

# THE REVIEW

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## THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE!

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## THE MANAGEMENT OF FARM LABOR.

By F. W. HODSON, LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER.

Unquestionably there is nothing connected with the business of farming which gives us as much annoyance, or which is as difficult to get on a satisfactory basis as farm labor. There are various causes which tend to bring about this state of things, and perhaps none more so than the unreasonableness of employers. Socialists tell us that the world could produce enough for its needs if every man worked but half the number of hours that is now considered a working day; but unfortunately on our Canadian farms it seems necessary for the farmer and his men to but in each day a solid day's work all the year around, and even then it is difficult to hold one's own among the keen competition. In these days when the competition between capital and labor have become so tense that a little extra strain at any time may bring about the most serious results, it is a matter of no small importance for farmers to consider whether something more cannot be done to put the labor question, as it affects the farm, on a better basis.

In an ideal condition of affairs, the employer would never ask or expect his men to do more work than was right or reasonable, and when in hiring would in all cases be ready and willing to give a fair and just remuneration for services to be performed, and would endeavor to carry out a system of farming that would give employment to his men in the slack part of the year. The employed also would not take undue advantage of the employer because of a temporary scarcity of labor; would never shirk his work, but would be faithful in doing his duty, whether his employer were with him or not, and would in all cases be ready to put forth an extra effort at a busy time.

It is scarcely to be expected however that such an Utopian state of affairs will ever exist, while frail human nature remains as it is, but by the exercise of a little thoughtfulness and mutual forbearance the relations between employer and employed may be much improved. In considering the question of farm labor, as it affects the operations and profits of the farm, and the home life of the dwellers there, morally and socially, it will generally be found on large and moderately large farms, that the employment of married men boarding themselves, is altogether preferable to boarding men in the house. Outside the question of profits, there is the all-important consideration of home life—the home life cannot by any possibility be what home life ought to be, when the farm house is nothing better than a boarding house. It is not too much to say that the future life of many a bright boy or girl in this country has been a failure through too little attention having been paid to their yearning for home comforts. One of the first things to be aimed at in operating a farm in this way is to employ none but good men, and then to do everything in reason to make their lives comfortable. Farmers have no right, even if they have the power, to make their men work from early morning until after dark at night, and look at from no standpoint than that of personal gain. It is a very decided mistake. Incidentally it may not be amiss to say that the farmer ought not to ask his sons to do what no reasonable man would expect his hired man to do. Many a good boy has been driven from home by that sort of treatment.

## Special Prices in Boots & Shoes during June!

During this month we are offering our complete stock of Mens' Womens' and Childrens' BOOTS & SHOES at prices that will please everybody. A careful comparison of our goods with those of any other leading merchants, will reveal the fact that they are the cheapest priced goods in the market, and the most critical examination will convince you that for real value they are equalled by none at the prices. We are continually striving to give our customers the best goods at the lowest possible prices, so have decided that for this month we will give everybody a chance to get a good pair of Boots or Shoes for very little money.

Remember this offer ends on the last day of June. Come early before all the best goods are sold.

## A. & R. LOGGIE

Then again it is a matter of the first importance that the men serving shall be well treated. Their houses if not large should at least be made comfortable. The gardens attached should be large enough to enable them to grow vegetables for their own use, but not so large as to take up too much of their time, and if a few apples and small fruits can be grown on the ground, they would be more appreciated than by those who can afford to buy them. A cow is almost a necessity to a family on the farm, and an arrangement should be made to have it pastured, but on no account wintered by the farmer. It is too severe a trial of human nature to allow a hired man to feed his cow from his employer's meal box, and is almost sure to cause trouble.

The faculty of getting on well with hired men on the farm is well worth cultivating. My own experience leads me to know that if you engage good men, there is little trouble in keeping them, if we, as employers, do our part. It is our duty to try and make them comfortable as circumstances will permit. If we do so we may expect faithful service and from good men we will get it. Let the rules be strictly laid down and adhered to, and on no consideration keep a man after his time is out, if he has at any time given a word of impertinence.

