WAREHOUSE NOW AT HAVANA FOR CUBAN SHIPPERS

Provincial Government Decides At Meeting Held Yesterday To Acquire Warehouse.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Provincial Government two matters of importance were dealt with. It was decided to obtain a warehouse in Havana for the use of New Brunswick shippers and arrangements was made with this end in view. By acquiring this warehouse, the West India trade will probably be placed on as good a basis as possible. The cutting of timber on the Crown lands was also considered with reference to pulp wood, and a committee appointed to investigate the matter and report to the government.

Matters in connection with the Cuban trade were first considered. At the urgent representations of interested parties in Havana and at the request of local shippers it was decided to secure a warehouse in Havana and agents in Havana were instructed by cable to secure the necessary accomodations.

The Warehouse.

The warehouse to be secured will be situated close to the wharves, near the producers' exchange and will have a capacity of 15,000 barrels. Mr. H. Colby Smith and Mr. Ernest De Witt, who appeared before the government said that such a warehouse would give the New Brunswick shippers the needed facilities to successfully carry on business in Havana. Arrangements will be made whereby the shippers using the warehouse will contribute towards the cost of maintenance.

It was reported to the meeting that work was being done on the lower half of the C. P. R. wharf on the west side for the purpose of making it frost proof for the use of the exporters during the winter months.

When the improvements on the west side are completed and the warehouse at Havana obtained the new business it is believed will be placed on as good a basis as possible.

Transportation, it was reported, was afforded for all the produce that was offered. The Bornu sailed some days ago for Cuba, and the Karen was sailing Monday with a considerable quantity of potatoes as well as other cargo. The Munson line would have a boat sailing in a few days.

Export of Pulp Wood.

The question of the export of pulp wood cut on Crown lands in the province was also discussed. A special committee consisting of the Surveyor General, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Provincial Secretary, was appointed to consider the matter and report to the council. The committee will probably take steps to meet the people interested in the matter and get the views of the operators in the province preparatory to making their report.

At the meeting in the morning a delegation, consisting of Ald. Scully, and Mr. N. P. McLeod, were heard in regard to the Navy Island bridge proposition, which includes the finding by the Provincial Government of one-third of the funds. Consideration was promised.

Mr. T. J. Carter Heard.

Mr. T. J. Carter of Andover was heard with reference to liquor matters in the county of Victoria. It was decided to grant an annual subsidy of $2,000 for the South Shore steamship service at present carried on by the steamer Amelia. The steamer is to make fifty-two round trips per annum. This subsidy has been vigorously urged by the Board of Trade.

Letters Of Incorporation.

Letters of incorporation were granted to the following organizations:—

Coll's Soap, Ltd.; The Diamond Coal Co., Ltd.; and the Sussex Rod and Gun Club, Ltd.

The resignation of Simon McLeod as chairman of the Board of Health for the Newcastle District, was accepted and Col. Richard L. Maltby was appointed in his place.

Wm. H. Allingham, of Fairville, was appointed stipendiary and police magistrate with civic jurisdiction for the parish of Lancaster.

J. Obed Smith, of the Dominion Immigration Office, in London, England, was appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits.

Already several applications have been received for the office made vacant by the sudden death of C. A. Duff-Miller, the New Brunswick representative in Great Britain, one having been received by cable from London.

C. B. Lockhart was appointed a member of the Provincial Hospital Board in place of W. C. R. Allan.

DEATHS.

Mr. Garnett Fenton.

A telegram from Saskatchewan announces the sudden death of Garnett Fenton on Wednesday last. Mr. Wm. Fenton, father of the deceased is there. They had taken up homestead and were farming. The deceased's brother and two sisters are living here and another sister lives in Boston. Mr. Fenton was 26 years old and unmarried and belonged to Chatham.

Mrs. Laura Dean.

Dr. J. A. Draper received Monday news of the death at Natick, Mass., of his youngest sister, Mrs. Laura Dean, widow of Mr. John Dean, of Natick. Dr. Draper left by the Boston express to attend the funeral yesterday.

Mr. James S. White.

