

# The Durham Review.

VOL.—XX. NO. 18.

DURHAM, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1898

WHOLE NO. 1051.

## The CASH System

ADOPTED BY

N. C. & 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.

AT C. McKINNON'S.  
UPPER TOWN IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSES.

**Stoves** of all kinds,  
COOKING STOVES,  
HEATING STOVES,  
BOX STOVES

At prices that will surprise.

**Cutters** Cutters and Sleighs of the best quality and at prices away down.

Our Piano and Organ trade is firmly established. Best makes. Purest tones.

Do you want a Sewing Machine? Try the New Williams.— Highest price paid for Wood in exchange for goods.

C. McKINNON.

THE BIG 4.  
UPPER TOWN DURHAM...

LACE CURTAINS.  
3 1/2 yards Long, 28 inches wide, 40c a pair.  
3 " " " 38 " " 65c " "  
3 " " " 42 " " 75c " "  
3 1/2 " " " 50 " " \$1.00 "

DRESS GOODS.

40in Black and Colored Wool Serges, 25c a yard.  
Fancy Figured Lustras (a snap) at 30, 35 & 50c a yd.  
Double Fold Cashmere. (in black only) 12 1/2c a yard.  
Challies in dark colors, 6c a yard.  
Our Prints are guaranteed fast colors.  
Large White Counterpanes, worth \$1.50 for \$1.—Large white, all linen table covers, worth \$1.75 for \$1.40.—Table Oil Cloths in white and colors, 40in wide, 25c a yd.—Men's Top Shirts from 25c up.—See our Ladies' Oxford Shoes before buying, they cannot be beat.—Best Ladies' Shoe dressing, 10 and 20c a bottle, regular 15 and 25c.—21 only, Crystal Table Sets at 25c a set. 8in Im. Cut Glass Fruit Bowls, 20c each, Nappies to match 60c a dozen.—Whips at all prices, a good ranchide at 20c.—Salada Ceylon Tea at 25c, 30c and 40c a lb.

BEAN & CO...

UPPER TOWN DURHAM

### GREAT NAVAL BATTLE. United States Victorious.

Early last Sunday morning, the first naval engagement between the opposing fleets in the present war took place at Manila, in the Philippine Islands. Spanish reports claim the Americans were driven off but three of their ships were burned or sunk and it is reported that 200 are slain. Spain still controls the cable, so the Americans, without a base, may have trouble in doing more at present. The following is the Spanish official report: "Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the port announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to manoeuvre repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping, on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire, and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cadarso, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the navy and volunteers is excellent."

### THE PHILIPPINES.

These are twelve hundred islands in the Philippine group. In reality they are the summits of a group of submarine mountains, many of which are active volcanoes. As may be imagined, earthquakes are frequent, and sometimes very destructive. During the change of seasons terrific hurricanes sweep along the islands, making navigation extremely hazardous. The rainy season begins in May and lasts till December, and is unhealthy for Europeans. The total area of the group is estimated at a hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and for natural wealth is unsurpassed, if it is equalled, by any similar extent of territory on the earth. Mineral deposits of great variety and plentifulness abound, the soil is wonderfully fertile, the rivers and lakes are many and teem with fish. The mountains which often rise to seven thousand feet, are clothed with forests of the most valuable timber, and these forests are inhabited by an astonishing number and variety of birds, monkeys and reptiles. For a naturalist the Philippines are a paradise of inexhaustible treasures.

In possession of a more progressive and enterprising nation than Spain, their wealth and importance would be incalculable. The population, estimated at about eight millions, is divided into widely diversified races, all of which are more or less opposed to Spanish domination. But here, as in Cuba, the half-castes are the most disaffected. In January, 1872, an insurrection broke out, and was suppressed with savage ferocity. Again last year there was a formidable rising, which has not yet been suppressed, and which is sure to assume greater proportions now that Spain is at war with the United States.

The Mohammedan inhabitants of the plains are an industrious, highly-skilled people. The negroes, or Papuans, of the mountain regions are little known savages. Tobacco is cultivated as a government monopoly by nearly a million impressed laborers, who are slaves in all but name. Besides these, every native in the settled districts is compelled to give forty days' labor every year on the public roads and bridges. Spanish officials sent out from Spain strive to acquire fortunes as rapidly as possible, and are quite unscrupulous in the methods they employ for the object. Hence the general disaffection and certainty of a furious uprising, as predicted, on the appearance of a fleet hostile to Spain. There are seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry entirely composed of natives. The only Span-

ish troops are two brigades of artillery and a corps of engineers. The navy consists of a few old fashioned ships and a number of feluccas employed as revenue cutters to prevent smuggling. A monopolistic and prohibitory trade policy has greatly retarded the development of the islands. In fact, the commerce is said to be little better now than it was in the sixteenth century, when the trade between China and the Spanish colonies of America was the richest in the world. A bad greedy, fiscal system, restrictions on foreign shipping, discouragement of all enterprise, not under the patronage of a notoriously corrupt, incapable government, ecclesiastical control in temporal as well as spiritual affairs, the utter neglect of education, all combine to render these islands, prodigiously rich in all that should make a country great and prosperous, the most miserable and turbulent region on the face of the globe. In spite of all, however, English and German and American merchants have established lucrative businesses, which, under happier auspices, would become of great importance. The best thing that could happen the islands would be to fall under the power of a nation that would know how to govern them and develop their wonderful resources. —Montreal Witness.

