

# THE Haverhill Social Democrat.

No. 14. Vol. 1.

Haverhill, Mass., January 6, 1900.

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## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MAYORS' INAUGURALS.

Mayor John C. Chase's Inaugural Address Upon Entering Upon the Office of Chief Executive of the City of Haverhill for the Second Time.

Is Proud of His Re-Election as a Social Democrat.

Will Do All in His Power to Advance the Principles of Socialism — Important Local Questions. Touched Upon — An Able and Interesting Document.

The stormy weather prevented as large an attendance as was expected at the inauguration exercises at the city hall last Monday, but the hall was comfortably filled nevertheless. The usual order customarily followed upon such occasions was observed. Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles T. Morgan. City Clerk Roberts read the records of the municipal election and then administered the oath of office to Mayor Chase and the members-elect of the city council.

Mayor Chase then read his inaugural address, which was as follows:

Gentlemen of the City Council:

In assuming for the second time the duties devolving upon me as chief executive of this city, I will perhaps be pardoned for saying that I am gratified by the endorsement of my official conduct and my position as a Social Democrat.

The smoke of political conflict has cleared away and we are assembled here today, the chosen representatives of the people, to assume the duties incumbent upon us as the custodians of the welfare of our city. We have taken a solemn obligation to faithfully and impartially perform our duties, and in all our deliberations we should have constantly before us this obligation. We should at all times remember that we are expected to conserve the interests of the people and conduct ourselves as becomes honorable men and good citizens.

No city in America will be more closely watched during our term of office than the one over whose destiny we are to preside. The eyes of the toilers of America and of the world are fixed upon Haverhill, the queen city of the Merrimack. Many anxious hearts are throbbing with hope born of the conviction that Haverhill will hold aloft the beacon light that shall illuminate the pathway to the commonwealth of industrial equality and fraternal brotherhood.

For the first time in the history of American politics the political contest here was one between the old and the new theory of government; for the first time the question of socialism was the issue. As such it was accepted by all concerned, and all the forces that could be brought together were arrayed against it. That it was not defeated was because of certain conditions in our industrial life which makes socialism necessary. Conditions which have yet to be met and remedied and which can be remedied only by the application of socialism.

The people are fast opening their eyes to the condition of affairs and will not delay much longer the inevitable day when they will throw off the yoke

of industrial servitude and take possession of that which ages of toil has created and to which justice entitles them—the machinery of industry.

Capitalism with all its attending evils is sweeping on, maiming and crushing millions of defenceless beings in its relentless course. But its doom is sealed. Through its own development, capitalism will fall and be superseded by collectivism. It is the next great step in the evolutionary progress of civilization. It may well be said of him who closes his eyes to the progress of evolution, "that none are so blind as those who will not see." In every department of industry the evolutionary progress is going on constantly and unalterably. From the crude primitive tools of production we have come to the factory, mill and workshop; from the ox cart to the steam railroad; from the candle to the electric light.

Gigantic combinations of capital control industry. Everything is rapidly becoming monopolized. The middlemen and the toilers are being driven to penury and want, while the accumulated product of centuries is fast going into the hands of a few "who toil not, neither do they spin." But, like all the unjust systems of the past, capitalism will yield to the progress of civilization, and I can do no better on this occasion than to once again announce that every atom of power possessed by me as the chief executive of this city will be exercised in the defence of the principles of Socialism, in so far as they may be applicable to a municipality.

The power of any municipality to make any radical change in existing industrial conditions is extremely limited, yet a considerable amount of progress can be made along this line through the extension of the powers and duties of the municipality.

### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

It is acknowledged by nearly all students of municipal government that the functions of the municipality should extend to the operation of all public utilities. This can no longer be called an experiment. It has been successfully practised and the results have proven, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that, viewed from any and all standpoints, municipal ownership of public utilities is wise and beneficial. Corruption is minimized, the condition of labor is improved and a vastly better quality of service rendered the public.

The following table of comparisons in electric lighting will illustrate somewhat the economies of municipal ownership. The comparisons are made in cities as near alike as possible in population and conditions—one under private and one under public ownership, viz.:

City and State.	Ownership.	Population.	per annum	Percent
Dallas, Texas	Private	50,000	\$100.00	
Galveston, Texas	Public	50,000	\$4.72	111.27
Sacramento, Cal.	Private	35,000	121.00	
Topeka, Kan.	Public	35,000	50.72	61.27
Racine, Wis.	Private	27,000	92.50	
Decatur, Ill.	Public	27,000	50.00	48.50
Watertown, N. Y.	Private	20,000	82.12	
Bangor, Me.	Public	20,000	55.94	54.06
Lebanon, Pa.	Private	15,000	104.00	
Logansport, Ind.	Public	15,000	24.44	73.56
Danville, Ill.	Private	14,000	80.00	
Hannibal, Mo.	Public	14,000	45.79	50.21
Chillicothe, Ohio	Private	15,000	75.00	
Alameda, Cal.	Public	15,000	54.00	58.93
Vincennes, Ind.	Private	15,000	90.00	
Bowling Green, Ky.	Public	12,000	54.00	59.91
Elyria, Ohio	Private	10,000	75.00	
Columbus, Ind.	Public	10,000	48.42	55.58
Waukesha, Wis.	Private	1,000	44.50	
Marietta, Ohio	Public	1,000	44.50	53.50
Pomeroy, Ohio	Private	1,000	80.00	
London, Ohio	Public	1,000	57.50	51.42
Big Rapids, Mich.	Private	1,200	41.00	
Brainerd, Minn.	Public	1,701	12.50	55.50
Fulton, N. Y.	Private	1,000	60.00	
Niles, Mich.	Public	1,000	25.43	54.02

(Continued on Page Three.)

Charles H. Coulter Makes His Initial Bow as Mayor of Brockton and Delivers an Inaugural Address Which Is Worthy of a Social Democrat.

A Vivid and Concise View of Socialism Set Forth.

Tells for What Principles He and the Party Stand, and Pledges Unremitting Persistence in Advancing Them — Problems of Direct Local Interest Dwelt Upon.

The inauguration of Charles H. Coulter as mayor of Brockton and the second social democrat elected to a mayoralty on this hemisphere, took place successfully last Monday morning, January 1.

The inaugural address of Mayor Coulter was as follows:

Gentlemen of the City Council:

The sacredness of the duties and responsibilities of the official position which the suffrages of my fellow citizens have called upon me to assume, is not and will not be by me, and should not be by others, underestimated. Grave problems press for solution in city, state and nation, problems in which are involved the well or woe of the people of this city, of this state, of the republic and of the civilized world; and as we are called upon to assist, in whatever capacity, in solving these problems, let us respond with our loftiest aspiration, our best and purest thought, to the end that the onward sweep of humanity may be ever upward to nobler and yet nobler heights of thought, of action and of life.

Conceiving this to be my duty to you and to mankind, I feel it incumbent on me as a social democrat to reaffirm the fundamental principles of the party of which I am proud to be a member, and upon the platform of which I have been elected, profoundly convinced, as I am, that in the application of these principles will be found the solution of the pressing problems now confronting society.

It is proper also for me to submit that the limited power of this or any other municipality, will permit only in degree the application of these principles, but I assure you that I shall demand their application to the utmost limit, consistent with the municipal powers.

