DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Men and Women from the Maritime Provinces,

Whose Achievements Shed Lustre on Land of Their Birth.

NO. 10-FILTHON

Canada is still too young to aspire to the dignity of the possession of a distinctive national literature of any proportions. Canadian literature is still in its infancy, but no doubt the seed is being sown that will have its fruition in productions that will find their place among the world's choicest literary creations. There is an enlarging national life, a confidence in the country's future, a knitting together of the parts, an appreciation of her grand natural possessions, an interest in her romantic past which must on in books worthy of their theme. What grander theme there for poets, novelists, historians than the story of the making of Canada? Where are there more picturesque and dramatic subjects? Only the most gifted pen can do justice to such themes and in the course of nature they must come.

It is a matter of gratification for the people of the lower provinces to know that much of the most notable work by Canadians has been the product of the minds of their brothers of these provinces. This statement can be made with all truth and modesty, and it only requires a glunce at the names of some of our literati to see that they embrace many of the most prominent Canadian authors of the past and present. Among these names are Judge Haliburton, Roberts, Carman, Bourinot, Sir William Dawson, Simon Newcomb, G. M. Dawson, Joseph Howe, S. E. Dawson, De Mille, Oxley, Marshall Saunders, G. R. Parkin, G. M. Grant, Upham, Kirk, R. G. Haliburton, Theal and nany others.

No Canadian has been permitted to

address so large an audience through the medium of the art preservative as Judge Haliburton, the inimitable "Sam His readers were those of ioth hemispheres and at the time he wrote his poems were very popular on both sides of the water, and passed through nany editions. The public are the ultimate court of judgment of the writer and the medium of their judgment is editions. The writings of the late Judge Haliburton go through few editions newadays and do not seen to have survived time's winnowing process. He did not possees the enduring qualities as a novelist and humorist that have made Dickins and Thackeray survive thousands of other competitors in the lists of literary fame. For genuine, wholesome humor, Hallburton was equal to his more famous contemporaries, but he had not their many-sided method of treatment; he was unequal to the task of the large delineation of life. Dickens created hundreds of charac-

The celebrated Nova Scottan bo ever, can be accorded the distinction of having founded the American school of humor. This is on the authof a leading representative of that school, Artemus Ward, and it is a question whether any member of the school came up to the standard set by the founder. He can also be accredited with the distinction of having created in the person of "Sam Slick" the modern idea of the typical Yankee. Uncle Sam as he now lives in the comic papers, English and American, is the conception of Judge Haliburton, and such a faithful picture he draws, too, such a mixture of shrewdness, sagacity, practical common sense, naive wit and thorough confidence in the resourcefulness of himself and his country. Everyone half a century ago was familiar with the sayings and doings of Sam Slick. and very many even nowadays have spent delightful hours with the author of Sam Slick in their wanderings. The books that tell of Sam's adven tures are brimful of sparking fun, but it is fun that carries with it philosophy, morals, practical politics, economics and all other learning. Sam's philosophy is usually expressed in aphorism and epigram that punctuates the idea and drives it home. No one can read his books without carrying away valuable thoughts, for the humor is only the dressing for instructive talks in didactics. pity that the judge did not attempt a form of literature by nature less ephemeral than humorous writing. He no doubt possessed the knowledge of the ability to seize and character. analyze a situation, the faculty to develop a story, the facile and graphic nowers of description and the graceful, humorous pen that would have made him a novelist of considerable

Judge Haliburton also devoted himself to serious writing and was an ardent promoter of the imperial sentiment, and expounded thuse ideas which are now embraced under the Greater Britain sentiment.

He was born at Windsor, N. S., on Dec. 17th, 1796, the only child of Hon. Wm. Otis Haliburton, a justice of the court of common pleas. He was a graduate of King's College, Windsor, N. S., taking high rank among his fellows. He studied law, was admitted to the bar of the province and practised at Annapolis Royal, representing the county in the local legislature. In 1828 he received the appointment of chief justice in the court of common pleas, and in 1841 was promoted to the supreme court of the province. He resigned this position in 1856 and removed to England. At the general election of 1859 he was elected to the British house of commons to represent Launcestown. His family seat was Gordon House, Isleworth, on the Thames, near London, where he died Aug. 27, 1865.