However owing to the conditions in which most farmers are placed, the larger number of farm hands are unmarried men who are boarded in the house, and this is most likely the state of affairs that will continue for some time to come. It is a difficult question to deal with, and as far as both employer and employed are concerned, it is a most unsatisfactory state, largely arising from the fact that in many sections there is comparatively little employment for one half the year; and just so long as the farmer has to look out for new men every spring, and good men find themselves discharged at the first sign of winter or before, it will remain so, and no amount of philosophizing will put it right. The rapid extension of winter dairying during the past few years has done a good deal to ensure steady employment the year round, but conditions are still unsatisfactory in many districts.

In conclusion it may be said that as a general thing the best men are the cheapest. Try to get good men and where conditions will admit of it, have profitable employment the year round, and use them as you would like to be used if you were in their circumstances.

### Toothache Cured in One Minute.

Saturate some batting with Polson's Nerviline and place in the cavity of the tooth. Rub the painful part of the face with Nerviline, bind in a hot flannel, and the toothache will disappear immediately. Nerviline is a splendid household remedy for Cramps, Indigestion, Summer Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Toothache. Powerful, penetrating, safe and pleasant for internal and external use. Price 25c. Try Nerviline. Sold by R. O'Leary.

USE DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS FOR BILIOUSNESS.

### Nervous and Sleepless.

There is just one cure and that is plenty of food for the blood and nerves, which is best supplied in Ferrozone, than which no blood builder, nerve tonic or strength producer is better. Ferrozone promotes healthy digestion, which results in improved nutrition. The blood grows rich and red, furnishes stability to the entire system, and the store of nerve force and energy increases daily. A rebuilding of the constitution, new spirits, health and strength, all come from the use of Ferrozone. This marvelous renovator is sold by Druggists for 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. By mail from Polson & Co., Kingstap, Ont. Sold by R. O'Leary.

### NEW INVENTIONS.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D. C.

Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm.

75,917—Joseph Chabot, St. Hyacinthe, Que., non-refillable bottle.

75,987—Napoleon Jos. Millette, Farnham, Que., Washing machine.

75,990—Joseph Tremblay, Ste. Cunégonde, Que., valve.

77,092—Joseph Moreau, St. Germain de Grantham, Que., Rosing machine.

76,087—Louis H. Hebert, Chambly Basin, Que., Fire escape.

Write for a copy of "The Inventors' Help."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is a purely vegetable combination, that in a safe and natural manner acts directly upon the BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BLOOD, cleansing the entire system of all impurities, foul humors and obstructions that poison the blood and create disease.

### CHICAGO POLICE FIGHT.

MADDENED BY STONES PELTED BY STRIKERS THEY CHARGE.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Riot and bloodshed marked the progress of the teamsters strike. There were numerous fights between the police and the strikers and their sympathizers. The police and employees of the packing companies were stoned and at one place, when surrounded by a dense crowd of men and women, the police, 50 strong, maddened by the stones, drew their revolvers and charged full into the crowd. Fists, stones and clubs were brought into requisition by the strikers, and the police used their batons and the butt ends of revolvers freely. When this fight was over there were a number of strikers needing surgical attendance. None were dangerously injured. There were 38 arrests.

### FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

VIENNA, June 9.—Sixteen persons were killed and four injured by an explosion of gas in an oxocerite mine in the province of Galicia.

## THE PEACE TERMS.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT, THE SIGNING OF WHICH ENDED THE WAR.

LONDON, June 7.—King Edward will attend a peace thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral Sunday, June 8. The lord mayor, Sir Joseph O. Dimsdale, and the members of the corporation, will be present in state.

Following are the full terms of agreement which concluded the Boer war, as announced by M. Balfour in the house of commons:—

"Their excellencies Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, in behalf of the British government, and his excellency, Mr. Steyn, General Brenner, General Christian E. De Wet and Judge Hertzog, acting as the government of the Orange Free State, and General Schalk-Burger, General Reitz, General Louis Botha and General Delarey, acting in behalf of their respective burghers, desirous to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the present articles:—

"First—The burgher forces in the field forthwith lay down their arms and surrender their munitions, and desist from further resistance to the authority of King Edward VII, whom they recognize as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of the surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant-General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant De Wet.

