

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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B. W. McGOVERN, Editor.
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 10, 1904.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES

For such criticism as is now being concentrated upon the fire department—and the criticism is likely to increase rather than diminish—the Common Council is responsible, and will be until certain changes are made both in the Council and in the fire department. The department has not had fair treatment. The rank and file have not had a fair opportunity to show how well they earn their living. There are some black sheep in the ranks, but in the main the men are willing, courageous and efficient. But the black sheep have been deliberately encouraged, by the Council, and by the safety board of whose wisdom we had a sample on Monday, and by the principal officials of the fire department. Organization and discipline have suffered. There has been a marked lack of effective leadership and direction in cases of emergency, and the tendency of the department, as a result of this, has been downward. In view of the action taken at Monday's Council one is forced to the conclusion that the Mayor and Aldermen have directly shirked the plain duty which was before them, and foolishly sought to goad poor the common knowledge that the department requires stern measures rather than a Council which acts as its foolish guardian.

The Mayor and Aldermen stick to the idea that the fire department must be reformed from the bottom. The general idea is quite different. It is that the Council should begin at the top. The Council having thus far refused to take any practical steps looking to increased efficiency, it will be necessary now for the taxpayers to act. They cannot reach the fire department at once. But they can reach the Common Council a few months hence, and already the public duty in this matter looks to assume significant proportions. In the opinion of many who have devoted some thought to the civic situation there is no effective remedy short of a shakeup in City Hall, followed by a change in the present system of selecting city representatives. This is a subject to which it will be necessary to refer hereafter.

Of the fire department generally, it must now be assumed that there will be a growing determination to promote its welfare and increase its efficiency, and that definite action to this end will form one of the subjects for consideration from this time until the civic election.

St. John has tried the present plan for some time, and the results are far from satisfactory. It is decided that the water supply shall be revolutionized, and that chemical engines shall be ready for use before the extension to Loch Lomond is finished. We aim at a plentiful water supply and an exceptionally high degree of protection from fire, to be accompanied by a low insurance rate—the lowest obtainable by reasonable expenditure. The time has come when the responsible head of the fire department should be paid a fair salary and asked to devote his entire time to the work. It is a business matter, and the city should seek and secure the best man it can find for the work, and pay him for that work exclusively. The question raised recently in regard to the department is not a temperance question. It is a question of efficiency. It is a business matter, pure and simple; and in the end business methods must be applied.

That such methods will be applied, not only to the fire department but to every other branch of the public employ, cannot be doubted, for the taxpayers have become weary of the carelessness of some of the aldermen for public opinion and respectable methods, the persistent self-seeking methods of some of the underlings of others. The taxpayers have few trustworthy representatives in the Council. They are discovering the fact, and they will not be likely to forget it.

ROOSEVELT IS HIMSELF AGAIN

Probably President Roosevelt intends to deal with the tariff later on. His message to Congress, delivered yesterday, is chiefly remarkable because there is in it no reference to the tariff or reciprocity, and this too at a time when newspapers across the line have been proving to their own satisfaction that the President would follow this course. Some held that he must lead the way toward an extensive revision of the schedules. Others asserted that the "stand pat" wing, led by Senator Hale and Speaker Cannon, had

assurances that no alteration worth mentioning would be advised or countenanced by Mr. Roosevelt. The guessing must continue, unless a failure to refer to tariff matters at all be interpreted as a declaration that the present tariff is good enough.

Of reciprocity Mr. Roosevelt may have heard at some time in his career, perhaps recently; but no one would suspect it from his utterance yesterday. If there is, as we are told, a feverish desire in New England and Minnesota, for reciprocal trade as it is understood in the United States, Mr. Roosevelt appears to think that the situation calls for no pronouncement from him at this time. It may be that these are matters for a special session, but the recent speeches of "stand pat" advocates are so confident, one may guess that the high tariff leaders are the men who will rule. It becomes more and more apparent that there is in the United States no definite sentiment in official circles in favor of any form of reciprocity which Canada would now consider. That the Washington politicians will make concessions sufficient to give them easier access to this market is not expected.

Mr. Roosevelt, who was somewhat subdued during the Presidential campaign, is himself again now that the fight is over and the Republican victory a sweeping one. He talks of peace and of peace comes, but with little enthusiasm and no faith. He thumps the war drum with no great vigor, to be sure, but the drumbeat is easily discernible, and of war the strenuous one speaks in his old vein, in one discussing a subject that stirs his blood. The United States is for peace, of course—but the country must have a navy that will make its voice loud and if need be harsh and dictatorial in the world's councils. There are, in the message, the usual platitudes about capital and labor—the usual arguments in favor of a square deal, though less picturesquely expressed than in the Roosevelt campaign. The message makes good reading. The message makes good reading, and contains a large confidence and confidence for which recent events have given some excuse. It contains, also, several of the Roosevelt sermons, and these are always worth perusal.