His first book was his historical and statistical account of Nova Scotia, published in 1829. In 1835 he commenced to contribute to the Nova Scotian, Joe Howe's paper, his "Clockmaker" sketches. These were soon rut between covers and had a . large sale in England and America. They

caught the popular fancy and then on many subjects to leading reviews other Sam Slick books followed. "The Attache," "Wise Saws," and "Nature Montreal and is manager of the Sun and Human Nature." His other works other Sam Slick books followed. "The Attache," "Wise Saws," and "Nature and Human Nature." His other works include "The Letter Bag of the Great Western," "The Battles of Canada," "The Old Judge," "The Season Tick-"American Humor," "Americans at Home," and "Rule and Misrule of the English in America."

Another Canadian whose popularity as a writer of fiction was not circumscribed by the limits of his own country was Prof. James De Mille He wrote quite a number of novels, and though they are now numbered emong the thousand creatures of a day that are written to order, read by many thousands, laughed and cried over for the minute, and then cast aside and forgotten, yet they displayed qualities that betokened the ability to produce something of more permanent value. Though hurriedly written, his books are captivating and rivet the attention of the reader. They are in the main extravaganzas of the most pronounced type and literally brim over with merriment and bristle with comical situations. "The Dodge Club." "A Castle in Spain." and "The American Baron' are as the announcements of the newest burlesque say, one long laugh. His boys stories are very interesting and have gone through several editions. The B. O. W. C. series are school stories, the scene being laid at Grand Pre school (Horton Academy, Wolfville, N. S.) and Minas Basin. A posthuwork, "A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder," is most graphically written and describes a race of people at the South Pole who sought darkness, poverty and death as the greatest good.

Prof. De Mille was the son of a St. John merchant, Nathan S. De Mille and was born in that city in 1834. He attended the Baptist institutions at Wolfville, N. S., and graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1854. He engaged in business pursuits for some years, and from 1861 to his death, in 1880, he followed the rofession of teaching, first as professor of classics in Acadia College and subsequently as professor of English literature and history at Dalhousie.

We should not turn from our account of De Mille without referring to two of his productions that possess something more than ephemeral worth. They are his Rhetoric, a most valuable text book, and his posthumously published book, Behind the Veil. a lofty conception expressed in classic English.

Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts is known chiefly as the poet laureate of Canada, but he is a writer of rich versatility, and whatever he touches blossoms into the full bloom of the most ornate and eloquent expression. He has been quite a prolific contributor of short stories, sketches, criticisms, etc., to current lifteraure, and has published several volumes of stories which have been very well received. They include "The Forge in the Forest," "Reube Dare's Shad "The Raid on Beausejour," tion of de Gaspe's, "The Canadians of Old."

J. MacDonald Oxley, a Haligonian, ture of tens of thousands of young Americans with many tales of stirring deeds and times. He found his way into the fields of imagination and romance through the rather prosaic channels of law and insurance. He was successful in both professions. but the pondering over the dry details of decisions and the drier mortuary statistics did not clip the wings of his fancy, and when ten years ago he began to write stories for boys he had no difficulty in finding a publisher and getting an audience. He has since published hundreds of tales of adventure by flood and field over the length and breadth of Canada, Am ong his books are "Up Among the Ice "The Chore Boy of Camp Floes." Kippewa." "The Wreckers of Sable "Donald Grant's Develop-Tsland." ment," "Fergus McTavish," "Diamond Young Nor'-Wester," "My Strange Rescue." "In the Wilds of the West Coast," "The Boy Tramps," "The Romance of Commerce." "On the World's Roof," and "In the Swing of the Sea." But he has indulged in more serious writing as well and has contributed

Behind every great man you will find a great mother. Behind every great mother. A child's physical and 1/ical mental welupon dition during the period of mother and disease

of the deli-cate and imgans that bear the burdens of maternity, the chances are that her child will be weak, puny and sickly, with the seeds of serious disease already implanted in its little body at birth. If the mother, during the interesting period, suffers from the abnormal mental states which recur periodically with women who are weak in a womanly way, these conditions will impress themselves upon the mind of the child.

