

THE REVIEW

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RICHIBUCTO, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY DECEMBER 6, 1900.

\$1.00 A YEAR

THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE!

The Best, Surest, Safest, Quickest Route by which to reach purchasers in the North Shore Counties of New Brunswick, is via

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The regular news express to the homes of all the people, and most direct line to the pocketbooks of buyers everywhere.

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A WORD'S INFLUENCE.

Lightly we touch each other,
And yet how a word can thrill,
Waking to earnest action
A slumbering heart and will;
Crowning a life with gladness
That was erstwhile dull and sad,
Changing into a hero
One of the reckless and bad.

Lightly as snowflakes falling
The words from our minds take wing;
But each by the lips unspoken
Grows into a living thing,
A power for good or evil,
A blessing or curse for aye,
No mortal can measure the influence
Of the words we careless say.

Our eyes at present are holden,
We see but the things of earth,
Only the Father in Heaven
Can measure a word's true worth;
As its echoing circles widen
We know not their end nor the part
They may play in the world's great drama,
Healing a broken heart.

Guard our words more closely,
Live them beyond our ken
Written in mighty impress
On the characters of men;
Words we have careless uttered
Rankle and burn for years,
Eyes far beyond our vision
Fill at their touch with tears.

Jesus, all-loving saviour,
Human was Thou as we,
Word of the Living Father,
Grant we may be like Thee!
A light that shall brighten forever
The path where our footsteps have trod,
A help to ourselves, our neighbors,
And—O wonder sublime!—to God.

A. O.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

What the New York Christian Herald says about them.

During the recent political campaign in this County reference was frequently made by Liberal speakers to the success that has attended the efforts of the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Sifton, in bringing a large and desirable class of immigrants into the Northwest territories. It will probably be remembered by some of THE REVIEW readers that at one of the meetings held in the vicinity of Richibucto, when mention was made by one of the speakers to this subject, and credit claimed for the government because of the attention that had been given by the Minister to the class of immigrants, an elector in the audience interrupted and sneeringly called out in a loud voice "Dookhobors!"

As, in addition to the gentleman referred to, others of our readers may entertain incorrect news with reference to the character of these people, we have pleasure in placing before them the opinion of the Christian Herald of New York, as contained in a recent article in that journal. It cannot be said that the Herald's estimate is influenced by any political feeling. The article is as follows:

COMING! COMING!

Cold weather is expected shortly, are you prepared for it? Have you got plenty good warm underclothing? This is a very important thing this season of the year.

We have a large stock of underwear on hand and feel sure that we have something that will just suit you. Then again, what about Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers, Gloves, Hose, Caps, etc.? We have a good stock of these also, which we will be only too pleased to show you.

LADIES' COATS.

We have a few of the latest styles of Ladies' Coats, well made, very pretty, prices right.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.

Good wool Blankets, grey and white; different weights and sizes.

RUBBERS & OVERSHOES.

We have the utmost confidence in recommending the rubber goods that we are selling.

1st.—They have the reputation of being the highest grade made in Canada.
2nd.—They are New Stock.

It will pay you to come to our store if in need of anything in the above lines.

A. & R. LOGGIE

"Probably most of the readers of the Christian Herald have heard more or less of the Doukhobors. This Russian sect of uneducated peasants has been suffering persecution at home for a century and more because of the fact that its members abjured the established church and condemned war and military service. But it was not until about thirteen years ago, when universal conscription became the rule, that their troubles became unbearable. These inoffensive people, who have charmed all who have met them by their simple piety and kindness, were banished from their homes and exposed to all kinds of hardships. At last, some influential Russians stirred themselves on behalf of the oppressed peasants and obtained as a great favor from the Czar permission for them to leave the country at their own expense. They had but little of their savings left after these years of sorrow, and it was necessary for the Quakers of England and America to come to their aid, and largely through their assistance some seven thousand of these peaceable people have been transported to northwestern Canada, six or seven hundred miles from Winnipeg. Here they were placed in an unsettled country upon the open prairie less than two years ago, with the necessity upon them of providing shelter and food for themselves before the long cold winter set in. They set to work with determination, and already they are beginning to feel at home in their new fields and houses.

