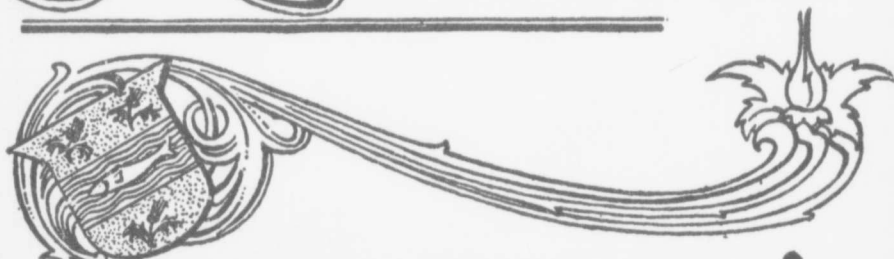


7
LIFE STORY
OF THE
7
CHRONICLE



NOVA SCOTIA'S
GREATEST
PAPER,



1827 HALIFAX.N.S. 1907

Life Story of The "Chronicle"

AS with men, so with institutions, events occur which render opportune, a gathering up of the memories of the past, that by taking inventory thereof inspiration may be gained the better to plan for the future. The moving of **THE MORNING CHRONICLE** into the magnificent new building now occupied, constitutes such a mile-stone.

For such a review abundant material exists on every hand. The **MORNING HAS MADE HISTORY** **CHRONICLE** has a history, its business has been to record history, it has made history.

Nova Scotia was the first of all the Provinces of Canada to cultivate a literature. When Ontario and Quebec were unnamed wildernesses without thought of printing press, Nova Scotia had its own newspapers. **THE RECORD OF ITS LITERARY ACTIVITY FOR OVER A CENTURY AND A HALF, REMARKABLE FOR ITS VARIETY AND EXTENT, SHOULD BE A SUBJECT OF PRIDE TO EVERY TRUE NOVA SCOTIAN. IN THIS FIELD THE MORNING CHRONICLE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A STRONG AND VIRILE FACTOR.** In fact, strict adherence to truth would probably compel the statement that no other influence has been more potent in shaping the modern history of Nova Scotia than the printed pages bearing the **CHRONICLE** imprint, whether issued laboriously from Joseph Howe's old hand press or from the highly developed modern machinery of later days.

“The pen is mightier than the sword,” and what battles have been won by the brilliant rhetoric, statesman-like wisdom and vigorous arguments of the master minds who from time to time filled its editorial chair or contributed to its columns! Nova Scotia’s greatest, its most eloquent, its most honored son, for a quarter of a century made it the vehicle of his thought and prophetic insight. The author of the famous letters to “Agricola” illumined its pages by his farseeing wisdom. By means of it Thomas Chandler Haliburton first gave the world his “Sam Slick,” the “Clockmaker,” and other works. Through it in more recent years William Annand, Jonathan McCully, W. S. Fielding and others laid broad and deep the foundations of that true Liberalism which forms the basis of our political institutions to-day.

The apostle of responsible government, the apostles of political enlightenment and self-government, the apostles of Liberalism as the safeguard and means of both have all found in the columns of the MORNING CHRONICLE a medium for the delivery of their messages to the people of Nova Scotia.

It is not, therefore, remarkable that THE MORNING CHRONICLE should have won a pre-eminent position within the zone of its influence, and that its opinions command the attention of public men everywhere.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN, as the weekly edition of THE MORNING CHRONICLE continues to be called, was founded in 1824, by that brilliant son of Nova Scotia, George R. Young. The paper was published and edited by Mr. Young for over two years and at once commanded the attention of the public on account of its high literary tone, its exploitation

of the resources and needs of the province, and its prophetic insight into the future. That the paper was ably conducted can be well understood when it is known that its founder and editor is remembered to-day as one of Nova Scotia's most gifted sons, whose writings and addresses created a profound interest at the time of their publication. Even to-day these will repay careful perusal.

There was one peculiarity in connection with the birth of the NOVA SCOTIAN which distinguished it from the birth of its contemporary periodicals and their predecessors. At that time and for some time previous the province was deluged with pseudo periodicals which failed to survive their first editions, whereas, the NOVA SCOTIAN has survived to its 84th year, and never was it as vigorous, healthy and prosperous as it is to-day, never has the outlook been so bright for a long future of usefulness.

