

GEN. BOOTH IN CITY.

A Hearty Welcome Extended by Citizens on His Arrival.

The Address of the Veteran Head of the Salvation Army of the World in Centenary Church.

Lt. Governor McClellan Presided and Among Those on the Platform Were Chief Justice Tuok and Mayor Robertson.

General Booth of London, Eng., head of the Salvation Army throughout the world, arrived in the city at fifteen minutes to two o'clock on this 18th instant, from New York. Accompanying him were Commissioner Nichol, editor of the War Cry, and superintendent of all the army publications; Col. Lawlor and Adjutant Devlin, private secretary. The party were met at the station by Mayor Pugsare and Mrs. Pugsare, heads of the Salvation Army in the maritime provinces.

Long before the train was due people began to assemble at the station, and soon a large crowd was in attendance. Shortly after one o'clock Staff Capt. Gage of St. John, Adjutant Gault of Yarmouth, Adjutant Creighton of Fredericton, Esq. Hendricks of Windsor, Esq. Hendricks of Springhill, Adjutant Magee of Newcastle, and about one hundred field officers left No. 1 barracks, Charlotte street, and marched to the station. They were accompanied by a band composed of officers from the different corps.

When the train arrived the car containing General Booth and party stopped outside of the station. A short time elapsed before the general appeared in sight. When he stepped off the platform God came in view from around the corner of the station he was given a great ovation by the Salvationists assembled in front and by many of the other spectators. He walked alone and unaccompanied to the centre of a ring that was formed, where he briefly addressed the gathering. Before he had concluded some one called out: "God bless the general." Immediately there was a great uproar, consisting of drums and shouting of voices. General Booth acknowledged the salute and then moved towards his coach. He entered it and was followed by Joseph Bullock, at whose residence he will be a guest while in the city and two other officers. The other officers and band in attendance followed behind, marching up Dock, King and German streets to No. 1 barracks on Charlotte street. Col. Nichol is the guest of Thomas Bullock, and Col. Lawlor, Adjutant Devlin will stay at the army headquarters in the city.

Last night Centenary church, the auditorium of which is undoubtedly the largest in the city, was filled as perhaps it never was before, when General Booth was formally welcomed to this city and Canada.

The general is not a stranger here, nor to Canada, but the splendid gathering that awaited his appearance on the platform of Centenary that night could not but have impressed upon him the interest that is manifested in this country in the work the army is doing to win souls to Christ. On the platform, a large temporary one erected especially for the occasion, were representative citizens, professional and business men, who occupy a leading position in the conduct of the material and spiritual affairs of this city and province.

On the platform, General Booth was his Honor Lt. Gov. McClellan, the chairman of the meeting; Chief Justice Tuok, His Worship Mayor Robertson, Rev. John Read, Rev. Dr. Carey, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Bruce, Rev. R. W. Widdall, Rev. Mr. Hales, Rev. Job Shanton, Dr. J. V. Lillis, M. P., Silas Alward, M. P., P. J. Joseph Bullock, members of the general's party, Major Pugsare, commander of the Salvation Army in the maritime provinces, and Staff Capt. Gage of the local corps.

Col. Nichol opened the meeting by announcing the hymn, "There is a fountain filled with blood," which was sung to the band accompaniment, after which the same officer led in prayer. A solo was then sung by one of the general's party.

Gov. McClellan, upon rising to introduce General Booth was greeted with prolonged applause. They were there, his honor said, to hear and to learn more of the work of the Salvation Army from the great general himself, whose great army had penetrated the darkest and most desolate portions of the earth in the great work of salvation. The army is truly a world conqueror, its banners having been unfurled on every shore in its aggressive fight against the powers of evil and to elevate the moral standing of humanity and to alleviate distress.

The army was a great misnomer, he said, they did not clash with the churches; there was no antagonism with any particular doctrine or creed, truly a friend of all, and an enemy of none, seeing upon the other side of the world, under the Prince of Peace, in conclusion, his honor said Mr. Booth required no introduction, his name, one of world-wide renown, was as familiar as the language we speak.

General Booth, who he advanced to the front of the platform, was given a tremendous reception, that lasted many seconds. In appearance General Booth has changed but little since his last visit to St. John. He perhaps walks a little older and with a slight stoop, but he still retains great vigor, however, and when he began speaking his voice, while a little hoarse, was quite powerful and could be heard distinctly in all parts of the large edifice.

