

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B., SEPT. 27, 1894

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

To-day is an epoch in the history of Mount Allison second only in importance to that event half a century ago, when owing to the munificence of CHARLES F. ALLISON, HUMPHRY PICKARD was enabled to start educational work at the old Sackville academy.

Since that date, the record of Mt. Allison has been one of slow but certain and solid growth, keeping pace with public requirements and inspiring public confidence and respect. To-day the students of the university move into their new residence.

This new structure is probably the largest brick residential building east of Quebec and is one of the finest for the purpose in Canada. The halls and students' rooms are lofty, spacious and airy, and the finish in various kinds of hard wood, is executed with admirable taste. The building is furnished with electric lights, hot and cold water and bath.

The sanitary arrangements are modelled after the most modern methods and are considered as perfect as they can be made with the present knowledge on the subject.

The dining and cooking arrangements are most elaborate. The most modern appliances in the way of ranges, bake ovens, etc., have been obtained. The laundry department has the most approved and labor saving machinery.

In passing through the various apartments, one might imagine that the building was designed for one of the large and luxurious modern hotels, instead of a retreat for scholars and students. If the best physical environments are none too good for students pursuing the arduous work of mental cultivation, we congratulate the President and governors of Mount Allison, in their success in making provision for the physical well-being of the students of Mt. Allison University.

The large cost and debt created by the erection of this splendid structure require much faith in the future and much courage on the part of Dr. Allison and the gentlemen associated with him who have shouldered the responsibility.

The future will amply justify the risks they have undertaken. The growth of Mt. Allison the past few years is but a precursor of continuous success; the conditions that go to make up a successful school, are here so amply met, it will, it need not be doubted, prove more fully as the years go by, a blessing and an advantage to these Eastern Provinces, far beyond the limits of the denomination with which it is connected.

BIGOTRY AS A POLITICAL TOOL

It is our boast that this is a free country; that the right of private judgment in politics, religion or any other matter is unquestioned, and that a man's religious belief, race, color or previous condition is no bar to his citizenship or his public preferment. In carrying out these well understood principles, our esteemed contemporary the St. John Globe rebukes those who dispute Mr. Laurier's claims to leadership on the ground of his being a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic. It seeks support for him because it claims he is just and fair to all classes, no where appeals to racial differences and is doing more than any man ever did to make one people of the French and English Canadians. This line of argument on the part of our contemporary is truly admirable, but unfortunately it is only one side of the shield.

Remembering that Mr. Laurier and Sir John Thompson are both Roman Catholics and in this regard stand upon the same footing, what words of rebuke has it for those who seek to ostracize the latter gentleman for his religious opinions? Has it ever published a word of condemnation as to the course adopted by the late Dr. Douglas and his followers, in their effort to destroy Sir John Thompson politically for his religious beliefs? Has it not published attacks of a character, which if adopted by all parties would in a country like this, of mixed races and religions, utterly destroy all hope of a peaceable civil government in Canada, and published them with a hope of lighting the fire of sectarian hate to Sir John Thompson, all for purely political ends? In its regard, it publishes a special department for the Methodist Conference at London, Ont., which was attended by Hon. Mr. Bowell who spoke, and who referred to the Premier. One minister exclaimed, "He is a renegade Methodist." Where is the word of scorn from the Globe to express its contempt of the denial thus made that the Premier of Canada has a right to hold and enjoy his own religious belief? Not a word. It reserves all that for Mr. Bowell, the man in the pulpit. Mr. Bowell made a mistake.

A newspaper that thus adopts one system of principles for its friends and another for its enemies is injurious in proportion to its influence. It is such journalism that does so much to render political life repugnant to our best men, unjustly prejudice public men in the eye of the people and degrade public life and institutions.

JOHN MORRISON, uneaten at Richmond O. B., for technical irregularities at a poll, has paid the Halifax Chronicle the great compliment of insinuating he was damaged \$30,000 in reputation by a writer of that paper asserting he was guilty of personal corruption and has sued for the same. If this is the current price for such words and the little bill is paid, we know a number of other people would like to have their reputation damaged by the Chronicle.