Able as was the first editor of the NOVA SCOTIAN—and the memory of Young is still cherished as one of the great men which the Province has produced—it was the second editor who was to have the greatest influence, not only upon the paper itself, but upon the Province and the Empire. Sometime in 1826 Mr. Young's paper was purchased by Joseph Howe, and its publication continued by him in co-partnership with James Spike for the next two or three years. Then Mr. Spike retired and Mr. Howe continued the paper on his own account until 1842 when his political duties compelled him to relinquish the newspaper to other hands.

Although retiring for a time to take his place as leader of the House of Assembly he left the door open for his return, his announcement to the readers regarding the retirement contained

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the following significant passage: "Should any crisis arise, which is not very likely, calling for renewed exertion on the part of those who have hitherto assisted and maintained the principles of British freedom as the best security for British connection my brother editors will find that in parting with my establishment I have not sold my pen and that I shall enter their ranks as a volunteer contending side by side with them, as of old, for our inalienable inheritance; the forms and spirit of the British Constitution."

Two years later, in May, 1844, Joseph Howe resumed his connection with the paper. In the meantime THE MORNING CHRONICLE had been born and Mr. Howe assumed the editorial management of both papers. Mr. Howe in making his bow to his future readers wrote: "Now like the lark we can rise on our wing and pour forth our own strains, rejoicing in a sense of freedom we have not felt for years." As one historian quaintly observes: "the strains which he poured forth did not prove particularly melodious to the ears of Lord Falkland and the Government." When the great battle for responsible Government ended in 1847 Joseph Howe retired from the editorial chair never to return to it as a regular editor, although his connection with the paper lasted until 1856 or possibly later.

When Howe gave up the editorial chair in 1842 to taste for a time the sweets of power as a member of the Government, he sold the paper, as has been already stated, to Mr. Richard Nugent. The new proprietor found for editor a man little more successful in the journalistic line than himself in the person of John S. Thompson, father of Sir John S. D. Thompson, ex-Premier of Canada, who combined the business and editorial management for

six or eight months and then retired. One who remembers these days says that the paper under Mr. Thompson's regime was so moderate that the most fastidious Tory could find nothing in it with which to be offended. Another gentleman who remembers Mr. Thompson tells us that he was a man of considerable ability and talent and wrote well on most subjects, but not particularly interested in matters of politics. On the retirement of Thompson, Mr. Nugent became editor and manager, and was not long in getting himself into trouble. He opened his columns to the captain of a vessel who found fault with the costs of a suit in the Admiralty Court. The result was an action for libel by the lawyer who had been criticised, and Nugent, being unable to pay the fine and costs levied, was thrown into the common jail and his paper was left fatherless.

Mr. William Annand, who was looked upon by

**THE REGIME
OF THE
ANNANDS**

his contemporaries as an honest, independent and consistent man, and one whose ability as a political writer was at the time scarcely surpassed in

Nova Scotia, had retired from the representation of Halifax in the House of Assembly to make room for Laurence O'Connor Doyle, and became the proprietor of the NOVA SCOTIAN in November, 1842. From this date down to 1900 the ownership of the paper continued in the Annand family. At this period it was estimated that Halifax exceeded every city on the face of the earth in the number of newspapers it sustained. At the time Mr. Annand assumed control there were eight weeklies, each of which obtained an existence on account of some peculiar characteristic designed to "fill a long-felt want" such as, neutral, quiet, out-and-out Tory, independent or sectarian. Into the fields thus occupied by these eight weeklies the thrice-a-week form of

publication had been projected by certain persons aspiring to the fame and fortune supposed to be attending the pleasant vocation as editor. These publications having manifested a disposition to misrepresent the Liberal party, while professedly taking no part in politics, the Reformers of Halifax decided to establish a tri-weekly paper of their own to explain their principles to the public.

