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Young Folks.

THE TRAVELLING MONKEY.
 My master grinds an organ
 And I pick up his money;
 And when you see me doing it
 You call it very funny.
 But, though I dance and caper, still
 I feel at heart forlorn,
 I wish I were in monkey-land—
 The place where I was born!

There grow the great green coconuts
 Around the palm tree's crown;
 I used to climb and pick them off,
 And hear them—crack!—come down.
 There all day long the purple figs
 Are dropping from the bough;
 There hang the ripe bananas, oh,
 I wish I had some now!

I'd feast, and feast, and feast, and
 feast,
 And you should have a share,
 How pleasant 'tis in monkey-land!
 O, would that I were there!

On some tall tree top's highest bough;
 So high the clouds would sail
 Just over me, I wish that I
 Were swinging by my tail!

I'd swing, and swing, and swing, and
 swing,
 How merry that would be!
 But oh! a traveling monkey's life
 Is very hard for me.

BETTY'S ARITHMETIC LESSON.
 Betty was eating one of mamma's
 lovely round turnovers and taking
 little nibbles from the edge of the
 turnover, "to make it spend," when
 papa gave her a question to work out.
 "From four-fourths take one-fourth."

Betty thought fractions dreadfully
 stupid things. She didn't try to think
 out the answer in the way papa had
 explained to her over and over, but
 guessed it would be "seven-eighths!"
 and put it down on the paper that
 way. Then she took another nibble
 out of the side of her beloved turnover.

Papa looked at the answer and then
 at Betty. Then he looked at the turn-
 over and lastly at shaggy old Bruno,
 who had just come into the room. He
 took out his knife, and taking the turn-
 over, he cut it into four quarters.

"Now, Betty," he said, cheerfully,
 "as I told you yesterday and as you
 see here, there are four-fourths, or
 four quarters in the whole of anything.
 Now if we take away one-fourth—here,
 Bruno!—what is there left?"

Betty saw a quarter of that beauti-
 ful turnover disappear down Bruno's
 throat!
 "Three-quarters!" she said, with a
 little gasp, in her voice.

And if you will believe me, Betty
 never forgot how to work in "fourths"
 after that.

WHAT BENNIE CAUGHT.
 Bennie hung on the gate, watching,
 as long as he could see it, the cart dis-
 appearing down the road, in which
 were father and Joe, going fishing in
 the lake, four miles away. The little
 fellow wanted to go, too; and he could
 hardly keep back the tears when he re-
 membered that his father had said:
 "Not this time, little man, I am afraid
 you would get tired and jostle the
 boat."

So six-year-old Joe went proudly
 away, with a rod on his shoulder, feel-
 ing so important that he hardly stop-
 ped to say good-bye to the small bro-
 ther hanging on the gate.

Ben called "bye" to them, through
 the bars of the gate, in a voice that
 was not quite steady; and Joe sent
 back a gay shout:
 "Good-bye, Bennie! I'll bring you
 a big string of fish."

But Ben's lips quivered. He thought
 it would be nicer to sit in a boat and
 catch his own fish. He had never in
 his life been fishing.

He was just brushing two big round
 tears off his nose when mamma came
 out on the porch with a pan of peas,
 calling—
 "Mother needs a little man to help
 her!"

Soon Bennie was so busy popping the
 green balls out of their jackets that
 he did not feel near so badly about be-
 ing left behind.

Presently his mother said—
 "Now, mannikin, if we fly round and
 finish all the work, what do you think
 we'll do?"

"What?" asked Ben, breathlessly.
 "We'll go down to the brook and
 fish."

"Oh, goody!" And Ben clapped his
 hands.

At twelve o'clock mamma tied on her
 big sunbonnet, packed a basket of
 sandwiches and got the rods and lines
 ready. Ben dug some bait and away
 they went across the meadows waving
 with long, pretty grass, through the
 wood-lot where the birds sang in the
 trees and to the side of a lovely, bab-
 bling brook, which, mamma said, was
 talking to itself as it hurried busily
 along somewhere.

Mamma threw her line in and began
 to read a book. Ben sat as still as a
 mouse, watching the lines and nibbling
 a sandwich now and then.

He was just getting a little tired of
 keeping so still, when the cork stopped
 bobbing up and down and dived
 straight off in the water.
 "Sh-h-h!" whispered mamma, laying
 down her book. And she quietly put
 her hand over Ben's, and they drew
 the line gently—oh, so gently—toward
 the bank. Then, when the fish gave
 a big, strong tug, as if he was won-
 dering what was pulling against him,
 mamma jerked the line quickly up;
 and there lay Mr. Fish on the green
 bank!