The few settlers who had occupied these regions before the Doukhobors came did not know what kind of people they were, and thought they might prove to be lawless and dangerous. One ranchman, who was about to make a journey and leave his wife alone in his house, just at the time of their arrival, went to the Doukhobors, and by signs with his gun threatened them with death if they came near his ranch. The morning after his departure his wife heard a knock at the door, and went, with trepidation, to the door, expecting to be assaulted. There she found a Doukhobor woman, who smiled at her, for they could not understand each other's language, pushed her way in, took the milk pail, went to the barn and insisted upon milking the cow for her husband and doing other housework for her. She had taken this practical method of showing their good will. This lady and her husband are now among the strongest friends of the Doukhobors. They have no children of their own and would be glad to adopt a Doukhobor child, but these Russians love their children so that, notwithstanding their poverty, not one child in all the settlements can be secured.

These people are anxious to become Canadians, and to be able to communicate with the Anglo-Saxon settlers around them. Knowing this, two ladies of Kingston, Ont., Mrs. Varney, a Quaker, and her young cousin, Miss Nellie Baker, determined to establish a little summer school at one of the new Doukhobor villages on Good Spirit Lake. They arrived at their destination after a long journey, early in July of this year. Mrs. Varney had already passed the summer of 1899 there, conducting a dispensary for the Doukhobors, who have no physicians among them. They pitched their tents near three of the Doukhobor villages, a small tent for their residence, another for the dispensary, which was under Mrs. Varney's charge, and a third, 20x20 feet, for the school, over which Miss Baker presides, and for which work her studies at Queen's University had fitted her. Mrs. Varney had won the affections of the villagers last year, and they were not slow to send their children to the new school, some of them arriving before the ladies had unpacked their luggage. Miss Baker's reports of her experiment, which has just been made to the Canadian commissioner of immigration, shows what difficulties she encountered. She found herself confronted with a whole tenfold of boys and girls with none of whom did she have a single known word in common. "By signs and motions," she says, "I got them seated in rows on the prairie grass of the tent floor, and, holding up a pencil, said, 'One.' I could not detect any apparent comprehension. Then, taking up another pencil, I said, 'Two,' and added a third, 'Three.' Still no response, and my heart sank somewhat. However, I decided to repeat the method, and as I said 'One' I noticed a look on a boy's face that told me he knew I was counting, and I saw him turn and speak to the others. Almost instantly they understood, and soon, repeating after me, counted up to ten.

From this beginning the course of teaching proceeded. Some of the pupils walked five miles to school and five miles back every day. Miss Baker carried on this school for six and a half hours a day and for five and a half days a week, and as almost the entire time was occupied in oral teaching, some idea may be formed of the arduous character of her work. She was naturally tired when the hour to close came, but the children were never tired. The favorite method was object teaching. They learned the divisions of time from a watch, to count money from

coins, and so on. The children had a natural taste for figures, and at the end of the two months during which the school was open the older children had succeeded in getting through one-half the multiplication table, and some of the more advanced pupils were in the second reader (Canadian). In writing, she declares that some of them equalled or surpassed the teacher. The children were anxious to have tasks assigned to them to prepare at home and never were satisfied with the amount of such tasks; they always wanted more. Their clothing was scrupulously clean and picturesque as well. "Of their needlework and embroidery," Miss Baker adds, "I am speaking of that done at their homes by the girls of my school, their handiwork is simply wonderful. For this purpose my handkerchiefs were taken and soon returned beautifully worked."

At first the Doukhobors did not know that Miss Baker's work, like Mrs. Varney's was entirely voluntary and unremunerated. When they found it out they sent a committee to her to offer her some compensation, although they were in need themselves. When she declined it they told her that they thanked her "all the day and all the night."