Mr. James S. White, secretary-treasurer of Sunbury county, died at his home in Oromocto yesterday morning. The deceased was 83 years old and had been in poor health for some time. Mr. White was born in Amherst, N. S., in 1826, but moved to Oromocto when 21 years of age, and had resided there ever since. He married a daughter of the late Charles Hazen, Esquire, and his wife died about three years ago. Two daughters, Mrs. J. E. Stocker and Miss Bessie White, both of Oromocto, and one son, Mr. Charles Hazen White, of Houlton, Maine, survive. Mr. White was for many years one of the most prominent residents of Sunbury and took an active interest in matters of public importance. For eighteen years he occupied the office of high sheriff of the county, and was a painstaking and able official. For a number of years he represented the county in the Provincial Legislature, and at the time of his death held the position of secretary-treasurer of the county. In politics he was a Conservative. He had many warm personal friends and was highly respected by all who knew him. Two sisters, Mrs. Wm. Roberts, of Moncton, and Mrs. Ford, of Reading, Mass; two half sisters, Mrs. Steadman Campbell, of Moncton, and Mrs. C. W. Bell, of St. John; and two brothers, Joseph White, of Chester, Mass., and John White, of Haverhill, Mass., survive. Hon. J. D. Hazen is a more distant relation. The funeral will take place tomorrow from his late residence.

THE NEW REGULATIONS AS TO CUTTING LUMBER MUST STAND

Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer At Meeting Of Lumbermen Yesterday Pointed Out Importance Of Changes In Assisting Forest Preservation—Each Case To Be Considered On Its Merits And Fair Treatment Given — General Satisfaction Expressed At Work Of Department.

A committee of lumbermen met Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, the Surveyor General in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon with reference to the petition which had been forwarded to him asking that the new regulations requiring the log to be taken out of the woods up to 5 inches from the top end might be rescinded. It was claimed in the petition that by reducing the small end to 5 inches the cost of operating in the woods would be increased also the cost of driving and sorting, and that the small end when brought out would not be marketable.

The lumbermen were also opposed to the regulation that limbs should be lopped from the tops so that the body of the tree might fall to the ground. They claimed that it would increase the cost of operating from $1 to $1.50 a 1000 feet.

The Signatures.

The signatures to the petition were: The Oromocto Lumber Co., Ltd., per Luther B. Smith, sec.-treas.; Sayre and Holly Co., Ltd., per F. E. Sayre; J. E. Moore, per Jarvis Wilson; Chas. Miller, George W. Kean, River Valley Lumber Co., Ltd., per W. E. Golding, pres.; L. G. Crosby; Shives Lumber Co., Ltd., per F. M. Anderson; Curren Bros.; J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., per W. B. Snowball, pres.; Ed. Sinclair Lumber Co., per E. H. Sinclair; D. J. Ritchie and Co., per Allan Ritchie; J. D. Irving; T. William Jones; James Robinson; C. P. Baker; Hilyard Bros.; St. John River Log Driving Co., per Lewis H. Bliss.

The Surveyor General in replying to the petition spoke of the importance of using every means to preserve the forests from fire. The regulations, he pointed out, had been made for that purpose, and were in keeping with a similar movement in other countries. There was no desire on the part of the Government, he said, to work a hardship on the lumbermen, and every operation would be considered on its merits and be given fair treatment, but in view of the necessity of conesrving the forests he felt that the regulations must stand.

The Surveyor General also referred to the regulations requiring that the saw should be used in place of the axe, and was assured by the lumbermen that they had adopted this method as the most satisfactory.

When some of the lumbermen present entertained doubts as to the outcome of the new regulations general satisfaction was expressed at the treatment they had received from the department and several of the speakers held the opinion that the changes would not be found detrimental to their interests when given a fair trial. Mr. Henry Hilyard occupied the chair at the meeting. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the Surveyor General at the close.

Mr. Hilyard read the petition, and after making a few introductory remarks outlining the points referred to, was followed by Mr. James Robinson, who said that since coming to the city he had learned what was likely to be the attitude of the government and asked Mr. Grimmer to place his views before the meeting.

The Surveyor-General's Address.

Mr. Grimmer in his opening remarks said he felt he could say without hesitation that the lumbermen were all interested in the preservation of the forests, and would be desirous of promoting not only their own interests, but leaving some resources for those who would come after them in the business they were conducting.

He could, perhaps, give them a good deal of information gathered during the year and a half in which he had been at the head of the department which would astonish them. It had been supposed, and was freely stated, not only in the Crown Lands department, but in different parts of the province, that the annual growth of the forests was 300,000,000 feet a year and that the annual cut did not exceed half that quantity. This statement, if true, would mean a continuous gain of 150,000,000 feet a year and that the forests of the province would never be exhausted.