With increasing rapidity two forces are gathering in modern society, two forces in irreconcilable aims, between which the citizenship must choose and choose wisely, else shall human progress halt, perhaps forever.

The forces are the inevitable result of the economic development of the ages, the one declaring for an industrial, a social monarchy, the other affirming its purpose to be the establishment of an industrial, a social democracy.

The mechanical progress of the times has caused the passage of the tools whereby the food, clothing, shelter and the other material necessities of life are produced and distributed, into the hands of a lessening minority of the members of society, while the increasing majority, thus dispossessed, have become the economic dependents of the minority.

The tools of modern industry, though possessed by the few upon the basis of private ownership, are, in their essential nature, public or social, and not private or individual, being, as they are, the concrete genius of the race, and requiring union of effort, or co-operation on the part of society for their operation.

The advance of social evolution has brought the changing of the tools of production from individual to a social character. This passing out of the possession of the individual members of society into the hands of a decreasing number, who are thereby enabled to exploit the labor of those dispossessed, is causing the destruction of the middle, the small capitalist class, the formation of gigantic combinations of capital, the advent of the trust, and the complete subjection of society to the possessors.

On the other hand, this economic change has resulted in the gradual displacement of labor, the insecurity and scarcity of employment, and the appearance of the unemployed class, followed by an increasing intensity of the competition between the workers for an opportunity to labor.

In the presence of these and many other facts incident to present industrial conditions, the social democracy party asserts its aims to be the social or collective ownership and operation of the tools—the means of production and distribution—the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

In support of its position it points to the social nature of these tools; that they are the product of the combined social genius and not of the individual; that they require the co-operation of the social energy for their construction, preservation and operation. It is proposed to demonstrate the merit of social ownership, that such social ownership is necessary to establish the right to work, and the

right of the worker to enjoy the results of his labor; that it would result in certainty of employment, security of subsistence, the abolition of human poverty and the elevation of the race above the brutal struggle for the material needs forced upon man by our present industrial system.

### OWNERSHIP OF UTILITIES.

As I have said before the power of the municipality is limited, but municipal ownership of the street railways, gas and electric lighting plants has long since passed from the experimental to the practical stage, as can be demonstrated by a careful study of the conditions prevailing in those municipalities which have adopted this system. Every citizen who has the welfare of the city at heart should take special care that every obstacle is removed from the path of legislation that is looking to the advancement of the ownership of those utilities.

As a practical illustration I would refer you to your own lighting plant with which you light your own city hall and police station, and believing that it is just as feasible to light the whole city as a part of it, and knowing that in the municipal ownership of those utilities lies our only hope of municipal perfection, I shall try by every honorable means to bring this system into operation.

### GRANTING OF FRANCHISES.

Municipal franchises have been granted in the past without any regard for the people's rights, and I would urge upon you the importance of careful consideration of this matter in the future. There should be no franchises granted to any corporation whatever, until the people's interests have been carefully safeguarded, and a proper return made for the valuable privileges extended, and under no circumstances should a franchise be granted to a street railway corporation until proper assurances have been given that its cars will be run to suit the comfort and convenience of the people.

I submit that such action is necessary, in view of the fact that at certain hours of the day the street cars of our city are crowded beyond all reason by tired workmen and women who should all have seats, and that in certain sections cars are run to suit the convenience of the company regardless of the people's desires.

### ABOLITION OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

It has been demonstrated very clearly in this and every other city that the abolition of the contract system by some of the departments is sound business policy, and I would urge you to carefully consider our present method of constructing public buildings. I believe the city should construct its own public buildings, as successfully as it repairs them at present, after the contractors have left them half constructed. I believe, also, that it could construct a better building and at less cost than is obtained by the present method. This is worthy of careful consideration in view of the large number of public buildings which are being constructed each year.

### EMPLOYMENT OF UNION LABOR.

I recognize the importance of the trades union movement, and realize that it is and has been an important factor in the education and advancement of the workmen of our city, state and nation, and I urge that union labor be employed on city work as far as possible, and that the city printing bear the union label.

### PUBLIC COMFORT STATION.

There has been for some time a public demand for a public station, and the principal objection to its construction seems to have been made by abutters having it in their vicinity. During the past year plans for an underground station on the city hall lot were submitted. The plans were for a structure, first class in every particular, which could be put on any lot and not appear unsightly, at a cost of about \$2000. When considered from the point of economy this would be the best plan that could be devised, as the hiring of a suitable place would entail a far greater rental than is involved in the original cost of construction.

### AMES STREET WIDENING.

The matter of widening the Ames street bridge will undoubtedly be before you for consideration the coming year, and I should be in favor of it if

(Continued on Page Four.)

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WILLIAM MAILLY, Editor

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HAVERHILL, JANUARY 6, 1900.

NOTICE

Comrade A. Hayman of Haverhill will, until further notice, act as traveling representative of the Haverhill Social Democrat and is authorized to collect subscriptions for this paper. Any courtesies shown to him will be appreciated by the publishers.

TO SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

Arrangements are being made by which the Haverhill Social Democrat will be able to publish complete weekly reports from the state house of the doings of the Social Democratic representatives during the coming session. This will give Social Democrats everywhere an opportunity to show the people in what manner their republican and democratic friends misrepresent them and how social democrats do their duty. The correspondent will be an efficient one, and the weekly reviews will be of great service in exposing the legislative methods of the capitalist parties.

THE BEGINNING

The reports circulated since the election that the anti-social democratic members of the city council were going to organize to defeat any movement on the part of the social democrats toward a betterment of municipal affairs were confirmed on Monday last. The action of the majority members of the aldermanic board at the morning session in taking away the right of the mayor to appoint the committees for the year and selecting a committee to name the committees instead was only a forerunner of what was coming at the evening session. There were many citizens who refused to credit the reports published in the daily press that the members of the city council elected on the coalition ticket would go so far as to snuff the faces of the 3500 voters who elected Mayor Chase, in order that the venom and hatred of these satraps of capitalism could be gratified. There has never been a time in the history of the city when the mayor did not have the appointment of the committees, although the board of aldermen retained the right to select the committees if they chose. There would be some reasonable excuse for this action of the anti-social democrats if Mayor Chase had during the past year acted unfairly in his appointments, but the mayor had not acted unfairly. On the contrary, his appointments were accepted as highly commendable ones and there had not been a word of complaint brought against him.