General Booth.

THE FATHER OF THE ARMY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army in Canada. He arrived in Halifax from St. John, Nfld. Saturday, and was met by his son Herbert Booth, commander of the army in Canada. On Tuesday the General left Halifax, after holding several great public meetings, for New Glasgow, thence to Charlottetown, Truro, Yarmouth, and on Saturday to St. John New Brunswick. He will visit several towns in New Brunswick including Moncton. After his tour of the Maritime Provinces he will sail up the St. Lawrence in the army yacht. On leaving Canada he will visit New York where he will be welcomed by 1,000 army officers.

William Booth, general of the salvation army, the author of that interesting real-life and yet much-orchestrated book, "Darkest England," severely needs an introduction, and yet, although his name is to-day almost a household word, and his schemes for the alleviation of the "submerged tenth" have been discussed by some of the greatest minds of the present time, yet the question very naturally arises—well, who is General Booth? Born in Nottingham, England, April 10th, 1829, his mother was a most saintly character, and no doubt to her influence and training must be attributed his earliest religious impressions.

Until the age of fifteen, however, he was unconverted. Happening one day to stray into a Wesleyan chapel his attention was attracted by the novelty and simplicity of their service. For some time he continued to attend. The truths powerfully expounded, took an increasing hold of his mind, and one memorable evening after days and nights of anxious seeking, he publicly and unreservedly gave his heart to God. When only seventeen he was promoted to be a local preacher, and two years later his superintending urged him to offer himself for the ministry. But ill-health prevented him for some time from taking this step. Referring to this time General Booth says:

"I worshipped everything that bore the name of holiness, and I had devoted the story of his life to my study, and I had read those of his brother Charles."

In 1854 he removed to London, where he continued his aggressive Christian work. This was the first separation from his idolized mother, and he felt the parting most keenly. In 1861 a violent controversy arose between the Wesleyan society, and what was then called the reform movement. Although taking no active part in this controversy, it ultimately led to sever his connection with the former, and cast in his lot with the reformers, who most enthusiastically welcomed him into their midst. He was, far beyond the limits of the denomination with which it is connected.

After spending some years in evangelistic work, and seeing many thousands of conversions, his religious fervor was renewed, and he again took up his position, left home, and friends, and with a delicate wife and four little children, whom the Lord has sent to be trained for His service, "he went out, not knowing whither he went." London offered great scope for work and in 1864 they moved there, taking a house at Hammersmith. On Mile End waste what he might term the first salvation army meeting was held. William Booth and his little band of workers came to be known as the "Christian mission." But the little seedling continued to grow until in 1878, the first congress was held, and the Christian mission passed out of existence, and gave place to the salvation army.

A glance at some of the statistics given at the recent international congress, held in London, England, which not only celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Salvation army, but also kept in memory the 65th birthday of the world renowned General Booth, suffices to convince even the most prejudiced mind of the success of this movement.

There are at present over 11,000 officers and 1,990 corps. The army is to-day carrying out operations in thirty-seven different countries and colonies, while others are shortly to be embarked.

When one thinks of one demonstration, held in the month of June, it took two hours to pass a given point one has some conception of the proportion to which this once baby organization has attained. General Booth, as a preacher of the gospel, may be unlearned for, but General Booth, as the author of "Darkest England," as the friend of the down-trodden and oppressed, is a different personage. He is warmly applauded and eagerly sought after. The awful picture of the sin and wretchedness of the London slums, and the life of high and low, rich and poor, whose schemes are being successfully carried out. From the annual report we have the following figures: The army has work, comprising shelter, prison care and rescue homes, labor bureaus, salvation workshops, social farms, etc., is spreading, not over London alone, but throughout the world, and so we are giving the general figures:

Slum posts..... 176

Rescue homes..... 309

Food depots..... 21

Shelters..... 25

Farm colonies..... 6

Total nightly accommodation for the homeless..... 8,800

The growth of the Army in Canada and United States has been scarcely less remarkable than in England. During the past six years there has been an increase of corps from 460 to 780 and of officers from 1,171 to 2,463. In Canada at present there are 12,000 active members corresponding to the local presence of the Methodist Church in addition to an unnumbered multitude of members. There are 28 rescue homes for women, 4 poor men's shelters, 4 cheap food depots, 1 prison gate home, 1 poor woman's night shelter, 8 children's shelters, and 2 social farms, each giving employment to the poor, 1 industrial farm and 3 mission shops, one of which is a steam yacht on the lakes, thus corresponding to the local presence and army property in Canada has doubled.

Dr. Bishop of Harvard was engaged to Miss Mary E. Bartlett of Malden, but was prevented from marrying her by death. She has brought a breach of promise of marriage against his executors and claims \$100,000. The inference seems to be if the Doctor committed the breach by dying, he preferred to die, rather than fulfil the contract.

Industrial.

—5000 bushel potatoes have lately been sent from the Cornwallis valley to Havana.

—Great Britain has a new law whereby a communication can be sent on any ordinary card by mail by attaching a half penny stamp.

—The work of hop gathering at Professor Harris's farm at Bathurst is finished. The work was completed by 330 girls and 60 men in seven days. The yield is much the same as last year.

—Mr. Walker of the Canadian Rubber Co. stated the other day, in regard to the rubber competition, "The people of Canada need cheaper and better rubber shoes than do consumers in the United States."

—The prospect is that the mills will have to shut down from four to six weeks earlier this fall than usual, as there is not a sufficient stock of logs in the boom to keep them going. Men and teams have begun to go into the woods to begin operations for the winter.—*Chatham World.*

—The Fredericton Boom Company has rafted 96,000, 245 feet of logs and 262 tons of timber. The logs are divided as follows: Spruce, 87,282,436 feet; pine, 4,441,120 feet; cedar, 4,771,240 feet; hemlock, 10,480 feet. The company has 10,000 more to come in. Last year the company rafted 140,000,000 feet.

—The city of Buffalo is said to have made contracts with Niagara Falls Power Company for the delivery of as much as 10,000 horse-power to that city.

"In a general way it has been estimated that the power can be delivered at a town within a distance of 300 miles at a cost of about \$14 a year per horse-power and 24 hours a day, while it is estimated that the cost to the city of Buffalo will be considerably less."

—The St. Louis Globe Democrat says: "The drought cost the farmers of the country about \$300,000,000 in the corn crop alone. Such a loss is a heavy interest to the subject of irrigation."

—Most of the Continental apples with the exception of those of Southern France, marketed in September, were formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—Major Beresford, of the Royal Engineers, was seized with a fit of dizziness while walking on the roof of the Halifax Hotel on Wednesday, and fell fifty feet to the sidewalk on Water Street, smashing his skull and causing instant death.

—R. Tanner & Son, wholesale dealers in shoes at Pictou, N. S., who were burned out several weeks ago, were a awarded \$10,000 insurance by an arbitration, though they carried policies of \$30,000. They claim there is a heavy loss over and above the amount of insurance received and ask creditors to accept 50 cents on liabilities of from \$35,000 to \$40,000.

Baie Verte Road.

—The frost has made considerable havoc here and in other localities killing grain, and garden.

—Miss Mary Brennan who has been spending a few weeks with friends on the island has returned home.

—Mr. Freeman Adahad and sister of Leicester have been the guests of Miss Oulton.

—Miss Millie Allen of Cape Tormentine has been the guests of Miss Marguerite Jones.

—The ladies of the Baptist Church intend holding a bazaar on the 14th of Clifford Copp's on Tuesday evening of the 2nd of October. All are cordially invited to attend.

—Mrs. Dr. Fillmore of Spencers Island N. S. Mrs. Freeman Copp of Pictou and Mrs. Dr. Bleckhorn of Maine who have been spending a few days with their mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Ames, have returned to their own homes.

