CALENDAR OF DAYS FOR EVERYBODY AT BIG DOMINION FAIR

Exhibition Management Issue Attractive Diary--Excursions Arranged With Railways—Opportunities For All.

At a meeting of the advertising committee of the Exhibition Association yesterday the calendar for the ten days of the Dominion fair was gone over and decided upon as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 3rd—Directors' day.
Monday, Labor Day—Opening and press day.
Tuesday, Sept. 6th—Manufacturers' day.
Wednesday, Sept. 7th.—P. E. Island day.
Thursday, Sept. 8th.—Nova Scotia day.
Friday, Sept. 9th—Societies' day.
Saturday, Sept. 10th—Homecomer's day.
Monday, Sept. 12th—Commercial traveller's day.
Tuesday, Sept. 13th—Farmers' day.
Wednesday, Sept. 14th—Citizens' and children's day.
Thursday, Sept. 15th—Get-away day

In explanation of the above lay-out of days it may be stated that directors' day—an evening show only— is purely an invitation event, a sort of official inspection. Opening and press day will be a public holiday, when members of the press will probably be entertained by the directorate.

On P.E. Island and Nova Scotia days special excursions will be run on all transportation lines from these provinces. Societies day is designed for special gatherings of fraternal bodies with large excursion parties. Homecomers' day is to be a reunion occasion.

On commercial travellers' day the knights of the grip will be privileged to hold high carnival at the big show. Farmers' day suggests its purpose, and on citizens' and children's day the grand wind-up will take place.

THE COURTS.

EQUITY COURT.

The DeBury Case.

The deBury will case was again before His Honor Chief Justice Barker in the Equity Court Chambers yesterday morning. This was a hearing to confirm a settlement which the family had entered into, and as one of the defendants is an infant the matter had to come before the court.

His Honor made an order confirming the settlement and appointing Mr. D. Mullin, K.C., and Mr. J. Roy Campbell, trustees. The court adjourned for one week to make the formal decree. Mr. C. N. Skinner, K. C., and Mr. Daniel Mullin, K. C., appear for the plaintiffs; Mr. M. G. Teed, K. C., for the infant, Gertrude Irene; Mr. J. Roy Campbell for Charles V. deBury and wife, P. Charles Schenkelberger, Lucien E. Visart deBury and wife and Francis Visart deBury; Mr. W. A. Ewing, K. C., for A. P. Barnhill and Rev. J. W. Holland and Dr. R. F. Quigley, K.C., for Irene M. Simonds.

IN SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Smith vs. City of St. John.

Hearing in the claim of Peter Smith of Clover Valley, against the City of St. John, which was to have been resumed before His Honor Mr. Justice McKeown in chambers yesterday morning, was adjourned until the 25th inst. The claimant is after damages for the destruction of his property by the laying of the Loch Lomond pipe line. The Recorder appears for the city and Mr. W. B. Wallace, K.C., and Messrs. Sinclair & MacRae for the claimant.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. D. McDade.

The death of Mrs. Daniel McDade occurred shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon at her residence, City Line, Carleton. Mrs. McDade has been ailing for some time past with diabetes. Besides her husband, she leaves three sons and two daughters, all of whom are in the city at present. The sons are Paul, Peter and John; the daughters are Mrs. John Rouke and Mrs. J. A. Irvine. The deceased lady, who was 65 years of age, had a large circle of friends, and acquaintances, who will hear of her death with regret. Mrs. McDade was formerly a Miss McLaughlin of the Bay Shore.

Miss Frances Allen.

Despatches from Buffalo, N. Y., announce the death in that city on Monday of Miss Frances Allen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Walter H. Allen of Carleton. The deceased young lady had been in poor health for some time, suffering from heart disease. She had a large circle of relatives, and friends in this city who will regret to hear of her death and will sympathize with Mrs. Allen in her bereavement. The body will be brought to St. John for interment.