cratic members of the city council were watched more closely than any others. It is a gratifying thing to be able to say that they passed through the ordeal with credit to themselves and the social democratic party. The work of Aldermen Bean, Flanders and Bradley in the upper board and Councilmen Hillsgrove, Bellefeuille and Gillen in the lower board was acknowledged to be irreproachable. They were prompt, painstaking and conscientious in the performance of their duties. It was this that contributed to the general excellence of the year's administration as a whole. Of the social democratic members holding over in the council from last year there are Alderman Bean and Flanders and Councilmen Hillsgrove and Bellefeuille, each of them with a year's experience, each noted for his progressiveness. It would be only fair to expect that in the selection of the committees from each branch that these old members would be represented to an extent that would result in benefit to the city. What is really the case? Of the joint committees composed of members from each board the most important are the public property, streets, and street watering. It was upon these committees last year that the social democrats did their most effective work and their influence was most deeply felt. So effective indeed was their work that the coalition crowd seem to be determined not to give them a chance to continue their labors and to give them a rest. Be it known, too, that these social democrats did not use their places on the committees to bestow favors here and there to sundry seekers. This was an unusual precedent to establish and the crowd whose one ambition is political pap have apparently rallied in common cause against such a dangerous mode of procedure. It is no surprise then to note that the social democrats are ignored almost completely on the important committees. On the public property and street committees the social democrats have no representative from either board, and on the street watering committee Alderman Bean is the only representative. The list reported by the committee appointed in the aldermanic board to draw up the list of committees shows that the anti-social democrats have monopolized the principal committees. The street committee consists of Aldermen Roche and Atwood, the public property committee of Aldermen Roche and Bourneuf, the street watering committee of Aldermen Roche and Bean. It will be noticed that Alderman Roche is well represented on these important committees. Alderman Roche, once known as a democrat, is the leader of the coalition crowd in the city hall. Just now he is a very big man—in his own estimation. Alderman Roche, while councilman, was last year on the committee to select the committees from the common council and he worked the "rabbit's foot" with such ability that he got on every important standing committee in the lower board. Alderman Roche dodged all year, playing all sides, but to little avail. It is true he was elected alderman for this year, but he will be laid on the shelf by the social democrats just as certain as they have laid others of his kind during the two years past. His forte consists in getting on as many committees as possible and then distribute favors in order to "boost" himself along his shining political way. It is not surprising then to see him on the important committees again this year. The aldermanic representation on the street committee hall from wards one and three where the work on the streets needs little attention while ward seven, which is in bad shape, is left out. The Highlands are represented but the common herd are not. In the lower board ward five, the largest ward in the city, is not represented on the street committee, undoubtedly because both councilmen from that ward are social democrats. Ward four, however is represented by both of its coalition councilmen on the street committee. The social democrats have no representation whatever from either board on the public property committee. It is true that Alderman Bean is on the street watering committee, but as there are four coalitionists also on the committee he cannot be expected to do so much there. The social democrats are only appointed on committees where they will be practically, by the very force of things, nonentities. The hue and cry of the coalition collection of political curiosities was for an administration that would represent "the whole people." That they are not practising what they preach can be clearly seen. They have ignored the mayor elected by the majority of the voters, they have organized to control the city government so that only certain wards can receive the benefits of such improvements as may be made. Whatever this administration may do the majority having assumed the responsibility should be held accountable. If the social democratic officials from mayor down are unable to put any of their principles into practical working order, it will be easy to place the blame where it belongs. The events of the few days since the new city government began are but the harbingers of more interesting and important ones yet to come. It should be needless for to remind every citizen that it is their duty to keep tabs throughout the year upon those elected to represent them in the city hall. The social democrats may be in the minority but no opposition however fierce, however well organized, checked

to the muzzle though it may be with hatred of progress, humanity and honesty in civic affairs can deter them from fighting every inch of the ground for the principles which they were elected to promote. They will do their duty though the heavens fall. There are two of 'em now. Mayor Coulter's attracting attention by his ability as a presiding officer. His long experience as an official in the trade unions is standing him in good stead. The economic organizations of the working class are excellent training schools to prepare the proletariat for political life. Councilman Jas. Hillsgrove can assure himself of a little pleasure the coming summer. Last year his prompt attendance to his duties on the public property committee prevented him from enjoying himself as he should have done. He can now get the bike in shape for many a long spin while the enemy is mismanaging things up in city hall. There is some gratification in knowing that the social democratic members of the city council are men who are not afraid to speak their minds and call the enemy to account in open meeting. The three aldermen showed up very nicely at the sessions on Monday last. A complete report of the receipts and expenditures of the state and municipal campaigns of the social democratic party will be published in the next issue of the Haverhill Social Democrat. Alderman Park Flanders is developing into an orator. That was rather a good epigram he turned loose on the enemy on Monday night. "We have imperialism at one end of the city government and at the other end shoddy democracy," sized up the situation very nicely. The political class struggle was in good working order last Monday. The almost complete silence of the coalition aldermen when the social democratic aldermen were arraigning them on Monday evening was a confession of guilt itself. The Gazette told its readers before election that "all eyes were turned toward Haverhill," or words to that effect. Now it says Mayor Chase's declaration that the eyes of the toilers of the world are fixed upon Haverhill is "a playful flight of fancy." The Gazette's eagerness to find fault renders it dreadfully inconsistent at times. The session for 1900 of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts opened in Boston Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Organization was effected in the House of Representatives by the election of Representative James J. Myers as speaker. The minor offices were filled with the usual batch of political hucksters. Representatives James F. Carey and Frederic O. Mac Cartney, the social democrats, did not vote on the speakership. It will take several days for the legislature to get down to business and the Haverhill Social Democrat will contain weekly reports of the most important happenings. The Idaho "Bull Pen" closed when congress opened. The country is not big enough to hold two such infamies at one and the same time. The Essex County committee of the Social Democratic Party will hold a conference in Newburyport next Sunday, Jan. 7, at the headquarters of the party. A full attendance is expected. It is probable action will be taken looking to the organization of the congressional district for the election next November. Mayor Chase probably never realized what a mistake he made in not consulting the Gazette before drawing up his message until he read Tuesday's issue of the coalition mouthpiece. The Gazette blandly asserts that "government ownership and distribution is bound to come," and then proceeds to do everything possible to prevent even that from coming. Social democrats need not be ashamed of the inaugural addresses of their two mayors either from a literary, scientific or practical point of view. There is no difficulty in telling where they stand and what principles they represent. Compare the inaugural addresses of Mayors Chase and Coulter with those of the executives inducted into office in other cities last Monday and then wonder why there are not more social democrats. The London, Canada, street railway strike is not off, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Machinists of New York have succeeded in enforcing the nine hour day in nearly every shop. In Norwich, England, Socialists won another victory by electing a member of the school council. French Socialists elected an attorney-general a negro in the province of Point-a-Petre. The Socialists of France have bridged the chasm and come together. The congress recently held, while affirming the principle that the Socialist party, representing the working class in antagonism to the capitalist class, is necessarily opposed to all bourgeois administration, agreed that Socialists may under special circumstances, and with the consent of their party, take part in such administration. Differences were got rid of a constitution for the guidance of the party in the future was agreed to, and the unity of the whole party was declared with acclamation amid the greatest enthusiasm. It was a bitter pill for the capitalist politicians, who hoped to see wider and deeper division result from the congress.

BROCKTON LETTER

Mayor Coulter's Message and Its Effect. A Municipal Coal Yard. The New City Marshal.

