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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 11, 1903.

MR. FOSTER AND OTHERS.

The enthusiastic hearing which Mr. Foster is receiving in Great Britain seems to have aroused a feeling of jealousy in the minds of certain Canadian politicians of small calibre and ungenerous disposition, and in the press representing them. Hence the suggestion that as Mr. Foster was defeated in two elections he has no right to speak for the people of this country. Everybody knows that Mr. Foster does not profess to be a delegate of the Canadian people or claim to speak in a representative capacity. He is in Great Britain because Mr. Chamberlain and his friends invited him, and because he is himself a strong believer in the policy which they advocate. He appears, as he said in his first public address, as a citizen of the empire, and as such he has a right to address any body of people who desire to hear him. If Mr. Foster were a member of the Canadian parliament that fact alone would not authorize him to represent the people of Canada, or even the people of his own constituency on a issue which had not been submitted to them. If Mr. Foster attempts to prove that the Canadian people are in favor of imperial preferential trade he must prove it by the declaration of representative people or of bodies of people in Canada. But personally he is perhaps as good an exponent of the best Canadian opinion as Mr. Bourassa, who is a member of parliament.

Neither in England nor in this country is it considered a disgrace to have been defeated at the polls. Mr. Chamberlain himself has had that experience and Mr. Gladstone was defeated in two constituencies. Of the Canadian ministers now in office, no less than seven have experienced defeat at the polls. Sir Wilfrid as a minister of the crown was rejected by his native county, Sir Richard Cartwright was defeated at the close of his term as finance minister and again in another constituency four years later. He has represented or sought to represent five different constituencies in his time. Mr. Scott, the secretary of state, had his defeat though for the last thirty years as a member of the senate he has been beaten in his county. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, was beaten in 1880 and again in 1891. Mr. Paterson was defeated in Brant in 1896 and has changed his constituency twice since. Mr. Templeman, who assists Mr. Scott to lead the senate, and who is in the cabinet without office, has been three times defeated at the polls and not yet once elected. Of others who have been members of the present administration, Mr. Blair was twice defeated and has twice changed constituencies. Mr. Tarte has made no less than five changes and been twice defeated. Mr. Mills was once, and Sir Louis Davies at least once beaten. There is not much point in the sneers with which supporters of these public men, or Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Tweedie, who also have been beaten in their time, refer to Mr. Foster's failure to carry North On-

tario against two corrupt governments, or to overcome a large adverse majority in St. John with similar forces against him.

A QUEER CRITICISM.

The view expressed by the Sun that the improvements of St. John harbor should be provided without further calls on the provincial or city treasury does not meet the approval of the local government organs. This is unfortunate for the organs, as we rather expect that the leader of the government will see that the Sun is right. This paper finds no fault with Mr. Tweedie's suggestion, but maintains that the province should not be called upon to further increase its debts for the purpose mentioned. It would be an easy thing, and perhaps smart party tactics for a St. John opposition paper to demand more for the port than Mr. Tweedie could possibly give. But St. John people ought to protect the provincial treasury as well as the treasury of the municipality from demands that should not be made.

One would think that this position would be appreciated by a journal like the Newfoundland Transcript, which sometimes gets quite excited over what it regards to be the grasping disposition of the people of this town. But the Transcript is becoming slightly demoralized over the actual and prospective increases in its subsidies, and is bound to do its best in denouncing the opposition and independent press, and in scolding Mr. Blair's constituents. So it says:

It is a pity that the good people of St. John should be placed in such an unreasonably hostile light by the insane articles of the Daily Sun and Star. The only reason is that the Tory campaign is misunderstood outside St. John's attitude, and there is a widespread feeling growing up throughout the province toward the metropolitan city.

It may be difficult to believe, but it is true, that this reflection is all on account of the view expressed that the provincial government should not be called upon to contribute further sums of money to John harbor improvement. The editor who represents that view as "hogwash," and charges that such expressions explain the unfriendly provincial feeling towards St. John, has evidently something bad in the matter with the inside of his head. There is no unfriendly feeling toward St. John in the province, but there is the most cordial good fellowship, though apparently the writer of the above fantastic criticism does not know or feel it.