FUNERALS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kingston.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Kingston, widow of James Kingston, took place yesterday morning at 8.30 from the residence of her son-in-law, John Ballard, 187 Bridge street. The body was taken to St. Peter's church, where a Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. W. J. Holland, C. SS. R. Her six sons, John, Joseph, William, James Patrick and George, acted as pallbearers. Interment was made at the new Catholic cemetery.

Miss Helen King.

The funeral of Miss Helen King took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 from her father's residence, 14 Bentley St. Services were conducted by Rev. J. Purdy and interment was made at Cedar Hill.

HOTELS.

Royal.

James C. Jones, Halifax; S. W. Black, Toronto; R. W. McLellan, Fredericton; Ed G. White, Ottawa; Geo. J. Green, Cincinnati; Dr. B. W. Robertson, Keswick Ridge, N. B.; James H. Crocket, Fredericton; H. B. Fleming, Moncton; H. M. Cobb, Boston; M. E. Murray, Boston; W. H. Perkins, Woodstock; F. C. Smythe, Halifax; Wm. F. Humphrey, W. F. Creighton, Moncton.

Victoria.

O. R. Reid, Toronto; W. H. Gamble, J. R. Dowling, Providence; T. W. Johnson, Truro, N. S.; G. L. Collings, Halifax; A. J. McDonald, Boston; W. C. Casey, Moncton; A. L. Hoyt, McAdam Junction; J. W. Hoyt, McAdam Junction; Charles McCormick, Annapolis; T. J. Bourque, M. D., Richibucto; F. W. Morrisen, Windsor; J. H. Moran, Boston.

BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE UNCONVINCED BY TELEPHONE CO.

Reiterate Criticism Of Company's Action In Raising Rates In Second Report Submitted To Board Of Trade Council Yesterday—Principle Of Telephone Paradox Questioned By Independent Expert—Statement Of Net Earnings Reduced.

At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, the telephone committee submitted a lengthy report on the statement of the N. B. Telephone committee respecting the original report of the committee. The committee professes to be unconvinced by any of the arguments advanced by the corporation and offer no further recommendation beyond advising that a municipal telephone system be installed without delay unless the company see fit to accept the proposal that the tariff and regulations of telephone companies in the province be under the control of a competent judicial tribunal.

The committee expresses surprise at the outset that the company did not approve of the recommendation to give the supreme court power to revise the tariffs and regulations of all telephone companies. it is pointed out in the report that the company failed to reply to the section of the original report stating that the business of the St. John exchange and N. B. Telephone Company was lucrative before the merger and that no explanation is given for the alleged marvellous decline in earning power. Mention is also made of the company not disputing the valuation of the St. John plant as fixed by the committee at $300,000 and also the statement that the net profits of the St. John exchange amounted to $36,000 or that the proposed increase will add to this amount by $14,000.

That Merger.

Some attention is given to the statements relating to the merger and disputed by the company. There was nothing to show that Mr. Seely had ever made an inspection, took an inventory or worked out a valuation of all the property of either the Central or the N. B. Telephone Company. With reference to the issue of stock to the Bell Telephone Company the committee accept the statement of Senator Thompson that $25,000 of stock was paid to the Bell Telephone Company in addition to the $25,000 cash and state that the issue of $57,000 of paid-up capital stock to the Bell company as shown by the statement of the company to the committee is still unexplained.

The committee refutes the claim of the company as to what they call the "telephone paradox" or the principle that the ratio of the cost of maintenance, operation and investment per unit in a telephone exchange increases with the growth of its business. That this theory is not susceptible of contradiction as stated by the company is not admitted by the committee.

Mr. Moulton's Letter.

They quote the evidence of Mr. E. H. Moulton, of Minneapolis, an independent telephone expert to the contrary. A letter received from Mr. Moulton dated Feb. 1st, 1910 reads as follows:

Dear Sirs:—

"I am in receipt of yours of the 28th ult. The cost of operation in a city of your size increases slightly but this is more than offset by the decrease in the rates of general expense and maintenance. In very large exchanges, where branch exchanges are necessary, and an expensive system of trunking is required, the Bell contention is correct, but Winnipeg and St. John are not in that class.