After the applause subsided the general proffered his hearty thanks for

the reception and said that he had a pleasant memory of his two previous visits to this city and particularly of his second one. He hoped that they had proved profitable ones, as he likewise wished this visit to be a help to those who are working for the good of mankind and the glory of Christ. His reception was a good opening of this effort here and would have a cheering effect in hours of darkness and in moments of labor. The appreciation of good men and women was always a cheer, and while the Master says to bless those who chastise, he did not know what to say to those who had so royally welcomed him. He accepted the greeting not only as an expression of good will to him, but as an appreciation of the marvelous work which the Salvation Army has been permitted to do in Christ's name in his 32 years of life. It was not a remarkable long time for a religious body to be in existence but much has been done by God through it. God has blessed their efforts. If he did not believe that he would not be where he was. He therefore took the recognition they had bestowed upon him as a recognition of the proper work of the people. He was sorry that his daughter, the field commissioner of Canada, was absent through serious sickness, though she hoped to be able to get here Thursday. He knew it was a great trial to her to be unable to greet her father and her general upon his arrival, and he felt sure that the prayers of all present were with him for her full recovery. As to himself, he had not considered himself, he was put in the position he occupied and bowed himself at the feet of God. It was with no egotism that he would remark that the Salvation Army justly deserved the recognition that had just been bestowed upon them. They had not been persecuted and tempted. From the first unfurling of their flag persecution had been hurled upon them and continues, so that they would appreciate the proper recognition of the people of this province. He mentioned they could not look for compliments from certain classes who considered the army their enemy. The army was not an enemy of any, but these people imagined it was. They were those who trade and profit upon the vice of men and women, whom the army are trying to enlist under its flag. The army was the enemy of their commerce. Not always were they regarded as the friends of these slaves whom they sought to free from slums and saloons, making them, as it were, a kind of outer church court to sell the War Cry and hold service. They could not therefore look for a very kindly welcome. These people don't like it because of their ignorance and prejudice. They can't understand Gen. Booth, they can't make him out, they don't know where to find him. They look for him among the fools, but he is not a fool—(loud applause)—among the rogues and thieves, but he is not there. But, said the general, rising to his full height, he is among the good men and women of the Salvation Army trying to do good to mankind. The Jews did not understand Christ else they would not have crucified him, so many people in their ignorance reject God and are going to hell. Where is the responsibility? People can't find time to find him, but he is not a fool—(loud applause)—because of the character of the work. At the last great day all will be judged because of their works, and on this ground he wished them to investigate the Salvation Army, not their creed, though he held high the importance of truth, but of their works. They worked for the poor. They might some time in the future change their field, but now they were working for the lost and needy. By the most needy he did not mean the biggest sinners, but the men and women who had the poorest chance. It was their aim to help the helpless, the hopeless, the friendless and the desolate, among those who seemed as if they were shut out from an opportunity. What they tried to do was to save a man altogether, body, soul and spirit. He was not contending the Salvation Army was perfection, but that it was improving. It was not an every day success. It was there are always reverses, and in the great war the Salvation Army are waging they got many blows. There was not like some, but a real war with the world, the flesh and the devil, and so they must suffer, but still the march was forward. They were nevertheless prepared for a retrograde movement here and there, but as a whole it was a steady onward march. Today their soldiers were in every land, in the streets of all large cities the best of their drums was heard. They were more numerous and better prepared to face the foe than ever, and battling as it were at the very gates of hell are to be found, said the general, my reckless people work for the salvation of the world. Continue, he said he would make a partial comparison of the Salvation Army of today with the army three years ago. Before doing so he would say that they done nothing else in that time

but perfect their consolidation and maintain the ground they occupied it would have been a great thing. They had the most glorious and maintained it. Here the general devoted a few minutes to the press. The newspapers of the United States were ever ready to criticize and give publicity to degrading statements, more so than had been good of the army. The press of Canada, he was happy to say, was just the reverse of this, preferring to say good instead of bad. Going back to his promised comparison the general said that in 1894 there were enrolled 13,095. The local, unpaid, officers number now 44,000 as compared to 35,000 in 1895. Today 31,500 outdoor meetings are held, and when the army first began these meetings were only held in the winter season. Today the army season is all the year round, for while a sinner will stand and listen a Salvation Army soldier or officer who would not stay and pray was a shame. Twenty-two thousand meetings are held every week, and there are 500,000 people. They have 60 training homes for officers and 140 schools; publish 51 newspapers and magazines in 18 different languages. Forty-two of these publications were sent to 5,000,000 copies per annum, almost a million a week, and all sold. They have 415 schools of instruction, distinct spiritually from the others, managed by 14,000 officers, being instructed for depots and shelters, where 200,000 are fed daily and 11,900 say down to sleep each night. There are 66 homes for girls, and through these there pass yearly 45,300 girls. Some of the most beautiful and healthy have testified to their recovery from this dread disease under this great medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