Scalers' Increased Returns.

During the last year of the late government their scalers returned 144,000,000 as the cut. In 1908 with only 60 per cent. of the average cut of the previous ten years the scalers had returned 203,000,000 feet of long lumber besides sleepers, poles and other short lumber, probably 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 feet more. This would mean 215,000,00 feet at least for 1908 or 69,000,000 feet of long lumber more than was accounted for in 1907 under the old government.

If 40 per cent. were added to make up an average annual cut it would be found that not only had they been cutting for the past ten years the full annual growth of the forests but probably exceeding it. It was this that accounted for the fact that lumbering operations were harder than in the past, that operations were much more scarce and that the cost of operating had increased. It would also convince the gentlemen present that drastic measures must be taken if the forests of the province were to be preserved, a measure in which they all agreed and were ready to endorse.

All lumber countries of the world were today taking advanced steps in forestry. Recent examinations by experts in the United States had shown beyond a doubt that forest fires worked the greatest havoc to the lumber interests of a country and in most of the States very pertinent regulations were being made for the preservation of timber lands from fires.

In anything which his department and the Government were doing in connection with the crown lands they had in view simply the interests of the province and the welfare of the lumbermen. Of this he had assured most of them before.

He would ask anyone present if he had any fault to find with the administration of the Crown Lands Department under the present Government and if so he desired that gentleman who had any complaint to state it in the presence of those assembled in order to see what the complaint was and if any wrong had been done, then means could be taken to remedy it.

To this question by the Surveyor General there was no response.

An Advanced Step.

In respect to the regulations, continued Mr. Grimmer, the Government considered it a step in advanced forestry designed for the purpose of eliminating the danger from fire to the forests, and not for the purpose of increasing the revenue or making hardships on the lumbermen.

The same regulations were being enforced, as they well knew, in practically all the lumber countries of the world today and were not regarded as a hardship. The Government had the authority of such men as Professor Ferno that it was necessary this course should be taken if the forests were to be well looked after to keep out fire and furnish proper opportunities to fight it when it got into the lands.

In respect to lopping off the limbs it was considered by all foresters of the day that it was absolutely necessary that this should be done to increase the decay of that portion of the tree left in the woods, and so prevent fires.

Regulations Must Stand.

In view of these things he was still of the opinion after hearing the petition that the regulations must stand, but he would be ready to consider each individual operation on its own merits as to whether it was working a hardship or not on the lumbermen, and he would assure them that they would receive absolutely fair treatment at his hands.

It was the wish of the department and himself to work together in harmony with the lumbermen to their own material advantage, and that of the province.

In case it could be shown that the tops could not be handled without loss to the operator, there would be no undue oppression from the department, and they would find in this respect that they had little to complain of.

Mr. W. B. Snowball.

Mr. W. B. Snowball spoke along the lines of forest preservation but expressed the opinion that it was impossible to compare the forests of Canada with those of Germany, the former being primeval and the latter made.

The regulations in force in Germany for that reason, he considered, were unworkable here. He endorsed the means which were being taken to preserve the forests, but said the top end of the log could not be handled without a loss, business being done so close that there was no margin left. He had been fairly treated by the department and had no complaints to make.

Mr. F. M. Anderson said that on a long drive of logs it would be practically impossible to handle the small tops. He gave a statement of the cost of driving. He felt satisfied the lumbermen would be treated properly.

Mr. Lewis H. Bliss gave a statement on behalf of the boom company in respect to the cost of driving small logs, and did not think it practicable or that the small logs could be handled on the St. John river. It would, in his opinion, increase the cost of river driving.

More Frightened Than Hurt.

Mr. Richard O'Leary expressed himself as much pleased with Mr. Grimmer's remarks. He was not so sure, he said, that any fault could be found with the regulations as they stood. The lumbermen were more frightened than hurt. After they had tried the regulations he believed they would find them satisfactory.

He did not agree with the statement that the small logs would make river driving difficult. He left sure the lumbermen would be fairly treated by the department and that their interests would be well looked after.

Mr. Fred Sumner spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Grimmer in reply said he was pleased to meet the lumbermen and was always ready to learn anything they could tell him. He hoped when they had any complaints to make they would feel that they would be well received and fairly treated.