HOW TAYLOR REFORMED THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Parliament prorogued some time ago, but the Hansard report of the last few days is only now at hand. The official report shows how Sir William Mulock and the other official persons concerned were induced to permit the opposition "literature" to be forwarded with celerity. The postmaster general had made some startling reflections on the incendiary character of the arguments sent out, and had made a bitter complaint of the abuse of the franking privilege involved in piling up the corridors with tons of this mail matter. An order had been issued refusing to allow a consignment of a cartload or two to be brought into the building and on a certain morning the bundles were lying in a stack on the green in front of the House. At the same time it was stated by Mr. Borden and not contradicted, that the government had sent out for several weeks an equivalent of twenty-five bags full each day, amounting in all to more than the opposition material. The difference was the postal authorities gave despatch to grit speeches while the fighting material of the Tories was allowed to accumulate. The last days of the session were at hand, and when the house should close the franking privilege of the opposition would go on franking through the departments. Appeal to Sir William Mulock brought no assurance that the office would grapple with the difficulty. He said that the literature was bad and that the department had not mail bags available to contain it. The case looked hopeless.

The opposition whip, Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, may not be the greatest of Canadian statesmen. At least he makes no such claim. But he is a good party man and a good business man, and one who knows and maintains his rights as a member of the house. He set himself to work to bring the postmaster general to terms. Notwithstanding the fact that the government hoped to close the session within a couple of days and had a large amount of business to bring forward, Mr. Taylor considered it necessary to vindicate the campaign literature from the charges made against it by Sir William Mulock. As the minister had introduced the subject it was natural that there should be a reply and the obvious answer was to produce the pamphlets and sheets to speak for themselves. Mr. Taylor read the head lines, setting forth the retrenchment promise of Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues, and the sad fate that had befallen this engagement. Occasionally he inquired what there was in these statements that was either incendiary or untrue. Finally he reached the subject of the Grand Trunk Pacific and read the head lines of Mr. Blair's speech. The ex-minister's four-hour address was there in full and Mr. Taylor was about bringing the rules of the house by proceeding to read it, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier interposed and suggested a truce while

he should have a little consultation with Sir William Mulock. The latter had just intimated that the campaign stuff would not be moved until Christmas. Mr. Taylor offered to continue his observations while the consideration of the ways and means of dealing with the literature should go on. But the premier requested that other business should be taken up and gave the preliminary assurance of satisfaction terms. Mr. Taylor somewhat reluctantly forbore the repetition of Mr. Blair's great speech.

Later in the day it was announced that an order had been given for the manufacture of a thousand mail bags. Then the opposition was assured that a second and third thousand would be procured if necessary within a few hours, and that a special railway train had been engaged to send the goods forward. Sir William stated that he thought two other trains would be required. But it was officially announced that the whole of the general matter, which the postmaster general had allowed to be left for days and weeks, and which he had reported to be beyond the power of the department to move for other days or weeks, would all be got out of the place and on the road within a few hours.

It was then that Mr. Borden paid Sir William a compliment on the rapidly increasing efficiency of his department, which had in a few hours been changed from an incapable organization into a machine of surprising power, efficiency and resource. But the credit for this transformation was really due to two persons, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Blair.

THE MEN HONORED.

The Canadians who have been remembered in the King's birthday honours are, with one exception, members of the federal or provincial service. Louis Philippe Herbert, the sculptor, is not an official. He is Canadian born and it was here he spent the first five years of study in his art. Though most of his time is now spent in Paris, he has devoted his attention largely to Canadian subjects. His work in this country includes the statue of De Salaberry at Chambly, those of Macdonald, Cartier and Mackenzie at Ottawa, the Macmillan group and the Chénier statue at Montreal.

Deputy Minister Pinault has only served a few years in his present position. Dr. Bell is a veteran, having joined the geological survey in 1857, at the age of sixteen. Though he left the service to pursue his college studies and to act for a short time as professor of chemistry in Queen's University, he has been constantly on the survey for a third of a century. Dr. Bell is now, and has ever since the death of Dr. Dawson, been the acting chief, though for some reason not announced to the public, he has never been appointed director. Dr. Edwin Gilpin is well known to all who have had anything to do with the mines department in Nova Scotia. He is not only a scientific geologist but a practical mining engineer, and a copious writer on both the practical and academic aspects of geology. Mr. Hodgins is not only an official but an author and historian. He was deputy minister of education in Ontario for twenty-four years. Chief Architect Ewart is only known as an official, and Colonel Smith an officer of the house and in the militia.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.
Travellers have thrown doubt on the story that Sir William V. Whiteway and Mr. Morrison are about to organize a confederation party in Newfoundland. It is stated by one person with local knowledge that such a campaign under these or other leaders would fail.