The general then devoted several minutes to the glorifying of the Epistle of St. John, which, he said, described what he called the "sin of sin." Some people don't understand what sin is, looking only upon the most vulgar vices and crimes as such. The apostle tells us sin is breaking God's law, and is even plain still, for he says: "All unrighteousness is sin." Again, the real character of sin is given, it is the devil. Again we are told of the universality of sin, that all men have sin, that is, have sinned some time or another, and we know that the wages of sin is death. The apostle also tells us that God desires us, the destruction of sin. For this purpose and no other God manifested Himself to mankind in His Son, Jesus. Sin is rebellion, and like all rebellion, it is a disease that will either kill or cure. Some are nearly dead now, not knowing whether they will last out the week or the year. What will they do if they confess their sin? The presence of the sin in their hearts is just to forgive us. We know sin as an act, something done, that must either be pardoned or paid for, and all our sins are recorded in His book of memory. God will not only forgive sin, pardon sin, but will protect us against temptation. To get this pardon, to win this glorious heritage, we have but to truly confess, meaning the confession of submission, to acknowledge God and Jesus Christ, and to proceed in the path of obedience.

Gen. Booth addressed a mass meeting of officers and soldiers.

The tour of America by General Booth and party is as follows: He will leave for Halifax on Friday morning, the 21st inst., and will be in Boston on Saturday, the 22nd, and in New York on Sunday, the 23rd. On Monday he will go to Montreal, thence to Hamilton, Kingston, London, Toronto and Ottawa, where the governor general will preside at his meeting. He will then go to Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and New York, sailing from the latter place for London about the middle of April.

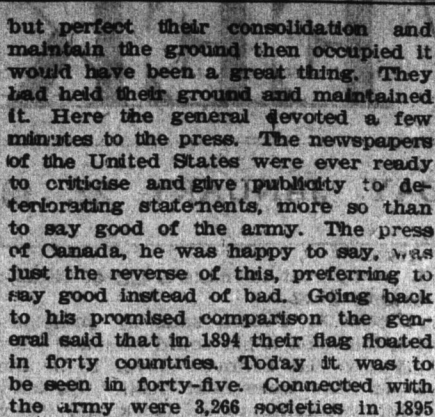
A telegram was received Wednesday from Commissioner Ems Booth stating he was too ill to come to St. John, but she would join the party in Montreal.

Staff Captain Gage is to be removed from St. John to Toronto at the last of the month.

The meeting in the Institute that night was another great tribute to the general, the Institute being packed, gallery, balconies and all.

The meeting opened with a short service of song and prayer, and a resolution by the band. Col. Lawlor conducted this part of the meeting.

General Booth was greeted with loud applause when he stepped to the front of the stage, which lasted some time. General Booth said he was glad to be at such a meeting as this, in Centenary church, was a glorious meeting, but he felt more at home where he was. He had begun 62 years ago a work of saving souls, and his unwilling eyes closed in every congregation, there are two classes, those for God and those against Him, and he would exhort those who were on the wrong side to come over. There were two parties to the transaction, one was always ready to receive, himself, who would do his level best, and his hearers. God was not going to save any man except by that man's choice. In one of his



When a man who has neglected his health finally realizes that he is being attacked by serious illness, health is no enemy that must be knocked out in the first round, or he is pretty sure to conquer in the end.

A weak stomach, an impaired digestion and a disordered liver mean that a man is fighting the first round with death. Unless he manages to strike the knock-out blow means that death will come up in the second round in the guise of some serious malady. When a man's stomach is weak and his digestion is impaired, the life-giving elements of the food he takes are not assimilated into the blood, the blood gets thin and death the body slowly starves. In the meantime the disordered liver and the sluggish bowels force into the blood all manner of impurities. The body is hungry and eagerly consumes anything that the bloodstream carries to it. In place of healthy nutriment, the blood carries death, and should have been excreted by the bowels. Continued, this system of starvation, it cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumptive disease have every organ in the body. Naturally, the weakest organ will give way first. If a man has a weak stomach, a disordered liver and a sluggish bowels, the consequence will be consumption, bronchitis, or other fatal diseases. If he has a naturally sluggish liver, he will suffer from a serious bilious or malarial attack. Dr. Pierce's Great Peppermint Cure cures all disorders of the stomach, digestion and liver. It purifies the blood and nerve tissue. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumptive disease have testified to their recovery from this dread disease under this great medicine.