FIRE CHIEFS

The suggestion was made in these columns yesterday that the chief of the St. John fire department should receive a fair salary, and should be employed only by the city. The opinion was expressed that he should devote no time to private business, and that a change from the present plan, and the adoption of strictly business methods, would increase the efficiency of the department and alter conditions which have long been a cause for complaint. That information bearing directly upon this question might be placed before the public, and before the Mayor and Common Council, The Telegraph made telegraphic inquiry yesterday in several cities of Canada and the United States, selecting those whose population and requirements would render the information fairly applicable here. The Telegraph asked these questions: (1) What is your chief's salary? (2) By whom is he appointed and to whom is he responsible? (3) Has he any other employment or business? Through the courtesy of correspondents and newspapers in Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Halifax, Portland, and Bangor, the following replies were received:

Ottawa—"Ottawa pays the chief of the fire brigade \$1,900 a year, which increases \$100 a year until it reaches \$2,500. The chief is under the fire and light committee, which is appointed by the City Council. He is appointed by the City Council. He carries on no private business. He would not be permitted to do so."

Halifax—"The Halifax fire chief receives \$1,000 a year. He is appointed by the City Council and is responsible to it. He is not allowed to carry on any private business."

London (Ont.)—"The London City Council appoints the fire chief, and he is responsible to the Council. His salary is \$1,200. He has entire control of the brigade and devotes his entire time to the work."

Hamilton (Ont.)—"Chief Atchison of the Hamilton fire department is regarded in Ontario as one of the best fire chiefs in Canada. He receives a salary of \$2,000 a year, and has held the position for fifteen years. He is responsible to the civic fire and water committee, and is appointed by the City Council. Besides his duties as chief, he is a head electrician of the department, looking after the fire alarm system. He is assisted by two sub-chiefs and an electrician. He carries on no private business."

Portland (Me.)—"Fire Chief Eldridge's salary is \$1,300. He is elected by the city government, and is responsible to it. He does not carry on any private business, but gives his entire time to his duties."

Bangor (Me.)—"The Bangor fire chief is elected annually in a joint convention of the board of aldermen and City Council. His salary is \$900, and \$180 is allowed for a house. He is responsible to the aldermen and Council and as he is elected he must devote his entire time to the duties of his office."

In the foregoing one has certain definite information concerning the plan adopted in cities where general conditions are not unlike those prevailing here. In no case is the fire chief permitted to carry on a private business, the assumption being that a fire department of the size under discussion demands 365 days of a wise and energetic man's work every year. The common plan, it appears, is to pay an efficient fireman a fair salary, and to himself and to friends and to fools seek a royal road to wealth, and

and if he has the confidence of the people in whose service he is, he receives support and has an effective force and proper apparatus to work with. The St. John plan, which is a sort of survival of the old volunteer days, is obviously objectionable, and would be objectionable no matter who was at the head of the department. The Bangor plan is an elastic arrangement which has much to commend it, but it may be assumed, as a general thing, that when any city which follows business methods gets hold of the right man, he stays; and also that, when it gets hold of the wrong man, he stays only until his usefulness has been demonstrated.

It is not the custom elsewhere, so far as can be discovered, to tolerate a small ring of civic politicians who seek to organize a little self-protective association at the expense of the taxpayers, and whose avowed belief is that "anything is all right so long as you can make it go." The weakness of any civic department which has been properly criticized. On the contrary, the common plan is to let the people who settle the bills know how public servants and officials attend to their duties, in order that the people may intelligently approve or disapprove of such action as may be taken by the city representatives. Everywhere, in a word, the tendency is to carry on civic business according to business rules. Mayors and aldermen may decline to apply proper methods to the civic departments of St. John, and the people may continue to ream them to office. Or—it is always possible—the people whose money is being spent, may tire of nonsense too long continued, and get them some new boys. They will, in that case, take little risk; for they may gain, and they cannot well lose.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

The visit of Hon. Mr. Emmerson and the conferences which followed Wednesday gave rise to the report that there is, once more, a plan to establish another morning newspaper in St. John. It is said that a committee was appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for this welcome and, no doubt, much needed, addition to the present list of journals. There are now but five, and the settled impression prevails from time to time, in certain quarters, that this is not enough. The correctness of this impression can be definitely tested in one way only—by starting another daily.