Accordingly on Wednesday morning, January 24th, 1844, the first number of **BEGINNING OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE** was issued as a tri-weekly, being published on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. From the above it will be seen that the **MORNING CHRONICLE** is now in the sixty-fourth year of its publication, and that the **NOVA SCOTIAN** is in its eighty-fourth year. The daily edition of **THE MORNING CHRONICLE** was not started until twenty years afterwards, in 1864, on the eve of the Confederation campaign.

In the twenty years which had elapsed between 1847 and the date of Confederation, **THE MORNING CHRONICLE** had a number of able editorial writers prominent among whom were William Garvie, who was a very voluminous writer, and was possessed of little ability, and Thomas Garvie, his brother. Mr. Jonathan McCully, the late Judge, wrote the editorials for a great many years, having practically had charge of this department from the year 1857 to 1864. Judge McCully was a very clever and prolific writer and well sustained the high character of the paper. Another editorial writer during the pre-confederation campaign was Jared Troop, who was a member of the Assembly, and for a time Speaker of the House. James Foley, young lawyer, also did some editorial work for the paper—1866 to 1870—as did also another lawyer named William Walsh, both of whom are now dead.

In the year 1864, just after the daily was started, William S. Fielding entered the service of THE MORNING CHRONICLE, first as a clerk in the business office, later becoming reporter, and finally editor-in-chief, continuing in the latter position until 1884, when he became Provincial Secretary, and Leader of the Government of Nova Scotia, and started on the brilliant political career which has placed him in the front rank of Canadian statesmen.

His style was founded on Dean Alford's English, of which he was a careful and thorough student. His English was clear, chaste, simple and straight forward, an exactly fitting garment for his thought which was always luminous, consistent and logical. His editorials were written from full information and in a spirit of eminent fairness and sanity, not often humorous, but frequently lit up with bright and pungent wit. It was during his tenure of the editorial chair that the Holmes-Thompson Government ran its course, and no one influence contributed so much to its downfall as the powerful blows delivered from day to day by THE MORNING CHRONICLE. He was the journalistic successor of Joseph Howe. Howe made the CHRONICLE great. Fielding maintained its greatness, and in doing so, laid the foundations of the brilliant and successful public career which is the pride of his countrymen.

In 1873 the proprietors of THE MORNING CHRONICLE bought out the Citizen, of which Robert McConnell was editor, from the Citizen Publishing Company, in which Hon. A. G. Jones, Hon. W. B. Vail and others were interested, and started an evening paper under the name of The Citizen and Evening

Chronicle, which was subsequently changed to the Halifax Daily Echo. The publications of the office to-day include the MORNING CHRONICLE, its evening edition the DAILY ECHO, and the weekly edition, the NOVA SCOTIAN, the latter having a very large circulation among the rural population of the three Maritime Provinces. Mr. Robert McConnell became editor of the CHRONICLE in 1892, continuing until 1899. For several years preceding, the present Mr. Justice Longley wrote many of the CHRONICLE'S editorials, and for a time was the regular editor. Shortly after the paper passed into the hands of the present company, Mr. W. E. Maclellan, of Pictou, was called to the editorial chair, which he filled with marked ability, until receiving the appointment of Post Office Inspector for Nova Scotia some two years ago. His successor, the present editor, is Mr. Alvin F. Macdonald.

The first outstanding question of importance the NOVA SCOTIAN was called upon to discuss AND THE related to the banking BANKING SYSTEM system of the Province.

At the time of the birth of the NOVA SCOTIAN there was only one bank (the Bank of Montreal, seven years old), in the whole of Canada. One year after the founding of the NOVA SCOTIAN, i. e., in the year 1825, six men got together and established the first Halifax Bank. It was started as a Bank of unlimited liability, and notes were issued and went into general circulation without the slightest guarantee that there was anything behind them. The notes of the new Bank were payable in the paper of the Province and five of the co-partners of the Bank were members of the Council of XII—that irresponsible body which earned for itself the name of the "Family Compact."

THE NOVA SCOTIAN attacked this loose banking system, and contended that paper should be issued based upon the assurance that it would be redeemable in current coin. THE NOVA SCOTIAN championed competition, and when the second Bank—the Bank of Nova Scotia—was incorporated in 1832, its charter embodied the well-defined principles of banking for which the NOVA SCOTIAN had contended. Time has justified the system, for Halifax stands in the forefront as a banking city occupying the unique position of never having had a Bank failure and never since the early days a serious run on any of its Banks.

