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Lots we are making a Slaughter—Hundreds of People We are giving away our profits this month to your share.

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GENERAL BOOTH ARRIVES

THE HEAD OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN OUR MIDST.

He Meets With a Cordial Reception and Replies to Several Addresses. The Arrangements Made During His Stay Here.

The head of the Salvation Army, Gen. Booth, was received with great enthusiasm in Victoria on Wednesday. He was met by the amalgamated Victoria and Nanaimo Army bands, a large contingent of members of the Army and other citizens, the Mayor and council, and Mr. Justice Crease, whose guest he was during his stay in Victoria. The General, on his arrival, was tired and somewhat feeble, but he responded feelingly to the warm address of welcome of the Mayor and council on behalf of the citizens. He conducted also the evening meeting, as well as a series of meetings on Thursday. To-day he is in Nanaimo, and he will arrive here on tomorrow's steamer from the Black Diamond City. Immediately on his arrival he will be conducted to the Dunn Hall, where Mayor Anderson will present an address on behalf of the citizens, and other welcomes will be expressed. In the evening a meeting will be held in the Vancouver Opera House, Mayor Anderson will preside and the General will speak on the Darkest England scheme. The admission to this meeting will be 50 cents for reserve seats and 25 for others. The regular Sunday services under the supervision of the General will be held in the same place. There will be no meeting on Saturday afternoon. The General is almost completely fagged out and will take the opportunity afforded for a brief rest.

This has been a great day for the local members of the Salvation Army. Many of them were abroad early and will probably lie awake late thinking of the visit of the general and what he said. They gathered at the barracks at an early hour to make ready for his reception. They were determined that the Terminal City would not be a whit behind other places in giving the great reformer a thoroughly hearty and enthusiastic welcome. The local members were joined by several converts made in the Army here, but who have since moved to adjoining places. These, also, were eager to meet the founder for whom every person enrolled under the red, yellow and blue banner seems to have a strong affection. Many of them, indeed, are thankful that he ever conceived the idea of starting the Salvation Army, because through it they have been snatched as brands from the burning.

The general is a man of strong personal magnetism, and despite his years he is a great—an incessant—worker. He never gets out of touch with his chief of staff in London. Recently he was found busy writing by a reporter who sought to interview him. He had his legs crossed. There was a big cushion on his knee. On top of that was a book. This made a good writing desk, and Gen. Booth was using his pen—by the way, an inferior pen of American make—with apparent ease. His chin was sunk down in his long white beard, and his big nose—not a Roman nose, but just a big nose—looked as though it might prevent him from seeing what he was writing. "This letter," said Gen. Booth, "is addressed to the chief of staff at London, and it instructs him to send at once into Japan, war or no war. When China and Japan first commenced to fight we temporarily stopped our work in Japan, but I have now concluded that it must go ahead and soon we will have representatives of the Army engaged in saving souls in that far-off country. I have just received welcome from Spain and Germany that the work among the wicked in those countries is progressing, and I am glad to hear it."

After a few further remarks the General commenced to ask the reporter questions concerning the Keeley cure, but could not learn much about it, and remarked: "I am interested in it, but I can't get people in the United States to talk very much about it. If the Keeley cure does cure, I have been thinking of introducing it in my work. In many countries I know a great many poor, hardworking men whose wives have become drunkards, and it would be a God-send if they could be cured."

This incessant energy, this continual seeking after new ideas that might be useful in the great work to which he has devoted his life are also not without effect on his followers. Gen. Booth is at present somewhat under the weather, but this is due to a bad cold and incessant traveling, and despite that fact he is not much changed since the writer saw him in Eastern Canada eight years ago. His hair and beard are grey, but his eyes are as full black. Speaking recently, he said: "I consider my health wonderful. I take care of myself. My habits are moderate. In principle and practice I have been a vegetarian for for 18 months, but before coming to this country, not wishing to be unnecessarily singular, returned to a meat diet. I shall live in private houses while here, and I know that my hosts will probably prepare dishes for me, and that they will be disappointed if I don't take them. So, you see, I have backslipped." Gen. Booth dresses in a scarlet jersey, covered with a long military coat, the collar of which bears the seal of the army and the motto, Blood and Fire. He wears a silk hat, somewhat like that of a Parisian boulevardier. He is the only officer in the Army who is allowed to wear this dress. Gen. Booth speaks with the accent of an Englishman from the vicinity of Staffordshire or Lancashire. It is a form of speech rarely heard issuing from the lips of the educated Englishman. Occasionally he drops an "h" or two. Traveling as part of the staff of the Napoleon of Blood and Fire is Colonel Lawley, an officer of 17 years' standing in the English Salvation Army, who has voyaged constantly with the General. "He sings solos, such as they are, of his own composition and assists in all prayer meetings," said the General, describing him. Col. Nichol, a Scotch officer, editor of the English War Cry, of the Social Gazette, and of the Young Soldier, which have a combined circulation of 400,000, and Staff Captain Taylor, a sort of official reporter, complete the imported party.

