

CIHM/ICMH Microfiche Series.

12.2

CIHM/ICMH Collection de microfiches.



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadian de microreproductions historiques

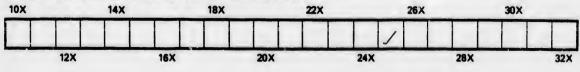


Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the Images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below. L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lul a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covars/ Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged/ Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged/ Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated/ Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur		Pages detached/ Pages détachées
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)		Showthrough/ Transparence
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur		Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Bound with other material/ Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary material/ Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/ Lare liure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la		Only edition available/ Seule édition disponible
	distorsion le long de la marge intérieure Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont par été filmées.		Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible Image/ Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcles par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la mellieure Image possible.
~	Additional comments:/ [Printed ephemera] Commentaires supplémentaires:	l sheet (ver	rso blank) This copy is a photoreproduction.

This Item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.



e étails s du nodifier r une Image

errata to

pelure, n à

32X

The copy filmsd here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

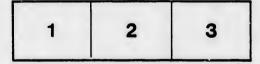
D. B. Weldon Library University of Western Ontario (Regional History Room)

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Originei copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover end ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriete. All other original copies ere filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with e printed or illustrated impression.

The isst recorded frame on each microfiche shall contein the symbol → (meaning "CON-TINUED"), or the symbol ♥ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., mey be filmed et diffsrent reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames es required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exempleire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

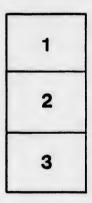
D. B. Weldon Library University of Western Ontario (Regional History Room)

Les images suivantes ont été raproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition at de la netteté de l'sxemplairs filmé, et an conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage. 7

Les exemplairer origineux dont la couvertura an papier est imprimée sont filmés en commançant par le premier plat st en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comports une ampreinta d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autras exsmplairas origineux sont filmés en commençent par la première page qui comporte une ampreinta d'impression ou d'illustration et en tarminant par la dernièra pege qui comporte une talle smpreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \longrightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", la symbole ∇ signifie "FiN".

Les certes, pianches, tabiesux, atc., peuvent être flimés à des taux de réduction différants. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seui cliché, il aat filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droita, et de haut en bas, en prenant la nombra d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illuatrent la méthode.



1	2	3
4	5	6

The Cause of the Doukhobortsi should be the Cause of Christendom, and an Appeal for Their Relief, is Manifestly a Righteous One.

The strange spectacle is presented, at the close of the 19th Century, of more than 7000 innocent citizens of Russia being expatriated on account of their conscientious convictions. The Doukhobortsi have for more than a hundred years maintained in southern Russia a religious community of perhaps 12,000 persons, whose distinguishing views have led them to live in and manifest the Spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ in love to each other and all their fellow beings, and to worship the Almighty in spirit and sincerity. Their non-conformity to the ritual of the Greek Church storms to have been one of the first causes of jealousy against them, among the priesthood where they dwelt; and this, and their conscientious and firm refusal to perform military service under the Russian government, has of late years subjected them to severe persecution. Their chief men have been banished to Siberia; whole villages have been compelled to give up their homes and farms, and remove to cold, mountain districts, while the local authorities as if determined to destroy the entire body of them, have by various methods prevented their obtaining a livelihood. Benevolent men in England hearing of their distressed condition, sent some of their number to investigate aid in their emigration to other parts.

The Canadian government now offered for each adult of their community 160 acres of land in its northwestern territory free of cost, and they were relieved, as to their scruples against bearing arms, by a recent wise and beneficent Act of the Canadian Legislature, exempting from military demands all who, by their conscientious corructions, cannot perform military service. After due investigation the offer was accepted, and during last winter and early summer. more than 7000 of the Doukhoborts iembarked for North America, and are now located in the districts of Assimiboia, Saskatchewan and Prince Albert, about 300 miles northwest from the City of Winnipeg. Arriving there, with very scanty supplies, they found themselves in an open prairie country, nearly uninhabited. They were obliged forthwith to build such rude huts for shelter as they could construct out of logs and mud, while they were wanting in horses and oxen, wagons, farming implements, seeds, and nearly everything necessary to agriculture. Some of the latter have been partially supplied by benevolent persons, and a small amount of iand was ploughed and planted in the early summer.

A large part of the immigrants, however, arrived too late to raise crops, even if they had possessed the necessary equipment. Now, the cold weather of that northern region is imminent, and these people in their extremity and destitution must be generously helped by Christian sympathizers, to tide over the ensuing ten months with food and clothing, or many of them may perish.

clothing, or many of them may perish. They are a people of much intelligence, untiring industry, and show astonishing skill in utilizing the few resources at their command. As a sect, they are remarkable for the simplicity of their principles and practices, and the depth of their religious experience. Their chantings at times of religious service consist mainly of hymns and psalm-like prayers, together with adorations and pious sentiments, closely resembling the language of the Scriptures which is the more surprising in view of the almost total deprivation of the sacred volume to which, for a long period, they have been subjected.

The civilized and Christian world has lately been intensely interested by the call of the Emperor of Russia for a conference of all Nations, to consider the subject of arbitration and gradual disarmament; the result was, the assembling at the Hague, of some of the most intelligent men the Nations could delegate as their Representatives. The gathering of this Historic Congress marked an advancing era for civilization, and gave an encouraging hope to Christians the world over, that a step was at last being taken toward the period when war would be learned no more. How far its avowed objects have been promoted, or how soon they will be attained, must be left, for the future historian to record.

torian to record. "It is not by might, nor by power," that the great reformations of the world are to be brought about; and it is a singular co-incidence that notwithstanding the commendable objects of the Conference at the Hague, and the character of the assemblage gathered to discuss them, the most practical exemplification of disarmament was given in 1895 by a band of harmless, faithful Christians of the Russian Nation, burning arms which were their personal property, in the presence of cruel persecutors; thus, in their quiet humble way, preaching loudly to all Christendom.

When the time shall come, that the people throw down their arms, or refuse to take them up, then will war cease. This might mean persecution, suffering, or even martyrdom, to those who thus obey their conscientious convictions; but it is then, and then only, we shall see disarmament made effectual for the world.

The early Christians had their share in this movement for the peace of the Nations; and they have had their faithful successors down the ages, from generation to generation, but the most impressive lesson of latter years has come from the now suffering Doukhobortsi. Can the followers of Him who said, "My Kingdom is not of this World,"--Can peace-loving Christians anywhere, fail to sympathize with these exiled Russians, in this their hour of extremity?

It is estimated that the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) will be needed for the relief of the 7000 Doukhobors now in the Dominion of Canada. They may be depended on for becoming self supporting, at as early a date as under their present circumstances could be expected of any race of people. Shall this call to their fellow Christians everywhere for temporary, but prompt and liberal aid, be in vain?

fellow Christians everywhere for temporary, but prompt and liberal aid, be in vain? Remittances for their relief may be sent to Wm. F. McCreary, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or if forwarded to William Evans, Treasurer, No. 252 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa., care will be taken by a Committee of the religious Society of Friends of Philadelphia, for a judicious use of the means thus afforded.

> Samuel Morris, Jonathan E. Rhoads, Joseph S. Elkinton,

EPHRAIM SMITH, GEORGE M. COMFORT, WM. L. BAILEY,

WM. EVANS,

Committee of the Meeting for Sufferings to aid the Doukhobortsi.