The present generation looks upon Responsible Government as a matter of course, and can hardly conceive of a time when the people of Nova Scotia were ruled by the life appointees of the Crown. When we think of such a state of affairs, it is as of something of the remote past, that we put on the level of such ancient history as the state of England previous to Magna Charta. Yet within the memory of men still living the old order prevailed. Sixty years ago political conditions in Nova Scotia were of a most un-British character,

**FIGHT FOR
RESPONSIBLE
GOVERNMENT**

and have since been swept away by every colony having a population of British descent or nurtured upon British traditions. So completely has the old constitution been obliterated that it is difficult to make the men of to-day understand what sort of a thing it was. The people had votes and they sent their representatives to the Assembly, where they talked, but that was all they could do. They could not control the revenue, the patronage, nor could they make or unmake the Ministry. There was a second House, called the Council, consisting of twelve gentlemen appointed by the Crown and practically holding

office for life, in whom all real power was vested. This Council sat with closed doors and acknowledged no responsibility to the people. The Representatives came and went every four years, but the members of the Council held on forever.

This structure which looked so beautiful and so formidable was what Howe set himself to demolish through the NOVA SCOTIAN, and he succeeded so completely that the present generation can have but a remote idea of what the older order of things meant. The battle, however, was fierce and long and the struggle is referred to as the "Ten Years Conflict."

In the language of Grant, "the public were taught and believed readily that the printer, Howe, was bad; that he spoke evil of dignitaries; that he was a red Republican and a great many other things equally low. The dignitaries could not control themselves when they had to refer to him. To take him down to the end of the wharf and blow him from a cannon's mouth was the only thing that could satisfy their idea of the fitness of things. Their women, if they saw Howe passing along the street, would run shrieking from the windows as if he were a monster whose look was pollution. Their sons talked of horse-whipping, ducking in a pond, fighting duels with him or doing anything in an honorable way to abate the nuisance." Howe won by the eloquence of his appeals of tongue and pen, when in 1847 his party was sustained at the polls despite the proscription of Lord Falkland, the ten years fight was won, Responsible Government, in the fullest sense of the world was secured! Joe Howe was known throughout the Empire as its champion; and the NOVA SCOTIAN as his most potent weapon of attack.

**TEN YEARS
CONFLICT WON
BY HOWE**

Another important issue on which the NOVA SCOTIAN exercised strong influence was the Railway Question of 1850. The NOVA SCOTIAN contended that the best policy was for the Province to build and own the railways just as it builds and owns the main roads. This policy was assailed bitterly at the time, but finally prevailed. Three lines were determined upon and built in Nova Scotia. One connecting Halifax with the Basin of Minas at Windsor, another connecting Halifax with the Strait of St. Lawrence at Pictou and the third joining the Province to the Continent. These railroads honestly built with our own money and intended to be made as free as possible, put new life in Nova Scotia. Their ownership was the point gained by ten years' championship of this paper. Much more might be written of the struggles of Howe, THE NOVA SCOTIAN and THE MORNING CHRONICLE for the common weal, but space forbids. The crowning triumphs were as above. To-day Howe sleeps in Camp Hill Cemetery, not far from the pines and the North West Arm of his boyhood. A column of Nova Scotia granite marks his resting place, while his statue adorns the square between the new Chronicle building and the scene of his legislative labors. Howe's memory is in the hearts of thousands of his countrymen, and the NOVA SCOTIAN and THE CHRONICLE live on to perpetuate the principles which the great tribune so ably expounded.

THE EXPO. NUMBER.

(From the London Times).

Halifax, Nova Scotia,—We have received from the Agent-General for Nova Scotia, a copy of the Exhibition number issued by the Morning Chronicle, of Halifax, N. S., in connection with the

recent Dominion exhibition held in Halifax. With an attractively colored cover and illustrations and full of matter concerning the Dominion generally, it devotes considerable space to the progress and prosperity of Nova Scotia, and contains interesting information for those who are thinking of settling there or visiting the country..