POULTRY RAISING.

The Paper Read by W. A. Jack at Hampton Farmers' Meeting.

An Instructive and Interesting Paper on the Raising of Poultry.

The following paper was read by W. A. Jack of this city at the Hampton farmers' meeting Wednesday:

In undertaking to write this paper, I did so with feelings of very great uncertainty as to whether I was fully qualified to treat so important a subject. But from having had a number of years' experience in the management of poultry, I felt that at least I might make the attempt, hoping that some of my hearers will find something to interest and instruct them in my remarks, and from which it will be my endeavor to try and prove whether there is to be met money in the hen house. I propose to deal with the subject under the following heads, viz.: The Hen House; Feeding for Winter Eggs; The Breeds; Poultry and Eggs; The Market.

THE HEN HOUSE.

In the construction of which great care must be taken to make it sufficiently warm that water will not freeze in it. This is one of the first inducements in winter laying, when the highest price can be got for eggs. There should be double walls, the space filled in with sawdust or buckwheat hulls. Double sashes assist very much in keeping out the frost. If you use a board floor, it should be double. It is advisable the ground being used, if it is perfectly free from dampness. If the hen house is to stand separated from other buildings, I would advise the walls on the north side being at least twelve inches thick, as that is where the cold strikes in. The windows should be so placed as to catch and admit all the sunshine that you can get, for fowls love to bask, roll and bask in its rays. A ventilator is necessary, built from the ground or floor, extending a foot or more above the roof. In using the ground instead of a board floor, the earth should be turned over occasionally, or better still, if you can take it out and put it on your garden, replacing it by fresh loam, you will find that your vegetables will be greatly benefited. In winter the bottom should be well covered with hay seed, chaff or straw. This gives the fowls plenty of scratching material. They should be kept busy all the daytime.

The roosts for all breeds of fowls want to be built high, and the roosts are decidedly a mistake for the fowls are very apt to hurt themselves in tumbling off, as they often do, in their fight for what I have always supposed to be some very fancy spot.

My own plan is to have a platform about a foot from the ground, on top of which are the nests. It is built against the side of the wall, on the sides are two pieces of board about a foot wide, fastened by hinges to the top, you lift these hinges to get at the nests. The top boards are from 2 1/2 to 3 feet wide, the whole being level or nearly so. By this arrangement you can lift the top and sides up to clean and whitewash underneath. The nests run along the front, leaving a dark passage to the back. The darkened nests are supposed to stop in a great measure the vile habit some hens have of eating their eggs, from lack of proper egg making material. The entrance to the nests is from the ends only.

The Nests—I like to have in the form of separate boxes, 12x14 inches in size, with one side higher than the other, to prevent the layers fighting. By making them this way you can take them out and clean at any time. From four to six nests are quite enough for a dozen fowls. The roost is placed a foot above the top of the platform. A cedar pole from three to four inches thick would make a good one, especially as some insects that trouble the fowls are said to object to the smell of this wood. Notwithstanding this fact, the roosts should be painted or wiped with a cloth saturated with a liquid lice killer, or ever if you can get the best of the kind, and well dosed. This should be more frequently done in warm than cold weather; for the red mites, one of the pests of the hen house, which often cannot stand this treatment. The droppings should be collected every day and carefully saved, for a farmer cannot afford to waste any manure and this is of especial value. As cleanliness is said to be next to Godliness, it seems to me that it might be applied to the hen house.

While I believe in giving the fowls plenty of air and sunshine, I do not consider it wise to let them out on very cold days. If they are laying at the time, they are very likely to be put back. The same thing applies to moving laying stock. Keep the male birds away from the laying stock, except in the breeding season. The hens do much better alone, and if you are packing eggs they will keep much longer. Road dust is the best thing for the hens to dust themselves in. Always keep a good supply in a box in the hen house for this purpose.

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My plan is for the first meal. Equal parts wheat bran or buckwheat bran, ground oat and barley, corn meal or buckwheat meal, sometimes heavy feed (middlings), a few teaspoonsful of Bradley's meat meal, also one of powdered charcoal (that made from hard wood is the best) boiled vegetables or clover hay, cut fine and soaked the night before, and a pinch of salt occasionally, some black pepper to

STANDARD WEIGHTS: COOK.