We would suppose that this might be largely a matter of terms. At this moment Newfoundland is not in the same financial need that she was at the time of the conference between Premier Bond and the Bowell government at Ottawa. It is said that union arrangements could then have been made had Canada offered the equivalent of \$5,000,000, or say \$200,000 a year in addition to the sum proposed by the Dominion government. Canada offered to assume a debt in respect to Newfoundland considerably larger per head than the then existing debt of the Dominion. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his colleagues did not see their way to go farther. In that they were wrong. It would have been good policy to accept Mr. Bond's terms, though it is doubtful if Mr. Bond could then have secured the consent of Newfoundland to unite with Canada. The financial straits of the colony would not affect the decision of the mass of the electorate, so much as it did the men in office. The people would reason that the trouble would blow over, as indeed it did.

Newfoundland has in the last three years been more prosperous than at any previous time in her history. But it is not certain that this activity will continue. The boom in lumber operations seems to be out of proportion to the timber resources of the island. Mr. Reid's operations will soon have passed the construction stage. Unless the supply of iron ore is very large the depletion that is now going on for export to Europe as well as for use at Cape Breton will, after a few years, make mining more expensive and less profitable. Sealing and fishing are staple industries, and for these the island has great natural advantages, including a population trained to the

business. It may be taken for granted that the colony will have financial ease and down, and that the financial terms cannot be based on the conditions at either extreme.

The advantages which would come to Canada from such a union would not be material and financial. Whatever the terms of union might be, the advantages would have to be supplemented by a more generous support to look for the Newfoundlander people would at first ask or expect. New needs would arise, and new ambitions would be aroused. As an outlet Canada would not directly make millions out of Newfoundland. She would lose millions. But there would be a great imperial advantage in the continuity and consistency of British American policy. In dealing with foreign nations Canada and Newfoundland would no longer be working at cross purposes. There would be identical interests and an identical policy. We have an aggressive neighbor reaching out after everything in sight on this continent, exceeding clever at bargains, and never forgetting the national or the commercial advantage. We have a British Empire in which the dominant note ought to be and is one of unity and concentration. The people of Newfoundland are getting less out of their natural wealth and strong geographical position in the Empire than they ought to have. Union with Canada would be good for them and good for Canada.

Had union taken place ten years ago on the terms suggested by Sir Mackenzie Bowell the remainder of the subsidy, or allowance, which Mr. Bond asked for would have been obtained in some form long before this. Had Canada accepted the Newfoundland proposition and union taken place on these terms the balance sheet of Canada would have been today about the same as if union had been accomplished on Canada's terms. What is five millions to a government which is pledged to spend ten to twenty times that amount on a railway for which no one asked but the promoters of the Dominion? The advance of Dominion money voted for the Quebec bridge alone is far more than the amount that was in dispute between Sir Mackenzie and Mr. Bond.

If Newfoundland again reaches the point of negotiating terms of union with the rest of British America, it will be the fourth time. On the next occasion Canada may well go to the limit of generosity. On the other hand the people of Newfoundland know more of Canadian life than they did before. Canadian capital is engaged in their lumber operations. Canadians have built their railways. Much of their financial business is done by branches of Canadian banks. Newfoundland ore is the raw material for the great Sydney industry. Her churches have ecclesiastical connections with religious bodies in Canada. We believe that on the whole the Newfoundland people have found Canadian good business associates, and that these relations have removed many prejudices born of isolation. In this country many natives of Newfoundland have pursued successful careers in business, in the professions, and in public life. In Newfoundland some Canadians have been entrusted with large responsibilities. It ought to be possible for the people of Newfoundland to believe that Canadians would deal as fairly with them in Newfoundland as with those in this country, and that Canadians at home may be trusted as well as those who have gone to the other colony.

RAPID RECOGNITION.
United States insular concerns the recognition of insurgent states have undergone some changes in the last forty years. Several states of the American union revolted and formed an independent government. That government was organized with an army and navy and its rule was accepted with practical unanimity by states having a population of several millions. No foreign nation recognized this insurgent government. The farthest that Great Britain went was to issue a proclamation of neutrality, thus recognizing the confederates as belligerents. The government at Washington was very angry about that, though belligerent rights were extended by the federal officers in the field, who could do nothing else with so formidable a foe.