### THE ATROCITY OF WAR.

Fifty million dollars spent by the United States up to a certain day last week and the only fatal casualties reported was the death of a mule in the ramparts of Matanzas.

However a good deal has been accomplished. Many thousands of healthy Americans have been moved towards Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and before long will be in Cuba where their health will be greatly endangered by the guns of the Spanish Don, and the dreaded "Yellow Jack". It will be of course decidedly unhealthy for the Spaniard to meet them there, so on the whole, casualties, fatal ones, are likely to be distressingly numerous in a very short time.

And then on various seas floating castles, armed as never was a land castle, are likely to become the coffin and the cortege of brave men, who having no quarrel with each other, are yet endeavoring to kill each other for their country's good!

Bells in Chicago and elsewhere were rung in rejoicing at the declaration of war. This ghoulish feeling will be changed when sons and brothers, who went forth in pride return maimed or lie rotting in the tropics, or at the bottom of the sea.

Bystander in last week's Sun has a paragraph on this subject which we append:

Few of us really lay to heart the guilt of an unnecessary resort to arms. Soldiers who have seen a battlefield know what war is. They know, one of them said, that it is hell. Most of us are the dupes of abstraction. Men and women who yell or shriek for this war with Spain have before their mind's eye a lay figure in the garb of a bull-fighter which it is glorious fun to belabor. The hideous realities, the battlefield heaped with carnage, the hospital filled with agony, the crew drowning or being scalded to death in the sinking ironclad, the mourning homes they do not see. If they did, though their hearts be as cold as their words are hot, they might put some restraint upon their clamor. Are there not misery, want and sorrow enough in the world that we must needlessly increase them by shedding each other's blood and destroy the common store? The great improvement wanted is that freecreating politicians, preachers, journalists and contractors, when they have set nations by the ears, should themselves be sent to face the shot.

### GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE WAR.

The first shot has now been fired, and who can say how far, in the present state of the world, its echoes may fly.

The government of Cuba as a dependency by Spain is hopelessly bad, and ought to end. Her emancipation will be a natural step in the general

### ALABASTINE

WALL COATING.  
Alabastine makes a coat-



ing as firm as the wall itself. It hardens with age, and is healthy and beautiful. It is also a disinfectant and sweetens rooms. Alabastine should be used on every part of a building, to be whitened, tinted, painted, varnished, or papered, from floor to roof, outside and in; it is used under paint, varnish and paper, but makes a better finish alone for walls. Sixteen Fashionable Tints and White.

FOR SALE BY

H. PARKER, DURHAM.

also

KALSOMINE, PARIS WHITE, WHITING, COLORS, GLUES, MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, WHITE WASH BRUSHES, AND PAINT BRUSHES.

H. PARKER, DURHAM.

Touches the spot

MacLeod's System Renovator

—FOR—

Weak and Impure Blood,  
Liver and Kidney Diseases,  
Female Complaints, etc.

Ask Druggist or write direct to J. M. MACLEOD, Goderich, Ont. Sold by H. PARKER, Druggist, Durham.

### ZION.

Most of our farmers are through seeding with the exception of a little barley and other late crops. This has been one of the best of springs so far.

Mr. Wm. Kennie is making things bustle this spring. After putting a large crop in at home, he is to put part of the W. Edwards' farm in on shares.

Mr. Thomas Cook having rented Mrs. Delancy's farm is making things fly in great order. He has upwards of sixty acres of crop to wrestle with. Well Tom is good for it.

Mr. W. Taylor, says it scarce pays to race seedling so he is crossplowing every foot and neglecting to do nothing that will help to insure a good crop. He says the Massey-Barris Seed-drill he bought of Agent Calder, Durham, is a dandy.

Zion Church and Cemetery is being ornamented these days by a new wire fence. Master Hugh Firth has the contract and is sure to make an good job. Mr. Tom Timmins is assisting.

Mr. Hugh Firth has taken an agency for the Gen Wire Fence Company, and is ready for contracts.

A few of Zion's young people gathered at the Falls on the 12th of April and spent a jolly time. They buried the old man in the museum, went over the river and fed the sheep a whole bag of barley, sang songs, made speeches and, what! why! went home in couples.

Say, but was't Johnnie tickled when he got that long looked for letter last week? Wonder how often he read it? No wonder he stayed so long round Barrie and Allandale this winter.

Miss Susan Timmins has visited Durham quite often lately, her brother-in-law Mr. George McDonald being very sick. We all hope to hear of George's quick recovery as he has made many friends round Zion.

### First Class . . . . Farm For Sale . . . .

The undersigned offers for sale the farm, sometimes known as the "Gadd farm" Normanby, being lot 15, on the 3rd con. It contains 100 acres about 80 cleared, the remainder hardwood bush.

The soil is first class and every acre is workable. Well fenced and convenient to Church and School. Good log house, frame barn, with stone stabling. Three wells with pumps are on the place.

It is 6 miles from Durham and 3 miles from the Varney Station on the G.T.R.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

MRS. WM. GADD,  
or to  
JAS. WEBBER, Durham.