Brockton, Mass., Jan. 4. The exercises attending the inauguration of Charles H. Coulter, social democrat, as mayor of this city, took place Monday forenoon and were among the most interesting that the city has known for some years. The attendance was 200. Beside the qualifying of the second socialist mayor in the country, the city had the distinction of adding two aldermen, S. L. Beal and E. R. Perry, and one councilman, D. S. Brotherton, to the roll of city fathers of this faith. The inaugural message of the new mayor was characteristic of the man and unlike the usual stereotyped affair. It breathed a sincerity and a positiveness that is not usual. The non-committal character of the every day affair was lacking. Perhaps no part of the message will more strikingly illustrate its difference from the average inaugural than where in speaking of the police department and the enforcement of the no-license law, he says: "Let no man call himself a friend of mine who will not help me to enforce this law, and if there is any person within the city today who is selling liquor and who feels that is the only way he can get his living, my advice is for him to move to some place where such means of gaining a livelihood are tolerated." Mayor Coulter surprised them who know him not, by the able manner which he displayed as presiding officer on this opening day. There was none of the hesitation usual in such cases, but his long familiarity with parliamentary usages and as presiding officer in other bodies gave him a command of the situation which appealed to even the most sceptic. The impression which has come with knowledge of and acquaintance with the man about city hall and among the officials is a compliment even to the man's native integrity and sterling worth. They are all friends of his today, and firm friends, ready to aid him in every way and inspired with trust in the man. Not friends alone because he is today the mayor of the city, but because he is first of all a man and one in whom they recognize ability and honesty of purpose with a will to carry out what he undertakes. The most interesting matter in connection with the meeting of the aldermen after the exercises were concluded was the suggestion made relative to a municipal coal yard, and it aroused a new thought which is to have investigation. An order for a committee to investigate and report on the advisability of establishing a city coal yard was presented by Councilman Bradford, one of the republican members. When it reached the board of aldermen Alderman Beal, socialist, asked why, if it was a good thing for the city, such a scheme could not have a wider scope and the people of the city at large profit by the enterprise. The order was directly socialistic and met the approval of the socialist members and Alderman Beal's suggestion brought out a discussion which threw some light on the attitude which the board may take on other socialistic ideas. Alderman Bamford, republican, favored the suggestion and hoped the committee would consider it. Aldermen Starratt and Toppan, republicans, did not think it could be legally done and Alderman Meade, democrat, favored investigation. Alderman Perry, socialist, did not speak upon it. The order went through and Beal and Bamford were named as two of the committee on the part of the aldermen. Mayor Coulter took his position in the mayor's office and assumed his duties in good earnest Tuesday morning and one of his first acts was to call a meeting of the police committee for the purpose of getting down to business in the enforcement of law, which he has promised the people shall be done. City Marshal Beal, the socialist appointed by Mayor Coulter, was confirmed without objection by the aldermen and was at the police station for the first time Monday evening, where he met the officials and with a hearty grasp of the hand, from indications it would appear that the new marshal is acceptable to the men and there is an evident intention on the part of the officers to support him loyally. There is not the discontent which has been frequently evident in former years among the officers at appointments made, and this points to greater success in the new marshal's management of the office than was hardly expected. LINCOLN.

SHOE-- BUTLER'S--STORE 7 Washington Square, Is the Place to Find what you want. Gent's Waterproof Shoes, from \$2.75 to \$5.00. Ladies' Storm Boots, from \$2.75 to \$5.00. Boys' Storm Boots, from \$1.65 to \$2.00. Goodyear Rubber Gloves and Shoes. GOODYEAR'S MFG. CO. NEW YORK. None Genuine Without Stamp. P. S.—Viscol Oil is the best Waterproof Oil in the World. If you will use it you will not need rubbers.

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During this month. Now is the turning point of the season at our store. The time we clean out all our winter stock and receive our first advance shipment of spring goods. At this season we make some terrific cuts in the prices. Every piece of winter goods under our roof will have to move now, and in double quick time, too—that is if low prices can force them. Nothing is spared to gain our desired end. The cost seems to have been forgotten during the stage of price-cutting.

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# Mayor Chase's Inaugural Address

(Continued from Page One.)

In the state of Michigan we find the following additional object lessons in incandescent lighting. Muskegon pays \$9 individuals for incandescent lights \$2.50 per month, while Three Oaks furnishes the same service by public ownership for 25 cents per light. Bessemer pays \$1 per month, while the citizens of Stanton pay 50 cents, by owning their plant. Greenville, under private ownership, pays \$1 per month, and the neighboring town of Marquette furnishes its people light for 20 cents per month. Calcaqua pays \$2.50 per month, South Haven 50 cents. Ironwood City pays its people 30 cents per month. The municipal plants in Michigan average 30 per cent. lower charges than those under private ownership.

**GAS.**  
Evidence abounds to prove that a substantial saving could be made by municipal ownership of the gas plant. The company operating in our city has been able by the rates charged for gas to pay on an average of 14 per cent. in dividends yearly. The value of their plant has increased in twelve years from \$21,000 to \$400,000. All of which increase has come out of the people by the exorbitant charges which have made it possible. Gas can be manufactured and distributed in this city for 75 cents per thousand feet, and at a profit.

We should no longer allow our people to pay such rates as are now charged, when we can prevent it by establishing a plant of our own. Under the state law governing municipal ownership it is necessary to pass a favorable vote on municipal lighting in two successive years, and then submit it to the people for ratification or rejection, before the city can operate its own gas or electric lighting plant. I therefore earnestly recommend that you proceed according to the law governing this matter, and pass the first favorable vote, or petition the legislature for a special act to allow the city of Haverhill to furnish its inhabitants with gas and electric lights.

**STREET RAILWAYS.**  
There is an ever growing sentiment of dissatisfaction among the people as regards the service given by the local street railway companies. While the power of this, and every other corporation can only be destroyed by public ownership, yet every step possible should be taken to secure efficient service. More cars should be added on many streets, and all should be properly marked to clearly show their destination.

**GRADE CROSSINGS.**  
This much mooted question bids fair to become settled after many years' efforts to remove it from the realm of politics, where it has been made a football of by those interested, politically or financially. The question of abolishing grade crossings has been submitted to the people and they have said in unmistakable tones that they should be abolished. Let us see to it that their wishes are complied with and push to a speedy settlement. No matter how long it takes, it is better to play at politics with this question than to tolerate by the people any longer, and I shall expect the co-operation of the city council in endeavoring to carry out the vote of the people and in protecting the interests of our citizens in this undertaking.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
Haverhill has a fire department second to none in New England, and we have just reason to be proud of it. In the year just closed several improvements have been made which will enable the department to render more efficient service in the protection of human life and property. A new hook and ladder truck and a considerable amount of hose have been added, so that the department should be able to go through the ensuing year without any heavy outlay of money beyond ordinary maintenance.

**WATER DEPARTMENT.**  
With the improvements in the last few years this department is in good working condition and will compare favorably with that of any city in New England. Yet, there are those who believe, and justly so I think, that the management of this department could be made better. The board is practically out of the control of the people, and a considerable amount of arrogance is displayed in the management toward the other departments of the city. Streets are dug up and replaced in a very unsatisfactory manner, and there seems to be no disposition to pay any attention to the complaints of the heads of departments in the matter. It confirms my belief that this department should be directly responsible to the city council, and I, therefore, recommend that action be taken in the direction of placing the water department under the authority of the city council.