On Monday, eight days ago, there was peace through the states or provinces of the republic of Colombia. A United States ship of war arrived that day at Colon. On Tuesday a certain group at Colon declared that Panama, which comprised about a fifth part of the republic of Colombia, was no longer subject to the central government. A Colombian gunboat, representing the government of the country, offered some slight resistance and two Chinamen were killed. On Wednesday marines from the United States ship landed. Other United States ships had then been ordered to the spot. On Thursday the organizers of the new state of Panama had become a government, and on Friday a government was "recognized" by Washington. There is no doubt that the whole movement was organized by United States citizens. The process is much the same as the annexation of Hawaii. At Honolulu there was a monarchy. A sudden conspiracy occurred. The United States—by accident, of course—had a squadron at hand. Marines were landed and kept the peace, but not until after the queen had been deposed and the rebels were in charge. The in-

surgers were recognized and when they handed the nation over to the United States, the gift was accepted. It is true that President Cleveland strongly condemned the whole proceeding, declaring that the navy had broken the law of nations, and that the annexation was illegal. But he kept the country.

Panama is wanted by the United States because the route of the canal is through that country. Colombia refused the offer of \$10,000,000 for the canal concession. But the money was a great temptation to the small province of Panama. As money goes in that country this sum divided among a population less than that of New Brunswick will be a handsome piece of booty.

A BURNS MONUMENT.

Members of the society of St. Andrew and other sons of Scotland in Fredericton have conceived the partition and ambitious design of erecting a statue of Burns in the provincial capital. The idea does them honor, and the undertaking of the Fredericton promoters to raise \$500 shows that they are in earnest. Perhaps still stronger proof is afforded by the ten who have already subscribed \$100 each. While lovers and connoisseurs of Burns in this city and elsewhere would naturally like to see the poet's statue in their own town, they will agree that it may appropriately be placed in the capital city, especially since Fredericton has taken the lead in the movement.

Mr. Blair's tour of inspection with Deputy Minister Schreiber does not prove that he is about to take office under the government. But such an expedition could hardly have taken place immediately after the delivery of Mr. Blair's Grand Trunk Pacific speech.

U. S. CONGRESS

Met in Special Session and Completed Organization.

J. G. Cannon of Illinois Elected Speaker of House of Representatives—

A Bill to Protect the President and Foreign Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The house of representatives of the 58th congress today held its first session, and except for the naming of committees which will follow later, organization was completed. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, whose elevation to the Speakership was assured months ago, was formally elected as Speaker and inducted into office. Mr. Cannon received the applause of democrats and republicans alike when he took up the gavel of authority.

The officers were re-elected and the customary resolution adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to notify the president and senators of the election of a Speaker and clerk, and a committee to join a senate committee to notify the president of the presence of a quorum in the two bodies. The hour of meeting was fixed for 12 o'clock.

The rules of the 57th congress were adopted for the 58th congress by an aye and nay vote, after a brief discussion of the question which the minority sought an increase in the democratic representation on the committee.

The drawing of seats, in which old members alike take deep concern, occupied a greater portion of the day's session. A pretty compliment was paid the leaders and veterans of both sides in never failing to select their seats without drawing lots.

DOUKHOBORS HAPPY.

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—Later advice received by the deputy minister of the interior from Swan River, Man., which is the nearest railway station to the Doukhobors' settlement at Thunder Hill, makes it clear that the report recently sent out of a riot in which three Doukhobors were killed, was a pure fabrication.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME
Are Never Without Peruna in the Home for Catarrhal Diseases.



MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.
UNDER date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past 26 years. Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing. 'She also was passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life. In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have seen it completely cured her. She is now three months better. I have been led only to these wonderful remedies. 'About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of 25 years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me. 'Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies.' John O. Atkinson.

PARRSBORO.

Launch of Schooner from Yard at Spencer's Island—St. John Distanced.
PARRSBORO, N. B., Nov. 8.—The schooner Myrtle Leaf was successfully launched today from the shipyard of Capt. Johnson Spicer at Spencer's Island. The launch was to have taken place last week, but was postponed on account of bad weather until today. This is the last launch of the season, which totals up two large barges, eight three-masted schooners, one two-masted schooner and two tugs, representing the round figure of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

DEATH OF T. V. COOKE.

Formerly General Storekeeper of the Intercolonial Railway.
MONCTON, N. B., Nov. 9.—T. V. Cooke, former general storekeeper of the I. C. R., died yesterday in his fifty-sixth year. Some time ago he had ceased, who had been superannuated, was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He leaves a widow, four daughters and two sons. He was born in Picton, Ontario, and was an employee of the I. C. R. for thirty-three years.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The crew of the United States schooner Hamburg, wrecked on the coast of the Bay of Fundy, in last Thursday night's gale, reached Moncton last evening and were cared for by the U. S. consul. The men escaped with barely the clothes they stood in and suffered much from exposure.