PATRIOTIC LEADERSHIP.

(From the Boston Herald).

We do not know on which to congratulate Nova Scotia the more—the remarkable showing of material prosperity set forth in the New Year's number of the Halifax Chronicle, or on the Chronicle itself, whose leadership rallies vigorous experts to the task of planning still richer years to come. The Province has not yet half a million people, yet its products in 1906 were valued at nearly one hundred million dollars. This is by far the banner year.

APPRECIATIVE WORDS.

A MORAL FORCE IN THE LIFE OF A NATION.

(From La Presse, Montreal.)

It is not a man that we have under discussion, but a newspaper which is an association both of men and other newspapers. We speak of the "Chronicle" of Halifax, whose evening edition is the "Echo" and weekly edition the "Nova Scotian."

The Chronicle has just installed itself in an absolutely new and modern building as though it were a young man just beginning business, and this despite the fact that the Nova Scotian, founded in 1824, is 83 years old, an age when ordinarily, not to say always, one rests rather than works. Our sincere congratulations to the vigorous octogenarian whose career interests us the more since it is the history of the whole Province.

The Chronicle, as a moral force in the nation, gives place to no other English paper in the

Dominion. What gains it favor in our eyes is its attachment to British institutions to which it conforms in matters of religion, of language and custom, and the great breadth of mind in its regard for the Acadian element in the Maritime Provinces and the French element in the whole Dominion. One can easily understand, under these circumstances, that it is with great pleasure that we congratulate our colleague, and wish it an increase of power and influence.

A NEWSPAPER WITH A HISTORY WORTH TELLING.

(From the Toronto Star).

The story of the Halifax Chronicle and of the Weekly Nova Scotian is told on the occasion of the removal of the establishment into a fine new building. These papers have attained a very respectable age, and their history forms a large part of the history of the Province. The Nova Scotian was founded in 1824, and was acquired by Joseph Howe in 1828. In building up his business Howe traversed the country on foot or on horseback, and thus made himself thoroughly acquainted with its resources and its people, and laid the foundation of his future power and popularity.

Howe's political career dates from the publication in the Nova Scotian of an attack on the bench of magistrates of Halifax County, whom he accused of extortion. Being prosecuted for libel, Howe was unable to find any lawyer who would defend him; all advised him to apologize. By undertaking his own defence, Howe discovered his own power as an orator; he won the case, was carried off in triumph on the shoulders of his friends. Next year he was elected to the House of Assembly, and there and in his newspaper he fought for responsible government until the battle was won.

In 1864 there entered the business office as clerk a youth named William S. Fielding. He afterwards became at different times reporter, proof reader, news editor, and finally editor in chief of the paper. His connection continued until 1884, when he entered Provincial politics, and began that successful career which has continued up to the present day. Eighty years of history, and the work of two such favorite sons of Nova Scotia as Howe and Fielding, gave the Chronicle and the Nova Scotian a unique position, which is being maintained by the energy and enterprise of the present management.

**NOVA SCOTIA'S INFLUENCE
LARGELY DUE TO THE CHRONICLE.**

(From the Toronto Globe).

The migration of a venerable journal from an old home with its cherished associations, to a new one with its modern methods and appliances, is always an interesting event to the general public. It is particularly so in the case of the Halifax Morning Chronicle on account of the unusually prominent position it has always occupied in relation to the events and movements which have made the history of Nova Scotia so interesting and instructive. The influence of the Province in promoting the growth of democratic institutions in British America has been exceptionally great, and that influence has been largely due to the political propagandism which the Chronicle in one form or another has kept up continuously during the past eighty-three years.

The paper is historically identified with the names of four distinguished publicists—Mr. George R. Young (who founded the Nova Scotian in 1824), Mr. Joseph Howe (who conducted it at intervals from 1826 to 1847), Mr. William Annand (who took over the Nova Scotian in 1842 and founded The Morning Chronicle in 1844) and Mr. W. S. Fielding

(who had been chief editor of the latter for several years, when in 1884 he accepted the portfolio of Provincial Secretary, to exchange it in 1896 for that of Finance Minister of Canada).