—Mrs. John Bass and Mrs. Williams and children left on Tuesday for their homes in San Diego, Cal. They are going via the way of Boston, where they intend visiting relatives and friends, and then to San Diego, Cal. They are going via the way of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, where they intend visiting Mrs. Geo. Dawson, and other relatives.

Baie Verte.

—Mrs. Crane and daughter Fannie spent Saturday here bidding adieu to friends. Mrs. Crane is going to spend the winter in Southern California.

—During the past week the community has been enjoying the delightful recreation in the weather, and in a night changed gardens from bloom and beauty to withering blight.

—On Sunday evening the 15th inst. of the regular service in the Methodist Church, a public meeting of the Christian Endeavour was held when Mr. Thomas their delegate to the annual conference of the Christian Endeavour Society which met at Moncton, gave a most interesting and graphic account of the proceedings, a report of the address of the speaker.

—The air is redolent at present with the fragrance of the blossoms. The 18th daughter of the late Albert Goodwin was married by Rev. W. B. Thomas to Edwin Goodwin, and on the 25th Mr. Thomas also performed this interesting ceremony for Miss Maggie daughter of E. C. Goodwin, and C. Stanley Sutherland of Amherst. Both these young couples immediately took their departure for their future homes, Boston and Amherst respectively.

—On the 13th inst. the ladies of St. Luke's Church shily assisted by Mrs. Albert Wilson of St. John, held a supper in the Temperance Hall which was prepared and served in excellent style, resulting \$800. On the evening of the 14th a reception was held at the residence of Dr. E. Casey Esq., the occasion being the home coming of his son William and bride, a relative of the late Mr. Casey.

—The bride is a daughter of the late James Bishop, and grand daughter of the late Col. Lovett, of Annapolis, N. S. We extend best wishes for her happiness and heartily welcome her to our midst.

—Mr. LEVITT TINKERHILL, M. P. P. for Made was resigned to accept the position of assistant inspector of weights and measures at a salary of \$600 a year. Mr. Tinkerhill has been in local politics for many years. It made but little difference to him which party was in power—he was usually "an duck," when cheques on the Receiver general were to be made out. It is said he once congratulated a local premier on the reduction of his legislative majority by a defeat at the polls, for said he: "Have few pig, keep them well."

Crimes and Casualties.

—John Dal Vecchio Mucial, an artist, and his wife tried to commit suicide together at New York on Friday. The woman who drank carbolic acid, was successful, but the man failed to kill himself and is now in Bellevue Hospital suffering from the effects of carbolic acid and a gash on the neck with a razor. He will probably recover.

—Miss Whitfield, who was shot at Ashmont, Mass., on the 20th, is slowly sinking, and death is expected in a short time. She has accused James G. Paul, cabinet maker, of Ashmont, of attempted murder. It is said Paul was slightly acquainted with the woman and last night attempted to assault her in his shop at rear of Ashmont depot; the woman stubbornly resisted, and Paul, enraged by anger, shot her in the head. He fled, but the victim managed to drag herself to the depot, where she fell and was found by the police.

—Geo. Joseph Young, thirty-eight, a blackman on the New York Central, was shot three times in the head by his wife Annie, at their home, 303 Ninth Avenue, N. Y., on the 21st. Mrs. Young and her mother, Mrs. Catherine Foster, sixty years old, were arrested. The Youngs had been married three years, but have no children. The police say all three had been drinking, and a quarrel with his mother-in-law and then turned on his wife, who drew a revolver and shot him. He died at 8.30 this morning.

—A newborn child was found in a field at Springfield, Tuesday, with its throat cut, and dead. At an inquest before Dr. Cove, coroner, the verdict was death by violence at the hands of a person or persons unknown. The child was evidently born near the spot where it was found. This is probably a case of a girl trying to escape degradation by a terrible crime.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

—A. J. Ackhurst, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Campbellton, by taking poison, was formerly of the firm of Rubin Hart & Co., the wealthiest firm in Halifax, but some years ago on account of brain trouble he was obliged to retire.