With reference to doing away with the axe, Mr. Grimmer said he noticed that the Daily Telegraph had intimated that for this regulation the surveyor general would be properly punished as the axemen had votes and he asked the lumbermen present if they had any protest to make against the regulation requiring the sawing of the log.

The Saw, The Right Method.

The lumbermen were unanimous in stating that they used nothing but the saw, and had used nothing else for some time. They were also of the opinion that the saw was the right method with which to cut the log.

Mr. Snowball moved a vote of thanks to the surveyor general for attending the meeting. This was seconded by Messrs. Anderson and Wilson and carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

PSYCHIC'S WIFE IN NEW YORK TO PRESS SUIT

Additional Light on Trouble Which Has Caused Wife of Star Gazer to Look to Courts for Solution.

PROFESSOR NIBLO AND HIS SOUL MATE

New York, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Mrs. Marshall Clark, wife of a "psychic" who calls himself "Professor Niblo" came to New York yesterday in order to keep in touch with the suit she has brought against Miss Antoinette Gazzam, the wealthy daughter of Joseph H. Gazzam, a former state senator, from whom Mrs. Clark asks $150,000 for the alienation of her husband's affections.

Ruined Her Happiness.

Weeping, Mrs. Clark said last evening that Miss Gazzam had ruined her happiness, described graphically the scene which occurred when she sought the heiress and entreated her to give Clark up and told many other details of the events which have led up to suits and cross suits in New York and Chicago. Her story was supplemented by her Chicago attorney, Frank Comerford, who told of an extraordinary interview which he had with Miss Gazzam at her home at Cornwall on the Hudson, in which Miss Gazzam is said to have declared:

"Marriage from the standpoint of law, is but a contract, and all contracts are tainted with a sense of commercialism. From the standpoint of religion it is but a ceremony, and we all know that ceremonies are oft times empty. The real marriage is the union that comes from the hearts and souls, and in that sense Mr. Clark and I are married and Mrs. Clark and he are not married."

Engaged in Real Estate.

Mrs. Clark said: "I met Mr. Clark six years ago in Chicago. At that time he was engaged in the real estate business in New York, and we were married here on March 24, 1903, by Dr. Anderson, in a Methodist Episcopal church in West Twenty-third street.

"We were happy and congenial and travelled through the United States and all through Europe and in other parts of the world. He bought me the best of gowns, took a great interest in all my affairs and confided in me. We were never separated for as much as a week.

Consulted Him on Psychic Matters.

"We settled in Los Angeles, where he was president of the Eucalyptus Acreage Company, and also practised as a psychic. Miss Gazzam came to Los Angeles on March 24 last and registered at Lankersham Hotel at Elizabeth Mazzag. My husband met her and she consulted him in psychic matters, in which she was much interested. I didn't know he had met her, but I at once noticed a difference in his manner toward me. He told me something new had come into his life, but did not tell me what it was. It was hard for me to understand.

"I called at his office on the evening of April 29 to go to dinner with him. I found him in a private room with a young woman, whom I afterward found was Miss Gazzam. What I saw made me scream. The woman ran from the room. I was hysterical, and Mr. Clark took a revolver from a drawer and said if I didn't quit that nonsense he would kill her. Dr. William F. Ireland, a Baptist clergyman was in the reception room and he ran in and interfered.

Employed Detectives.

"I employed deetctives and what they told me made me resolve to see Miss Gazzam. I asked her if she knew that Mr. Clark and I were married. She said she did, and said, 'He is my mate in spirit and soul. The best thing you can do is to get out of our way. I have always had whatever I wanted. I want him and I am going to have him.' We had a little struggle and she put me out of the room. She herself left the house.

"I had a warrant issued for her arrest, but she could not be found. She had gone to the Hotel Pepper and registered as Mrs. W. S. Moore. At this time she went to a Los Angeles modiste and ordered a wedding gown of French satin in the Directoire style and a trousseau of twenty-nine gowns and much lingerie.

"She left for Salt Lake City on May 29 and registered at the Hotel Nutsford there as Mrs. Will Black. Mr. Clark joined her the next day. From Salt Lake Mr. Clark went to Reno to get a divorce from me, but when he found he would have to live there six months he went to Chicago and filed a suit, charging physical cruelty."