In an interview on Sunday, Oct. 21st, the General's secretary read from a book the doings of the chief since his arrival on this side of the Atlantic up to the 20th of October. He had spent 324 hours in traveling, of which 12 nights were in railway trains, and he had gone 3,650 miles, showing that he didn't go very quickly; he had made 19 short addresses and 56 long ones, devoted 110 hours to business, written 500 letters, granted 17 interviews to reporters and addressed 100,000 people.

Gen. Booth thus outlines his social regeneration schemes. In Great Britain the Army has 220 institutions, classified as follows: slum posts, 64; rescue homes, 48; ex-criminal homes, 12; food depots, 21; shelters, 33; labor bureaus, 19; labor factories, 17; farm colonies, 6; total, 220. He says that 70 per cent. of the "lost" girls who are placed in situations by the Army are still saved after three years. Poor men who are "down," he thinks, through losing their chances, or through illness, can be lifted up if only there is some one to lift them. It is not a crime to have lost all one has, or to have to pawn one's clothes. "The essence of my farm colony scheme," he went on "is the transfer of the "prepared" persons from the over-crowded slums. These persons are not submerged but are in such circumstances that their poverty may lead them to be submerged. Their habits may be changed so that they may help to form what I consider the glory of any country, an honest, hard-working peasantry, contented with plenty to eat, and having a happy hallelujah time of it. "Do you suppose I'm such an ass," he went on vehemently, "as to want to transfer a lot of loafers, abandoned women and criminals to my colony?" Then he asked, referring to the word "ass" "Do you use that in this country?" There was a chorus of "Yes," from the reporters present. Then the General asked that the word be changed to simpleton. "In my farm colony in England I have 520 strapping fellows who work from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening every day," he said. "They get a little money and they save some of it, and they're courting the girls in the village. They are the product of our efforts, money, prayer and love. It is a great thing to send only reformed persons to my farm colony, nor to leave them to their fate when they get there. We shall have prepared place for preparing candidates, cottages built, spades and wheelbarrows all ready for them, the ground owned by the army and rented to them. If a man's cow dies we'll buy him another. My scheme is vastly superior to that of Baron Hirsch, and I am not discouraged with anything Herbert Spencer said about such colonies. I don't know where my colony will be, but of ten colonies suggested to me, representatives of seven have asked me to ask for land within their borders. But I'm like a man who has too many sweethearts. I don't know which to choose." Then someone asked him what the Queen thought of the Salvation Army, and the General replied: "Oh, the Queen expressed herself favorable to the question long ago. There is not a Liberal in the present Government who is not heartily in sympathy with me. In fact, I do not know of any one of repute who is opposed to me. As to the opposition to the Army on account of the noise it makes, that is dying out. In religion there is the silent party and the noisy party. We are the noisy party. Some persons might take as strong an objection against the 'silents' as others do against the 'noises.' Religion is a thing of the heart not of the intellect. The sphere of God is in the heart. A man may have religious knowledge and know what is right, but still cling to the wrong. If a man feels he will manifest his feeling. I have seen men sit in church like stiffs of ice-bottom, but it is not for me to condemn them nor they me. We are uncultured in the art of suppressing our feelings. When we are happy we laugh."

"What country affords the biggest field for the Salvation Army, General?"

"I think India presents the biggest field," he answered thoughtfully.

"When you do not believe that Buddhism is greater than the Christian faith?"

"No."

"Or that a belief in theosophy will suffice for salvation?"

"No."

"General, what do you believe?"

"I believe in God, the Father, and in Jesus Christ, his Son. I believe in the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the dead, and in life everlasting."