During its long career The Halifax Morning Chronicle, under its successive managements, has steadily maintained a high reputation for ability, versatility and dignity. No other Canadian journal had a better start in these respects, and no other has more honorably observed the maxim noblesse oblige. It has always been a strenuous polemic in defence of the causes it has had at heart, and no situation, however discouraging, could depress it. Holding firmly to the doctrines of Liberalism and democracy, it has seen their cause finally triumphant, and its former chief editor occupying for more than a decade one of the most important positions in the public life of the Dominion. Accepting the occupation of new premises as an earnest of future prosperity, The Chronicle's well-wishers may look confidently forward to a continuation and even an increase of its political influence in moulding the destiny of Canada.

**KIND WORDS FROM OUR
NEAREST CONTEMPORARY.**

(From the Acadian Recorder).

There has been completed for the Chronicle Publishing Company, Limited, a magnificent three-story structure, on the corner of Granville and Prince streets. The building is an ornament to the city and when, as is expected, the Chronicle moves into its new quarters from Prince Street to-morrow, Granville Street, from George to Prince Street, will be properly styled "Newspaper Row"—all the dailies being published within a block.

The building is constructed of ironstone clay brick with freestone trimmings, upon the most

modern fireproof ideas. The quantity of wood used is reduced to a minimum. Girders, beams, and columns are of steel, and the floors are of concrete with expanded metal through it, the floor finish being of hardwood. The building has natural light from all sides through plate glass windows and plate glass is particularly largely utilized in the Granville Street front. All the center walls are of hollow terra cotta tiles and plastered. The electric wires coming into the building are laid in conduits. The structure is electric lighted and heated by hot water. The stairways are of iron with marble heads, and balustrades of brass. The flights of steps ascending to the upper floors wind about the shaft in which a modern elevator car is to run.

We congratulate the Chronicle on the magnificence of its new quarters, and the appointments throughout, which are most satisfactorily arranged. We extend our best wishes for continued success in the new building, that it may never grow weary in helping to direct the thoughts of the people of Nova Scotia along right channels, upholding sound principles of good government and statecraft, and ever be a champion for all that is right and honorable.

**A PAPER WITH A HISTORY
AND HIGH TRADITIONS.**

(From the St. John Sun).

The Halifax Chronicle of yesterday announces its removal to a new home, its old residence and its equipment having been outgrown. The building where The Chronicle and its associated publications. The Echo (evening), and the Nova Scotian (weekly), will hereafter be published is a handsome and commodious structure on the corner of Prince and Granville Streets, in the heart of the business district. The plant and accommodations are of the most modern type

and thoroughly adequate to handle the enormously increasing business which this enterprising and progressive journal has developed during the past few years.

The Chronicle makes the change the occasion for a very interesting sketch of its history as a newspaper—and few papers on this continent have a record longer, more useful and more honorable. In its development the history of the Province of Nova Scotia for almost a century has been intimately associated, and with its publication many of the men whom the Province will always honor as its greatest sons have at various times been connected.

The Chronicle has in its new office to-day the old press which Joseph Howe used, and an old man who has worked on the paper ever since Howe's time. Also it has such high traditions as no journal in Canada, save the Toronto Globe, George Brown's old paper, can boast. And while it has far outgrown Howe's press, it stands to The Chronicle's honor that it has always clung to the old traditions.

**OCCUPIES UNIQUE AND
DISTINGUISHED POSITION.**

(From the Fredericton Herald).

The Halifax Chronicle, which has just moved into a magnificent new building modern in every respect, and equipped with an up-to-date plant, is receiving the congratulations of its contemporaries. The Chronicle occupies a unique and distinguished position in the journalism of Canada, not only on account of its age, its history as one of the leading forces in public life in Nova Scotia for the past sixty-three years and its present activity and enterprise, but because it has had associated with its editorial management and assisted in their development men who won continental reputations in the public life of the country.

The Chronicle grew and prospered as its years increased and is easily one of the leading Canadian newspapers, enterprising, reliable, fearless and energetic, and under the ownership and management of Hon. B. F. Pearson to-day is one of the brightest exponents of public opinion in the country.