MACDONALD MUST STATE PARTICULARS

Chief Justice Meredith Renders Decision in Case of Toronto Globe's Editor—Required to Show Reasons.

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 5.—Chief Justice Meridith today directed that Mr. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Globe must set out in his answer to the action brought against him by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, particulars of the securities of an alleged speculative character which it was claimed Mr. Foster in breach of his duty as trustee of the Independent Order of Foresters had induced the order to investigate. The chief justice also directed that Mr. MacDonald must show wherein the securities in question were speculative.

The decision was given on a motion for the settlement of an order directing an amendment of the statement of defence.

REV. JAS. SINCLAIR, MODERATOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

Pastor At Bridgeville N. S., Chosen at First Meeting Last Evening—Rve. Robert Cummings Delivers Eloquent Address On The Calling Of a Minister—Report of Committee on Bills and Overtures Adopted—Arrangements For Today's Sessions.

The meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces was opened in St. David's church last evening. A large number of delegates were present

The sermon was preached by Rev. Robt. Cummings as retiring moderator of the synod. Mr. Cummings spoke of the life and calling of the minister.

Rev. Jas. Sinclair, of Bridgeville, N. S., was elected moderator for this year.

The report of the committee on bills and overtures was read and adopted. Remarks on the subject of tuberculosis were heard from Dr. Geo. F. Porter and from Dr. Thomas Walker. Communications read from the St. John Board of Trade, and from the Y. M. C. A. placing their rooms at the disposal of the visitors and extending to them all courtesies. A letter was also read from Rev. Dr. Fotheringham, who is now in California, thanking the members of the synod for their good wishes. The sessions of the synod will be continued today and tomorrow.

The Sermon.

Rev. Robert Cummings the retiring moderator, took for his text the words, "We are ambassadors of Christ." He spoke in part as follows:

"We may well consider the force of these words of my text. More than ever before the times demand that those who are selected to be ambassadors of Christ should have a thorough knowledge not only of theological principles, but also of other and more wordly things. They are called to the grandest and noblest work in this life and therefore must have special training and must fulfill certain requirements.

"Let us consider for a moment a few of these requirements.

"First the ambassador must have a fitting sense of the dignity of his calling." In regard to a minister engaing in public sports the speaker asked his hearers to picture St. Peter striding through the streets of Rome in athletic costume on his way to the football game! and then picture him as he really was.

Special Training.

Secondly the ambassador of Christ must have special training and powers of intellect. The preacher referred to St. Paul who although he was most intellectual, nevertheless would not undertake the work of saving souls until he had spent three whole years in study and meditation.

When the countries of the earth needed an ambassador they invariably selected a man who was in every way fitted to fill the position. If engineers, mechanics and other workmen needed special training, how much more did men who were to act as ambassadors of Christ. Never in history were members of the clergy required to undergo such training as now.

A Knowledge Of Science.

The church was being attacked through the medium of science. It was necessary, therefore, that the ideal minister should have a knowledge of science. The people were interested in science, and they all felt that their pastor should have a knowledge of science.

The ambassador of Christ should also have a thorough knowledge of Christianity, of its foundation and of the Old and New Testaments. Too often pastors reflect only the traditional views on the subject of Christianity, which they had not examined nor inquired closely into. It was the pre-eminent duty of a minister to know whereof he spoke.

Other Characteristics.

In addition there were other characteristics which were necessary to the ministry. The first was unselfishness. In this they could have no better example than in Jesus Christ. The high duties of the ministry could not be performed by selfish men.

Faith was also necessary. Without strong faith Paul could not have taught the world. Luther could not have shaken it as he did. The ambassador must have a message to declare. He did not go forth with a vague idea, but brought a message from the true God, a message which came from the heart of God, and should go straight to the heart of man.

The message he had to declare was the great love of God. To the true preacher the message must be the true love and sacrifice of God.

Changes.

Look backward and to the future they noted changes in the congregation. This reminded them that so much more of life was gone. Whatever now remained should be devoted to God.

"When we think," concluded the speaker, "of the goodness and greatness of God we cannot but think that those who are appointed to be ambassadors should be men who are in every way suited to uphold the dignity of their position."

At the conclusion of his sermon the preacher spoke a few words before he retired from the position of moderator. He could not let the occasion pass, he said, without making some reference to the changes that had taken place since the last session. He referred with much feeling to the following members who had died since the last meeting: Rev. Thos. Fowler, Rev. Geo. McLennan, Dr. E. D. Miller, Rev. Geo. Leck, Rev. Jas. Thomson and Rev. Mr. Durham.