Ben was so delighted that he could
 only exclaim, "Oh, my! Oh, my!" as he
 gazed upon his catch. It was a
 perch, and its silver sides glistened in
 the sun. After that he could not sit

very long without going to see if his
 fish was still in the basket and had
 plenty of water.

Ben felt very sorry for mamma, be-
 cause she did not catch anything; and
 he promised her she could claim part
 of his fish.

He was a happy little fisherman who
 trudged home that evening just at the
 time the cows were coming in from the
 meadows and the chickens were going
 to roost.

Papa and Joe came soon after, very
 tired and sunburned, but disappointed.
 "They wouldn't bite!" said father.
 "Didn't you catch a thing?" cried
 mamma, laughing.

And then a proud and happy young
 man brought his big perch to show
 and like all fishermen, he had lots to
 say about what sport it was pulling
 him in and how he came very near get-
 ting loose, etc.

Papa laughed, and declared that he
 believed they caught it with a "silver
 hook;" but Joe felt very small to
 think that his four-year-old brother
 had beaten him fishing, right at home
 in the little brook.

POLICE FORCES COMPARED.

London has Twice as Many Policemen as
 New York, and They Cost Less.

The present population of the city
 of London is 4,500,000. It was 4,443,
 018 officially by the census of March,
 1896. The present population of the
 city of New York is 3,500,000, and New
 York and London are now the two
 largest cities in the world. Paris, the
 third largest, being nearly 1,000,000 be-
 hind New York, and Berlin having
 less than one-half the population of New
 York city. By the last published re-
 port made to the British Home Sec-
 retary by Sir E. R. Bradford, London
 Commissioner of Police, it appears that
 at the beginning of 1898 the London
 force consisted of 32 superintendents,
 578 inspectors, 1,908 sergeants, and
 12,934 constables, or a total of 15,452.

Of these, 4 superintendents, 52 in-
 spectors, 197 sergeants and 1,505 con-
 stables were employed on special duties
 for various Government departments,
 including special protection, posts at
 public offices and buildings, stock yards,
 and military stations. Under the exist-
 ing system about 60 per cent. of the
 London police force available for duty
 in the streets is required for night
 duty—from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m.

The New York Police Department, at
 the time of the last report, was just
 ONE HALF AS LARGE

as that of London, comprising a force
 of 5,329 in Manhattan, and the Bronx,
 1,878 in Brooklyn, 193 in Queen's and
 64 in the borough of Richmond. In-
 cluded in these numbers are the bicy-
 cle squad of 89, the detective squad of
 120, the sanitary squad of 63, the court
 squad of 177, and the telegraph squad
 of 25, exclusive of 14 detectives in
 Brooklyn and 15 members of the ordi-
 nance police in Brooklyn. The arrests
 made by the London police number 510,
 000 in a year, those by the New York
 police number 140,000, and the small
 difference in the number of arrests in
 view of the large difference in popula-
 tion, its maintenance or distur-
 bance, than in the case in New York.
 Quite a considerable number of ar-
 rests made in New York are of what
 may be called a tentative character, re-
 sulting in the discharge of the ac-
 cused person on arraignment either at
 the police station or in court. More
 than one-quarter of the number of
 those arrested in New York for serious
 offences are discharged without the
 formality of a trial, and of those ar-
 rested for minor offences the propor-
 tion discharged is about one third. In
 London during the year covered by
 the last report there were eighteen
 cases of murder, of which three re-
 sulted in conviction in the first degree.
 In New York, the number of arrests for
 murder is larger in a year, but the pro-
 portion of convictions is higher too.

THE EXPENSES

of the London Police Department are,
 approximately, \$7,500,000 a year, while
 those of the New York Police Depart-
 ment are in excess of \$11,000,000,
 a difference explained in part by the
 fact that the pay of the London po-
 licemen is much smaller than the pay
 of New York policemen for like ser-
 vice. The salary account is \$10,000,000
 a year. In fact, the fact that the
 London Police Department appears to
 be more diligent and effective than the
 New York force, and that in recover-
 ing lost property, of which there are
 in a year about 4,000 articles restored
 in New York, and 16,000 in London, in-
 cluding umbrellas, blankets, macin-
 toshes, baby carriages, hats, hat pins,
 overcoats, books and newspapers. The
 average number of arrests made by a
 London policeman is not more than 7
 in each year, as against an average of
 28, four times as many, made by Paris
 policemen. The average number of
 arrests made by New York city police-
 men varies from 18 to 20, so in respect
 to the activity of its police force, New
 York may be said to stand between
 London and Paris, as it does in popula-
 tion, and nearer to Paris than to Lon-
 don in this respect. The average
 height of London policemen is 70 in-
 ches, and the average weight 185
 pounds.