Gen. Booth doesn't believe much in heredity—or rather, he is not willing to shift responsibility from the sinner to the sinner's forefathers. "By heredity," he said, "I am speculative. My father spent the early years of his life in making a fortune and the latter years in losing it. I inherited the tendency to acquire worldly possessions, but by watching, and by the grace of God, which came to me in my youth, the tendency turned to the winning and saving of souls—a nobler form of acquisitiveness. No; I think we lay too much stress upon heredity. I have met in my work the patriarchal fathers and mothers grown such by their own honest labors, whose sons and daughters, with all the advantages of college education, were yet of no use whatever."

On Monday Gen. Booth will leave for New Westminster. Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 8th and 9th, will be spent on the train and viewing the beauty of Rocky Mountain scenery, as the next stopping place is Calgary, which place will be reached at midnight on the last day date. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the Mayor and other prominent citizens, with the local corps of the Salvation Army, will be at the depot to greet the General on his arrival. On Thursday morning there will be a presentation of addresses and in the evening a meeting will be held in the Opera House, with Rev. Mr. Hartley in the chair. Regina will be reached on Friday, and here Gen. Booth and staff will be the guests of Lieut.-Gov. Mackintosh. On the 18th of January Mayor Martin will present an address from the corporation, and in the evening the General will address a public meeting. Before again boarding the train on Saturday, Gen. Booth will have a conference with Lieut.-Gov. Mackintosh and members of the Territorial Government as to the Army's social schemes. The General and staff will reach their first Manitoba point on Sunday, Jan. 13th, at Brandon, where a stop will be made until the following Tuesday morning. On the Sabbath special spiritual meetings will be held in the City hall, and on Monday there will be a formal welcome and presentation of addresses in the afternoon, while in the evening there will be a public mass meeting, when Gen. Booth will speak on the social scheme. While in Brandon the General will be the guest of Lieut.-Col. Sifton. Boarding the Atlantic express on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15th, the visitors will continue east to Portage la Prairie, where Mayor Cooper, members of the town council and people generally will meet the General and his staff at the C. P. R. depot. The opera house has been engaged for the meetings at the City of the Plains, the topic of the afternoon talk of Gen. Booth being The Christianity of Christ, while in the evening the social work of the Army will be presented. On Wednesday, Jan. 16th, Gen. Booth while sojourning in the Portage. On Wednesday, Jan. 16th, the party will arrive in Winnipeg, and here the reception will be cordial and enthusiastic, all classes of the community will join in the welcome. Gen. Booth and staff leave Winnipeg on the Atlantic express at noon on Saturday, Jan. 19th, and will be given a public send-off. On Sunday he will address a meeting at Fort William in the town hall at 10:30 o'clock, after which he will be driven to Port Arthur for the afternoon and evening, and will be the guest of Mayor Marks for the night, leaving on Monday for Western Ontario, speaking at Barrie, and many other points.

But to return to the reception. The General and party arrived by the Cutch, and before she was sighted a mass of people, both in and out of the Army had gathered on the wharf. While waiting the Army people kept things lively with their characteristic hymns.

It is necessary to say that when the General got off the boat a volly was fired, and a good, rousing, hearty one, too. In the absence of Mayor Grant, Ald. Brown, the oldest at the Board, represented the city, and received the General at the wharf. A procession was immediately formed, headed by members of the local corps, and visitors on foot. These were followed by a carriage containing Col. Lawley and other staff officers, and immediately behind that another containing Gen. Booth, Commandant Booth, Ald. Brown and H. J. Cambie, C. E., whose guest Gen. Booth is to be while in the city. Behind the General came the Nanaimo band, reinforced by members of the local band, playing a lively Salvation air, and over their heads two standards carrying the great streamer bearing the words Welcome to the General.

On arrival at the hall the General laid aside his wraps and all the crowd soon filled up the seats, and when he went in he was greeted with a hearty volley of hurrahs, amens, hand-clappings and other noises that no one outside of the Army can describe. On the platform there were besides Gen. Booth, several of the local clergy, representatives of the societies presenting addresses, prominent members of the Army, and Ald. Brown in the chair.

Ald. Brown said that he was present, because of the absence of Mayor Anderson in Victoria on the city's business. He had telegraphed last night that he could not get back, and asked to have his regrets expressed. Ald. Brown was sure that His Worship's regret was sincere because it was doubtless the wish of everyone to meet such a man as General Booth. He felt that he was but voicing the sentiment of the people of the city when he bade General Booth a hearty welcome. It was needless to say anything to them of the Salvation Army or its wonderful progress. Gen. Booth was known, and his work was sympathised with throughout the civilized world. His effort was not only to help the spiritual life of the people but also their physical life. It was the only work of the kind ever inaugurated in the world that had achieved so great a success. He then called on the readers of the various addresses to come forward in the order in which they appear below. The civic address was read by City Clerk McGuigan, that of the clergy by H. G. F. Collison, the Y. M. C. A. by Gen.-Sec. McLeod, the Popular St. George's society by H. Robson, the W. C. T. U. by Mrs. Brown, and the Salvation Army by W. Baugh.