Nominations.

Nominations for the office of moderator were then taken up as follows: Rev. Jas. Sinclair, Dr. John Forrest, Rev. John Murray, Dr. Andrew Burroughs and Rev. James Ross.

After withdrawals the choice finally lay between Rev. Jas. Sinclair and Rev. John Murray. The voting stood 87 to 65 for Mr. Sinclair, and was then made unanimous. Mr. Sinclair took the chair and thanked the synod for his election and the business proceeded.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring moderator, Rev. Mr. Cummings, for the able and courteous manner in which he had carried out the duties of his office during the past year.

In his reply Rev. Mr. Cummings after thanking the synod said that some time ago he had received a letter from His Lordship Bishop Richardson in which he stated that he was very favorable to having religious training in the public schools. Mr. Cummings had appointed a committee who had been making inquiries and would report to the synod before the meetings closed.

Bills and Overtures.

The report and recommendations of the Bills and Overtures Committee was then read as follows:

1—That the synod meet from 10 a. m. to 12.15 p. m. and from 2.30 p. m. to 5.30 p. m. and also at 7.30 p. m.

2—A committee to prepare obituary notices. A committee to examine Presbytery records.

3—That Drs. Walker and Porter representing the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign, be heard before adjournment.

4—That the first fifteen minutes on Wednesday morning be spent in devotional exercises.

5—That moral and social reform be the first business after the devotional exercises.

6—That the order of Wednesday afternoon be, (1) The time and place of next meeting, (2) Foreign missions.

7—That the order of Wednesday evening be, (1) Foreign missions, (2) Home missions and the McLeod bequest, (3) the Presbyterian College.

Thursday's Business.

8—That on Thursday forenoon the ladies' college augmentation and evangelism be taken in the order named.

9—That on Thursday afternoon the order be, (1) Sabbath schools, (2) Young people's societies, (3) Systematic giving.

10—That church life and work have first place on Thursday evening.

11—That with the foregoing exceptions business be taken in the order of the docket.

12—That when an item of business be taken up consideration be continued until it is disposed of unless otherwise ordered.

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Dr. Thomas Walker and Dr. Geo. Porter, representing the Anti-Tuberculosis Society then spoke briefly.

Both gentlemen stated that it was in the power of the ministers to do a great deal towards preventing the spread of the disease. They might, while visiting the homes of their parishioners advocate cleanliness, fresh air, and anti-spitting as means to prevent the spread of the disease.

Dr. Walker stated that there had been 748 deaths in St. John last year and 105 of these cases were caused by tuberculosis. He also said that Rev. Hunter Boyd was the best authority on tuberculosis in the province, and asked the Synod to loan Mr. Boyd to him for the campaign.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Porter and Dr. Walker after which the meeting adjourned.

Today's Meeting.

The sessions will resume at 9 o'clock this morning. After the devotional exercises the question of moral and social reform will be taken up. At the afternoon sitting the time and place of the next meeting will be arranged and the subject of foreign missions will be taken up. In the evening Foreign and Home Mission Work will be discussed and the McLeod bequest will be disposed of. The Presbyterian College will also come up for discussion.

Among the reports to be presented to the Presbyterian Synod today or tomorrow is the one on temperance and moral reform. This is the report which at the last general assembly meeting led to the most exciting meeting of the week, and to Dr. Pringle's famous speech.

Rev. Dr. Pringle is here as a member of the Synod and it is understood that he has been taking an interest in the moral reform report. The committee was in session yesterday and it is safe to say that the report not having something to the point to say concerning political corruption and immorality at least one delegate will be heard from in energetic protest.

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Continued from Page 1.

The thing that should be considered by the commission when taking up these cases was the importance of taking this disease in its advanced as well as in its incipient stages. It was in the advanced stages where the disease was the most contagious. Parliaments, legislators and individuals alike should unite in one grand effort against this dread destroyer.

The Chairman.

Dr. Flanders also followed in a brief address. At the conclusion of his remarks the chairman announced that the secretary was ready to receive the names of any who wished to identify themselves with the society. The community he said should gird itself to grapple with this matter, and it was startling to think of the money that had been spent on other diseases, while the march of this white plague had remained unchecked.