Every woman wants children who are both physically and mentally healthy. Every woman may have that kind of chil-Every woman may have that kind of children if she will take proper care of herself in a womanly way. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for prospective mothers. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the brunt of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous, virile and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the soothes pain and tones and builds up the shattered nerves. It banishes the usual dis comforts of the critical period, and makes baby's introduction to the world easy and almost painless. It insures the little new health and a bountiful supply of

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. For paper-covered copy send 31 one-cent stamps to cover customs and mailing only. Cloth binding, 50 stamps. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Marshall Saunders, daughter of Fev. Dr. Saunders of Halifax, has written the most widely read and talked of book probably ever produced by a Canadian. "Beautiful Joe" has attained a circulation of over 200,000 and in a minor way has a reputation akin to that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." latter was written with the purpose of "Beautiful emancipating the slaves. Joe" was written to emancinate the dumb creation. The book is surcharged with the inspiration and sympathy that thrilled the writer. It was a prize story, and captured the \$200 offered by the American Humane Education Society for the best story about the treatment of animals. The story is of a dog, and it appeals to the tenderest feelings of the reader, and will do much good in promoting the work of teaching the duty of humanity to animals. The book has been translated into German and Japanese. Miss Saunders has also written "My Span-"Dalsy:" "Charles and igh Sailor:" Mrs. Lamb;" "For the Other Boy's "The House of Armour;" King of the Park," and "Rose a Charlitte, an Acadian Romance."

There are a number of maritime province women who have made some mark as writers of fiction. May Agnes Fleming, a native of St. John, as is well known, was a very prolific writer of romances for the story papers, and a large number of her rovels have been published in the cheap libraries. as well as many that are not hers, but having been written stoce her death, have been accredited to her in order to them circulation. Among her chief novels were "Guy Earlscourt's Wife;" "A Terrible Secret;" "A Wonderful Woman," and "The Midnight

Mrs. John E. Logan (nee Annie Robertson MucFralane), another St. John woman, is the author of "The Children of the Hearth," a novel, and "The Story of Canada," for "The Story of the Nations" series. Mrs. Logan was at one time literary critic on the staff of the New York Nation. She resides in Montreal and is honorary English secretary of the Women's Antiquarian Society. Mr. Logan is also a literatteur, writing under the nom de plume of "Barry Dane." Mrs. Logan is a daughter of the late James MacFarlane, coal merchant of St. John.

Mrs. Grace Dean McLeod Rogers of Amherst writes in a style that for graphic and picturesque qualities cannot be surpassed. Her "Stories of the Land of Evangeline" are little bits of landscape in miniature that in coloring and detail are full of beauty and breathing the spirit of the Acadian-French days of romance and mystery. The only regret is that she has laid aside her pen, so well adapted for imparting delight to the lovers of the beautiful in literature.

Mrs. Julia Catherine Hart, a native of Fredericton, and daughter of Ne-hemlah Beckwith, was the author of "St. Ursula's Convent," which was Canadian two-volume novel published. Mrs. J. J. Colter of Charlottetown and and Mrs. H. G. Estev of Fredericton are the authors of several Sunday school stories, which were published by American publishing houses. Rev. Robt. Wilson, Ph. D., of St. John, is the author of a counte of similar tales

Francis Blake Crofton, librarian of the provincial library of Nova Scotia, is the author of several humorous works, including "The Bewildered Querists and Other Nonsense;" "The Major's Big Talk Stories," and "Hairbreadth Escapes of Major Mendax."

Thomas Guthrie Marquis, a native of Chatham, N. B., and now principal of the Brockville Collegiate Institute, s the author of "Stories from Canadian History" and of "Stories of New France." The latter was prepared in collaboration with Miss Agnes Maule Machar, and is of absorbing interest and graceful and polished style.

Miss Helen Leah Read, a St. John lady, is the author of a very choice story recently published, entitled "Miss Theodora." W. G. M.

NO. 11 -HISTORY AND ECONOMICS. Among the writers of history who owe their origin to the maritime provinces are the names of some who by their research and industry have won a place in the memory of their countrymen. They have made valuable additions to the sum total of historic knowledge, and though there are no famous names or famous works in the historic bubliography of the maritime provinces, there is much that reflects credit on the country that produced these investigators.

