

SALVATION ARMY.

Stories of Starving Soldiers

SUFFERING AND DYING FAR FROM HOME.

The General's Pets Want for Nothing.

Additional Facts Proving the Decadence of the Once Great and Good Salvation Army.

(Toronto News.)

Well may the feverish signs of great unrest brood over the high councils of the Salvation Army in these latter days, as little by little the true character and the decayed, and proclaimed organization is being exposed to the public eye...

EDITOR NEWS: In the evening News there is a slight error, which I thought well to correct. However, on the whole the facts set forth are true in reality, and I do not think any Army officer would attempt to dispute any of the facts...

JAMES CUSIN. It was learned from a reliable officer that two years ago Miss Symons became connected with the army, and afterwards came to Toronto and spent some time in the Yorkville training home...

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shipping at the shrine of the "dear general" and his associates. To be basely and ungratefully said the English officers obtain all the best appointments...

Then, as regards the staff officers. About two years and a half ago work was started in a village not far from the coast, and for a time the people supported it very liberally. During this time the collections amounted to between twenty and thirty dollars per week...

Another case. My staff officer (also English) made arrangements with me to get up a big box (special meetings), promising me, as I was so hard up (living at the time on dry bread, potatoes and salt), he would give me a portion of the proceeds to help me along. I worked hard for days before to make the thing a success...

I mentioned my grievance to a brother officer some time after, and he gave me this: "I was stationed at H. While there I understood how to pay off the debts. I did so far as I was able, but after I left the staff officer (the same as above) came to me at my next station and said: 'Captain, you did not pay all the debts at your last station, and presented me a bill for \$1.50. Having the money in my pocket at the time I said, 'Give it to me. I shall be round there next week and will pay it for you.' He said the officer in charge he must pay the account, and kept my \$1.50 in his own pocket."

Another time my wife and myself met with an accident while out visiting in the work, and we were too sick to lead the meetings. I wrote to staff officer for assistance over the Sunday, stating reasons, and never as much as received a postcard in answer.

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the commanding officer took charge of all the money carried to the headquarters, leaving the remaining in the hands of the condition than at first; for though he had nothing then, he was still in the same condition and in debt besides. Armstrong sent a letter with me to headquarters, which I gave to the chief of the staff. Nothing was sent to Armstrong, and afterward I often knew him to walk into the city to get a square meal. This was about a year ago. The French work along with collected some \$500. A statement was sometimes made to the French-Canadian missionaries that there were no funds. After the completion of our tour I was sent to the James street barracks, where I remained some eighteen months. I had means of my own, and during my stay there I purchased my own clothes and received no wages for work save board, and \$8 on one occasion. The officials knew I was possessed of some means, and when traveling would suggest that I purchase the railway tickets. In the temple the employees are paid small wages, and compelled to eat in the barracks' boarding-room. For this privilege \$3 per week is deducted from their wages. The food was so bad that I began to go out for meals, but the officers discovered this and fearing that it might detract from the supposed excellence of the fare, caused pickets to be placed on the outer doors during meal hours to prevent any one leaving the building to buy food at his own private expense. During many months Bailey had been promising to give me a position of some kind better than the work I was performing, which was of the most menial kind.

Last November General Booth ordered a week of self-denial. All Army people were obliged to deny themselves of something, and send its value in money to headquarters. In this manner \$4,000 was raised, which was sent to General Booth just at the beginning of the winter, during which so many of the poor have been in distress in Toronto. The Commission and staff officers were accustomed to have their meals at the regular intervals when they were served in the barracks. During self-denial week I had occasion one day to go into the kitchen for paste after regular meal hours, and found Commissioner Coombs and Chief Staff Bailey eating at a well-furnished table, giving forth messages of self-denial to the staff officers. Finally, feeling weary of the manner in which things were conducted, and the constant disappointment of hopes based on the promises made by the chief officers, I left.

Commissioner Coombs lives in one of two fine houses owned by him or the Army, No. 208-10 Bleecker street, and Chief Staff Bailey lives in a fine residence near Wells' hill.

AN AGED ACCOUNTANT LEFT WITHOUT RESOURCES.

