

bond to be a model of good behavior, uniform wearing, and belligerency. None is at liberty to use tobacco or to attend other services without the captain's permission. Whatever the size of a corps, at least one man and one woman attend to the penitent form or mercy-seat. Local officers are appointed for twelve months, but field-officers usually hold a post only four or six months. Salvation officers are liable to removal at any moment ; but ordinarily commissioners remain four or five years, and division officers about one year.

The General is the commander-in-chief. He appoints his own successor, making choice solely on the score of fitness ; and at this moment the name of the next General rests unknown in a sealed envelope deposited with the solicitors. He is also, by a deed-poll in the High Court of Chancery, trustee of all Army property ; and if he misappropriate a song-book would be liable to trial. Headquarters may be international, territorial, or divisional. The first, or headquarters-in-chief, are the offices where all-the-world Army business is transacted. They are in London, and the centre for the General, chief-of-staff (now Bramwell Booth), secretaries of affairs or heads of departments, the chief secretary and the field secretary. Territorial headquarters are the offices of countries under command of commissioners ; United States headquarters—*e.g.*, are at New York City, and are supported largely by the profits from the sale of the *War Cry*, other Army literature, uniforms, musical instruments, and other requisites. In national headquarters are usually the offices where is conducted all business about property, candidates, the *War Cry* and its like, appointments of field officers, and financial arrangements. Divisional headquarters are self-explanatory ; Chicago headquarters transacting business for the Northwestern division. In different countries the number of officers and departments varies with the strength of the contingents. The chief branches in England are finance, social work, property and law, trade, publication, and foreign lands ; and the head-men are also called commissioners.

The Army has the financial sinews of war well in hand, and forms its finances in three divisions—headquarters, division, and corps. Headquarters finance comprises the general spiritual fund, the foreign extension fund, the training-homes fund, the sick and wounded officers' funds, and the property fund. If Booth is an autocrat in measures, he has never been autocratic in handling the funds. Even in 1866 he had members of different churches formed into a committee on finance to guarantee that contributions were spent as directed by the givers. The method of vouching was the most thorough then possible ; yet a system still more thorough is employed to-day. The English accounts are constantly inspected by the auditors of the Midland Railway. The *Accountant*, a London professional journal, "only wishes the accounts of all charitable institutions were as carefully and clearly kept" as the Army's. The balance-sheet is published punctually each year, headquarters publishing annually, and corps or local