Charles Wentworth Upham is known as the historian of "Salem Witchcraft," that strange superstition of New England puritanism, that uncom-I romising blemish upon their reputation. Hon. Mr. Upham was the ultimate authority on this interesting phase of New England history, and his "Salem Witchcraft" is a standard work. He was born at Hammond, Kings county, N. B., on May 4th, 1802, and was the son of Major Joshua Upham, a judge of the supreme court of the province. His youthful days were of a somewhat cohemian character, for he served in a drug store, on farm and in a counting house before he decided to follow the paths of learning. He graduated at Harvard in 1821 along with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Joseph Quiney, taking second rank in his class. He took a course in the Cambridge Theological School, and was called to the pastorate of the First Unitarian church at Salem, Mass. In 1844 he was forced to resign on account of throat trouble. Subsequently he devoted his energies to a variety of pursuits. He edited the Christian Register, he was employed by the Massachusetts Board of Educartion in promoting their interests, for eleven years he was in political life as mayor of Salen, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and finally as member of congress in the exciting pre-bellum days. From 1860 to the time of his death in

1875 he devoted himself to historical werk. Beside his comprehensive and compublished a voluminous life of Washington, a number of memoirs, speeches discourses, etc. His name is enrolled among the leading local historians New England. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society in recognition of his services in behalf of historical investigation, particularly his efforts in behalf of the Smithsonian Institute, and in the advocacy of a national library while in congress.

John Foster Kirk is remembered as

had to be the eyes of the blind historian, and his chief work, the History of Charles the Bold, is by many ranked with Prescott's own work. He was born at Fredericton, N. B., March 22nd, 1824, and was educated at Halffax. In 1847, while resiling in Boston, he became secretary to William H. Prescott, the historian, and rendered him valuable assistance in the preparation of all his later works. Mr. Presccut in the introduction to his work acknowle iges his secretary's invaluable aid. He speaks of him as one "whose familiarity with the history and languages of modern Europe have greatly ailed me in the prosecution of my researches, while his sagacious criticism has done me no less service in the preparation of these volumes.' In 1870 Mr. Kirk accepted the editorial charge of Lippincott's Magazine, and this position he held until 1886, when he was appointed lecturer on Eurorean history at the University of Pennsylvania. He died a few years since. The Saturday Review, London, ranks his History of Charles the Bold with the work of Prescott and Motley. He edited a complete edition of Prescout's works, and also contributed a great deal to the North American Review, Atlantic Monthly, and other

The historian of South Africa, the Herodotus of the Care he is often termed, is George McCall Theal, a rative of St. John, where he was born April 11th, 1837. When a young man te went to Cape Colony and engaged in school teaching and journalism there for some years. He entered the public service in 1877 and was successively diplomatic agent with the Kaffirs, keeper of the archives of Cape Colony, chief clerk in the ministerial department of native affairs and colonial histriographer. His works on the history of South Africa and on the folk lore of the native races are voluminous, and display great research. Queen's University, Kingston conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1895, and he has been elected to membership in several learned societies, including the Academy of Arts and Sciences, Utrecht, Holland, and the Historical Society. Utrecht. Among his more important works are the following:

Kaffir Folk-Lore: or. Selections from the Traditional Tales Current Among the People Living on the Eastern Border of the Cape Colony. London, 1882. Basutoland Records, 1833-1863, Cape Town, 1883, 3 Vols.

Chronicles of Cape Commanders, 1651-1691. Cape Town, 1892. The Story of the Nations: Cape Col-African Republic and all the Territories so the of the Zambesi. London,

History of the Boers in South Africa Genealogical Registers of Old Cape Families. 3 Vols.

History of South Africa. 5 Vols. The Portuguese in South Africa,

He is also the author of various school books in English and Dutch.

James Hannay has made some valuable contributions to Canadian history. His History of Acadia is the standard work on the subject, adding to its research a graceful literary style and a graphic and artistic method of presenting the romantic story of the French in Acadia. Among his other works are the Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley, which describes the battle for responsible government in New Brunswick, the township Maugerville, dealing with the first English settlements on the St. John. and some other works. Mr. Hannay has also shown considerable fertility in the turning out of ballads, stories and descriptive articles.

