

outrage by the populace, the authorities in England, America, India, South Africa, Sweden, and Switzerland have added oppression. But the government of infidel France has never laid hand on one Salvationist.

ORGANIZATION, DEPARTMENTS, AND BRANCHES.

Booth is a Protestant Pope without jurisdiction over conscience. Himself a spiritual power, he wields a *quasi-temporal* power. His telegram will in a moment start an officer from London slums to darkest Chicago, or to the uttermost parts of the earth. The Army alone among English religious bodies is based on the principle of obedience, and requires subjection to absolute authority. Without such an organization this vast movement would be a rope of sand. Booth holds that the multitudes should be governed by the wisest and best, and that obedience, unquestioning and constant, is the root of good government and a means of grace. Every man must swear to obey orders from headquarters without question or remark. Such church despotism is fraught with danger ; but how much fitness for self-government have drunkards, harlots, and prison-graduates shown ? Moreover, the militarism is modified by the voluntariness of enlistment, the system of weekly corps reports, elaborate arrangements to prevent abuse of authority, and by none being bound to serve one day longer than he pleases. Indiscipline and mutiny are judicially tried by court-martial. Are such principles sound ? Explain the abnormal rate of gain ; remember that there have been fewer splits than in organizations where authority is not recognized ; and recall the failure of attempts to run rival armies ! The sole serious mutiny was that of Major Moore here in 1884.

The Army divisions are these : Wards, stations, sections, districts, divisions, territories. The ward is the unit ; several wards constitute a station ; two or more stations form a section ; a group of sections make a district ; a number of districts compose a division ; but a territory consists of a country, in whole or in part, or of several countries. The officers commanding these divisions are, respectively, sergeants, captains, ensigns or adjutants, staff captains, majors or brigadiers or colonels, and commissioners. A station is that region where a single corps operates, and may consist of a group of villages or of a town, all or part, with mission out-posts. Corps and brigade are often confused with each other by non-Salvationists, but differ as class from kind. The corps accomplishes general evangelization, its divisions during engagements against the enemy constituting companies ; the brigade is a band for special work. There are rescue, cellar, gutter and garret, drunkard, saloon, workhouse, and lodging-house brigades. Each corps should contain several commissioned field officers, as captains and lieutenants are called ; eight unpaid, non-commissioned, local officers with most burdensome duties : treasurer, secretary, sergeant-major, *converts'* sergeant-major, band-master, band-sergeant, ward-sergeant, color-sergeant, bandsmen, and junior soldiers' officers. Their duties are explained in order-books, each before appointment signing a