In the Land of Evangelists.

Ma. Editor.—Being in an itinerant mood and hearing that the trip by Parrabro across the Basin of Minas to Kingsport and Kentville is very fine we at once started for the nearest I. C. R. station and had a pleasant drive to Springfield Junction. Here we changed cars and proceeded by the Cumberland Railway to Parrabro. Beside freight and passenger cars, a great many cars loaded with coal made a very long train. In some places the scenery is most attractive. Meadows a living green despite the drought, streams of sparkling water winding through them. Elm trees, with branches hanging gracefully, standing singly and in groups beyond hills, forming a perfect back ground. The train however looks not these beautiful pictures of Nature but rushes on to its destination. Parrabro proves to be a place of attractions to the traveller. He is well provided in the town, and if fond of hunting, forests are high at hand while if he prefers fishing, he will find trout in the streams and salt water fish in the Basin. Lumber and coal are shipped in large quantities. A drive of two hours through the streets which have been lately laid out show the faces of the inhabitants in the future of their town. Many fine residences with their surroundings show wealth and taste. The pier is fifteen or twenty minutes drive from the town. Here we find the Steamer Evangeline ready to start and go on board at once. Quite a number of passengers are with ourselves on pleasure bent and we make the most of a most pleasant trip on a trim, staunch, well-kept vessel with a most obliging, gentlemanly captain. Parrabro is a town of every point of vision. Who can describe them? Blomdon swells into silence as we pass its base—so closely and yet so remote that while every prospect pleases even here some men are vile: One of our fellow travellers a dealer in apples, produces from his pocket a packet of seven, the most insignificant looking apples taken out of a barrel of No 1 extra which he had recommended to a purchaser on the authority of the fruit grower whose crop of apples he had bought. Why will men thus injure themselves and the market for their fruit? We are nearing Kentville, passing swiftly by smooth, level roads, and well cultivated farms and orchards beyond. We have crossed from pier to pier in one hour, and stand on the platform of the car which is waiting for us on the pier presents a very attractive appearance and must be most delightful place to spend the summer months. Anywhere apparently you may read the motto "Rest and be thankful." As the train moves on we are more and more convinced that nature has dealt out her gifts in this valley with a lavish hand. From Kingsport to Kentville we pass through game, orchard and dyke. Along both sides of the track the managers of this Cornwallis Valley R. R. have had apple trees set out, perhaps expecting in the near future to add largely not only to the beauty of their road but to the profits of their growing business. At Kentville we find the manager a wide awake man of business, affable in manner, disposed to care for the comfort and convenience of his passengers. This route to Parrabro to Kentville via Kingsport is destined to be one of the most popular in Nova Scotia. We heartily recommend travellers to try it, and not die, but live the happier and longer for it. The officials say it has been well patronized this summer by a superior class of visitors from New York and South X.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army; Colonel Tawley; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary of the general; and Captain Taylor, editor of the English War Cry; who arrived from London, were given a great welcome Saturday night at Halifax. Fully 6000 people were present in Market square, where ceremonies were held. Alex. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Field, superintendent of the Cornwallis Valley R. R., were also present. The party remained in Halifax Tuesday, then they left to go through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and up the St. Lawrence, then to New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, from there to British Columbia, and working back to Toronto. The party eventually returns to New York and sails from there for England in March.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army; Colonel Tawley; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary of the general; and Captain Taylor, editor of the English War Cry; who arrived from London, were given a great welcome Saturday night at Halifax. Fully 6000 people were present in Market square, where ceremonies were held. Alex. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Field, superintendent of the Cornwallis Valley R. R., were also present. The party remained in Halifax Tuesday, then they left to go through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and up the St. Lawrence, then to New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, from there to British Columbia, and working back to Toronto. The party eventually returns to New York and sails from there for England in March.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army; Colonel Tawley; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary of the general; and Captain Taylor, editor of the English War Cry; who arrived from London, were given a great welcome Saturday night at Halifax. Fully 6000 people were present in Market square, where ceremonies were held. Alex. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Field, superintendent of the Cornwallis Valley R. R., were also present. The party remained in Halifax Tuesday, then they left to go through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and up the St. Lawrence, then to New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, from there to British Columbia, and working back to Toronto. The party eventually returns to New York and sails from there for England in March.