**POLICE.**  
I can do no better in touching upon this department than to repeat what I said one year ago in relation to the police force—that despite all that may be justly charged against this department I am confident that in efficiency, bravery, and loyalty to duty it will compare favorably with those of other cities. Still we should not rest content—to raise the standard of efficiency should be our aim. To accomplish this let us no longer indulge in carping criticism. Let us, rather, assure each member of this department that if one fails in his duty the whole shall not be condemned. A healthy public sentiment in support of the officer in the discharge of his duty is necessary, and we should remember that they are men and should be treated as such. Changes should be made in the make-up of the force for the good of the department and at the proper time and place shall submit such changes to you for your consideration.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**  
Our school system is in very good condition and the improvements made in the year just closed, by the construction of the manual training department, there is no large expenditure of money required. An appropriation has been made for the construction of a new school building on Monument street, which building is badly needed and should be erected as soon as possible. Immediate steps should be taken in this matter. Every possible effort should be

made to insure to every child in our city every opportunity for an education. While our schools are free to the poorest child many are forced to remain away through the inability of their parents to provide proper clothing for them, and I believe that it is the duty of the city to furnish to all such children proper clothing and food, when necessary, to enable them to attend school, and secure their training which will enable them to become useful members of society.

**STREET LIGHTING.**  
This department during the past year has labored diligently to attain the best possible results in the matter of street lighting and has inaugurated a system of lighting the city proper and extending the lights as far as possible into the outlying districts, and I am confident that this method should be pursued. The old Wheeler reflector lights have been substituted by Weisbach lights, and the change has proven highly satisfactory.

Much that I have said in relation to municipal ownership could well be said under this head, but I will tire you by repetition. I need only say that true economy in street lighting demands that the city should own its lighting plants, and thereby furnish the city all the lights required at a less cost than we are now paying for insufficient service.

**STREET WATERING.**  
This department has caused some trouble in the city council through the method of giving out sprinkling carts, and some action should be taken to overcome the evils which prevail. The superintendent of street watering should be something more than a figure head, and should have full control of the department if we expect him to get the best results from those in the employ of this department.

**LICENSERS.**  
The qualified voters have once more decided that licenses shall be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and it our duty to enforce impartially the will of the people. Every violation of the license law should be punished, and every holder of a license should remember that he is to comply with the law in the sale of liquor.

**POOR DEPARTMENT.**  
The demands upon the overseers of the poor are increasing yearly. Many conditions are at work which make such a state of affairs possible—chief among which is the lack of employment through the introduction of labor saving machinery and the concentration of industry. While such a state of affairs exists, constantly increasing demands will be made upon this department and every effort should be made to alleviate the suffering of those who are forced to seek assistance. Every possible effort should be made to spare them from the odium which unfortunately attaches itself to the act of receiving assistance from this department.

An addition to the city farm is in process of construction and should be completed as soon as possible.

**STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND BRIDGES.**

This very important department should receive your most earnest attention. A large amount of money is expended on our streets, sidewalks and bridges every year, and we should labor diligently to secure the best possible results. All work should be systematically performed, with an eye solely for the good of the city.

A large amount of work was done by this department during the year just closed, and general satisfaction is manifested as to the manner in which the appropriation for this work was expended. A new crusher and a few road rollers have been added and additional ledge purchased so that the department is thoroughly equipped to perform good service.

From the experience of the past year, however, I am satisfied that a new method of accounts should be adopted in the office of the superintendent of highways. No account at present is kept of bills outstanding against this department, and there is no accurate means of ascertaining, when occasion requires, how much there may be available after bills are paid. The superintendent of highways should keep a correct record of all bills contracted for and all bills receivable by this department, so that in the consideration of new work the committee could ascertain the exact standing of the appropriation. The possibility of our over-running the appropriation would be removed.

**ELECTRICAL AFFAIRS.**  
I recommended last year that the city council seek legislation to enable the city to construct and control municipal conduits for overhead wires, and a rapid increase in the danger and inconvenience from these wires demands some immediate action, and I again urge upon you the need of constructing underground conduits. A marked improvement has been made by reconstruction and re-arrangement of poles and wires during the past year, but the danger of overloaded poles falling during a severe storm still remains as a constant menace and should be removed.

**PUBLIC LIBRARY.**  
This institution, which is of such great importance to the cultivation of the minds of our people should receive our willing co-operation. Unfortunately it is considerably removed from the center of the city, and a much needed improvement would be realized by establishing a free reading room on or near Washington street, where the working people could have ready access to it. I recommend this to your consideration, hoping you will co-operate with the board of trustees in establishing this much needed improvement.

**TAXATION.**  
The subject of taxation is a vexing one to all municipalities, and always will be so long as the present system exists. Every growing city is confronted with increasing needs and a corresponding inability to provide for them by tax levy, and a recourse to bond issues is the only alternative. When we are ready to assume control of the valuable franchises now in the possession of corporations and administer them for the benefit of our city, we can have an income which will aid in the growth and development of our municipality with a corresponding decrease in the burden upon the taxpayers.

**NEW CHARTER.**  
Careful consideration should be given to the subject of a new charter. There are many reasons advanced why we should adopt a more progressive charter, and a movement in that direction has been growing for many years. The present charter is so antiquated that we are unable to carry out many ideas which we might possibly wish to inaugurate. I am one of those who believe that every city should have absolute home rule in all matters which do not conflict with the rights of other cities

and that the limitations placed upon cities by the legislature should be removed as far as possible. I believe the time has come when the citizens of Haverhill are ready to adopt a city charter which will more fully meet the requirements of a progressive municipality like ours, and I recommend the appointment of a committee to draft a charter satisfactory to the city council, and that before adoption, it be referred to the people for their approval. Some of the things I believe should be incorporated in our charter are the following, viz:

The initiative and referendum.  
The imperative mandate, or the right of recall of officials by their constituency.  
The right to own and operate all public utilities.  
The election of the superintendent of highways by the people.

**UNEMPLOYED.**  
There is in every municipality a number of unemployed people who are forced, through sunning and privation caused by their inability to secure employment, to apply to the city officials for work or bread, and every possible means should be provided for their relief. The development of machinery in industrial enterprises forces out of employment a large number of those economically unable to compete with their fellow men. This is one of the features of America's industrial life. And while we cannot hope to remedy entirely this evil through municipal legislation, as the causes are outside and beyond the control of the municipality, yet every effort should be made to provide employment for our citizens, and I urge a careful consideration of my recommendations of last year upon this matter.

**UNION LABOR AND CONTRACT LABOR.**  
During the past year the wages of the city laborers have been increased from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day by the city council, and eight hours established by vote of the people as a day's work. Union men have been employed by the city at union wages and conditions upon public buildings and this policy should be continued, and the city council should insist that all city printing bear the union label.

Contract labor should be absolutely abolished wherever it is possible, and such department is capable of doing its own work. There can be but one result from contracting to the lowest bidder,—cheap wages, cheap work, cheap men and a lower standard of citizenship. The city should perform its work and furnish its own material, giving employment to its citizens.

**SOLDIERS' RELIEF.**  
The demands upon the soldiers' relief department are heavy, and there is every reason to believe they will continue to be for some time to come. Everything possible has been done for those who have applied to this committee for relief during the year just closed, and this year's committee should bear in mind that those who were fortunate enough to survive the war through which they fought are not able, many of them, to provide for themselves and their families, and should be aided in every way possible.

**HALE HOSPITAL.**  
This institution requires our hearty support in every possible way. The controversy which has been on for several years over the location of this hospital has been settled and the hospital trustees have secured a new site and the work of constructing the new buildings will undoubtedly be hurried forward as far as possible. When the work is completed the trustees hope to have a hospital thoroughly up to date in every detail.

