the Petrel, bound for Havana. The Petrel house, the Athenaeum, Faneuil hall. and other points of interest. We casusailed from port on the 12th of Janually dropped into the post-office, and ary, 1862, and went down in mid-ocean he remarked upon the great number with all hands on the 23rd of the same of letters there. At my instigationmonth. She sank in full sight of the made, of course, in jest-he applied at captain and crew of the "City of Balthe general delivery for letters for timore" (Inman Line), but the hurrihimself. He received one bearing the cane prevailing was such that the Toronto postmark. He was naturally latter were unable to render any very much surprised at receiving it. assistance, or to save one of the illand was not less so at its contents. fated crew from the fury of the After reading it he handed it to me, waves. and I also read it carefully. I cannot At an early stage in the story I recollect it word for word, but it professed to come from 'his affectionate mentioned that the only fictitions element should be the name of one uncle, Richard Yardington.' It expressed pleasure at him coming home of the characters introduced name is that of Marcus Weatherley sooner than had been anticipated, and hinted in rather vague terms at some calamity. It referred to a lady called

himself. The person whom I have so designated really bore a different Alice, and stated that she had not name-one that is still remembered been informed of Mr. Furlong's inby scores of people in Toronto. has paid the penalty of his misdeeds, tended arrival. There was something, and I see nothing to be gained by too, about his presence at home being perpetuating them in connection with a recompense to her for recent grief his own proper name. In all other which she had sustained. It also exparticulars the foregoing narrative is pressed the writer's intention to meet as true as a tolerably retentive memhis nephew at the Toronto railway ory has enabled me to record it. station upon his arrival, and stated I don't propose to attempt any that no telegram need be sent. This, psychological explanation of as nearly as I can remember, was about all there was in the letter. Mr. events here recorded, for the very ifficient reason that only one explan-Furlong professed to recognize the ation is possible. The weird letter handwriting as his uncle's. It was a cramped hand, not easy to read, and and its contents, as has been seen, do not rest upon my testimony alone.

the signature was so peculiarly formed that I was hardly able to decipher it. With respect to my walk from 'the The peculiarity consisted of the ex-treme irregularity in the formation of station with Uncle Richard, and the communication made by him to me, all the details are as real to my the letters, no two of which were of equal size; and capitals were intermind as any other incidents of my spersed promiscuously, more especiallife.' The only obvious deduction is, ly throughout the surname that I was made the recipient of a communication of the kind which the "Mr. Furlong was much agitated by world is accustomed to regard as the contents of the letter, and was supernatural. anxious for the arrival of the time of Mr. Owen has my full permission to appropriate this story in the next his departure. He left by the B. & A.

train at 11.30. This is really all I know about the matter, and I have been edition of his "Debatable Land beanxiously expecting to hear from him tween this World and the Next." ever since he left. I confess that I Should he do so, his readers will feel curious, and should be glad to doubtless be favoured with an elaborhear from him-that is, of course, unate analysis of the facts, and with less something is involved which it a pseudo-philosophic theory about would be impertinent for a comparaspiritual communion with human tive stranger to pry into. beings. My wife, who is an enthusiastic student of electro-biology is dis-

"Yours, etc., "JUNIUS H. GRIDLEY." So that my friend had completely.

of his forgery, was in some occul corroborated my account, so far as the letter was concerned. My acmanner, and unconsciously to himself, constrained to act upon my own count, however, stood in no need of sense. I prefer, however, simply to corroboration, as will presently apnarrate the facts. I may or may not pear. have my own theory about these facts

when I was stricken down, Alice The reader is at perfect liberty to And he seems to and Dr. Marsden were the only per- form one of his own if he so pleases. Ing quality yet.

comparative force of the combatants: affairs which, though interesting Guer- Constienough to his creditors at that time. riere. tution. would have no special interest for 28 the public at the present day. The 768 1bs banks where the acceptances had been 1,533

discounted were wise after the fact. "3. No one can question the fact and detected numerous little details that the Constitution likewise captured wherein the forged signatures differed the Java, but it may once more he from genuine signatures of my Uncle remarked that she had every reason to do so, for she had 10 more guns and 63 more men.