"To show you how the Bell Company blows hot or blows cold as it suits their interests I send you a circular in which they say that owing to the large and constant increase of business, which is not true, they are justified in lowering their rates. An American city of 50,000 population usually has 5,000 telephones, and if your citizens take a lively interest in the company, you will have that many. There is no question that a local company honestly organized and carried on can make a handsome dividend on $23 for residences and $40 for business.

" Yours truly,

(Signed) E. H. MOULTON."

The portion of the circular to which Mr. Moulton refers is as follows: "It is hoped that by reason of the large and constant increase of business and population in Minneapolis and the probability of making a much larger telephone development than at present exists the reduction just announced will be justified."

Applied to St. John.

The committee then state that the statistics supplied by the company support Mr. Moulton's conclusion and show the fallacy of the directors' contention when applied to the St. John Exchange. In the year 1908-9 owing to special charges, the general expenses of the company increased about $9,000 or 50 per cent. After allowance for this extraordinary expenditure for that year is made the statistics given by the officers of the company show that while in some branches of expenditure the increase of telephones has had the effect of relatively increasing the cost per telephone, yet taking all branches of expenditure together, the increase of telephones has had the effect of relatively decreasing the cost per 'phone.

The committee criticize the statement of the company that the net earnings or balance for the year was $10,000, questioning the correctness of the charge of $20,000 for depreciation of the plant neglecting to deduct $5,000 properly chargeable to the long distance system in the province also charging to the St. John exchange over $9,000 as a proportion of the extraordinary heavy general expense.

Appended to the report are tables giving rates in hundreds of cities, many of them lower than in St. John, forced down by competitive companies.

HOLLOWNESS OF NAVAL POLICY

Continued from page 1.

from an imperial fighting standpoint had been lopped off.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had talked of the Dominion "rushing upon a common enemy." Suppose they rushed. Australia would send her armored cruiser.

New Zealand would send her armored cruiser. Canada would send four Bristols and the British admiral would say, "Place them behind where they can't be hurt." Suppose Armageddone turned against the British navy. The victor would come to Canada and the four Bristols could only show their heels.

He was in accord with Mr. Borden's amendment, Mr. Middlebro said in conclusion. It repudiates the undercurrent of non-Imperialism which pervaded the bill and the Premier's speech.

Mr. Fowke followed with a speech of thorough going eulogy of the Government. The constitution of Canada, he said, had been almost wholly won by the Liberal party. The Canadian national purpose was to achieve greatness upon the larger half of this continent. "It was only yesterday," he said, "that we passed from a system of tutleage to a system of liberty. It was the part of nationhood that Canada should have her own navy and navy yards and should control her navy."

The German Scare.

As for the German scare, Mr. Fowke said: "I don't know why Germany should not be allowed to have her navy." The Germans had made up their minds that their future "lies on the water," why was that a menace? Mr. Fowke inquired. Britain was able to take care of herself. There is no scare now, there was a scare a year ago, but Mr. Fowke asserted that it had been due wholly to yellow journalism and had been inspired by a desire to help on the tariff reform campaign.

The opposition policy, Mr. Fowke said, was undemocratic and un-Canadian. He was pleased to hear the premier say that the Canadian navy would be built in Canadian waters and it would be an evidence of the power of Canada that it would be built with her own steel, built on Canadian ideas, owned and operated by Canadia and controlled by Canada's parliament. When the opposition objected to that he asked, were they dissatisfied with themselves and did they distrust the Canadian people? The government policy was the one which Sir John Macdonald would have followed. It was a recognition of Canada's proper dignity and of her relations to the empire.