A newspaper which has helped to give to Canada such eminent men as Howe and Fielding, whose names are inseparably connected with the Chronicle has every reason to feel a great pride in its history, and its friends will hope for that newspaper in its elegant new home, a continuation of the prosperity which has attended it in its long and honorable career.

KEEPING UP TO THE HIGH STANDARDS.

(From the Ottawa Free Press).

The Halifax Chronicle has just moved into new offices, which are said to be unequalled east of Montreal. The Chronicle, under the able editorship of Mr. Alvin F. Macdonald, is keeping up to the high standard set by George R. Young, Joseph Howe and W. S. Fielding. It is a sturdy exponent of Liberal principles, as well as an earnest advocate of Canadian national ideals.

A CLEAR-CUT VITAL FORCE

REPRESENTING OUR BEST INTERESTS.

(From the Amherst News).

The Morning Chronicle came to us from new quarters and in a new dress. We congratulate our contemporary upon the forward steps it has recently taken. We extend to it our best wishes for success in its new home.

For three quarters of a century the "Nova Scotian" and the "Chronicle" have been dominant factors in the political history of this province.

Howe, Annand, McCully, Fielding, and a host of other "worthies," whose names are still household

words throughout Nova Scotia, and even in the broader fields of the Dominion, have sat in the editorial chair of these papers and accomplished work for reform and advancement that will remain in our history so long as our country endures.

Age, however, has not diminished its force or influence and increasing years has only enlarged its field of usefulness.

What the Globe is to Ontario, the Chronicle is to Nova Scotia. A clean cut vital force representative of our best interests.

**SHOWING ITS VITALITY
AND ITS ENTERPRISE.**

(From the Presbyterian Witness).

We congratulate the Morning Chronicle on its splendid new building of which it now takes possession. It is really a "Palace Home." The progress of the Chronicle for the past fifty years has shown its vitality and its enterprise. It has had associated with it for longer or shorter periods such men as Joseph Howe, William Annand, Jonathan McCully, William Garvie, not to mention strong and notable men still living. We wish it great success and prosperity in coming years in promoting the best interests of the country.

**NOVA SCOTIA'S FOREMOST
JOURNAL AND CHAMPION.**

(From the Sydney Record).

The Morning Chronicle which has just moved into new and more commodious quarters and lately donned a new dress, devotes a large part of its issue of Wednesday to mark the event, and to recall past achievements. The history of the Chronicle, and its parent paper, the Nova Scotian, is full of interest to all Nova Scotians, forming as it does an important chapter in the annals of our Province. It is a history that must be full of inspiration to all those connected with the paper,

and is paralleled by that of few colonial journals. The Chronicle enjoys the proud distinction of numbering Howe and Fielding on its roll of editors, and among its contributors some of the most brilliant of our Nova Scotia writers from Young and Haliburton in its infancy to Judge Longley and W. E. McLellan of recent times.

From the enterprise and ability with which the Chronicle is now conducted it is evident that the great traditions of the past and the reputation which it has so nobly and justly earned of being not merely our foremost journal, but the foremost champion of all that pertains to the honor and welfare of Nova Scotia, are likely to be well maintained. The position which it occupies today is worthy of its past, and we have little doubt that if Joe Howe could revisit his old editorial haunts he would be well pleased with the stature to which his modest sheet has attained. Like all great and influential papers—and the Chronicle has been both great and influential within its own sphere—the Chronicle's strength has been in its editorial columns, and no one will deny that its editorial columns are still conducted with undiminished vigor. Moreover, the Chronicle is fortunate in its present ownership—it is in the hands of men who have not only wealth, but the enterprise, public spirit, and true journalistic instinct to hold fast to the spirit of the past while keeping up with those material improvements which the daily paper shares with the times.

A CREDIT TO NOVA SCOTIA AND ITS CAPITAL CITY

(From the Yarmouth Telegram).

The Halifax Chronicle took possession of its beautiful and model new building, on the corner of Granville and Prince Streets, on Tuesday, and the first issue from its new home was that of Wednesday. It is an event to be remembered in

the history of the newspapers of the Province, and the Chronicle devotes several pages in reviewing the history of that paper during the past 80 years.