NOT NEW-WOMANISH.

Minnie—Don't you wish we women
 were strong enough to defend our-
 selves like men?
 Mamma—No. We would lose the sat-
 isfaction of telling those hateful men
 just what we would like to do to them.

ENTIRELY IMPARTIAL.

Traveler—Which is the shortest,
 quickest and best route to the West?
 Ticket Agent—I don't know, sir.
 Have you no opinion on the subject,
 None at all. They all pay the same
 commission now.

About the House.

WHAT BABY CAN DO.

It can wear out a pair of \$1 kid
 shoes in less than twenty-four hours.
 It can simultaneously occupy both
 sides of the largest bed made.

It can make itself look like a fiend
 just when its mother wants to show
 it off.

It can make an old bachelor in the
 next room, use language that, if ut-
 tered on the street, would get him in
 the penitentiary for two years.

It can go from the farthest end of
 the room to the foot of the stairs in
 the half quicker than its mother can
 step into the closet and out again.

A MOTHER'S PLACE.

A mother's place is by no means an
 easy one if she is truly interested in
 her children, for she must feel that
 all these virtues must be contained
 within herself if she accomplish her ut-
 most with her child, so says a writer
 in an exchange. Self-control is per-
 haps the most difficult attribute for
 a mother at all times, but one of the
 most important. Mothers cannot ex-
 pect to see it in their children unless
 the child is able to see the same in
 them. The first lessons may be given
 a little babe, as in its attempts to help
 itself it begins to climb and perhaps
 take a step and down it goes. Its first
 inclination is to cry, but the wise moth-
 er, instead of snatching the little fel-
 low up, running to the window, show-
 ing a favorite picture, or something to
 catch its attention, will lovingly teach
 the little one to be patient.

As the harder bumps come to the lit-
 tle life, the being brave will grow up
 on him until in later life he is prepar-
 ed to face the more serious obstructions
 in his path with brave heart and a
 dependence upon self when no moth-
 er's hand can guide him through.

The great trouble in the homes of
 to-day is the arbitrary controlling of
 the child by the parents, and the sud-
 den throwing him upon his own re-
 sponsibility, when the suitable age ap-
 pears. It parents do not watch for ev-
 ery opportunity to unconsciously im-
 part self-control in the babe, and the
 child, then cannot expect it to drop
 as a gift from heaven when he is plac-
 ed where he must depend upon him-
 self.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Consume With Egg Foam.—To one
 quart of consommé add one pint of
 rich milk and beat. Blend a table-
 spoonful of potato flour with two yolks
 of eggs; pour the soup, just off the
 boiling point into the mixture; stir
 well and cook slowly for eight minutes.
 See that the consommé is perfectly
 seasoned before the addition of the milk.
 Beat the whites of the eggs with a
 pinch of fine salt to a froth, add a
 tablespoonful of boiling milk, beat
 again and place a large spoonful of this
 foam on top of each plate of soup when
 serving. This foam is delicious served
 on tomato cream soup.

Creamed Chicken.—Cut a well-cleaned
 young chicken into eight pieces, take
 the breast, second joint and legs, sea-
 son with one heaping teaspoonful salt,
 half teaspoonful pepper, put one table-
 spoonful butter in a blazer, add the
 chicken, sprinkle over the table-spoon-
 ful lemon juice, place it over the lamp,
 cover and cook ten minutes, stirring
 it once during that time; then add
 one cupful boiling water and a small
 onion, cook slowly till done. If the
 broth should boil away add a little more
 water. Shortly before serving lay the
 chicken on a hot dish, remove all fat
 from the broth, stir a few minutes,
 pour the sauce over the chicken and
 serve with buttered toast or croutons.

Maple Mousse. Whip one pint of
 cream light and frothy then drain it
 well. Beat the yolks of four eggs
 light, put in a saucpan a generous
 cup of maple syrup, stir in the beaten
 yolks and place over the fire. Stir un-
 til the mixture becomes hot and the
 eggs; thicken the syrup, take from the
 fire at once and stand the pan in a
 dish of ice water and beat the mix-
 ture with an egg beater, until it is
 light and cold; then gently mix with
 it the whipped and drained cream.
 Meanwhile pack an ice cream freezer
 with salt and ice, using more salt than
 for ice cream. Turn the prepared mix-
 ture into the packed freezer, cover
 closely and let it stand in a cool place
 three or four hours.