Mr. Burrell in opening referred to the attack made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier upon the Conservatives. "We had a right," he said, "to expect that in opening this debate the Premier of Canada would speak in a manner worthy of the subject. It was disappointing to find that instead of starting out on that high plane, he at once launched out in a manner so partisan and small that upon him must rest the responsibility of injecting into this discussion the party virus of its form. Nothing more narrow, nothing more removed from the spirit of statesmanship could be conceived. "What did these tactics mean? Why did the leader of the Government shout that we were Pharisees of Imperialism, why does the postmaster general follow suit and declaim against the superloyalist and parade mock heroics about crimes committed in the name of loyalty? We are familar with these methods, their unworthiness cannot be hidden by floods of rhetoric in hte peroration of ministers' speeches. These tactics were adopted deliberately as a means of closing up their own ranks. Not once or twice, but many times had the same thing been seen. The lack of unanimity prevailed amongst their followers when fatal weaknesses were exposed in policy or administration my right hon. friend is astute enough to see that a wholesale charge of Conservatives attacking the great Liberal party is the best rallying cry to whip his own followers into line

Imperial Unity.

"Above conflicting cries," Mr. Burrell continued. "In spite of divergent opinions, one facts stands out strongly. Canada has evidently felt and openly acknowledged the paramount importance to Canada of British naval supremacy and the great need of a broad imperial unity. Time was, and not so long ago, when he who raised his voice towards Canadia's duty in this matter of assistance by the Dominion in Imperial naval defence, was as one crying in the wilderness.

"It is now clear that in the hearts of the people, crowded with other present duties, this sense of responsibility, this high sentiment, did exist and in that moment when the note of danger, of trouble was sounded across the seas in response was evoked from the Atlantic to the Pacific which expressed in unmistakable language the strength of popular convictions."

Mr. Burrell referred at some length to this aspect of the case, and went on to say:

A Better Way.

"There are some people, my right hon. friend the Prime Minister, has expressed such an opinion, who believe that Britain's great colonies are destined to drop like ripe fruit from the tree, a process of separation. I like better to take the simile of a family, the clan, to believe that when manhood is reached, the sun, while managing his personal affairs, is still of the family and the clan, and inspired by deep fealty springing from the ties of love and blood, will unhesitatingly in the face of a common danger, take his place by the side of his sire against even a world in arms."

"The attitude of every man in this House he said later towards the government proposals must naturally be affected and his course in regard thereto be determined first by his views as to the imminence or non-imminence of immediate danger to British naval supremacy and second by his views on the general question of empire and Canada's part and lot therein or whether indeed she is deliberately to shape her policy so as to remain a permanent factor in that empire or assume a position of independence.

Mr. Burrell went on to argue that the German peril is imminent, quoting largely from the utterances of Liberal ministers in England.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Sproule spoke and Sir Frederick Borden moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at 10.35 p.m.

Important Announcement.

An important announcement was made by Mr. Aylesworth. There is to be an interprovincial confernce, to discuss, first, the constitutionality of the Dominion Insurance Act, and secondly, to take up the whole question of the incorporation of companies concerning which there has been some friction of late between the federal and provincial authorities, the announcement was drawn by a question from Mr. Monk as to whether the government will submit a test case on the constitutionality of the federal insurance law, doubts upon which have been cast by a recent decision in Montreal.

Mr. Crosby drew from Mr. MacKenzie King a disavowal of a report which has appeared in the press that he wrote to a labor organization in Hamilton stating that he had not moved for the postponement of the debate in technical education.

Mr. Borden recalled the recent establishment of the Edward Medal to recognize deeds of bravery in civil life. Did it apply to railway employees, if so, surely the gallantry shown by Conductor Tom Reynolds at the Webbwood wreck merited the bestowal of the medal.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed that Conductor Reynolds should be recognized. There was a society which concerned itself with such matters, when it made a recommendation the government would act.

That Anthem Incident.

Before the orders of the day were called Mr. Burrell brought up an extraorinary incident connected with the first day's debate on the naval defence issue. He drew Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attention to the fact that in the Toronto Globe of February 4, in its reference to the prime minister's speech occurred the following statement: "Its conclusion was marked by the inspiring spectacle of the whole House rising and singing the National Anthem."

