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DURHAM, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

WHOLE NO. 1015.

The CASH System

ADOPTED BY

N. G. & J. McKechnie.

We beg to inform our Customers and the Public generally that we have adopted the Cash System, which means Cash or its equivalent, and that our

Motto will be

"Large Sales & Small Profits."

We take this opportunity of thanking our customers for past patronage, and we are convinced that the new system will merit a continuance of the same.

N., G. & J. McKECHNIE.

Durham, Aug. 9th, '96.

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Maxwell Binders, Mowers and Horse-Rakes.

Pea Harrowers, Turnip Sowers, Scufflers, Plows, and every other Implement for Farm Work.

One Car Binder Twine, Best Brands.

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CANADA CARRIAGE CO'S. CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, & CHATHAM AND SNOW BALL WAGGONS.

BELL and BERLIN PIANOS.

Goderich and Woodstock Organs. Sewing Machines. New Williams.

Best Quality.

A few GOOD COOKING STOVES left, at and below cost.

LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

CHAS. MCKINNON'S.

UPPER TOWN, DURHAM.

Durham, June 15th 1897.

Subscribe for the Review

INSPECTOR CAMPBELL'S THIRD LETTER.

PARIS THE GAY AND THE GRAND.

Physically Clean, Morally Just so so.

Our Travellers Long for Canadian Light.

Paris, Aug. 6th, 1897.

MY DEAR RAMAGE:

After five days wandering around Paris, it would be quite natural to suppose one would have a good deal to write about, but its very vastness, its many places of interest, its beautiful architecture, galleries of paintings and very much more of the same nature almost forbid in any space smaller than a large volume, any attempt to write at all. You will not therefore be surprised if for the present a mere outline of the more important places and things seen be given.

In the first place we took one of Cook's Tours and were for three days driven to all the important places in an immense covered waggon called Cook's Four-in-hand because possibly drawn by four horses. The first day there were eight such waggons in the party—nearly all English speaking people—each waggon held from 16 to 32 people and every two waggons had a competent guide or interpreter who took us through all the public buildings to which entrance by tourists is allowed. We were very fortunate in having the best guide on the route—an intelligent man who knew the history of every institute, public building and even France itself by heart. This was mixed with pretty little incidents and anecdotes not recorded in history or given in the printed guide books. He was moreover humorous, and how humor does enliven the recital of other wise dry details. If you ever come to Paris, and it will be worth your while. Come, the first time at any rate, in one of Cook's parties and you will not regret it. You are provided with through tickets: outward and return, by rail and boat and all other bus, carriage, hotel and gratuity expenses are prepaid in your original book of tickets. The service of a conductor too, all along the route to assist in getting luggage transferred and to prevent imposition of two or three prices for everything you want done or want to buy make it well worth while to join the party.

There is nothing perhaps in European travel that so disgusts Americans and Canadians as the gratuity system or as we call it, the tipping system. Every where it is the same. As soon as you touch the ground, a horde of hungry vultures crowd around you and almost demand a shilling or a franc to let you touch the earth. Woe to you if you have luggage. It is a franc here 50 centimes there and you wonder where your money has gone. They almost fight over you or your luggage and often while they so wrangle the traveller leaves them all and finds a cabbie not so obstreperous, much to the chagrin of those left. Not only at the stations, on the streets, in the shops is this looked for but in the hotels where every service is extra—the waiter at the table, the hall boy, the chambermaid must be attended to or the cloudy frown soon tells the displeasure. It reminds one of Mark Twain's Arab who wanted to sneeze for him and of course get a tip for so doing. Cook's party does away with all this. The guide pays all porters, guards, waiters etc. their gratuities and the tourist need not, tho' most of them do, pay any more than the ticket.

Coming now to Paris itself, I think the first thing that will strike the foreigner, especially if lately from London, is the extreme cleanliness of the city. Not only are the streets cleaned daily with water—that is, sweepers are continually at work brushing all refuse on the streets to the sides near the curbstones. Water is let on then at convenient places and continues to flow outside the curbstones until all filth is washed into places which doubtless are connected with the sewers. But the outside of all the buildings has a clean appearance tho' the building itself may be hundreds of years old—there are many such here. On enquiry, I found out the reason of this fresh appearance. It seems that by ordinance of the City

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. See All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

The next thing that strikes a stranger and especially a temperance man is the immense quantity of wine drunk by the citizens. It is impossible to conceive the number of cafes, restaurants, bouillons, creameries and how many other kinds of eating or rather drinking houses I don't know, unless actually seen. Reading about it gives no idea of it at all. Every second house appears to have wine served out by the glass or bottle and in many streets whole blocks of houses are cafes of some kind or other. I do not think there is such a thing as a Temperance house in Paris. I have asked several if they knew of such and they did not. But after all I have yet to see the first intoxicated person old or young, man or woman, and all alike drink wine. They drink it publicly too—not in the houses alone but on the streets. At the door of every cafe there are small tables to seat from one to four persons each. There under awnings every evening the citizens of Paris sit, chat and sip wine. Often several hundred persons sit around one cafe from 8 or 9 in the evening till near midnight. It is said that many families take one, two or sometimes all three such during the summer at the cafe. Such is one phase of life. It would not suit the Anglo Saxon. Whatever he goes at he goes at it with his might, and if he is of Celtic origin so much the worse. If he takes to drink he would not stop at wine. He would room want something stronger. But the Frenchman is perfectly satisfied with his wine and it seems to do him little harm. But in reality it may account for the want of vim and energy displayed, the loose morals everywhere evident and the indifference to everything sacred so painfully seen on all sides.