THE CIVIC ADDRESS.

To William Booth, General of the Salvation Army forces throughout the world:

Sir:—On behalf of the citizens of Vancouver we take pleasure in welcoming you to the City of the Lion's Gate. We stretch out the hand of fellowship to you because we recognize the good work you have undertaken and carried out, the good work and the earnest efforts made by your subordinates for the welfare of the fallen in this Terminal City and throughout the adjacent province. Trusting that you will continue to prosper in the good work, and that your visit here will be productive of the highest benefits, we remain.

R. A. ANDERSON, Mayor.
THOS. F. McGUIGAN, City Clerk.

Vancouver, B. C., 1894.

This address was very prettily illuminated by A. K. Stuart of the city hall staff.

THE CLERGY.

To General Booth:

Dear Sir: The undersigned clergymen for themselves personally and in the name of the various religious bodies they have the honor to represent, desire to extend to you a cordial welcome to the city of Vancouver.

They have watched with the deepest interest the marvellous growth of the organization you had the honor of founding and of which you still continue to be the leading spirit. They offer you their warmest congratulations on the result of your labors for the relief of the physical suffering and misery, as well for the salvation of immortal souls, and they gladly join with you in gratitude to Almighty God, through whose blessing these important and gratifying results have been brought about. They bear cheerful testimony to the lofty spirit of self-denial inculcated upon all the soldiers of your great army; and they frankly and gratefully acknowledge the success that has attended the efforts of the army amongst classes of the population that other Christian workers find much more difficult to reach. That they trust that you may be spared for many years to control and guide the moral and spiritual forces which you have been the instrument of setting in motion, and which have been so signally owned of God in the work of the purifying and enriching of the world's life.

Signed by all the pastors of the city.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

To General Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army:

Honored Sir—The directors and entire membership of the Young Men's Christian Association of Vancouver esteem it a great honor to unite in extending to yourself and those accompanying you a sincere and hearty welcome to this city. We do so for reasons too numerous to mention in the brief space at our disposal. We have watched with intense interest the records and incidents of your triumphal march from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have noted with extreme pleasure the tributes of respect from men of all classes, creeds and opinions to one who, in two decades, has made such a tremendous impression on the social and religious life of the age.

We feel that it is fitting that members of our organization, which has within a few months celebrated its jubilee in the capital city of the world, should in this, your jubilee year, be foremost in recognition of your pre-eminent services in your own special field, to the great work for which our society stands—the physical, social, mental and spiritual welfare of young men.

We rejoice that you are with us because we believe the young manhood of Vancouver needs you. This is a city crowded with young men. It is not too much to say that in the development in this city of the comprehensive and beneficent purposes for which your name is a synonym the young men of Vancouver must play no unimportant part. They are at the front in all lines of activity and are factors that must be taken into account in the solution of the great problems confronting us.

Great things are expected as a result of your visit to us, for the millenium has not yet reached us. That the power of the Holy Spirit may be strikingly manifested through you in our city is our earnest and united prayer.

Signed on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A. W. McLEOD,
General Secretary.

POPULAR ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

To General William Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army forces throughout the world:

Sir: On behalf of the Popular St. George's Society of Vancouver, B. C., we take pleasure in welcoming you to our growing and thriving city. We have read with interest of the earnest efforts continually being made by yourself as the head of the Salvation Army, and together with your subordinates throughout the world on behalf of the fallen, and endeavoring to cheer them with the better and higher aims to lead them to where they will secure true consolation and peace both in this world and the next. We recognize your own personal efforts in this respect; and trust you will be long spared to continue in the good work that you are everywhere accomplishing. Hoping your visit to this city will be followed by beneficial results, we remain,

G. W. ROBERTSON, President.
T. H. ROBSON, Vice-President.
T. STEPHENSON,
A. GOTHARD, Committee.

W. C. T. U.

To General Booth:

Revered and Honored Sir:—In welcoming you to our city the Women's Christian Temperance Union feel that no organization can do so more heartily because of the similarity of our aims and objects. We are so fully in accord with the general tenor of your work that we can most cordially indorse your increasing efforts in elevating the masses, more particularly those most sunken in the social scale, and we view with delight your rescue work among the fallen of all classes the world over. Our unity of purpose draws us very close to each other, making us desirous of a larger measure of your magnetism, zeal and self-denial, instant in season and out of season, continually sowing the good seed of the kingdom, going down to man's deepest degradation, and by the grace of God raising him up to the Heavenly places in Christ Jesus.