"The House knows," said Mr. Burrell, "that the inspiring spectacle referred to took place at the conclusion of the speech of my friend the leader of the Opposition. I am not saying for one moment that this statement was sent out intentionally, but in view of the fact that it was given prominence not only in the recognized organ of the Liberal party but also in the Hamilton Times, the St. John Sun, the St. John Telegraph, the Halifax Chronicle, the Montreal Daily Herald, the Daily Ontario, the London Advertiser, the St. Thomas Journal and the Winnipeg Free Press, and in view also of the fact that the prime minister was very severe last session on the immorality of false telegrams, I think I am voicing the sentiment of everybody on this side, and I am sure also of many on the other side when I say we should be glad to have some little statement from the right honorable gentleman."

"I do not understand what my honorable friend means," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "What have I to do with that?" He was very angry.

All Afternoon.

In response to a question by Mr. Crosby asking if the Allen Line of steamships which have a subsidy from the Government for carrying mails via Halifax had given up calling at Halifax and if under the terms of their contract with the Government they could be compelled to call at Halifax, Sir Wilfrid Laurier read a memorandum from the trade and commwould be forwarded from St. John "Under the contract with Messrs. H. and A. Allen for Canada-France service, the call at Halifax or St. John is optional with the contractors. Recently, however, to meet the views of the department and of the Halifax Board of Trade the Allens had advertised calls at Halifax on east bound voyages for the remainder of the winter, in order to carry forward lobsters and other export traffic offering at that port.. Such call is, however, contingent upon there being something to carry. With reference to west bound voyages the Allans claim that it is little or no westward freight offering at Halifax but they state that should there be a reasonable amount of west bound freight offering sufficient to at least pay the cost of such call, they would make it but that at other times should they have any freight for Halifax but not sufficient to warrant a call at that port such Halifax freight merce department stating as follows: without further charge.

To Cuba via Boston.

A Boston despatch announces the inauguration of a direct steamship service between that city and Havana, beginning on February 19, when steamers sailing from St. John are to touch at Boston on the way south. No information as to the proposed line could be secured locally and it was denied that any of the existing lines were to make Boston a port of call on the trip south.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for the passing of an Act;

1. To vest the appointment of the whole Board of Commissioners of the Saint John Municipal Home of the County of the City and County of Saint John in the Council of the Municipality of the said City and County of Saint John.

2. To authorize the Council of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John to exempt from taxation for a period of fifteen years the Buildings and Plant of the Canada Woodenware Company, Limited, to be erected at South Bay in the Parish of Lancaster in the City and County of Saint John, also the lands occupied by the said company in connection with the said buildings and plant.

3. To legalize the assessment ordered to be made by the Council of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John on the 18th day of January instant, instead of the quarterly meeting in May next.

Dated at the City of Saint John, the 26th day of January, A. D., 1910.

By order of the Council of the said Municipality.

GEO. R. VINCENT,
121-2aw-4F28. Secretary.

THE EVANGELISTIC FORCES ARE NOW SQUARED AWAY

Continued from page 1.

ist of the group, Rev. A. J. Smith, D. D., was introduced by the pastor.

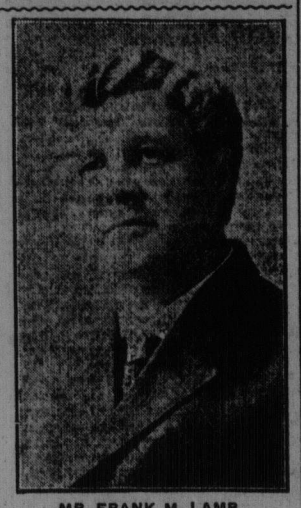
Dr. Smith's Address.

Rev. Dr. Smith in his opening remarks referred to the fact that he was born in Canada and said he was glad once again after many years to see the Union Jack floating over head. He said that if his hearers looked to him and Mr. Lamb for help and assistance they would be cursed. They must look to God and pray to Him.

After leading in prayer Dr. Smith commenced his address, taking as his text St. John, 5, 7. The impotent man answered him, Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me in the pool, but when I am coming another steppeth down before me.