Our guide very kindly instructed us as to the Sabbath keeping in the city. First a souper or two in the morning—then in the afternoon to the races—all the important races are held on Sunday—to make money or lose. If money is made than at night to the theatre then to some other place of amusement of which there are hundreds in the city. This is the life of an ordinary citizen. There will of course be many exceptions, but the life of the average citizen was my chief concern.

In many things Paris is first in the world—we have in our party men who have been all over Europe—from Rome to St. Petersburg—from Johannesburg to California and they say that in some respects Paris stands alone. One feature of Paris is the number and magnificence of its wealth of architectural beauty. To the student of art this is a veritable paradise. Not only is found here the paintings of native artists but some of the best from other countries—English, Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, American and Russian and we believe many others. Sculpture too is displayed in rich profusion on all public buildings, in all public squares, fountains, museums and even in the front of the street at all important crossings. On all hands are to be seen great paintings illustrating the time of the Great Louis XIV whose extravagance was one great cause of the Revolution of 1789—the enormous expenditure required to build the palace of Versailles and the Trianon and to fit up the grounds as they are fitted up with statuary of bronze and marble, with an immense number of fountains, must have borne heavily upon the patient tax-payer. Louis however never considered the tax payer at all. The public discontent even during his life was a cause of disturbance and in his old age as he looked forward he said, "After me the deluge" and the deluge came. The Commune has been the curse of Paris but it is the natural outcome of autocratic extravagance such as is evident here every where. Four great revolutions beginning with 1789 bear testimony to the reactionary upheavals which usually follow misgovernment and indifference to the rights of the people.

I shall not attempt to describe these great palaces or public buildings. It would be useless and impossible. Any good "Guide," either Baedeker or some other will tell you more than I possibly could and tell it a good deal better. I shall confine myself to a few small things of which I know myself and of which I can speak with certainty.

One thing will surprise you. I am here in one of the best hotels in the city—not the most expensive by any means but still a good house—and I am writing

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H. PARKER, DRUGGIST.

you this by the light of a tallow candle. It is the only light in the rooms of the hotel here. Incandescent electric lights in houses are almost unknown. A few arc lights are on a few streets but nearly all gas, and gas in the hotels only in the hall, offices and dining rooms. Tallow dips were used as also in England so you see we Canadians are not behind in anything. The only trolley cars I have seen so far are in Versailles. There are cars here not drawn by horses but driven by compressed air. No electricity yet used in the city for street car purposes. The main part of the street traffic is handled by huge omnibuses drawn by horses—generally three abreast. At each end of these there is a winding stair so you can ride outside or inside. Automobile carriages are quite common here—these are driven by compressed air or by electricity in storage batteries I believe. As horses are very dear, these are bound to become more common and more popular. They say that all the best horses are required for the army and these bring high prices. Even second grade horses bring from \$500 to \$2000 and the best are \$300 to \$400. Bicycles are by no means as common as in Canadian and American cities, but a larger percentage of lady riders are seen. The bloomer is in vogue and indeed is the only dress worn on the bicycle. When properly made the bloomer is quite modest. It can scarcely be distinguished from the skirts worn by our own fair ladies. It is nothing like the "extravagant extreme" which is in vogue in some cities across the border. The Americans in our party praise the French bicyclists for the taste and modesty of her cycling costume and for the grace and ease with which she handles her wheel.

N. W. C.

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AGENTS.

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THOROUGH BRED DURHAM BULL.

There will stand for service for the season of 1897 at the farm of the undersigned

LOT 49 CON. 2, S. D. R. GLENELG, that fine Thorough Bred Bull "THREXTON"

purchased from the herd of Mr. H. Parker, Durham.

TERMS: 75cts. Payable Feb. 1, 1898.

ALFRED HINKS, Prop. Priceville, Mar. 13, '97.

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I have \$1,000,000 to lend at 5% and 5 1/2% per cent. Choose your time to pay it back. Business private, charges moderate.

H. H. MILLER, The Hanover Conveyancer.

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The undersigned will keep for service at LOT 9, 2 CON. W. G. R. Bentinck for the season of 1897 the fine 3 year old well bred bull "Conqueror" a descendant of the famous Farmham Duke.

Full pedigree may be learned on application.

TERMS—\$1.00 payable 1st January. Usual conditions. HENRY ALEXANDER, Dorloch, May 25 '97.



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