G. E. Fenety is the author of two nteresting works, "Political Notes," which is an elaborate history of the reriod when responsible government was the issue of the day in New Brunswick, and the Life and Times of Hon. Joseph Howe, an appreciative and bright anecdotal biography of the great reformer, and a very life-life ricture of the times in which he lived.

Joseph Pope, under secretary state for the dominion, a native of Charlottetown, is the biographer Sir John Macdonald, his work being the standard life of the distinguished founder of the dominion, C. G. D. Roberts is the author of a History of Canada that is a literary masterpiece. The late J. E. Collins, who engaged in journalistic work in various parts

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of New Brunswick, wrote a life of Sir John Macdonald, and an exhaustive work entitled Canada Under the Administration of Lord Lorne. He also wrote other lesser works, and contributed to the magazines historical articles, sketches and stories. George Stewart the distinguished Canadian literatteur, who spent his youth in St. John, has written a history of Canada under the administration of the Earl of Dufferin, and contributed to Justin Winsor's Narration and Critical History of America a valuable monograph on Frontenac and His Times. Robert Christie, a native of Windsor, N. S., who was prominent in Prescott's secretary and assistant. He public life in Lover Canada in the crisis of 1837 and later, and was an adherent of the conservative cause, wrote several works on the history of Lower Canada, including a history of the province from 1791 to 1841, in six large volumes.

> Among others who . have made important contributions to historic knowledge in the past may be mentioned Beamish Murdoch, Judge Haliburton, T. B. Akins, J. W. Lawrence Dr. Geo. Patterson, and others. Of present day investigators in historic fields may be mentioned His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, Rev. G. W. Hill, Rev. T. Watson Smith, D. D., Judge Savery, Rev. W. O. Raymond, Dr. W. F. Ganong, Jonas Howe, Clarence Ward, Lt. Col. Baird and others.

The study of economics and govern-

ment is allied with that of history. The one interprets the other and the two go hand in hand. Sir John G. Bourinot stands pre-eminent among Canadian writers on the science of government. His work on Parliamentary Procedure and Practice is a recognized authority on the subject, and is at the elbow of every common in England as well as Canada. His Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada is a standard college text book. His Local Government in Canada was published in the Johns Hopkins University studies in Historica and Political Science. He has also contributed valuable historical and politico-economic monographs and treatises to Blackwood, Westminster Review, London Quarterly, Scottish Review and other British periodicals as well as to the Royal Colonial Institute. Royal Society of Canada, and other learned bodies. His works are all characterized by great research and brilliancy of treatment. The most distinguished critics have pronounced him to be the leading authority on Canadian constitutional questions from their historic point of view. He has in preparation an elaborate essay on the Loyalists. For his distinguish ed services as a constitutionalist and economic writer, he was in 1898 knighted by Her Majesty.

Sir John Bourinot is a native of Sydney, Cape Breton, where he was born 62 years ago. He was educated at the University of Trinity College, Poronto, was parliamentary reporter in Halifax for a while, editor of the Halifax Reporter, shorthand writer in the senate, second clerk assistant in the house of commons, first clerk assistant, and in 1880 was appointed thief clerk in the house of commons, which position he now fills. He had prominently identified with the Royal Society of Canada, Royal Colonial Institute, and Statistical Society of London.

Dr. George R. Parkin is another maritime province man who has established a reputation as an ultimate authority in his department, and his name is now familiar throughout the British empire. As an ardent and enthusiastic exponent of the Imperial Federation idea he has commanded attention and respect for the sentiments which he was so successfully placed before the public mind of Greater Britain. In 1889 in behalf of the various branches of the Imperial Federation Lague in Canada and Australia he made a tour of these countries and Great Britain, addressing audiences in all the important centres on the question of Imperial Federation, and his eloquence and enthusiasm doubt accomplished much for the cause Later he came on a mission to Canada for the London Times and wrote some admirable letters on the resources and social and political condition of Canada. These were gathered between covers and entitled "The Great Dominion: Studies of Canada." His other works include "Round the Empire;" "Imperial Federation: Problem of National Unity;" "Geo graphical Unity of the Empire," and "Life of Dr. Edward Thring."