"The seed an earnest hand is sowing
May ripen to a harvest broad,
Which yet may help without our knowing
To fill the granaries of God."

Recognizing that the drink habit is a fearful tyrant and destroyer of soul and body, we are thankful for your influence in helping to remove that prolific source of almost all other existing evils. Banish the hydra-headed monster and your beneficent ministrations at police stations, jails and like places will greatly diminish. Your food and shelter schemes, rescue homes of different natures, would scarcely be needed. But so long as the poor inebriate and vicious act, we bless God for your patient, persistent efforts in ameliorating human misery and for the abundant success which God vouchsafes.

We sincerely hope that your visit to our city may have an influence that shall extend through all eternity to the glory of God.

On behalf of the W. C. T. U.

MRS. M. J. BROWN,
President.

MRS. W. McCRANEY, Secretary.

SALVATION ARMY.

General Booth:

Beloved General:—It is with great joy that we, the officers and soldiers of Vancouver, B. C., welcome you our God-appointed leader in this mighty war, to our city corps.

Although to few of us has been granted the privilege of seeing you face to face, yet the constant example of your life of unceasing sacrifice and toil for a perishing world has been a source of continued inspiration and blessing to our hearts.

We gladly unite with the thousands of our comrades in the Army the world over in praising God for the wonderful work which He has enabled you to do, and for the watchful love which has brought you triumphantly through many a conflict and over many a year of your jubilee, and we earnestly pray that you may be long spared to the glorious work to which you have dedicated your life.

As soldiers of the Cross enlisted under the Army flag we pledge ourselves to fight with renewed determination the forces of sin and Satan, to be ever true to our colors, to seek to rescue the lost and dying, to lift the standard high for purity and holiness, and to be faithful to the orders of our great commander, until, victorious, we lay our weapons down and meet you with our dear "Army mother in the morning."

Your loyal and devoted
SOLDIERS.

When Gen. Booth rose to reply to these various addresses applause of a deafening character resounded through the building, and continued until he waved his hand as a request for silence. In reply he said:

Mr. Alderman and Gentlemen, Comrades Friends:

It is very gratifying to me this kind reception in this wonderful city of Vancouver that I have come to see. Or rather I should say the Vancouverites I have come to see. Cities are not of much account to me. It is the people that I am after. I am very much obliged for the sentiments expressed in these kindly addresses and so cordially and heartily endorsed by you all. When I hear these expressions—as I have heard them all along the line—I feel as travels in Africa, in Australia, in Europe, in Great Britain—I feel my heart grow warm. It is said, but I hardly think it altogether correct in my case, that a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country, for the very heartiest welcomes I have ever had have been near home. But I say that these kindly expressions have been extended to me by all classes throughout the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion and through the United States. In the latter country people of all classes and conditions turned out to welcome me and to say that I was the first British General they had ever surrendered to. And when I went to see the dusky millions of the great country, almost exclusively heathen, as we term it—but let me say that if our morality and our boasted religion were put beside theirs we might have reason to blush—when I visited India the people there, while not claiming to agree with my views or to embrace my religion, yet heartily sympathized with my work. I attribute this very largely not to whatever work I may have done in my imperfect, very imperfect way, but to the increasing love of the objects for which I have devoted my life. Those objects are the removal of the sins and the miseries of those who have had very little encouragement to lift themselves from their unfortunate condition. Some of these truly have been led into a better life. I feel my heart warmed by the prayers that have been extended for a continuation of my life on earth. I truly will deem it a privilege to be permitted to live a few years longer to more effectually carry out this great work. I know you are not expecting to hear a long speech from me this morning. I have to talk again to-night and to-morrow, in fact, I am nearly always talking. I am reminded of a visit I once paid to a lunatic asylum near London. There was one woman who followed me all about the ward to tell me her trouble. She said the burden of her complaint was that she was dead and they would not bury her. She thought that it was not right that she should be left to go about among her fellow creatures breeding corruption when she should be in her grave. I tried to argue the poor woman out of this strange idea. I said to her: You can eat and dead people cannot eat. Oh yes, she replied, I eat, but it all goes down like a stone, I have no digestion. But I said to her, you can talk and dead people cannot talk. Oh, yes, I can talk, she replied, I died talking and I have been talking ever since. I once told this story to my darling wife and she looked at me and said: I see how it is now. You were born talking and you have been talking ever since. (Laughter.) My friends everywhere have little of no mercy upon me and I have to keep talking most of the time. I am not surprised that our work should interest those who have expressed the prevailing sentiments here to-day. The Governments are interested in our work because we are reaching and elevating those classes who are a constant source of difficulty to those in authority, and to those who read the signs of the times promise to be a greater source of difficulty in the future unless something is done for them. These people of ungovernted passions and tempers are a constant menace to society, and how much the Salvation Army has saved society in this respect already cannot be estimated. In England we have under our care 500 criminals who are undergoing a course of reformation. But for the Army these would, in all probability be still preying on society. But it is not only to criminals that we offer aid. To those who have tripped and have given up hope of recovering themselves we also extend a helping hand. Our work must be of interest to the philanthropists and to all who wish for the betterment of their fellowmen—and there are none too many of this class. It must be of interest, too, to the Christians to see this self-managing and self-propogating institution joined hand in hand with all who hope to see the love of the Savior spread throughout the world. I thank you for your prayers. When men in the wilds of Africa or the great bush ranges of Australia have taken me by the hand and said: "I pray for you every day," I have never seen you before, but I admire the great work you are undertaking," it has cheered my heart through many a dark and stormy night. I hope to see all who love the work of the Lord Jesus Christ joined together in this work to which we have been called. You will all say Amen to that, and looking Home Father to be, used to shut his ears and sing his Christian Hymns and Hallelujah. Hymns calculated to drown the words he would not hear. The having no opportunity to pray and study his beloved Bible alone was a great trial to him. A Christian officer came to him one night and used to let him make a little oratory of a quiet corner of his stable—a building forbidden to the other boys.

On leaving school, he entered the Trade Department at Headquarters, receiving a thorough and practical business training which stood him in good stead when, on the departure of his brother, Marshal Ballington Booth, for Australia, in May, 1884, he took upon his young shoulders not only the heavy spiritual responsibility of the Clapton training home, but their entire financial burden. Since then his work has grown with tremendous rapidity. In quick succession have come the planning—and the "personally conducting" many of the extensive tours of the Field Sessions, the forming and arranging routes for the justly celebrated Household Troops' Brass Band, the moulding and setting in motion of complicated machinery of the Central Division, and always and all along the burdening sense of knowing himself the one human being most directly responsible for the spiritual efficiency of hundreds of men and women, on whose soul-slate depended the eternal salvation of thousands of others, the wide world over! His side-de-camp says, referring to the long sea voyage which was ordered for him last summer:—"When one considers the extent of the Commandant's duties, and the minute, personal attention which he has given to each department, the wonder is, not that he should now have broken down, but that he should have kept going so long."

His enforced absence from the work which is dear to him here is bringing about cheering and strengthening and blessing of thousands of soldiers in New Zealand and California and the Eastern States of America, who will treasure in heart and memory the meetings wherever they saw and heard "the General's son." Since his international tour he has held the very important post as Commander of the whole of the British forces. But no matter how extended his sphere of direct army duties, Commandant Herbert will probably always be most widely known outside of our own ranks, as "the man who has, more than anyone else, directed, systematized and got into print, the songs and music of the Army." His songs played and sung whenever the Army flag waves—aye! and elsewhere as well. And on and beyond the matter of his compositions, he possesses the secret of their power is this—given by one of his closest comrades: "These songs first come as consolations to his own soul and reproaches for his coming to the world. In most of them, Christ has first Himself spoken heart-comfort, and afterwards, they have become the channels of His grace and power to others."

On Thursday, September 13, 1890, the Commandant was married by the General to Capt. Corry Schoch, the daughter of Major Schoch, who is now in charge of the Army's operations in German-Switzerland.

A PROFESSIONAL FLOGGER.