**FINANCES.**  
The amount of money which can be raised this year for municipal expenditures is \$306,774.45. The borrowing capacity is slightly larger than that of last year, being \$132,974.71. The appropriations asked for by the various departments last year were \$415,900.00. Should the amount be no greater this year than last the amount available would fall short \$110,000.00. The financial condition of the city departments is something like \$70,000 greater than we can raise under the present \$12 per thousand limit. The utmost caution will, therefore, be required to prevent issuing bonds to meet the expenditures of the city. The financial condition of the city is good compared with other cities. The city treasurer reports a balance at the end of the year just closed of about \$12,000 without the usual temporary loan that has been required at the close of the year for some years back. The financial statement of the auditor will form a part of this address, when printed, according to the usual custom.

Gentlemen: I need only say that in conclusion I need only say that in keeping is entrusted the management of the affairs of this municipality. Every act will be closely watched, not only by our fellow citizens, but by every person interested in municipal government. While we shall undoubtedly disagree in many questions we should always bear in mind that our people will not overlook any act that is not entirely void of personal aims and selfish motives. You are not sent here to obstruct, but to perform, not to tear down, but to build up, and I shall expect your support and co-operation in all matters which make for the good of our city. Time, patience and loyalty to duty should be your first consideration.

Gentlemen:—When we re-assemble in the chambers below, it will be as public servants sworn to the faithful performance of the trust reposed in us by the people. Let us so conduct ourselves that when we have finished the year's labor we can say that Haverhill is the best governed of all American municipalities.

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**THE CITY COUNCIL**  
Meets and Organizes—The Coalition Members Start the Work of "Exterminating Socialism"

**CITY OFFICIALS ELECTED**  
The Lines Sharply Drawn and Some New Departures Made.

Immediately after the inaugural ceremonies, both branches of the city council met in their respective chambers and proceeded to organize. The committees reserved for the public were crowded and the proceedings were watched with the closest interest.

The political case of the board of aldermen consists of four anti-socialists and three social democrats. The common council contains eleven members elected on the coalition ticket and three social democrats. In the election of city officials for the ensuing year the lines were closely drawn as between the social democrats and their opponents.

As soon as Mayor Chase called the aldermanic board together Alderman Roche of ward three, moved the adoption of the rules governing the board for the past year, excepting article four. This article provided that the mayor shall have power to appoint committees unless otherwise decided by the board. Aldermen Scates and Flanders inquired the reason for the change. Alderman Roche said the object was that it allowed the board to make its own committees. The motion was adopted.

Alderman Bullock moved that the mayor, Aldermen Roche, Atwood, Flanders and Bourneuf be a committee to decide upon a list of committees. Alderman Scates opposed the motion. "This was a peculiar procedure at this time. The mayor had always appointed the committees, and his action was a direct insult to the mayor, who had acted fairly in the appointment of committees last year and whose administration had received the endorsement of the majority of the voters. I am convinced the 3500 voters who had elected Mayor Chase would not approve of this departure and they would regard it as an insult not only to him, but to themselves."

Alderman Scates' remarks were applauded by the audience. Alderman Flanders followed and dryly suggested that it would be too bad to shut out two members of the board on this committee while there were five on it. It would be better for them to produce the list which they no doubt had ready and sanction it. He did not care to act on any such committee. More applause followed. These remarks and Mayor Chase reminded the audience the board was there to transact business. Alderman Roche defied his motion on the ground that similar action had been taken in the common council a year ago and had been defended by the party whose representatives were opposing it.

Alderman Scates in reply called attention to the fact that a comrade had been elected president of the common council and had decided to appoint the committees as he did not represent the majority. This action of the majority members purposely took away the rights of the mayor. Alderman Flanders said he did not intend to enter into any self-seeking committee if a majority of the board intended to name the committees. The motion was then adopted by a vote of 4 to 3, the social democrats being in the minority.

The board then organized by electing Alderman Atwood president, he receiving four votes, including his own. Alderman Bean received the votes of Aldermen Scates and Flanders, but declined to vote at all.

James P. Connor was elected city messenger, receiving the four votes of the coalitionists. Ernest L. Downing received the three social democratic votes. John E. Gibson was elected driver of the patrol wagon, receiving four votes. John P. Cotter received the three social democratic votes. The board adjourned to meet in joint convention with the lower board.

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AT WHOLESALE BY DUTRA BROS.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

UNION DIRECTORY. Meetings of Local Trades unions are held at Labor headquarters, 25 Washington street, as follows: Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 1, Monday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 2, Tuesday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 3, Thursday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 4, Friday. Typographical Union, First Monday in each month. Carpenters' Union, every Tuesday evening. Box Makers' Union, every other Tuesday. Barbers' Union, every other Monday. Horse Shoers' Union, every other Monday. Shoe Council, every Thursday. Central Labor Union, every other Sunday. Lathers' Union, every Friday night. Bricklayers' Union, every Monday night, 261 Washington street.

UNION MATTERS. Union No. 1, B. & S. W., met with a good attendance Tuesday evening and discussed plans for the reorganization of the union upon the new independent basis. The executive board also held a regular meeting during the evening.

Carpenters union met on Tuesday evening and apart from hearing the report of the committee appointed to watch the actions of the city council, no business of importance was transacted.

Lathers Protective union will give a dance in Hodgson's academy on next Monday night.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL BRANCH, E. D. P.

There was a fairly well attended meeting of the local branch of the social democratic party on Wednesday night and there was much business of importance transacted, which delayed the time of adjournment until a late hour.

Four new members were admitted and one application was received. Alderman Flanders reported the work done in the city council.

Under the head of the report of committees, the committee on education was instructed to keep the tabulation vote sealed until further action is taken.

The report of the campaign committee of the state and municipal elections was read and referred to the auditing committee. The report of the financial secretary showed the receipts of the state campaign to be \$123.54 and of the municipal campaign to be \$22.54 to date. Treasurer Sibulnik's report showed expenditures of both campaigns to have been \$112.71.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Charles A. Fraser; vice-president, Joseph F. Conley; recording secretary, Charles H. Morrill; financial secretary, Walter T. Morse; treasurer, Miron C. Murdock; organizer, John T. Harding; auditing committee, John F. Cotton, John F. Ryan and James Pearson.

LOCAL NOTES.

The annual banquet of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence society on Tuesday evening at their rooms on Water street was a complete success. There was a large attendance of the members, many of whom pledged renewed interest in the welfare of the society. The banquet was served by Caterer Tanner and consisted of roast turkey, ham, washed potatoes, dressing, cranberry sauce, biscuit, ice cream, cake, lemonade and other temperance drinks. At the close of the feast the Debts signs were handed around and an entertainment was given. Speeches were delivered by President Walter Manning, H. J. McKenna, James O'Connell, James Owens, Thomas Ryan, John H. Kelleher, William McBain, J. J. Fogarty, E. L. McBain, Robert E. Kelly, Herman O. McKenna, Councilman Carrigan and John Burns. The entertainment consisted of the following numbers: Recitation, James E. Ryan, Sr.; piano solo, Joseph Hagan; vocal solo, John Crowley and D. Reardon; vocal solo, Daniel D. Rourke; piano solo, Richard Barrett, and boxing exhibition, Prof. H. McGuire and E. Flaherty.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chase of Rockingham Junction, N. H. were the guests of Mayor Chase inauguration day.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Continued from Third Page.

alderman, but he certainly isn't one. Perhaps he has undergone a metamorphosis since becoming an active official combatant of socialism. At any rate, it is kindred to say that he can't speak worth a cent. As nearly as could be made out, this is what Alderman Bullock said:

"I agree—ab—with the alderman—ab—from ward four—that the office of superintendent of street watering—ab—is an important one and that it should be filled as soon as possible. But—ab—I want to—ab—we think—ab—that there is no hurry—ab—that is—ab—(laughter)—ab—ab—but—ab—ab—ab—"

After which lucid explanation Alderman Bullock resumed his seat, covered with confusion and what appeared to be a cold perspiration.