In his opening remarks he described the impotent man and his many years of waiting at the pool. He told how Christ came to him, their conversation and the result as set forth in St. John's Gospel

Continuing he said there was nothing in the world so wretched as a man who was lost in the crowd of a large city. He wondered if there were men or women in St. John who felt they were lost in the crowd and that there was no one who took an interest in them.



MR. FRANK M. LAMB.
Singer.

After quoting a part of David's prayer when he was in the cave in the resert as found in Psalm 142, he recited a story frequently told by the late Mr. Moody, about two men, one a Christian the other an infidel. When the Christian was dying the infidel had said that if the Bible were true his friend was going to heaven while he was going to hell. Such a man was lost in the crowd. He also told of a woman who had kissed her fallen sister and the latter had exclaimed, "don't do that, no one has done that since mother died."

The Mission Of The Church.

It was the mission of the church in St. John to find the weary ones and the ones who had gone astray and assist them. The condition of a lost soul was described in the Scripture as "blinded." Blinded by sin to Christ and all the good things in life. He was like the blind man who lost his dog and, relying only on his staff, fell into the abyss. So it was with the sinners when they went into the abyss of death; they were lost.

What was the value of man's life compared with the value of an immortal soul? Jesus propounded this question and it has never been answered. "What does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" To save those who were lost it was necessary to pray, and think of them.

The speaker described a man in a town in Georgia in which he formerly lived, who one night went to many houses in town in which were sinners, and dropping down on his knees in front of their residences, prayed for them.

To Lead From Darkness.

To care for souls also meant to work with them and to try to lead them from darkness into light. It was not a difficult thing to bring men to Christ. Often it was only necessary to show that an interest was taken in them. He told of a young man in Chicago who, while leaving a meeting without God in his heart, was stopped by a good man who put his hands upon his shoulders and said: "I am praying for you." Before he went to bed that night that young man acknowledged Christ.

If his hearers did not take an interest in lost souls, it was a crime. "Am I my brother's keeper?" said guilty Cain. God answered: "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto Me from the ground." The psalmist knew he was his brother's keeper. The apostle Paul knew it when he said: "I am free from the blood of all men."

Were the people of St. John free from the blood of the lost souls? Not to go to them is to commit a sin of omission. To him that knoweth to do go and doeth it not, to him it is sin. God will hold such responsible for the souls they should bring to Christ.

"Let us go," said Dr. Smith in conclusion, "to the fallen and tell them we will pray for them and help them. Start tonight, for tomorrow they may be dead men. Make it apparent that we care for them and will pray for them."

ST. STEPHEN'S GROUP.

Rev W. N. Hutchins Gave Able Exposition On The Prodigal Son—Rev. A. B. Winchester To Arrive Today.

St. Stephen's church was also without the services of the special evangelist arranged for as Rev. A. B. Winchester, of Toronto, will not arrive until this morning. His place was ably taken, however, by Rev. W. N. Hutchins, D.D., ex-president of the Acadia University, who is at present supplying Germain street Baptist church. There was a large attendance and the meetings in this church promise to be very successful. Mr. Howard H. Hare directed the music and made an excellent impression. His solo "Welcome Home" was particularly accentable.

Dr. Hutchins spoke on the parable of the Prodigal Son, and emphasized the return of the son to the father, dwelling on the Fatherhood of God. He pointed out that the thought which naturally came to the mind of the prodigal when in trouble was that he should go to his father. It was the natural thing for men to turn to their Heavenly Father who was ready and willing to receive them and rejoice at their return. Dr. Hutchins closed by expressing the hope that the present campaign would remind many prodigals that the best course was for them to return to their Father.

Rev. Mr. Winchester will lead the meeting at St. Stephen's tonight.

ST. ANDREW'S GROUP.

Rev. F. A. Robinson Delivered Impressive Address on the Power of Jesus to Save—After-Meeting Largely Attended.