French Lyonnaise Potatoes.—Cut in
 thin slices three cupfuls of cold boiled
 potatoes. Cut in very thin slices a
 scant cupful of onions, and shake them
 into rings. Put in a frying pan with
 a tablespoonful of butter and when a
 pale yellow add the potatoes; season
 with a teaspoonful of salt, one fourth
 the quantity of pepper, a scant tea-
 spoonful of minced parsley and the
 juice of half a lemon; fry a deep yellow
 and serve very hot. Before sending to
 the table squeeze the juice of the
 other half of the lemon over the dish.

Fruit Cookies.—Two cups of sugar,
 one and one third cups of butter, three
 eggs, one cup of chopped raisins, one
 cup of currants, one teaspoon each of
 cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and soda,
 flour to make quite stiff.

OBJECT TO WATER.

There are in the world several kinds
 of animals that have never swallowed
 a drop of water in all their lives; these
 include the lamas of Patagonia and
 certain gazelles of the far east. A
 parouquet lived 52 years in London
 Zoological Gardens, without drinking
 a drop, and some naturalists think
 that hares take no liquid except the
 dew that sometimes forms on the grass
 that they eat. A considerable num-
 ber of reptiles—serpents, lizards, and
 certain batrachians—live and prosper
 in places where there is no water at
 all. Finally, there are even in France,
 in the neighborhood of the Lozere,
 herds of cows and goats that almost
 never drink, and which nevertheless
 thrive; the milk of which the famous
 Roquefort cheese is made.

Newspaper LAWS.

We call the special attention of Pro-
 prietors and subscribers to the following
 points of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discon-
 tinued, he must pay all arrears, or the
 publisher may continue to send it until pay-
 ment is made, and collect the whole arrear
 whether it be taken from the office or not.
 There can be no legal discontinuance until
 payment is made.

2. Any person who takes a paper from
 the post office, whether directed to his
 name or another, or whether he has sub-
 scribed or not is responsible for the pay-
 ment.

3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be
 stopped at a certain time, and the publisher
 continues to send, the subscriber is bound
 to pay for it if he takes it out of the post
 office. This proceeds upon he ground
 that a man must pay for what he uses.

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Are Fixed Upon South Ameri-
 can Nervine.

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 of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that
 Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health tempo-
 rarily, while possibly success-
 ful for the moment, can never be last-
 ing. Those in poor health soon know
 whether the remedy they are using
 is simply a passing incident in their ex-
 perience, tracing them up for the day,
 or something that is getting at the
 seat of the disease and is surely and
 permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally
 fixed on South American Nervine. They
 are not viewing it as a nine-days' won-
 der, but critical and experienced men
 have been studying this medicine for
 years, with the one result—they have
 found that its claim of perfect cura-
 tive qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine
 was possessed of the knowledge that the
 seat of all disease is the nerve centres,
 situated at the base of the brain. In
 this belief he had the best scientists
 and medical men of the world
 occupying exactly the same pre-
 misses. Indeed, the ordinary lay-
 man recognised this principle
 long ago. Everyone knows that
 let disease or injury affect this part of
 the human system and death is almost
 certain. Injure the spinal cord, which
 is the medium of these nerve cen-
 tres, and paralysis is sure to follow.
 Here is the first principle. The trou-
 ble with medical treatment us-
 ually, and with nearly all medicines, is
 that they aim simply to treat the organ
 that may be diseased. South American
 Nervine passes by the organs, and im-
 mediately applies its curative powers
 to the nerve centres, from which the
 organs of the body receive their supply
 of nerve fluid. The nerve centres
 healed, and of necessity the organs
 which has shown the outward evidence
 only of derangement is healed. In-
 digestion, nervousness, impoverished
 blood, liver complaint, all owe their
 origin to a derangement of the nerve
 centres. Thousands bear testimony
 that they have been cured of these
 troubles, even when they have become
 so desperate as to baffle the skill of
 the most eminent physicians, because
 South American Nervine has gone to
 headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been
 disappointed in the inquiry into the
 success of South American Nervine. Peo-
 ple marvel. It is true, at its wonderful
 medical qualities, but they know be-
 yond all question that it does every-
 thing that is claimed for it. It stands
 alone as the one great certain cure
 remedy of the nineteenth century. Why
 should anyone suffer distress and sick-
 ness while this remedy is practically
 at their hands?

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