Assuming that this is to be done, some suggestions may be offered to Mr. Emmerson and the committee charged with the task of launching the new enterprise. The Telegraph Publishing Company, and the Times Publishing Company, intend, within a short time, to dispose of two newspaper presses, to make room for new machinery, increased facilities being demanded for growing business in circulation and advertising and a decision to increase the size and news service of these journals. We hesitate to suggest that either of the presses now in use might, even at first, meet the needs of the journal-to-be, and merely mention the fact that they will soon be available. Furthermore, the committee will notice that tenders have been solicited for the erection and completion of a new building on lots adjoining the present Telegraph building. While this modern building is in process of construction, and later on when up-to-date newspaper machinery is being placed therein, the committee might gain considerable knowledge of value to inexperienced gentlemen who desire to spend money to advantage.

If another hint be acceptable, it may be said further that the new journal will command a circulation much sooner if it is made wholly independent of party control than if it is recognized as an organ whose opinions are made for it by party bosses and whose news is colored accordingly. The painful rumor has been current that the new daily—if it ever is born—is to be a party organ pure and simple, its promoters believing that the people like to buy news and views inspired by mere partisanship. This rumor, one feels, can scarcely be well founded.

The Telegraph trusts that these few suggestions will be accepted and acted upon—if the committee really means business, and long experience has proved them sound. If the committee is not really in earnest, there is no harm done, and readers of The Telegraph may pardon the references made herein to the improvements in its plant and news service, of which they and others will have the benefit within a short time.

THE NEW MME. HUMBERT

A woman who is neither young nor beautiful has sprung suddenly to a bad eminence in the United States, and occupies a great measure of public attention today, because she is a prisoner charged with weaving a web into which great men in the world of finance walked like so many flies. It is the Humbert idea again. While all of the threads of the story have not yet been gathered up, enough is known to show that the woman's financial flight was due to her power to play upon the weaknesses of men supposed to be hard-headed. Sound banking is a dull trade, and Mrs. Chadwick—to give her the last of her names—found that some of the men who piled it were willing to take certain short cuts to quick profits if only they could be persuaded that the process would be kept secret and the gains made sure. These men had said over and over again to themselves and to friends and to fools seek a royal road to wealth, and

doubtless they believed it. They had not met Mrs. Chadwick up to that time.

Mme. Humbert turned the heads of all sorts of men of affairs by her fable of a safe containing untold wealth—to be unlocked, some time, for the benefit of herself and those who were willing to lend large sums to her at long interest in the interim. Mrs. Chadwick's plan was similar. The safe was somewhat too crude for the American imagination; so the American counterpart of Thoreau Humbert varied the plot somewhat. She assumed the trappings and estate of great wealth, and threw out mysterious hints about millionaires and multi-millionaires whose faith, or interest, in her was such that they would go deep into their coffers at her bidding. Where hints and mystery were not sufficiently enticing she displayed notes signed or purporting to be signed by men of the first rank in the world of finance. Of these notes, one for a round quarter of a million bore the signature, real or forged, of Andrew Carnegie. There were others. These were names to conjure with, and with them Mrs. Chadwick conjured. She offered suspiciously large interest, or surprisingly generous favors in return for loans and accommodations, and though the terms in these offers indicated that there was something unsound about the transactions, bankers who desired quick profits and who were hypnotized by the sight of great names, became day in her hands. A man could not have carried through any of her transactions. The endless chain was not endless after all. A man who was being played, protested. He invoked the law. Publicity was fatal. The house of cards fell. The world will soon know the whole astonishing story, much of which is already clear.

A WOMAN'S COMPLAINT

Chief Kerr proposes to investigate, this evening, the complaint made through The Telegraph by a woman who recently visited one of the fire stations in search of her husband, and who said that she made discoveries tending to show that the chief and the director of public safety were careless of the discipline of the department. It has been suggested that this woman will be asked to appear before the chief and others this evening and repeat the story she told to this newspaper. In fact a message was sent to her yesterday through a member of the fire department to the effect that her presence at the inquiry tonight was desired.

If there is any desire to confound the woman, and to leave other witnesses—firemen, for instance—contradict her in the presence of those interested, the woman would be foolish to submit to an unpleasant cross-examination. No one as yet has any right either to summon her or to question her.