St. Andrew's church was well filled to hear Rev. F. A. Robinson, of Toronto, who had charge of the service, assisted by Rev. A. A. Graham and Rev. H. D. Marr. The singing during the service was led by Mr. Robinson and proved an attractive feature.

The preacher took for his text: God Hath Given Him a Name, Which is Above Every Name, Phil. ch. 2, v.9. He began by contrasting the name of Jesus with other names in contemporary history and said the verdict of humanity today is that Jesus is the incomparable one.

Some men, he continued, may question the Virgin birth and express doubts regarding His resurrection, but when they examine His character they say with a German critic that such a type of Christianity was never grown in a human garden.

Taking up another branch of his subject the speaker said His name is above every name as shown in the nature of the truth He taught men, and dwelt convincingly on this point.

Again, said the speaker, His name is above every name because of the transforming power of His life upon men. There is no type of human character which Jesus Christ cannot reach and reclaim. The speaker related several incidents he himself had seen, of men who had been raised from degradation and debauchery to occupy positions of honor and trust and to lead useful Christian lives by the transforming power of Christ.

Mr. Robinson concluded his impressive address by appealing to men and women who were Christians to have the Christ love and sympathy for those who were unsaved and to earnestly seek during the coming days of the campaign to lead them to the Saviour.

At the close of the address when it was announced that there would be a prayer service of twenty minutes for all who wished to remain nearly the entire congregation stayed to take part.

S. A. CITADEL.

William Matheson Former Saloon Keeper and Prize Fighter Gives Address on his Experiences.

At the Salvation Army Citadel there was a large crowd—much larger than on the previous evening. And it was evident the interest in the campaign was growing. Brigadier Abdy led in the opening exercises and sang two solos. He was followed by Mr. William Matheson, the speaker of the evening who gave some pages from his own life and experiences.

WILLIAM MATHESON.
Evangelist.

Mr. Matheson now an evangelist, was formerly a saloon keeper in the States and a prize fighter. Among the incidents he mentioned in his career was the occasion sixteen years ago when he knocked out Paddy Ryan in the eighteenth round. His earnest address took greatly with the large audience.

The Citadel in Charlotte street will be by no means the least interesting of the centres during the campaign and is sure to attract large crowds nightly to hear Mr. Matheson. He is a powerful speaker and drives his points home.

CENTENARY GROUP.

Rev. Dr. MacPhie Speaks on the Parable of the Barren Fig Tree—Evangelistic Hymns Practised.

In the absence of Rev. Dr. Sykes, the speaker at the meeting of the Centenary group was Rev. Duncan MacPhie, organizer of the campaign. It was found necessary to abandon the school room where it was planned to hold the meetings and use the auditorium of Centenary church. The different churches in the group were well represented and all the ministers were on the platform. Rev. Dr. C. R. Flanders presided, the others being Rev. Wellington Camp, Rev. C. W. Squires, Rev. Dr. MacPhie and the singer, Mr. Nafzger.

Considerable time was devoted to practising the evangelistic hymns and the large congregation joined heartily under he leadership of Mr. Nafzger.

Rev. Dr. MacPhie took as his subject the parable of the barren fig tree, reading the text from the revised version. In applying the parable he spoke very earnestly and was listened to with close attention. The trees in the vineyard, he pointed out, were the believers in God's kingdom. As the husbandman looked for fruit, so God expected fruits from His vineyard, but in many instances He was disappointed. The lord of the vineyard had a right to expect fruit from the trees which he had so carefully tended and the right was his to destroy unfruitful trees.

God had showered down mercies and surely He could expect something from his children. He had at various times showed His power to destroy unfruitful trees but was long suffering and slow to anger. Dr. MacPhie urged his hearers to strive to be more fruitful in works for the extension of God's kingdom.

STOKER ARRESTED CHARGED WITH BEING ABSENT FROM SHIP

Police Officer Hughes arrested John Picketts, on the West Side, yesterday afternoon for being under the influence of liquor and also for being absent without leave from the Empress of Britain, he being an articled fireman.