The Dorkings, though in England bred for their size, are there for their size and are said to be fast egg of good size. Standard weights: Cook, 6 lbs.; cockerel, 6 1/2 lbs. Standard weights: Silver Duck, 3 lbs. hen, 3 lbs.; pullet, 5 1/2 lbs.; hen, 7 lbs.; cockerel, 6 lbs. In ducks, the Bronze popular bird of this country in New Brunswick is the variety of 4 lbs. in common stock weights: Adult cock, 3 lbs.; hen, 20 lbs. In ducks the Pelkin is the favorite. They are large egg, and I think many of them. Standard weights: Adult duck, 3 lbs.; young duck, 7 lbs.; hen, 5 lbs. The Aylesbury, whose name, while weighing more than the Pelkin, is not so much of the standard weights: Adult duck, 3 lbs.; young duck, 7 lbs. The Rouen is a good many friends, but the Adult duck, 3 lbs.; young duck, 8 lbs.; hen, 13 lbs. In geese I shall just breed, viz., Toulouse Standard weights: Adult geese, 20 lbs.; duck, 18 lbs.; young geese, 10 lbs.; duck, 10 lbs. In geese I shall just breed, viz., Toulouse Standard weights: Adult geese, 20 lbs.; duck, 18 lbs.; young geese, 10 lbs.; duck, 10 lbs. In geese I shall just breed, viz., Toulouse Standard weights: Adult geese, 20 lbs.; duck, 18 lbs.; young geese, 10 lbs.; duck, 10 lbs.

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The breeds of fowls of the present day are so numerous and of such an endless variety (many being more for show than utility) that I will not attempt to mention any but those whose names are familiar to most of us. I will begin with the well-known, i.e., the Leghorn, which is the following breeds, viz., Leghorn (3 varieties), White and Black Minorcas, and Black Spanish.

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Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

A NEW NAME FOR INDIAN CORN.

A lady reader of the Washington Post tells a pretty little story of an Englishman's new name for a certain American dish. An Englishman and his wife sat near me in a cafe on the avenue the day before yesterday. I knew they were English as soon as I saw his coat and hat. Even if I had not seen those unmistakably English things, I should have guessed their nationality from a name they gave to an American dish. The man was ordering luncheon.

"I don't see it on the bill of fare," he said to the waiter, "but bring me some flute corn if you have it."

"Flute corn?" repeated the waiter, in surprise.

"Yes," said the Englishman, "flute corn."

The waiter still hesitated.

"Why," went on the Englishman, "don't you have it? The sort of corn, you know, that one eats like playing the flute."

And as a delicate euphemism for corn on the cob, I think "flute corn" can hardly be surper.

Twining Shooting Pain.

Mr. Wm. Dyson, Guelph, Ont., says: "My experiments with Doan's Kidney Pills proves them to be a splendid medicine for any one troubled with backache or urinary difficulties. I had bad pains in my back, and shooting down all over my body, together with dizziness and sleeplessness. Through the use of Doan's Kidney Pills I am now entirely cured and feel braced up and as young as ever I was."

STANDARD WEIGHTS: COOK.

The Dorkings, though in England bred for their size, are there for their size and are said to be fast egg of good size. Standard weights: Cook, 6 lbs.; cockerel, 6 1/2 lbs. Standard weights: Silver Duck, 3 lbs. hen, 3 lbs.; pullet, 5 1/2 lbs.; hen, 7 lbs.; cockerel, 6 lbs. In ducks, the Bronze popular bird of this country in New Brunswick is the variety of 4 lbs. in common stock weights: Adult cock, 3 lbs.; hen, 20 lbs. In ducks the Pelkin is the favorite. They are large egg, and I think many of them. Standard weights: Adult duck, 3 lbs.; young duck, 7 lbs.; hen, 5 lbs. The Aylesbury, whose name, while weighing more than the Pelkin, is not so much of the standard weights: Adult duck, 3 lbs.; young duck, 7 lbs. The Rouen is a good many friends, but the Adult duck, 3 lbs.; young duck, 8 lbs.; hen, 13 lbs. In geese I shall just breed, viz., Toulouse Standard weights: Adult geese, 20 lbs.; duck, 18 lbs.; young geese, 10 lbs.; duck, 10 lbs. In geese I shall just breed, viz., Toulouse Standard weights: Adult geese, 20 lbs.; duck, 18 lbs.; young geese, 10 lbs.; duck, 10 lbs.

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