Some of the older boys, who did not know a word of any language but Russian at the beginning of July, can now, after barely two months' teaching, correspond with Miss Baker in "fairly understandable English."

It is worth while to quote Miss Baker's remarks upon the general character of the Doukhobors. She writes:

The dignified, courtesy and hospitality extended to us in more than a score of their villages, the manly bearing of the men, the delighted sympathy and affection with which they regard everything connected with their homes—an estimation of the home that has little to learn from, and possibly something to teach to, even Anglo-Saxons—their dwellings that already surpass in comfort and cleanliness, those of any other class of settlers excepting those from older Canada and Great Britain, all testify to the desirability of the Doukhobors as settlers, who will, I believe, soon make good Canadian citizens. It does not require very keen perception on the part of one having had a welcome into hundreds of their homes to be assured that this is a community living up to high moral standards and holding tenaciously to the simple tenets of Christian faith. Of their day-break services of a Sunday morning, their impressive intonation of the scriptures, their beautiful singing and harmonious chanting of hymns one could write chapters. They sing much of evenings in the villages and going to and returning from work abroad. A favorite chant, freely translated, runs as follows:

"You tell me, stranger, where you are going.
With the hand safe in my Saviour's
I will go over the mountainside and valley,
Over field and prairies I will go, my friends,
To see the heavenly spring wild flowers;
I will go after Jesus!
Over the hard sand, and the Lord God be with me.
He leads us on to Heaven
In His paths of righteousness,
Straight, straight, to the Kingdom of Heaven."

ent the folly and sin of war, the joy of loving even one's enemies, and the impossibility of doing it with bombshells, their long pilgrimage and their years of hardship will not have been in vain."

Worthy to be Written in Letters of Gold.

Tete a Gouche, N. B.—You do not praise Catarrhzone highly enough; it is worthy to be written in letters of gold. One small bottle has done more for me than all the doctors' medicines I have taken in the last three years. I have been troubled with Bronchitic Asthma, but by using Catarrhzone I have been entirely cured. Do you wonder that I am the enthusiastic friend of Catarrhzone? A. J. Kemp.

Catarrhzone is an absolute cure for Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever. All druggists sell it or we will send you complete treatment by mail for \$1.00 or trial outfit for 10 cents in stamps. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ontario, Hartford, Conn.

DOMINION NEWS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—A cable was received from Sir Alfred Milner to-day stating that Trooper R. Deering, of C Squadron, Strathcona Horse, was fatally injured at Fredericstad by falling from his horse on November 8th. Deering's next of kin resides at Deer River, Man.

STOUFFVILLE, Ont., Nov. 29.—While out shooting rabbits Monday morning in Raymer's bush, near this village, Henry McMillen accidentally shot and killed his brother, S. McMillen. The top of the head of the victim was completely torn off.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—The steam schr. Marie Josephine has arrived at Quebec, from Boule Island, the scene of the wreck of the St. Olaf. Captain Belanger reports that he found the St. Olaf very badly smashed up and only one body had been recovered, that of Marie Page. He went out to Seven Islands, where he found 35 persons waiting for passage to Quebec, but they returned with him to Boule Island, and he left them searching for the bodies. These men had been working at various north shore points. He found the St. Olaf's chronometer badly damaged and stopped at 11 40 o'clock, which he considered shows that the wreck occurred at that hour on the night of Wednesday of last week. He considers the bodies have been carried to the gulf by the tide.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—A Duluth dispatch recently stated that ocean vessels were to be built there by the large ship building company formed in that city, and brought through the canals to be joined together at Montreal. It appears, however, that the work of uniting the sections of the vessels is to be done at Quebec, where there are a large dry dock and shipbuilding yards, and not at Montreal. There are two shipbuilding docks here, but both are in the canal basins, so that one lock of the ordinary size would have to be passed before reaching deep water.