But if the desire is to give the woman and her complaint fair treatment, and to actually find out in the simplest way what did transpire at the gathering of which she complained, these ends are easily accomplished. The chief and the chairman of the safety board could readily learn the woman's story from herself and satisfy themselves as to her reliability. These men, we have no doubt, will remember that she is a troubled woman and act accordingly.

Another thing—is it possible that, when the chief or the director, or the chairman of the safety board desires to know the nature of any entertainment in a fire station, it is necessary to appeal to the troubled wife of a man who was present? If that is not only possible, but is actually the case, the condition of the principal officials of the fire department must be rather pitiable. Any one of these officials who is twenty-one years old, sound of mind and limb, and determined to do his duty, can find out by straightforward observation and inquiry whether any entertainment given by his department was a picnic, tea, or a debauch, or a perfectly harmless and proper affair. It is to be hoped that we are to have no more bluffs in regard to these matters.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

From a report of the proceedings of the Hamilton (Ont.) City Council:

"A suggestion by Ald. Findlay that the time had come for the city to go into municipal insurance was greeted with favor by his colleagues. The suggestion, which may be put into more tangible shape in the near future, was moved by Ald. Shawhead that the city should ask the Fire Underwriters' Association to reduce the insurance rates in this city, in view of the efficiency of the fire department and the large amount of money spent in recent years in improved fire protection."

As the fire chief had found it necessary to suspend certain members of the department, the Council decided to investigate the whole department. Evidently the chief and the aldermen of Hamilton agree that the high efficiency of the force should be maintained. They expect to reduce the insurance rate as a result of that efficiency. Business, they think, is business.

AN OMISSION

Although the safety board at a recent meeting made a final recommendation in regard to taking over the Carleton Electric Light plant, the Council did not deal with the matter, and indeed it appears to have been omitted from the safety board's report. At yesterday's meeting of the safety board the matter came up again, and the following appeared in the Globe:

"A hitch has arisen in connection with the transfer of the Carleton Electric Light plant to the city, and some time may elapse before the city is able to take possession of the property. It is understood

that it may be necessary to go to the legislature before the city can get complete control, as the company has not been authorized to dispose of its franchise and cannot do so without the consent of the legislature. Of course the company will continue to provide a lighting system until the transfer is completed."

Assuming that the Globe states the facts, this is an odd time to make the discovery that the Carleton company, in selling an exclusive franchise and a lighting plant to the city, was really selling something it had no power to dispose of. Heretofore we were told that the only doubtful feature about the franchise was whether its exclusiveness would survive a suit at law. It was pointed out that from Carleton the city could, if it so desired, supply light to this side of the harbor, thereby paying a guarantee against excessive charges by the St. John Street Railway Company. It was noted, too, that the St. John Street Railway company stood to lose by the proposal to go into municipal lighting, inasmuch as it desired to buy the Carleton franchise and to prevent the likelihood of competition in the city proper.

It is not likely that the railway or other interests could defeat the passage of a bill at Frederickton empowering the Carleton company from selling its franchise, but until such a measure has been passed the city's position will be a somewhat curious one. No one can tell how much opposition to any measure will develop until that measure is proposed. It is not to be forgotten that even in the Common Council the corporations are represented.

THE P. E. ISLAND ELECTIONS

Premier Peters carried twenty-one of the thirty seats in the Prince Edward Island elections Wednesday. The Liberal victory was more sweeping than was expected in view of the Island's showing in the Federal contest. The Peters government is a fairly strong one, and its hold upon the country is undoubtedly great. Local issues had most weight. The Liberals had shown themselves to be progressive in some directions, and time seems to have removed some of the unpopularity following the government's proposal to guarantee the bonds of the Dominion Packing Company. The Premier promises to press persistently for a settlement of the fishery award claim and for an increased provincial subsidy, and has said that without revenue from these sources the Island will not have money enough to meet the public requirements, although he maintains that economy has been practiced. Public improvements secured or made by the administration won much support. The Conservatives carried but six seats in the election. Yesterday's contest was fought out with great earnestness, and in some constituencies the vote will be very close.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Miss Margaret Anglin, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere, is becoming a leading figure in the great stage world, and St. John people naturally follow her career with much interest.

The Baltic fleet can scarcely get there before the Japanese pound the Port Arthur squadron to pieces. And if the Japs hold Port Arthur when the Baltic fleet arrives, and Vladivostok is frozen, and Togo is on guard—What then?