NO ATTEMPT TO DISPUTE THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGES FORMULATED AGAINST SALVATION ARMY OFFICERS—THE DECLINE OF A GREAT MOVEMENT.

(Toronto News March 15th)

The superior officers of the Salvation Army have not even attempted to deny the truth of the mildly put criticisms of the news last week in reference to the deplorable and mismanagement which are rapidly consigning a once glorious movement to uselessness and approaching disbandment, unless the rank and file wake up and thrust aside the evil element of the organization, and also such officers as are blocking the way to its former spiritual progressiveness. The excitement and interest which pervaded the ranks of the Salvation Army in reference to the deplorable and mismanagement which are rapidly consigning a once glorious movement to uselessness and approaching disbandment, unless the rank and file wake up and thrust aside the evil element of the organization, and also such officers as are blocking the way to its former spiritual progressiveness.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Women Look Handsome in Fashionable Mirrors—Curiosities of the Fashions—Interesting Notes on the Spring Styles.

REMARKABLE MIRRORS.

"It is true," said a dealer in mirrors to a writer in the New York Graphic, "that none of us know exactly what manner of men we are. The mirror does not enable us to see our outer selves as others see us. Only the finest mirrors approach perfection of surface. The best are made of plate glass, but if you happen to look into a large mirror you discover that the straight lines and right angles of a room appear all awry. The reflection most nearly true to the object reflected is obtained perhaps from a hand mirror made of plate glass or from a metallic mirror of modern size. Great pains are taken to secure a true surface in plate glass, but few mirrors long in use have a surface in a single plane. A slight defect detracts the image. I have seen homely women look almost handsome in a mirror by reason of a defect in the surface that remedied a bad feature. It is not difficult to sell such mirrors to ladies who need a flatterer near at hand."

"Here is a mirror that illustrates what I have said," continued the dealer, taking down a circular glass enclosed in a stout frame which was provided with a handle. The listener, looking in, beheld an odd distortion of his own features. One eye appeared higher than the other, one cheek bulged as if swollen with toothache, and the whole countenance was caricatured. "Look steadily for a minute," said the dealer, and he began to turn the mirror slowly. As he did so the features reflected engaged in a sort of kaleidoscopic dance. For no two seconds was the face the same. While this was going on the eyes of the gazer felt as if they were being twisted out of their sockets, and before the mirror had become very painful. "Feel odd, doesn't it?" said the dealer. "Now, that mirror is a scientific toy. Its surface is cast purposely in several places. The eye is reflected in one plane, the other in a different one, and the bulging cheek in still another. The pain to the eyes is caused by the effect to adjust the vision to the constant change of plane presented by the revolution of the mirror."

FUGACIOUS SCISSORS.

The apparently fugacious habit of scissors have been noticed since the earliest historic period. They disappear with a celerity and secrecy wholly without parallel in the history of lost objects. A woman is sewing and has a pair of scissors in her lap. She uses them, say, twice, and each time drops them in her lap. The third time she wishes to use them she cannot find them. Though she searches her lap, her dress, her hair and the floor thoroughly, she cannot find the slightest trace of the missing scissors, and thereafter they are never again seen by mortal eye. One day a woman, in the very act of using a pair of scissors, is called from her work. She places the scissors carefully in her work basket, goes out, locking the door of the room at her, and returns in 10 or 15 minutes to find her scissors gone. What is more remarkable about the disappearance of scissors is that, once having disappeared, they are never again found. You may lose a task hammer or a comb, but sooner or later you find the missing article behind some piece of furniture, but the pair of scissors once lost is lost forever. There is scarcely a case on record of the final recovery of a pair of scissors that has been missed and has not been found within the next five minutes.

AN EIDER-DOWN EVENING WRAP.

A pretty and expensive evening wrap is made of eider-down. The colors in which this material comes are of a wide range for the fancy, and a light lining of some contrasting color makes such a soft and balmy garment. The ribbons that tie at the throat should be of the color of the eider-down flannel, for this fabric comes sometimes in stripes and figures of contrasting or harmonizing hues.