PORT DOVER, Ont., Nov. 29.—Fishing tugs returning from Long Point report that on Saturday while H. B. Barrett, G. C. Warren and H. Holden, who were out duck shooting, were crossing from Port Dover to Long Point, they were overtaken about half a mile from Long Point by a heavy sea, caused by strong gales. Holden and Warren who were in one skiff, upset and drowned, while Barrett, who was alone in another skiff, battled heroically with the waves, and reached shore on Long Point safely. The tugmen state that on account of the heavy sea, and not having any yawl boat, it was impossible to reach them or render assistance, and as soon as the sea subsides a searching party will go out with tugs to find the bodies.

QUEBEC, Nov. 29.—The family of the late Pte. Lecoutier of the first contingent, who was killed by falling from the train on the way to Cape Town to embark, have been notified by the Ocean Accident Guarantee Association, Ltd., that the policy issued to first contingent men does

not cover his case, the policy being only paid in case of death while engaged with the enemy or less of both feet or both hands or both eyes.

SYDNEY, Nov. 29.—Arch McDonald section foreman of the Sydney and Lunenburg railway, was found dead on the track about four miles from Glace Bay by the afternoon express train from Lunenburg. The body was terribly mangled and death must have been instantaneous. He is supposed to have been killed either by the express from Sydney or a coal train early in the forenoon. There was such a blinding snow storm that it would be impossible for the unfortunate man to hear the train coming. The man belonged to Sand Lake and was not far from home when killed. An inquest was held but a verdict is not yet returned. Deceased was about sixty years of age and leaves a wife and no family.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—An extra of the Canada Gazette has been issued formally proroguing Parliament until Jan. 14. Before that date is reached it is likely that the notice summoning Parliament for the despatch of business will be published.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—Albert Hudson, an ex-conductor of the C. P. R., and a well-known labor advocate, has been arrested on a charge of forgery. He has been charged with forging the name of A. Bannerman, C. P. R. conductor, and president of the Ottawa Trades and Surgical Co. The amount was \$95.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—To-morrow is half-yearly dividend day with three city banks. Quite a number of other Canadian banks and several industrial corporations also pay half-yearly and quarterly dividends with the result that Canadian shareholders are richer to the extent of about a million and three-quarters dollars. The Bank of Montreal leads with \$600,000, representing 5 per cent. on a capitalization of \$12,000,000.

KINGSTON, Nov. 30.—An order was given yesterday to the Canadian locomotive works formerly known as the Kingston locomotive works, by the Intercolonial railway for twenty engines. They are to be large freight engines of consolidation type, having cylinders 21 inches in diameter, with 28 inch stroke and four pairs of driving wheels 56 inches in diameter. The engines without tenders will weigh 82 tons each. They will haul from 2,000 to 2,500 tons on the level.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—The department of public works were compelled to leave off work about forty hands, comprising mechanics and laborers, for whom there is no more appropriation until such time as Parliament votes the money. The men stopped work yesterday.

This is What They Say.

Those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism or dyspepsia, say it cures promptly and permanently, even after all other preparations fail. You may take this medicine with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. What it has done for others you have every reason to believe it will do for you.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

The contents of the December Magazine Number of The Outlook are varied. Among the special articles will be found the fifth installment of the autobiography of Booker T. Washington, called, "Up From Slavery;" the final installment of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's "William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist and Man," which has now been published by the Macmillans in sumptuous book form; elaborate articles reviewing the ablest books of the season in the departments of art, biography and fiction, with many portrait illustrations; and, most prominent of all, a series of brief articles by such men as James Bryce, Henry van Dyke, Edward Everett Hale, President Hadley, of Yale, and half a dozen others, giving their opinions in reply to the question "What Are the Greatest Books of the Century?" (\$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

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HAWKER'S TOLU OF WILD CHERRY BALSAM

It will cure any cold. Price 25 Cents.

HAWKER'S CATARRH CURE.

A positive cure for Catarrh or Cold in the head.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., ST. JOHN, N. B., SOLE AGENTS.