Following the remarks of the chairman, Dr. Walker, seconded by Dr. Murray moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Porter, the Premier and to Dr. McInerney.

It was moved by Dr. Daniel and seconded that a vote of thanks be presented to Dr. Flanders and to the trustees of Centenary church for their kindness in presenting the church for the holding of the meeting. The meeting closed with the singing of God Save the King.

COUNTY COUNCIL FAVORS ERECTION OF NEW CITY HALL

Committee Of Three Appointed To Go Into Scheme With Representatives Of City Council.

At the quarterly meeting of the County Council yesterday afternoon, the proposal to build a new City Hall to be used for city, county and government offices took definite shape in the motion for the appointment of a committee of three to meet a similar committee from the Common Council. Coun. Baxter and McGoldrick supported the erection of such a building and no objections were raised by any of the councillors present. Warden Elkin was in the chair and the councillors present included Scully, Belyea, Holder, Lewis, Dean, Fox, Donovan, Adams, Stewart, Cochran, Black, Connely, Corscadden, Baxter, McGoldrick, Codner, Sproul, Potts, Christie, Mayor Bullock, Vanwart and Barnhill.

After the reading of the minutes, Ald Baxter presented the report of the finance committee. The total amount of bills presented for repairs to the Registry Office was $90.54. It was decided to have the office centralized there. He suggested Market Square as a suitable site. A large City hall with a driveway around would improve the appearance of this part of the city.

Coun. McGoldrick moved that a committee of three be appointed. This was carried.

Coun. Baxter moved that the revisors be paid when they presented their bills.

Coun. Scully moved that the councillors from the Parish of Lancaster be a committee to meet a special committee. The committee recommended that the claim of Mr. Mooreland for injuries sustained in a driving accident in the parish of Simonds be not allowed. This was adopted.

The committee made the recommendation that steps be taken to secure a new building which would be capable of being used for both city, county and local government purposes. Coun. Baxter suggested that a committee be appointed to meet committees from the city and the government to talk over the matter. The city had a number of departments in different parts of the city and it would be advisable to have all concentrated in one building. It might not cost the county very much as the city could dispense with other buildings now in use and the new building would not prove an expense.

Supported Scheme.

Coun. McGoldrick, in seconding the motion, spoke at some length in support of the idea of one central building. He thought $125,000 would put up a fine building, which would accomodate all city departments. The police court could be removed from its present situation, the school board and the water and sewerage departments. The present Court house building could be used for a fire hall and all apparatus in the city proper mittee from the Water and Sewerage Board of the Common Council for the purpose of taking up the matter of waste sewage on the city line in Lancaster.

Coun. Fox wanted to know why the Highway Board could not look after the sewerage.

Coun. Baxter explained that the sewerage was a public matter and should be dealt with by the representatives.

Coun. Fox said he wanted to know his position. He had never been asked to a meeting of the councillors and between the Hazen Government and the machine in evidence at the meetings he felt outside altogether.

Coun. Barnhill—Coun. Fox was asked to attend one meeting, and having refused, he was not asked again.

Coun. Fox—There was nothing more important at that meeting than the appointment of hog reeves.

Coun. Baxter—Since Coun. Fox has been successful in getting lights for Fairville, let us hope he will get sewerage for Beaconsfield.

The question of taxes of county residents working in the city was brought up by Coun. McGoldrick.

County Secretary Vincent said such a man could be taxed on income in the city.

Coun. Fox said similar sases had arisen with regard to city residents working in Lancaster.

Coun. Baxter and Secretary Vincent were appointed a committee to inquire into the specific cases presented, with power to act.

On motion the meeting adjourned and the councillors visited the Registry Office for the purpose of viewing the improvements.

OPERA HOUSE
Four Nights Commencing Oct. 6
With Saturday Matinee.
60—PEOPLE—60
Pixley & Luders' Musical Masterpiece
THE BURGO-MASTER
WHY THE IDEA!
IS IT POSSIBLE?
HARRY HERMSEN
And the same Big Company of Favorites Including that Bewitching Chorus
Kangaroo Girls
PRICES
Eve. $1.50, 1.00, .75, .50, .25. Mat. .50 and .25.

Don't Delay
SHOW CARDS
That Sell Goods
W. O. STAPLES, WOOD WORKER
102 Prince Wm. St. 'Phone 2311.
Do It NOW