Hon. Mr. Sweeney, as we decided some time ago, is to become Solicitor General today. It is not likely that he will be opposed in Westmorland. The convention in this county next week will give interest in local politics a further impetus. No doubt the seat vacated by Mr. McKernan will be filled at the same time.

Massachusetts is interested in reciprocity because we wish Canadian duties lowered on our manufactures, on Massachusetts shoes and woollens and cottons and clothing and carriages and furniture. A reciprocity treaty with Canada, or any other country that included no concessions by that country for the benefit of our manufactures would be stillborn, even if the confining power were not the United States Senate, but the Massachusetts General Court—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Our neighbors' wants make up a large order.

Mayor White entertained the gentlemen at St. Andrew's link the other night with some remarks concerning the excellence of himself and his administration and the injustice of newspaper criticism. The Mayor is an excellent citizen, but there are matters within his administration that demand more aggressive action than he has been fit to devote to them. Such matters constitute at once a proper and an interesting subject for newspaper discussion, and the Mayor is old enough and wise enough to profit by it. Since he introduced the subject at all he might have dealt upon the streets of the ferry service, the enchantment surrounding the construction of the Public Library, and the injustice of proposing that every fireman shall be fit for duty "when the alarm sounds."

Shortly before 9 o'clock Counselor Carpenter returned to Commissioner Shields' office after an unsuccessful attempt to secure a hearing for his client, Mrs. Chadwick, who was then removed by Marshal Henkle to the Tombs.

Rockefeller's Pastor Introduced Her.

Cleveland, Dec. 8.—It was through Rev. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, of this city, that Mrs. Chadwick became acquainted with Banker Newton, of Brookline (Mass.). The introduction was made through a Boston attorney, who is a relative of Dr. Eaton. The statement is printed here that Banker Newton's hope to secure a settlement for his claim was due to the fact that Dr. Eaton was John D. Rockefeller's pastor,

BARGAINS IN MEN'S OVERCOATS AT \$3.95, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$8.75

At these prices we have genuine snaps in Men's Overcoats values that will make all competition green with envy. I've read all the ads. I've examined the goods in every clothing store in town, but these are the only values I have seen, say a customer when buying here the other day, you'll say so too when you examine our stock and prices.

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MRS. CHADWICK A PRISONER IN TOMBS

(Continued from Page 1.)

"For the benefit of the newspapers and the public I would suggest that the newspapers send to two or three responsible people in Cleveland and who know Mrs. York, and ask them what they think of her statement—that is, how much reliance they would put in her word. Everything will work its way out all right for me, and I don't want to say anything against Mrs. York at all. I shall make a statement here in the very near future, and also one in Cleveland. The newspapers, however, have written up a great sensation, but I wish to say to you that Madame Devereux, whereabouts and everything else in connection with this case will be shown in a very short time.

"I think there is nobody I am more friendly with than with those lawyers," she said. "Not one of them came here with any thought of prosecuting me. I don't think the public quite understands the situation. Mrs. Newton brought this law suit against me on Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday they had a run on the Wade Park Bank. Of course, that frightened the people because of the enormous amount of the law suit, \$210,000, that was a very large amount in a little city of only about 400,000 inhabitants. That amount of money attracted attention. The deposits of the Wade Park Bank became alarmed that the bank was going to be ruined, when in reality I only owed the bank \$17,000, and it was one of the best and most conservative banks in Cleveland. No, I am wrong, it was Friday the run commenced on the Wade Park Bank. Then following that, one of Mr. Newton's notes was in the Oberlin National Bank. On Saturday evening the Oberlin Bank opened to receive deposits, according to its custom, from 8 to 10 o'clock. The depositors in that bank read in the penny press the sensational story that I owed the Oberlin Bank. They rushed into the bank on Saturday night and instead of making deposits commenced to draw their money out. It was a small country bank and only had on hand \$11,000 or \$12,000 in cash. The other money belonging to the bank was in the Cleveland bank and it being Saturday night they were closed up."

"The depositors drew so heavily that night and some came in with a check. I think it was for \$2,500 or \$3,500, that they did not have money enough to pay. Therefore they had to close the bank. They could not open it again then and notified the bank examiner. They said they could not demand the loan against me because I was down here in New York. The story had gone out that the bank had failed and it was too late then for anything to be done. Mr. Miller, of Canton, the bank examiner, had to be sent for. He got to Oberlin on Sunday and they went into conference Sunday afternoon. Mr. Miller found the bank was in such condition that it had to be closed, because the depositors had become so exercised about the reports they all drew out and nothing would quiet them. If it had only happened differently the bank would not have had to fail because the obligation would have been paid. At this juncture Mrs. Chadwick had another attack of nervousness and she terminated the interview."