Dr. Parkin is a native of Salisbury, Westmorland Co., V. B., and was born there Feb. 8, 1846. He graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1868, and later studied at Oxford. He was for fifteen years principal of the Collegiate School, Fredericton, and resigned the post to promote the Imperial Federation movement. In Augst, 1895, he was appointed principal of Upper Canada College, ioronto.

Benjamin Rand a native of Cornwallis, N. S., is the compiler of a valuable work entitled "Economic History Since 1763." Several editions have been published, and it has been adopted by Harvird and other institutions. He has also compiled a Bibliography of Economics, which was published simultaneously in English, French and German.

Dr. Elward Young and the late Dr. J. L. Bishop, both Nova Scotians, occupied important positions in the labor bureau at Washington as chiefs of the statistical department. Dr. Young is the author of some valuable statistical works, including "Information for Immigrants;" "Report on the Customs Tariff Legislation of the United States," and "Labor in Europe and America. Dr. Bishop was the author of a carefully and exhaustively prepared "History of American Manufac tures from 1608 to 1866," in three large volumes.

The question of confederation arous ed considerable latent talent. Chief Justice Sewell of Lower Canada, one time of New Brunswick, wrote "A Plan for the Federal Union of the British Provinces in North America" as early as 1814. He was also the author of several other works. Judge John G. Marshall, the great Nova



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Scottia temperance advocate, beside a number of works on the temperance question dating from 1849 to 1860, wrote an "Examination of the Proposed Union of thite North American Provinces" in 1865.

George R. Young, a Nova Scotia journalist and legislator, wrote on various Canadian questions, including a work on Colonial Literature, Science and Education. Pierce Stevens Hamilton of Nova Scotia advocated the union of the British American provinces and published a work on the subject in 1835.

Simon Newcomb, the celebrated as tronomer, a native of Nova Scotia devoted himself somewhat to political economy. His works on this department of knowledge include "A Critical Examination of our Financial Policy during the Rebellion:" "The A. B. C. of Finance:" "A Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question," and 'Principles of Political Economy."

Rev. B. L. Whitman, president of Columbian University, Washington, a mative of Wilmot, N. S., is the author of a syllabus of the principles of ethics ard a syllabus of sociology.

The late Hon. John H. Gray, some time premier of New Brunswick and afterwards chief justice of British Columbia, wrote a valuable two volume history of confederation, dealing with the period from 1864 to 1871.

John MacGregor, a prominent British political economist, was of Scotch birth, but was brought up in Prince Edward Island. When a young man he was sent out to the colonies and entered a commercial house in Charlottetown. He became prominent in the affairs of the island and sat in the legislature for some years. He returned home, and in 1847 was elected to the commons from Glasgow, Among his writings are: "Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Maritime Octonies of British North America: 'Emigration to British America: 'Commercial and Financial Legislation of Europe and America;" "Am Discovery from the Times of Columbus;" "Germany and Her Resources;" and an uncompleted "History of the British Empire from the Access James I." He took an active part in the free trade controversy and was a rominent Cobdenite.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

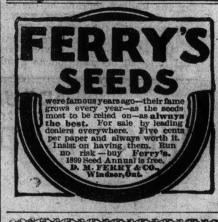
THE GUN WAS LOADED.

DAUPHIN, Man., Jan. 3.-Wm. Hubbell of Havelock, Ont. was instantly killed by Harry Cole on Monday night at Sifton's lumber camp, near Carland station. Cole pointed loaded gun at Hubbell in fun, the gun went off and the charge passed through Hubbell's heart. Cole is only nineteen years of age Hubbell leaves a wife

HALIFAX, Jan. 3.—For some time there

HALIFAX SUGAR DECLINES

Hallifax, Jan. 3.—For some time there has been a depression in the sugar markets of the world. This has had its effect in Halifax as elsewhere, and the Acadia Sugar Refinery has reduced its prices \(\frac{1}{2}\)c. on refined and 1-16c. on yellow. The prices now ruling at this refinery, subject to the usual discount, are as follows: Granulated, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; extra Circle C, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; standard extra C, 311-16c.; yellow extra C, 39-16c.





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