Mr. Labouchere has been compelled once more to expose a horrible scandal which there is no law to suppress. It is the trade of the professional flogger of girls, boys and men. The establishment of the woman who advertises her services at terms from three shillings is described by Truth as the result of a call by prospective clients. The flogger showed what she frankly called her torture room. There is an iron bedstead on which, she explained, the victim is extended across a pillow. On either side are straps intended to meet across the body and hold the victim down, while the arms and legs are fastened to the four legs of the bedstead by contrivances like handcuffs. Gags and pads used to stifle the cries of the victim were also produced, the pads being used for the younger girls who are liable to bite their lips under torture, and thus disfigure themselves permanently. Among the instruments of flagellation exhibited by the woman were two cat-o'-nine tails, one consisting of thongs of leather and the other of knotted cord, about 18 inches long. There was also a cat made of a leather strap split into two strips about a foot long. Birches of ordinary pattern were also produced, these being preserved in brine to keep them supple. The flogger explained that she no longer received children at her house, but treated them at their own homes, taking her appliances with her. The torture room was reserved for the big girls and adults. The last time Labouchere exposed this interesting industry he found it impossible to check it by law. The neighbors, however, made the place so hot for the flogger that she had to move several times. Her latest address is printed in Truth with the suggestion that the same remedy be applied again.

The Pacific Ocean covers 67,000,000 of the 148,000,000 square miles which compose the earth's surface, and the Atlantic covers 31,000,000 more. Thus these two oceans comprise more than half the area of the globe.

THE ROYAL CITY.

Happenings in and About the City of New Westminster.

New Westminster, Jan. 3.—A box social is announced for to-morrow night, to be held in the old school room, Sapperton, under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. Boxes are to be auctioned at 8:30 o'clock. The Wanderers are to play a Rugby football match next Saturday, at Queen's Park, their opponents this week being a team to come over from Victoria. Later engagements are to play Nanaimo on the 12th and Vancouver on the 19th inst., both matches to be played here.

The steamer Princess Louise came up the river yesterday evening, the ice not preventing her this trip. A strong keen wind which blew yesterday had the effect of breaking the ice up considerably, but navigation on the river is not yet free from risk. The captain of the Surrey ferry boat mentioned last night that just about dark a mass of ice about three acres in extent passed down towards the North Arm. As much of the ice that has lately been floating in the river was from three to five inches in thickness, it has been positively unsafe for the river steamers to venture amongst it. There is now, however, a prospect of the river traffic being resumed very soon.

Wm. McDonald, the well-known Wharfinger and freight agent, who was thus familiar to all having business at the C. P. N. Co.'s, wharf in this city, left Victoria by the Princess Louise last night with the intention of spending a well-earned holiday in Southern California. He purposes proceeding from Victoria to San Francisco by the Umatilla and thence by the Gaelic or another coast steamer. His many friends heartily wish him a very pleasant holiday and a safe return to his customary haunts.

A meeting of Burnaby ratepayers has been convened for next Saturday afternoon to be held in the City hall, New Westminster, for the purpose of discussing the municipal affairs of the district.

The bailiff's sale of the furniture, stock-in-trade, etc., of the Hotel Douglas, is announced for Wednesday 16th inst.

A Revision court in connection with the Coquitlam dyking scheme assessment will be held at Kelly's hall, Westminster Junction, on Saturday morning 5th inst.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd desire to publicly express their thanks to numerous, kind and thoughtful friends for their very welcome New Year's donations to the Orphnage, Sapperton.

New Westminster, Jan. 4.—An accident recently occurred to a man named D. McChesney, of Port Moody, which resulted in the loss of the second finger of his right hand. The man was in the hospital, where, on Monday, the injured finger was amputated. A. Walmsley, who recently underwent an operation for the amputation of a finger, has now moved to his home. His recovery is considered very doubtful, but his family desired to have him at home for convenience in paying him their own attentions.

Royal City Council, No. 301, of the Young Men's Institute, had its officers for the ensuing year installed last night. Council Deputy W. H. Keary, Nearly 30 visitors, including D. D. G. P., J. D. Byrne, came over from Vancouver, and joined the Royal City brethren in the ceremony and afterwards in spending a sociable evening with music, singing, recitations, speeches and refreshments. A special car took the visitors back about midnight. The officers installed were pres., R. C. McDonald; 1st vice, Frank Devlin; 2nd vice, Charles Deans; rec sec., M. Hays; fin. sec., Thos. Gaudin; treas., Father Dontenville; treas., A.L.Lavery; marshal, P. McGonigle; I. G., J. T. Sullivan; O. G., S. Waddell; and an executive committee of five. The local membership is about 75.