Starting with the Nova Scotian, as far back as 1824, the Chronicle in detail sketches its career and that of its editors and proprietors in a concise and most readable manner, recalling to mind many episodes that had escaped the memories of those who keep in touch with the Province's advancement.

The career of the Chronicle is surely a proud one, and one at which every true Nova Scotia newspaper man should rejoice. It is alike a credit to the Province and to its capital city, and we extend our most enthusiastic congratulations upon its new appearance, coming, as it does, in a new dress, "from top to toe," and from an up-to-date plant.

Our only wish to the Chronicle is that it may make as great advances in the next twenty-five years as it has in the past, and that it may always be a welcome visitor, as we feel assured it will be, into the homes throughout the Province, as it is to-day.

**LIBERALS PROUD OF
THE MORNING CHRONICLE.**

(From the Eastern Chronicle.)

The Morning Chronicle on Wednesday was glorifying itself on entering its new building—a newspaper palace. The paper contained a lot of its own history—a history worth writing and reading, for it is a history of the Liberal party of the Province for which it has been for over half a century the honored mouthpiece. The Liberal party of Nova Scotia have always been proud of the Morning Chronicle. The members of the party have always accepted it as their political Bible; they still so regard it, which makes the

public responsibilities of the manager and the editors all the greater. However, we have no fear for them; the future is theirs and ours, and we leave them to their great work with our blessing.

**EVIDENCE OF CONTINUED
FAVOR OF THE PUBLIC.**

(From the St. John Telegraph).

That very good newspaper the Halifax Chronicle is moving into a fine new home, and this evidence of prosperity and continued public favor is the occasion for many complimentary remarks by the Press throughout the Dominion. After sketching Joseph Howe's connection with the Weekly Nova Scotian and the Chronicle, the Toronto Star takes up Hon. W. S. Fielding's relations with the latter journal:

"In 1864 there entered the business office as clerk a youth named William S. Fielding. He afterwards became at different times reporter, proof reader, news editor, and finally editor in chief of the paper. His connection continued until 1884 when he entered Provincial politics, and began that successful career which has continued up to the present day. Eighty years of history, and the work of two such favorite sons of Nova Scotia as Howe and Fielding gave the Chronicle and the Nova Scotian a unique position, which is being maintained by the energy and enterprise of the present management."

A MODEL DAILY PAPER IS THE CHRONICLE

(From the Yarmouth Light).

The Halifax Chronicle appears in a complete new dress, published from its new home on the corner of Granville and Prince Streets. The new building is of beautiful design and modern in all its appointments. In appearance, as in many other respects, the Chronicle is a model daily paper.

**HISTORICALLY A GREAT
AND INFLUENTIAL PAPER.**

(From the Moncton Transcript).

The Halifax Chronicle is these days receiving many deserved congratulations upon its being housed in a splendid new building, modern in every respect and equipped with an up-to-date newspaper publishing plant. The Chronicle is historically a great newspaper, but at no period in its history was its greatness more ably maintained than at the present moment. It is pre-eminently the Liberal newspaper of Nova Scotia and holds as regards the Liberal party, the same relative position in Nova Scotia, as the Toronto Globe in Ontario. In the Chronicle's past there has been associated with it, men who became eminent in the politics of their Province. The Chronicle was never more ably edited and aggressive in its active Liberalism as well as influential in the moulding of public opinion than now.

**ENJOYS THE CONFIDENCE
OF THE READING PUBLIC.**

(From the Kentville Advertiser).

The Wednesday edition of the Morning "Chronicle" was the first complete number issued from their handsome new quarters in the City of Halifax. The "Chronicle" enjoys in a large measure the confidence of the reading public, its editorial columns particularly being considered the best of the Maritime Provinces dailies. We congratulate the "Chronicle" on their new surroundings and their up-to-date presses, type setting machines, etc. The Wednesday edition was a brief history of the paper and is a concise index of the history of journalism in the Province. A paper must have influence that can boast of such publishers and editors as George Young, Joseph Howe, Wm. Annand, and Hon. W. S. Fielding.