HARD ARGUMENTS

Coffee Uses Them Whether one Likes or Not
The ill effects of coffee are present in many coffee drinkers but some people pay no attention to the warning signals. Like dyspepsia, insomnia, nervousness, fluttering of the heart, etc., and coffee finally uses a knock down argument which means collapse on the part of the coffee drinker.

"I am 80 years old and have drunk coffee since I can remember until four years ago when I broke down completely with nervous prostration and indigestion. I simply cannot describe the agony I suffered. "Doctor told me he could not help me if I did not leave coffee alone so I bought some Postum and tried it. At first I did not know how to make it and was disappointed in the taste. But after reading the directions on the package carefully, I made it right, and then I thought it better than coffee. At that time I weighed 160 pounds and now I weigh 138 pounds, that's quite a gain isn't it? I never have indigestion now and the headaches are all gone and I am otherwise entirely well and strong. "I never had any troubles that were not due to drinking coffee and these disappeared and health came in their place when I shut off coffee and drank Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

CITY NEWS

Recent Events in and Around St. John.
Together With Country Items
Correspondents Exchanges.

A Waterville, Me., man used tobacco for 60 years square off in a month and somebody told him he could.

WANTED—A case of Heald's KUMFOOT Powder will be paid for ten to twenty minutes.

Sir Hubert Tupper, claimant in the government of British Columbia will have a majority of recently elected legislature.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and ailments are quickly relieved by tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Sch. Prudent, which was damaged by running ashore at Quaco, was sold by Dr. Dimes on day for \$365. The purchaser, Prescott.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, distinction of being the only one in the senate who has never been elected to a higher office. His beard began to grow when he was 16, and has been growing for 40 years.

A. B. Wasson, of Riverside, Ohio, says that after five years' experience with Peruna:

"I will ever continue to speak in good words for Peruna. In my rounds as a physician I have seen it induce many people during the past year to use Peruna with the most satisfactory results. I am still a sufferer from catarrh." John O. Atkinson.

Box 272, Independence, Mo.
When old age comes on, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people. This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safe-guard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that meets these cases exactly.

Such cases cannot be treated locally; nothing but an effective systemic remedy could cure them. This is exactly what Peruna is.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

The Hartman, Hartman, President of the Ohio Dispensary, Columbus, Ohio.

The following persons have been elected to solicit money for the fish pond at west St. John, N. B.: T. H. Robertson, of St. John; Jamieson Glover, of Hampton; W. J. Howard, D. D., of St. John; and Rev. Francis X. Cornwell, of St. John.

The preliminary examination of Walter Rollison, arrested on charges of robbing the St. John Station, with forged, was held by Parish Commissioner W. D. Blissville Friday morning.

Some fine stock imported from the Agricultural Society of the United States was sold here from the United States. One purchased an Ayrshire bull, William Mullin an Ayrshire bull, number of high bred cows were sold here from the United States. It is a great convenience to party holders there. Next summer homes are to be sold near the spot.

The Canadian Bank Note Co. incorporated and which has been incorporated in the United States, has purchased the rights to the Bank Note Co. in Canada. The purchase price is \$100,000. The purchase price is \$100,000. The purchase price is \$100,000.

After an illness of about six weeks, Mr. J. H. Ward, of St. John, was struck with paralysis on Friday, Nov. 6th. He was 61 years of age. He was a successful business man and a member of the High Staff.

Wolville has again been visited by an outbreak of diphtheria. The case is supposed to have been introduced by a student from the United States. It has been in five families where it is now being treated. The death of five children has resulted. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease and as there are no other cases it is hoped that it will soon die out.

The death occurred at his residence, Hillsboro, Granville, Annapolis, N. S., on Oct. 29, of general dealer, Mr. Edward J. Ward, aged 57. He was born in St. John, N. B., but went to Nova Scotia when a young man where he was engaged in the mercantile business. His wife died several years ago. They left one son, two daughters, Mrs. M. J. Caswell, who kept house for her father, and Mrs. Thomas, who is now living in the States.

John Morrell of Darling's Island, N. S., on Oct. 29, of general dealer, Mr. Edward J. Ward, aged 57. He was born in St. John, N. B., but went to Nova Scotia when a young man where he was engaged in the mercantile business. His wife died several years ago. They left one son, two daughters, Mrs. M. J. Caswell, who kept house for her father, and Mrs. Thomas, who is now living in the States.

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