Won't Talk About Carnegie.

"Mrs. Chadwick, those alleged Carnegie notes have figured so largely as a sensational feature in this case that no doubt the public would like to know what you had to say in relation to that."

"Whatever is said about those notes must be said by my attorney, Mr. Carpenter. That is an entirely different matter," she replied.

Mrs. Chadwick in the Tombs.

New York, Dec. 8.—Throughout the entire afternoon Mrs. Chadwick remained in the office of U. S. Marshal Henkle. After waiting until 1.45, Commissioner Shields and Assistant U. S. District Attorney Baldwin left for their homes, but announced they would return if Mr. Carpenter secured a bondsmen by 9 o'clock.

Shortly before 9 o'clock Counselor Carpenter returned to Commissioner Shields' office after an unsuccessful attempt to secure a hearing for his client, Mrs. Chadwick, who was then removed by Marshal Henkle to the Tombs.

Rockefeller's Pastor Introduced Her.

Cleveland, Dec. 8.—It was through Rev. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, of this city, that Mrs. Chadwick became acquainted with Banker Newton, of Brookline (Mass.). The introduction was made through a Boston attorney, who is a relative of Dr. Eaton. The statement is printed here that Banker Newton's hope to secure a settlement for his claim was due to the fact that Dr. Eaton was John D. Rockefeller's pastor,

St. John, N. B., Dec. 10, 1904.

HON. MR. SWEENEY

TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

(Continued from page 1.)

The following resignations are accepted: Madawaska—Dr. Guy, as chairman of the local board of health.

Kent—Dr. Kief, as chairman of the local board of health.

Northumberland—Roger Flanagan, as alms-house commissioner.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shepard died at St. Mary's last night, aged seventy-four years. She was the widow of Leonard Shepard, and suffered from cancer of the stomach.

The U. N. B. Debating Society have elected the following officers: President, E. R. Golding, '05; 1st vice-president, H. P. Dole, '06; 2nd vice-president, H. Dyer, '07; secretary, H. G. McLeod, '07. The basket ball captains elected were as follows: College captain, A. H. Barker; seniors, Patterson; juniors, Thorne; sophomores, Dunphy.

Fishery Commissioner Dr. G. Smith, of Chatham, has sent a record smelt to Enock Bess, to be mounted. The fish is twelve inches long.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, division No. 1, has elected: President, J. A. Donahue; vice-president, Wm. Grattan; recording secretary, J. McNulty; financial secretary, Thos. Cain; treasurer, H. C. Mackay; audit committee, Ed. Barry, chairman.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Jones, St. Mary's, yesterday afternoon, their only daughter, Miss Mary, was married to Fred Garriety, son of Mr. and Mrs. Garriety of Gilead. Rev. J. Clement Wilson, of Gilead, performed the ceremony.

The new schooner *Pennis A. Colwell*, before reported sailing from Bath for this port, arrived Wednesday and has been viewed by many. She is a beauty, three masted, built by F. S. Bowker & Sons, Bath (Me.). Her dimensions are: Length over all, 175 feet; keel, 150 feet; beam, 35 feet 2 inches; hold, 12 feet. Her frame is of oak; planking, ceiling, beams, etc., of yellow pine; white pine deck and oak bits. The masts are of Oregon pine, 40 feet long. The run from Bath was made in twenty-five hours. The schooner is fitted with steam for hoisting sails, and four tons register. Capt. F. H. Colwell commands, as well as controls the schooner. He was formerly master of the *Abbie C. Stubbs*.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 20, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No. 2—Express for Halifax and Campbellton..... 7.30
No. 4—Mixed train for Moncton and Point du Chene..... 8.20
No. 6—Express for Point du Chene, St. John, and Pictou..... 12.15
No. 8—Express for Sussex..... 12.19
No. 124—Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 12.35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

No. 9—Express from Halifax and St. John..... 6.40
No. 7—Express from Sussex..... 6.50
No. 123—Express from Montreal and Quebec..... 12.10
No. 5—Mixed train from Moncton..... 12.15
No. 3—Express from Halifax, Pictou, Pt. du Chene and Campbellton..... 12.40
No. 1—Express from Halifax..... 12.45
No. 11—Express from Moncton (Sunday only)..... 12.45

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time, 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

D. FORTINER, General Manager.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 13, 1904.

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Our long experience has given us some skill in judging the merits of such things, and our customers reap the benefit. Send for our Catalogue.

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