"Second—All the burghers in the field, outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony and all prisoners of war outside of South Africa will, on duly acclaiming their positions as subjects of the king, be brought back to their homes as soon as transport can be provided. Means of subsistence will be assured.

"Third—The burghers so surrendering will not be deprived of personal liberty or property.

"Fourth—No proceedings, civil or criminal, will be taken against the burghers surrendering or returning, for any act in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefit of this clause does not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war. All such cases to be reported by the commander-in-chief of the Boer generals and to be tried by court-martial immediately after the close of hostilities.

"The Dutch language to be used in schools when the parents desire, and in the courts when necessary to the better administration of justice.

"The possession of rifles to be allowed on the obtaining of licenses.

"The military administration at the earliest possible date to be succeeded by a civil government. As soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self-government to be introduced.

"The question of granting franchise to rebels will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

"No special tax to be imposed on landed property to pay the expenses of the war.

"As soon as possible a commission on which the local inhabitants shall be represented, to be appointed in each district under the presidency of a magistrate for purposes of restoring the people to their homes and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are unable to do so themselves, with food and shelter and a necessary amount of seed, stock, implements, etc., for the resumption of their normal occupations. For this purpose the government will place in the hands of the commissioners £3,000,000, and will also allow all notes under the law of 1900 of the South African republic and all receipts given by officers in the field to be presented to a judicial commission, who if they find they were given for a valuable consideration will honor them. In addition to the grant of \$3,000,000, the government will be prepared to make advances on a loan, free of interest for two years."

"His majesty's government are informed by the Cape government that their views regarding the terms to be granted to British subjects in Cape Colony, now in the field, or who have surrendered or been captured since April 12, 1901, are as follows: "With regard to the rank and file, they should all, after surrender and giving up their arms, sign a document, before the resident magistrate of the district in which they surrender, acknowledging themselves guilty of high treason, and the punishment to be accorded them, provided they are not guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, shall be that they are not entitled, for life, to be registered as voters, or vote in any parliamentary or provincial council or municipal election. With re-

ference to justices of the peace, field cornets and all others who held official positions under the government of Cape Colony, or who have been occupying a position of authority, or who have held commands in the rebel or burgher forces, they shall be tried for high treason before the ordinary courts of the country, or such special courts as may hereafter be constituted, with the proviso that in no case shall the penalty of death be inflicted." The Natal government is of the opinion that rebels should be dealt with according to the law of that colony." These arrangements Mr. Balfour said the British government had approved.

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement, Mr. Balfour proceeded: "There are certain important points not dealt with in the document I have just read, and which was signed on Saturday night. Therefore it may be convenient if I read a dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the secretary of state for war, dated May 30, as follows:—

"After handing the Boer delegates a copy of the draft of the agreement I read them a statement and gave them a copy of it. This was as follows: "His majesty's government must place on record that the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion and who now surrender will, if they return to their colonies, be determined by the colonial courts and in accordance with the laws of the colonies, and any British subjects who have joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the law of that part of the British empire to which they belong."

Mr. Balfour announced that the government would take an early opportunity of moving a vote of thanks to Lord Kitchener and the forces in South Africa.

### THE COST OF THE WAR.

The total British losses in South Africa up to the signing of peace are reported as 1,069 officers and 20,897 men. Nearly two-thirds of the total died from disease.

### TO RETIRE KRUGER TO HIS FARM.

LONDON, June 7.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Sir W. Conyngham Green, the British minister at Berne, who was formerly British agent at Pretoria, together with Lord Reay, of London, has arrived here and conferred at length with Doctor Kuyper, the Dutch premier. It is rumored, continues the correspondent, that they purpose accompanying Doctor Kuyper to notify Mr. Kruger of the conditions of peace and to offer him a safe conduct to South Africa and other facilities, conditional upon his retirement to his farm at Rustenburg.

Doctor Kuyper's good offices in this matter were requested by Great Britain.