"4. It is undeniable that the Wasp secured the Frolic, but here again a comparison of the two boats affords a very good reason:

Frolic. Wasp. 9 268 lbs. 138 434

"The 92 Britishers gave the 138 Americans a most severe fight and after the whole thing was over unother English ship, the Pointiers, hove in sight, re-captured the frolic and secured the Wash

"5. The United States, after a desperate action, did not do up the Macedonian but the American boat, although called a frigate, was in reality a formidable man-of-war, according to the rating of those days, while the Britisher was not only a frigate in name, but also in fact. Here is the comparative table in this instance:

The

He

Macedo- United nlan. Broadside guns 24 528 lbs. 474 1.533

"When the United States papers speak in an off-hand manner of thus having taken away the boasted glory of England they conceal the disparity between the contending vessels in instances such as those given by the Cleveland paper.

"In reality the great test fight of that struggle-one in which the conditions were about as nearly balanced the as possible-was the contest between the Erglish Shannon and the American Chesapeake. Even on this occasion the Britishers had the odds against them, as this table will show: Shannon. Chesapeake.

25 590 lbs. 376 1,135

"It is scarcely necessary to dwell on the details of this well known enoff counter. The action occurred Boston, and so sure were our neighbors of a vistory that numerous pleasure boats followed at a safe distance to see the Britisher get the worst of it. Instead the representatives of Uncle Jonathan were glad to surrender in about twenty minutes after the actual firing commenced, and in that time they had three-eighths of their crew either killed or disabled, while the Shannon's aggregate was one-fourth.'

But there is nothing particularly damaging to a Briton's pride in the history of these engagements. In the posed to believe that Weatherley's mind, overweighted by the knowledge war for independence it was Briton against Briton, and in 1812 the American was, so far as fighting ability is concerned, still a Briton. The chip off the old block was necessarily a good sea fighter, and with the odds in his favor was pretty certain to win. And he seems to have the same fight-

he could be helped he died, holding his throat with both hands and saying with his last breath, "All throttled here." There was never another cat taken on board of the Resaca. Spanish sailors on certain days of

the week or month lay aloft at sunset and beat the sheaves and pins of the blocks to drive the devil out of the gear, and the noise they make is a horrid din. This is said to have originated in an order given which resulted in disaster. A certain Spanish squadron that had been anchored some time, was surprised by the enemy and could not make sail and escape, as all the blocks were rusted and useless.

The Spanish sailor has no prejudice against starting out on a voyage on Friday, that day being the day on which Columbus started on his voyage of discovery. English and, American sailors will not sail on that day if they can help it. They would consider the whole trip hoodooed by such a beginning.

A sneeze at sea would hoodoo the ship unless it happened to turn to the right, when it brings good luck. Sailors have faith in odd numbers and naval guinners carry out this belief in the number of times they fire a salute. Whistling for wind is another favorite superstition of the man before the mast. This is a trick when ships are becalmed, as "Whistles rash bid tem-pests roar." A "capful of wind" or "a bagful" usually defines the quantity.

The phantom ship, so often seen by navigators, is not purely the apparition of. romance, but a mirage, something almost as wonderful, but not of the supernatural order.

The horseshoe is still a popular contribution by sailors to the fetish of good luck. A distinguished precedent is given for this. Lord Nelson believed in the luck of the horseshoe, and had one nailed to the mast of his ship Vic-

A peculiar superstition is that if women are taken on board a voyaging ship some disaster will follow. This may be the reason why no govern-ment ship is allowed to carry women passengers. Sailors, too, prefer a ship that has a masculine name, or is called after some man, or is geographical. A line of steamers will often employ a certain selection of names to the ex-clusion of all others. The Cunard steamers end all their names with "ia," a feminine terminal, but one that has been the reverse of disastrous, sirce that line has never lost a ship Sirce that the has never lost a sup-Captains are quite as superstitious as their crews, but of better educa-tion, and that may account for the names of salling vessels being identi-cal with that of wife or sweetheart. Certain names are known in the his-tory of nautical nomenclature as hoodoos. They have been painted over and other names substituted, but bad luck attended the ship, and not even reconstruction saved it. Then, if the name must be feminine, the crew want something they are familiar with. One old tar who was told the name of a new ship was the Aurora said:

"Why don't they leave poetry to the navy folk and stick to the Susannahs and Mary Anns and Jemimas of my day? Aurora! How is a plain able crowd of visitors.

the fisheries, keep a sharp look-out for American and Spanish men-of-war off the south coast of Nova Scotia. and British ironclads belonging to the Halifax station are employed in the same service. Then, all the collectors of ports and operators on the government telegraph lines throughout the seaboard provinces are on the watch to communicate news of that kind to Ottawa.