Alderman Roche gallantly essayed to explain also and belittled something about associating the departments of street sprinkling and the collection of garbage.

Alderman Flanders pointed out how much similarity there is between the task of street sprinkling and garbage collecting.

The explanations of Alderman Bullock and Roche were so convincing that the motion was adopted and the matter dropped.

Business then proceeded in the usual order, the coalition officials voting solidly for the state candidates and the social democrats supporting their own nominees. Joseph H. Pearl received the 15 coalition votes for city solicitor and Francis H. Pearl the six social democratic votes. Arthur T. Jacobs was unanimously re-elected as clerk of overseers of the poor and assessors' department. Edward E. Hession was unanimously re-elected inspector of electric wires. Edward E. Bradbury was elected assessor for a term of three years.

For overseer of the poor, James A. Keefe received the 15 coalition votes, and Martin Burke the six social democratic votes. Dr. Hugh Donahue was elected city physician by the 15 coalition members, and Dr. H. Murray Critchfield received the six social democratic votes. The convention then dissolved.

The board of aldermen upon reassembling decided that the regular meetings of the board be held on the first and third Thursday of each month at 12. The committee on the selection of committees met at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and the board adjourned until the same evening at 12.

Mayor Coulter's Inaugural Address

(Continued from Page One.)

It could be done at small cost to the city, as should be the case, as I understand that this street was properly laid out at the time the bridge was built by the railroad company, who contracted the width of the street by building a bridge much narrower than the street. Hence the railroad company should bear the burden of expense in widening the bridge.

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

Before discussing the work of the departments in detail, I desire to draw your attention to the election of the officers of said departments. I believe that every member of the city council should consider very carefully the fitness of those he supports for these positions, and that if an official has rendered the city faithful service he should be retained. But how are the members to judge fairly in this matter in the limited time between their election and inauguration? I would suggest that provision be made by bringing about without affecting the efficiency of the departments, that these officers be elected in April.

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

In dealing with the question of finance I would impress upon you the necessity of the utmost caution and strict scrutiny of expenditures during the coming year, for with the ever-increasing demands upon our financial resources, nothing but the most rigid economy can prevent us from increasing a tax rate already burdensome. In this connection, I would urge upon every honest citizen the prompt payment of taxes, in order that the burden may be made as light as possible. Realizing as I do the vast and vital importance of this question, and realizing that no man can master its details in the short time I have had at my disposal, I feel that we should give it our first and most earnest attention.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the public schools of our land we owe all we are as a nation today, and the ever-increasing problems of social evolution look to the schools of the future for solution. Believing thus I submit that there should be no standard of excellence too high and no sacrifice too great in maintaining them. The question of schools confronts us this year in a very serious manner, owing to the fact that in the last two years we have not kept pace with the growth of the city.

In 1896 but two rooms were added to the capacity of our buildings, while the growth demanded about seven rooms, and this year the increase has demanded about ten rooms, which has been met by the building of eight rooms. The coming year therefore has to assume the burden of providing for the growth of the present and of the past.

There are pressing needs of additional accommodations at the Winthrop, Union, Grove, Keith and South schools, and these should be given most careful consideration.

DEBT STATEMENT NOV. 30, 1899.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Gross city debt Nov. 30, 1899 \$1,918,120. There has been paid on the above during the past year 73,580. Total \$1,991,700.

The following loans have been issued during the past year:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. School debt \$22,000. Street debt \$6,000. Sewerage debt 10,000. Drainage debt 5,000. Water \$ 1-2 per cent. 22,000. Total \$ 120,000. Gross city debt Nov. 30, 1899 \$1,964,540.

The total city debt is made up of the following loans:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Water debt \$72,500. Sewerage debt \$12,500. City hall debt \$45,700. School debt 178,100. Drainage debt 102,800. Street debt 75,000. Fire debt 6,000. Police debt 1,700. Health debt 1,800. Total \$1,964,540.

Amount of debt not within debt limit by special legislation:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Water debt \$72,500. Sewerage debt \$12,500. Part of city hall debt 162,000. Total \$1,506,500.

Amount of debt issued within debt limit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Debt limit \$452,040. Our debt limit is 1 1/2 per cent of the average valuation for the past three years, which is \$303,644.85.

We are at the present writing \$1,506,500 inside the debt limit.

INTEREST AND DEBT TO BE PAID DURING 1906.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. There is to be paid in interest on the registered debt from general taxation during 1906 \$46,916.75. Amount of interest to be paid on account of temporary loans 15,468.27. Total \$ 62,385.02. Less the amount of interest on deposits of 1899 accrued interest on bonds sold 1,409.04. Total \$ 60,975.98. Net amount of interest for 1906 \$ 59,566.94. Amount of registered debt to be paid during 1906 \$9,720.00. Total debt and interest for 1906 \$127,915.34.

lessly, for it will be one of the most serious problems we shall have to cope with.

The number of children attending our public schools at present is 567.

A very commendable undertaking and one that has proven successful is the Huntington school savings fund.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library is a capable assistant of the public schools in creating a better and nobler race of men, women, and as such it should receive your earnest attention.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

The question of the building and maintaining of streets is a most serious one. The city of Brookline has long since passed the experimental stage and demonstrated that its sound business policy to invest the greater part of highway appropriations in permanent improvements.

The streets should be as liberally provided as possible, consistent with the financial ability of the city for two reasons. First of these is that the taxpayers have a right to expect good highways through the city; second, that a class of worthy and deserving citizens are dependent upon them for a livelihood.

I would call your attention to an ordinance passed by the city council in 1896 in relation to wide tires. I believe that unless such ordinances are enforced they are better repealed, and in view of the fact that we now have a great many streets constructed as permanent, I would urge you to give this matter your early consideration.

The question of a stable for the street department, also of teams to be owned by the department, will require your consideration during the coming year.

The ever increasing number of bicycle riders makes it imperative that their needs should be considered, and one of the questions to be met in the near future will be the building of bicycle paths, wherever new streets are built or extensive repairs made.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of our city is second to none in the State, and I can not say much in addition to what has been said in the past. Where it has been said in the past, I would like to keep it possible ahead of its demands. It has been fully demonstrated that this is good policy. The question of building a new fire station will probably be before you the coming year and you should give it careful consideration.

There will be demands for repairs to buildings and equipment this year, which I deem it good economy to make. There is one feature of this department which meets with my hearty approval, and that is that nearly all repairs such as carpentry, masonry and painting are performed by members of the department.