THE HEAVY SKIRT.

The ladies who declaim against heavy skirts may as well stop to the front again. The new accordion-plated skirts are from seven to eight yards wide before they are made. That is to say, they will require about ten breadths of single-width material. This is more than would be needed for the ordinary skirt and over-dress, concerning which fearful things have been said. London dressmakers prefer light plate, artfully colored at the top, and so made that only twice the width of the shirt-lining is needed for them.

EARLY SPRING STYLES.

Soft gray and shell pink will be a favorite combination for spring toilets. Spring mufflers are handsomely made in combinations of black and steel gray. Among new ball dress fabrics are to be seen ribbon-striped nets and gazees. Bonnet pins are larger than formerly and show many patterns of which many are floral in design. Novel hues in strawberry, old rose, raspberry, mahogany and rosewood are promised for the spring. Lenten toilets severely plain and ecclesiastical, but very becoming, are to be seen in the modistes' shops. Golden brown will probably be the leading fashionable color. Another stylish hue is golden terra cotta or "straeque."

RECIPES.

RISsoles.—Boil and smash any kind of vegetables together; add mashed potatoes, bread crumbs and seasoning desired; then bind with an egg. Shape and dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry till the rissoles are light brown in color. SWITZBREAD SALAD.—Boil the sweet bread till tender; throw them into cold water for a few moments. Dry them; cut them into small pieces. Have ready some celery leaves, about as many as the sweetbread, cut into pieces. Add this to the sweetbread, and over all pour mayonnaise dressing, flavored slightly with a dash of onion.

ZEST FOR GRAYTES.—Thyme, sage, oregano, pepper, pimento, black pepper, cayenne, seeds and mace, powdered fine in equal parts.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The London Times can now sympathize with a Nebraska town suffering from the effects of a cyclone. [From our Ohio, News, columns.] Mr. Robertson, of Dundee, has coined a phrase that will likely last. He has dubbed Joseph Chamberlain "the Brummagem Boulanger of the British Empire." London Advertiser. The failure of the Times must of necessity weaken and disgrace the Government. Its retraction of and apology for the charges against Parnell amount practically to a governmental apology for Balfourism and Corcoran. [Minneapolis Tribune.]

Having killed the case of the London Times against Mr. Parnell there was nothing for Pignot to do but kill himself. The reports say that the suicide's features are dreadfully mutilated, but it is dollars to doughnuts they present a vision of classic beauty as compared with the bruised and battered reputation of the great London Journal. [Philadelphia Press.]

Table with financial data: Debt of the Dominion, Revenue tax, Net debt, Interest, etc.

UNREASONABLENESS

Of Unbelief—Impressive and Conclusive Address at the Gesù.

The Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., delivered an address on the unreasonable nature of unbelief to a numerous audience of young and older thoughtful men in the hall of the Gesù last evening. He began by characterizing unbelief as of two kinds—dogmatic and agnostic. The dogmatic disbeliever might be styled the bully of unbelief, the agnostic, the dandy of unbelief. The beliefs of both are wanting in "sweet reasonableness." Dr. Chamberlain, as well as Foster, has ably demonstrated that he who dogmatically declares there is no God lays claim to infinite knowledge, but most unbelievers are too cautious to adopt the dogmatic stand-point and tone. "Bob" Ingersoll was classed as a cross between the bully and the dandy of unbelief. The main unreasonable nature of the agnostic is that, while objecting to the theist's proposition, he is taken up with the most insufficient "scientific" proofs. The arguments from a first cause, from design and from the testimony of all races as to something above them controlling and sustaining them, were next advanced by Father Drummond, and special emphasis was laid on the fact that the Central Idea of Christianity—that of the cross—was one that led to pain and its praise, a fact that was positively negative of the egotism of agnosticism. Herbert Spencer's well known definition of evolution was quoted—"an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion during which the matter passes from one indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation"; and capped by the capital travesty of Kirkman: "Evolution is a change from a nonowish, untabulatable, allilkness to a somewhat and in general talkabable, not-allilkness by continuous somethingification and somethingotizations," a reading that was thoroughly appreciated and applauded by the audience. Pointed reference was made to the lapses in the Darwinian hypothesis, by which, from a hundred "perhaps," was drawn a solitary "therefore," which was not logical. Prof. Virchow was quoted as saying at Wiesbaden, in 1857, that, though the Darwinian theory was a useful ferment in the advance of science, it contained nothing in proof of the simian origin of man. The state of the world at the birth of Christianity was described—a sceptical, sensual world; and into this world went twelve unlearned men to preach straightforwardly and simply the crucified Saviour. Multitudes carried on the torch till, three centuries after, this cross, which had been the signal of shame, was set in the seat of the Caesars. The rev. lecturer pointed out that all the grander tenets of the Agnostics were borrowed from Christianity; humility, charity and purity were not even thought of in pagan times. A final argument was put—the love of his followers to Christ Jesus—an argument which, Dr. Drummond declared, no sophistry or inventive systems could ever destroy.