Since the jury empanelled to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of the man supposed to have been Heinrich Zechow, of Seattle, whose body was found under the wharf on Monday last, met yesterday morning, it has transpired that apparently the fact that the man was foully murdered. No formal sitting of the jury was held yesterday. After viewing the body an adjournment was made for a few days. Upon a more minute examination disclosed the fact that a wound previously discovered had apparently been caused by a knife, which, entering between the collar bone and first rib, had struck downwards, severing one of the main arteries just above the heart, and evidently causing speedy death. The fact that valuables remained in the pockets of the deceased suggests another motive than that of robbery for the perpetration of so diabolical a deed. No information has yet been received regarding the deceased, but the police are actively prosecuting inquiries with the object of tracing his movements prior to his death, and of establishing his identity. The burial of the body having been authorized, it was interred yesterday.

The information given yesterday, and which was obtained from an ex-guard of the asylum for the insane, turns out to have been incorrect, so far as it suggested that the skeleton found at Burnaby lake was that of a man named Woodward, who some years ago escaped from the asylum and has not since been heard of. It has since been ascertained that on September 19, 1892, a patient named Frank Hallgarth, an American, designated in the asylum as a "trusty," and then employed in doing some light work in the yard, made his escape. He was trailed to Burnaby Lake, and was seen there, but he managed to hide himself from those seeking him, the brush thereabouts being very thick. The search was continued for two or three days, and the police were generally notified, but no trace was seen or heard of that man until his remains were discovered this week. From the position of the body deceased probably died from the effects of exposure, lying asleep. Dr. Newcombe happened to be out at the lake on Tuesday, and hearing of the discovery, went to see the skeleton and recognized the anyhow clothes. He at once notified Gov. Moresby of the facts of the case. A fur cap worn by deceased helped to fix his identity. Before the remains were brought in someone appeared on the scene, which the coroner is anxious to have returned, at any rate, until after the inquest, which will take place probably next Saturday, has been concluded.

Capt. Pittendrigh returned last night from Port Hammond, where he yesterday afternoon commenced an inquiry into the cause of the death of a man, name unknown, who was killed by No. 2 train near Port Hammond the previous day. The remains were terribly mangled, the face being quite beyond recognition, and parts of the limbs and body being missing. There was nothing found to suggest the identity of the man, who apparently had been a sailor. A singular feature connected with the remains was the fact that not less than six representations of female figures were tatooed on what of the limbs and body there was left to examine. Three of the figures were on the arms, two on the breast and one on the thigh. Probably there had been one on the other thigh, but there was not sufficient of this limb left to disclose the fact. The inquiry was adjourned until this afternoon, when it will be resumed.

The omnibus indictments, which includes all of the defendants and which is for interfering with the mails only, and another indictment covering the crippling of interstate commerce, were chosen. On motion by the prosecuting counsel the indictments against several of the men were quashed. The lawyer for Debs and others contended in his opening that all indictments should be quashed because the word feloniously did not appear in any of them; because they had a right to combine, and because they were not specific enough.

The city council met last night. A letter was received from Geo. Herbert intimating that he had been informed he returned East of the council's desire to meet him he would have arranged to fall in with it. Any movement to maintain in New Westminster a company of artillery in a condition of efficiency and proper discipline would have his sympathy. A reply to the address forwarded to Sir C. H. Tupper was also received, which appears in another column of this issue of The World. The following payments were authorized: Contractor for Glen bridge, balance due on contract, Royal City Mills, balance due for completing 12th street, 10th street and Lorne street, $2,125; and numerous small amounts totalling $850.19. As there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a tender for the Fraser river bridge being accepted it was decided to return to tenderers the deposit moneys received from them and so prevent further loss to them of interest on same. The audited cash statements for the quarter ending the 30th of September last were received. These showed receipts and disbursements as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand	$ 1,103.67
Miscellaneous	2,667.10
Arrears of taxes	11,710.45
Current year's taxes	214.83
Trade licenses	2,013.50
Water front rents	787.50
Electric lighting	2,441.92
Water rates	3,625.38
Police court	24.00
Statute labor	86.00
Land sales	610.00
Interest on sinking fund	304.00
Library rents	307.50
Revenue tax	535.00
Lulu Island	3.00
Market	213.70
Water works construction	165.00
Bank of B. C.	16,340.98
	$44,712.45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous	$ 3,444.48