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army; Colonel Tawley; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary of the general; and Captain Taylor, editor of the English War Cry; who arrived from London, were given a great welcome Saturday night at Halifax. Fully 6000 people were present in Market square, where ceremonies were held. Alex. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Field, superintendent of the Cornwallis Valley R. R., were also present. The party remained in Halifax Tuesday, then they left to go through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and up the St. Lawrence, then to New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, from there to British Columbia, and working back to Toronto. The party eventually returns to New York and sails from there for England in March.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army; Colonel Tawley; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary of the general; and Captain Taylor, editor of the English War Cry; who arrived from London, were given a great welcome Saturday night at Halifax. Fully 6000 people were present in Market square, where ceremonies were held. Alex. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Field, superintendent of the Cornwallis Valley R. R., were also present. The party remained in Halifax Tuesday, then they left to go through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and up the St. Lawrence, then to New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, from there to British Columbia, and working back to Toronto. The party eventually returns to New York and sails from there for England in March.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army; Colonel Tawley; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary of the general; and Captain Taylor, editor of the English War Cry; who arrived from London, were given a great welcome Saturday night at Halifax. Fully 6000 people were present in Market square, where ceremonies were held. Alex. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Field, superintendent of the Cornwallis Valley R. R., were also present. The party remained in Halifax Tuesday, then they left to go through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and up the St. Lawrence, then to New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, from there to British Columbia, and working back to Toronto. The party eventually returns to New York and sails from there for England in March.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army; Colonel Tawley; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary of the general; and Captain Taylor, editor of the English War Cry; who arrived from London, were given a great welcome Saturday night at Halifax. Fully 6000 people were present in Market square, where ceremonies were held. Alex. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Field, superintendent of the Cornwallis Valley R. R., were also present. The party remained in Halifax Tuesday, then they left to go through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and up the St. Lawrence, then to New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, from there to British Columbia, and working back to Toronto. The party eventually returns to New York and sails from there for England in March.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army; Colonel Tawley; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary of the general; and Captain Taylor, editor of the English War Cry; who arrived from London, were given a great welcome Saturday night at Halifax. Fully 6000 people were present in Market square, where ceremonies were held. Alex. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Field, superintendent of the Cornwallis Valley R. R., were also present. The party remained in Halifax Tuesday, then they left to go through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and up the St. Lawrence, then to New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, from there to British Columbia, and working back to Toronto. The party eventually returns to New York and sails from there for England in March.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army; Colonel Tawley; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary of the general; and Captain Taylor, editor of the English War Cry; who arrived from London, were given a great welcome Saturday night at Halifax. Fully 6000 people were present in Market square, where ceremonies were held. Alex. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Field, superintendent of the Cornwallis Valley R. R., were also present. The party remained in Halifax Tuesday, then they left to go through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and up the St. Lawrence, then to New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, from there to British Columbia, and working back to Toronto. The party eventually returns to New York and sails from there for England in March.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army; Colonel Tawley; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary of the general; and Captain Taylor, editor of the English War Cry; who arrived from London, were given a great welcome Saturday night at Halifax. Fully 6000 people were present in Market square, where ceremonies were held. Alex. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Field, superintendent of the Cornwallis Valley R. R., were also present. The party remained in Halifax Tuesday, then they left to go through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and up the St. Lawrence, then to New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, from there to British Columbia, and working back to Toronto. The party eventually returns to New York and sails from there for England in March.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army; Colonel Tawley; Staff Captain Malan, private secretary of the general; and Captain Taylor, editor of the English War Cry; who arrived from London, were given a great welcome Saturday night at Halifax. Fully 6000 people were present in Market square, where ceremonies were held. Alex. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Field