### Life.

The poet's exclamation: "O Life! I feel thee bounding in my veins," is a joyous one. Persons that can rarely or never make it, in honesty to themselves, are among the most unfortunate. They do not live, but exist; for to live implies more than to be. To live is to be well and strong—to arise feeling equal to the ordinary duties of the day, and to retire not overcome by them—to feel life bounding in the veins. A medicine that has made thousands of people, men and women, well and strong, has accomplished a great work, bestowing the richest blessings, and that medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. The weak, run-down, or debilitated, from any cause, should not fail to take it. It builds up the whole system, changes existence into life, and makes life more abounding. We are glad to say these words in its favor to the readers of our columns.

### BANK OF MONTREAL SHAREHOLDERS.

MONTREAL, June 7.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, Senator Drummond, chairman, referred to the general prosperous condition of the banking business as evidence of the prosperity of the country. One of the points in the address of General Manager Clouston was a warning to the speculative public about loading up with stocks about which they knew but little.

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

### MONTREAL LEGALIZES SOME SUNDAY SELLING.

MONTREAL, June 9.—To-day a by-law was passed by the common council legalizing Sunday selling of cigars, candy, fruit and temperance beverages in stores dealing in all four articles.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders.

## LUMBAGO.

### A Nova Scotia Man Has Found a Sure Remedy.

Claims that Lumbago can be Cured — He Himself had Suffered for 25 Years—Hope for apparently hopeless Cases.

ECONOMY POINT, N. S., June 9, (Special)—Mr. George S. McLaughlin of this place claims to have found a remedy which will cure any case of Lumbago.

Mr. McLaughlin himself has been a great sufferer with this disease, and has sought relief in very many treatments and remedies.

At last however he came across a medicine which completely cured him, and which he claims any sufferer from Lumbago should be told of.

He says:— "I was troubled with Lame Back for 25 years or more. Sometimes it was so severe I could not turn myself in bed. A slight cold or hard lifting would bring on a fearful attack and give me awful pain.

"I had tried many medicines and treatments, but never found anything to do me any good until I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My brother, who kept a small grocery store and sold some medicines, told me that he had heard that they had cured a great many people of Lumbago, and he advised me to try them.

"I commenced a treatment and in a short time all the pain left my back and it became as stout and strong as ever.

"Wonderful to say I have had no return of the terrible Lumbago since. It is now some years since I was cured, and I have said nothing about it, for I was afraid it would come back, and that I would have to keep on using the Pills in order to be well.

"But now I am satisfied it is gone forever, and know that I am safe in making this public statement.

"I believe Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any case of Lumbago or Lame Back, for they helped me out and nobody could have it much worse than I had."

### A CORONATION GUEST.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING WILL BE KING LEWANIKA OF BAROTSELAND.

One of the most interesting guests at the coronation will be King Lewanika, the paramount chief of Barotsealand in north-western Rhodesia. The king has placed the whole of his empire, which is larger than Germany, under British protection, and it is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The king, who is 45 years old, is a man of fine physique, and his pronounced loyalty has led him to do everything in his power to assist the administration. He is a curious mixture of European and native ideas. He is a "pagan" and does not speak English, but he always dresses in European clothes. He lives in a really fine house in his capital of Lealui and in many respects maintains the establishment on British lines.

The place is built of choice native woods, but it contains British furniture. A prominent feature in his dining room—where he often entertains the officers of the administration at luncheon or dinner, which is excellent and well served in European style—is a portrait of Queen Victoria—Sphere.

### GERMANS FOR PROTECTION.

BERLIN, June 7.—In the Diet a conservative motion in favor of a greater protection than that furnished by the proposal of the tariff committee of the Reichstag was adopted, 183 to 79.

British Troop Oil Liniment is without exception the most effective remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Rheumatism, Bites and Stings of Insects, etc. A large bottle 25 cents. Get one at your Druggist's.

### DEATHS AMONG CANADIANS.

TOTAL, SINCE OUTBREAK OF WAR, FROM BATTLE AND DISEASE IS 230.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 10.—The Canadian soldiers recruited for service in South Africa since the outbreak of hostilities have numbered something over seven thousand men. The deaths in action and from diseases—chiefly enteric fever—total 230, as follows:—

First contingent.....	63
1st Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	41
Royal Canadian Artillery.....	9
Strathcona's Horse.....	27
Canadian Scouts.....	12
South African Contabulary.....	51
2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	16
Canadians in various Imperial corps....	6