I feel that in view of the general efficiency of this department and the small fire losses of this city, the insurance companies should be willing to give a proportionately low rate of insurance. In common with the permanent force, our call men are faithful and efficient and their request for more salary should be carefully considered.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

The assessors' department I find to be in excellent condition. Their card index system has proved a great success and is being largely adopted by other cities. I find they collected a large increase in personal property last year, which shows a commendable effort in the right direction.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

The water department and its methods are so well known that there is little I can say in regard to its workings that will be of interest. While the claim is made that its rates are excessive, I believe investigation will prove that such is not the fact.

I would draw your attention to one important fact in connection with this department, and that is that it long ago demonstrated that it could lay its own mains with local labor at \$2 a day at less cost and with better results than by contract labor.

The present supply is inadequate and the danger line was reached in the past dry season. I would impress upon you the fact that the necessary steps must soon be taken to avail ourselves of the contemplated change to Silver Lake.

This is an undertaking that will require at least three years to bring to completion and, despite the fact that we are confronted by other grave problems, this is one that must soon be faced, as it is admitted by all that two dry seasons in succession like the one just closing would leave the city without an available water supply, which would be a serious condition.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The health department is one of the most essential and important of any in our city, and while I do not question its efficiency, I believe that it has not carried on the outside work of our city and enforced its rules as rigidly as it should. I believe that the sanitary conditions of some of our manufacturing establishments are such that a menace to the health of not only the employes but of the community at large, and steps should be taken at once to compel such concerns to comply with the laws.

The further existence of the old-fashioned soil houses in the congested portions of our city should be ended, and at once, for with them in any vicinity there can be no assurance of continued health.

I believe that there should be a system of house to house inspection established, and better sanitary conditions compelled where deemed necessary. I believe also that the inspector of plumbing should be made a member of the board of health because of his opportunities on outside work. The removal of ashes has increased largely the past season and may necessitate putting on more teams.

SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

Among the serious questions which the city may be called upon to face during the coming year is the possible adverse decision of the supreme court in relation to the constitutionality of our present method of sewer rentals. The income from this source during the past year has exceeded \$15,000, which amount will be increased from year to year, as connections are added. Of course, if the methods of rental are declared illegal, it will result in a direct increase in the tax rate of about 70 cents on the \$1000.

A careful consideration of this method of assessment shows it on the whole to be as fair to all concerned as can be devised, and such small inequalities and injustices as may exist, are common to all methods and can be corrected if necessary by our own city government.

hardships should be imposed on people who cannot as yet afford modern sanitary appliances. I believe that with the co-operation of the board of health the number of connections could be made larger than at present. This policy also insures regular employment to a large number of men who have become more or less skilled in this particular work, and whose material prosperity affects in degree the whole city.

SURFACE DRAINAGE.

My attention has been drawn to the great need for surface drainage in this city as affecting both its finances and its health. Good roads cannot be maintained except in connection with perfect drainage, and good health and damp cellars seldom exist together.

The interests and objects of sewerage and drainage are so closely allied that it seems to me that they should be combined under one head, both as to construction and the rules and regulations in relation to connection with them.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

I find the poor department to be in fine condition, and showing a good balance unexpended from its appropriation. I find its method of furnishing supplies, groceries and wood to the outside poor by its own team from its storehouse, has resulted in a material saving to the city. These methods should be employed wherever possible in all departments.

The apparent need of a scavenger department for more land for the successful carrying out of its present method of garbage disposal, is one of the questions which you may have to decide during the coming year.

I find that our poor farm is a model for many other cities in our state, and its condition reflects great credit on the department and its manager.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The department of the superintendent of public buildings I find to be in good condition and efficiently managed. I believe that the superintendent should have more time to attend to the outside duties of his position, and that the proper inspection of buildings demand it, and so would recommend that he be allowed clerical assistance to attend to the routine duties of his office.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

There are none of my fellow citizens who realize more than I the importance of the proper management of the police department in the coming year. Strict discipline must be enforced, and the department must ever aim to attain the highest degree of perfection in the suppression of crime.

The people have voted that there shall be no intoxicating liquors sold in Brookline in the coming year, and every member of the police department, regardless of personal belief, must hold himself in readiness for the strict enforcement of the people's will in all cases and in all sections of the city, and will be held accountable for his failure.

Let no man call himself a friend of mine who will not help me to enforce this law, and if there is any person within the city today who is selling liquor, and who feels that that is the only way he can get his living, my advice to him is to move to some place where such means of gaining a livelihood are tolerated.

NEW CITY CHARTER.

I believe that the city should have a new charter incorporating all the best methods of municipal government, such as the initiative and referendum, and imperative mandate and proportional representation, and that if it comes before you this year, you should give it careful consideration.

Gentlemen—These are some of the demands that will be made upon you during the coming year. All of them are important and all of them must be considered sooner or later. I realize that all of these will not be settled this year or for many years to come, nor will our financial condition warrant it, but I consider I would fail in my duty did I not present them to you as I see them.

Let us remember at all times that we are servants of the people, honored by them because they believe we will serve them faithfully, and let us at all times try to be worthy of their confidence. While engaged in the duties of our several positions let us cast aside party affiliations and work for the interests of the whole people, remembering at all times that good feeling and courteous treatment of each other will aid us to more quickly solve the problems that will come before us, and when our year's work is done let it be said of us that we tried to do our duty.

REGULAR MEETING WOMEN'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Women's Social Democratic club held their weekly meeting on Wednesday evening with a good attendance present. Interest in the club is by means wanting and the members are becoming thoroughly well acquainted with each other. Preparations are being actively made for the first concert and ball to be given under the auspices of the club in Lafayette hall Friday evening, Jan. 26. The Haverhill Social Democratic band will provide the music for the occasion.

It was decided at this meeting that the following members of the Social Democratic party set at the ball in the capacities named:

Floor director, Sandy Hayman; aids, Steve Flynn, Joseph Bellefeuille, Louis M. Scates and Louis Moffett.

After the business session, a chapter from "Merrie England" was read and discussed. One new member was admitted.

The next meeting will be held next Wednesday evening at the same place, Beal Bros. store, 128 Merrimack street, and all women interested are cordially invited.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"The Irish Alderman," to be presented here on Monday evening, Jan. 8 is not a bang-about burlesque or a travesty made up of moustache monologue, but an out-and-out farce comedy of the first rank, which is a very different sort of production, requiring in place of a "team" or an individual, the strength of the most versatile comedians that can possibly be secured.

If you have a friend who might subscribe for the Haverhill Social Democrat, send us his name and address and we will forward him a sample copy.

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Don't Delay Getting Married

Fine Range, 2 Kitchen Chairs, Kitchen Table, 6-ft. Oak Dining Table, 4 Oak Dining Chairs, Oak Finish Chamber Set, Woven Wire Spring, Soft Top Mattress, 1 Pair Pillows, Couch, Rattan Rocker, Oak Rocker, Mahogany Rocker, Center Table.

4 Rooms FURNISHED FOR



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We have been through our stock of Suits and have selected all the broken lots and slow sellers and have marked them at prices that must appeal to your sense of economy. At \$4.90 we are showing a line of wool cassimeres. Very durable and well made; former price, \$5.90 to \$8.50.

WARREN EMERSON, Corner Fleet Street - - Haverhill.

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