ON COMBINES.

A cordial sincere vote of thanks was enthusiastically passed by the men present. Sir Richard Cartwright, in his speech on the budget, exposed the favoritism shown to combine by the government. There is one feature, he said, of this protective tariff which is daily and hourly growing in preeminence. It is the complete subjection of this government to certain combines, certain manufacturers' associations in this country, certain friends of theirs that can come down with their cheques of five, ten or twenty-five thousand dollars, according to the necessities of the case. It is not enough that they should be able legally to exact 35 per cent. from the people, but the Minister of Customs uses the power of his department to enable them to add half as much more to the taxes that the people have to pay. I have cases in my mind which distinguished manufacturers in this country have gone to combine, and said: "We will give the price of this article in the United States, will add freight to this country and duty," but they were refused. They went to the United States and brought the articles. They were willing to pay honest duty on the value of the goods, but the Minister of Customs, in the interest of combines, added 50 per cent. to the value of the articles and made them pay 50 per cent. more duty than it was ever intended they should do. It is one of the monstrous evils of the Customs Act, as now in existence. Nothing else is required to condemn the high protective system than the disgraceful espionage, condemned in the courts, to which merchants are subjected, and the partiality to friends of the government.

JACK TAR'S SUPERSTITION.

Believe in the discovery of drowned bodies by means of bread. Among beliefs current among sailors is the notion that it is unlucky to turn up upside down after helping oneself from it, the idea being that for every loaf so turned a ship will be wrecked. It is also said that if a loaf parts in the hand while being cut it bodes disaster to the family—the separation of husband and wife. Again, it has long been a whispered belief that the whereabouts of a drowned body may be ascertained by floating a loaf of bread down a stream, when it will stop over the spot where the body is. A curious account of a body thus recovered near Hull appeared some years back in the Gentleman's Magazine; "After diligent search had been made in the river for the child to no purpose, a two penny loaf, with a quantity of quailiver put into it, was set floating from the place where the child was supposed to have fallen in which steered its course down the river upward of half a mile, when the body happened to lie on the contrary side of the river, the loaf suddenly tacked about and swam across the river, and gradually sank near the child, when both the body and the loaf were brought up with the grapplers ready for the purpose." A correspondent of Notes and Queries maintains that it is a scientific fact that a loaf and quailiver indicates the position of the body, as the weighted loaf is carried by the current just as the body is. This practice, too, prevails on the continent, and in Germany the name of the drowned person is inscribed on the piece of bread, while in France loaves consecrated to St. Nicholas, with a lighted wax taper in them, have generally been employed for this purpose.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

For a sore throat cut slices of boneless bacon, pepper thickly, and sit around the throat with a flannel cloth. When stung by a bee or wasp, make a paste of common earth and water, put on the place at once and cover with a cloth. When a felon first begins to make his appearance take a lemon, cut off one end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the better. For a cold in the chest, a flannel rag wrung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief. The best treatment in regard to offensive breath is the use of powdered charcoal, two or three tablespoonfuls per week, taken in a glass of water before retiring for the night. For a cough hold one ounce of flax seed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as hot as possible. When after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite, for this heat a little milk and raw egg used lightly, stir in a little milk and sugar and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.