Picketts, who is a British navy man, and is at present engaged as stoker on board the Empress, quarrelled, he said with Chief Engineer Phillips on Monday, and refused to perform his duties. Picketts then left the ship and when he did not return the same evening the matter was put into the hands of C. P. R. Detective Walsh.

The detective was not long in trailing the man and discovered him at Sand Point considerably under the influence of liquor. When Detective Walsh attempted to place him under arrest Picketts became abusive and used all kinds of insulting language to the officer. Police Officer was summoned and Picketts was brought over to the Central Police Station where he must face charges for the above three offences.

BRUSSELS STREET GROUP.

A Personal Vision of Jesus the Theme of Rev. George Wood—Singing a Special Feature.

The congregation which gathered in Brussels street church completely filled the ground floor of the auditorium. Rev. George Wood of Chatham who leads the singing is displaying first-rate ability as a director of the music. He throws himself into his work with an enthusiasm that is contagious.

His address last evening was based upon the incident of the Greeks seeking Jesus. He pressed home upon his hearers the worth of a personal vision of Jesus. He insisted that through such a vision a man whose life had been broken might find hope and strength.

The concluding part of the service was conducted by Rev. A. B. Cohoe, and a number of people made reference to the power of religion in their own experience.

Rev. W. A. Cameron will be in charge in Brussels street this evening.

CARLETON GROUP.

Rev. David Lang Supplies For Rev. Dr. Rees—Spoke Of Christians Following Christ From Afar Off.

The Methodist church on the West Side was well filled. Rev. H. R. Read conducted the meeting. Mr. F. A. Bowdoin, the singer, was present, and created a most favorable impression. In the absence of Rev. Dr. M. S. Rees the leader of the group, Rev. David Lang spoke on incidents of Peter following Christ from afar off.

In his opening remarks Mr. Lang spoke of the loss sustained by Christ in His people not following Him and said He suffered now as then from this neglect. When Christ stood in need of a defender, and was surrounded by his enemies an opportunity was offered for Peter to show his real friendship in Christ and His teachings.

The following of Christ from afar off was often due to the individual imagining that his way of doing things was best and that of his ideas were not followed he would wash his hands of the matter.

The neglect of prayer and active cooperation in the winning of souls to the Master also brought about failure. In conclusion he urged his hearers to make themselves soul winners for Christ.

FAIRVILLE GROUP.

A New Testament Revival, the Subject Taken by Mr. Greenwood—A Defence of the Campaign.

Mr. Lawrence Greenwood led the service in the Fairville district in the Baptist church. The introductory remarks were made by Rev. George Ross and the singing was led by Mr. A. Peters, assisted by a fine choir. Mr. Peters is an effective leader and pleasing soloist. The main body of the church was crowded and the annex had to be used.

Mr. Greenwood took for his subject "A New Testament Revival." In the course of his address he said there was less probability of a revival in Jerusalem on the day of Penticost than existed today in St. John. Jesus of Nazareth had been proclaimed a fanatic by the people and had been put to death by the edict of the leaders. His disciples were uninfluential men from a worldly standpoint and only failure surrounded apparently His whole life and proceedings.

Notwithstanding this a mighty revival occurred. There are many who are questioning the desirability of such movements as this but they lead to a restoration of money, united homes, new resolutions for good, and honest straight living. There is no city where this is not desirable.

The elements in the New Testament revival from the human side were three in number. A united church, a praying church and a working church. The united church of Christ in any community can get what she wants. Sin is solidarity and the church of Christ should be the same. Joshua won his battles by having all the host of Israel united.

Every great movement which is a pronounced success springs out of the churches' prayers. It is not by organization, or numbers, or new voices, or new methods, but by intercession that spiritual victories are won. The early church went everywhere preaching the Gospel, except the apostles.

The address was illuminated by incidental historical reference and was [illegible] to most closely by the congregation, upon whom it seemed to make a deep impression. A meeting of the general committee was held at [illegible] and there was a rehearsal of the choir.