"This summer more American visitors fre coming to Canada than ever before. We occasionally see timid Americans depositing their money in Canadian banks for safe keeping. These persons do not imagine that the Spaniards are going to clean out the United States and rob the banks, but are afraid lest, if the war last any time, the populists may succeed in forcing congress to issue a huge amount of paper money. But the majority of the Americans who are coming to Canada this summer are persons who in times of peace went to Europe.

"Crowd3 of Americans are already camping in the pine forests of the St. Maurice river and in the woodlands and fishing waters of the Laurentian mountains just north of Montreal. Montreal has always been a Mecca for the American tourist, and the hotels there are filling up this year earlier than usual. So are the hotels and camps of the Thousand islands. A new haunt is Lake Temiscamingue, northwest of Ottawa, the capital of the dominion. From Temiscamingue American canoists are travelling in every direction between Hudson's bay and the St Lawrence.

"Banff attracts people from all quarters of the globe, but this year it will practially be in possession of Am-erican families and American Alpine lubs

War news is bulletined throughout Canada, even in the heart of the Rocky mountains and on the trans-continental trains, and, just as in the United States, hundreds of amateur strategy boards are in session every day, discussing the situation in Cuba and Manila.

"In the dominion parliament, now meeting at Ottawa, the war news monopolizes attention. The news of Dewey's victory was received with a tempest of cheers in the big commitee rooms and everywhere, throughou Canada with the greatest satisfaction."



MASONIC BAZAAR AND PICNIC.

W. A. D. Steven, deputy district graid master of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, is in the city in the nterest of the bazaar and picnic to te held under the auspices of the Masonic lodge at Dorchester on July 1st. He spent last week in Halifax and Truro, where the people contributed liberally to the bazaar. The contri-Lutions are now on exhibition in Judge Landry's building at Dorchester, properly placarded with the name and

boats employed for the protection of The Distinguished Scientist and Parliamentarian Passed Away in London on Sunday.

> LONDON, Monday.-Baron Lyon Playfair, the distinguished chemist, political economist, civil service reformer and parliamentarian, died in this city yesterday.

> Earon Playfair, popularly known in England as Sir Lyon Playfair, was born at Meerut, Bengal, in 1819. After studying under Baron Liebig. the famous chemist, he was appointed professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution, Manchester, in 1843. He entered parliament in 1868, and in the last liberal government he was chairman of committees and deputy speaker. He has likewise held the imrortant and fitting post of vice-president of the council on education. First and foremost Baron Playfair was a chemist, but unlike most great scientists-for he was great as an analyst and hygienist-he was a man of affairs and a sturdy radical and a wall known platform speaker.

> He was an excellent raconteur, and a collector of bric-a-brac whose judgment was exact. His house in Onslow Gardens was a veritable duplicate in interest of the famous residence of the late Lord Leighton.

> His status as a scientist may be judged from the fact that of three elected candidates for an important post-the other two being the world enowed Tyndall and Huxley-Baron Playfajar was chosen.

By request of the late Prince Consort he was special commissioner of the great exhibition with which his public life began. His widow, Lady Playfair, is an American, the daughter of S. H. Russell of Boston, U. S. A. He was a friend of Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Whittier. Every year he visited the United States, and no greater friend or advocate of the peace and arbitration alliance and the union of hearts of the Anglo-American race was to be found in the mother country.

He was a member of many learned societies and held many British and foreign orders. His sci entific memoirs were numerous, and he wrote extensively on subjects of social welfare, political economy and public health.

ABERDEEN'S SUCCESSOR.

TORONTO, May 31.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: It is announced here that the Duke Leeds will most likely be Lord's Aberleen's successor as governor general of Canada.



-"Yes, Mr. Lak fact is I have three doughters who oug be settled in life. Is the western frie yours a marrying mat?" Mr. Lakesid Ohioago)-"Not to any great extent, I'm afraid he wouldn't want to take than one of 'em."-New York Weekly.