

THE GREY REVIEW
IS PUBLISHED EVERY
Thursday Morning.
—AT THE—
**REVIEW OFFICE, GARAFRAXA
ST., DURHAM.**
TERMS: \$1 per year, IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. RAMAGE Editor & Proprietor.

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Young Folks.

"DO-THANK-YOU."

"Oh my!" said rollicking Flossy. "I do like parties so! I'll say 'Thank you' a thousand times if mamma will let us go."
"I think," said thoughtful Milly. "As she hushed the baby to rest, 'That though mamma like say-thank you, She likes do-thank-you best."

So she wiped the cups and platters, And put them neatly away, And made the room all tidy, Before she went out to play.

And the face of the tired mother, Lit up with a pleased smile, As she sat on the little garment, Humming soft to herself the while
And, Flossy, watching, decided "Say-thank-you is a very good thing, But do-thank-you is better still."

A SURPRISED FAMILY.

The Thompsons' small boy is the kind of youngster usually spoken of by the neighbors as "that imp." The Thompsons themselves, because he is one of the family, pass over his misdeeds in silence and reserve their opinions.

As Halloween approached young Jim was observed to be in a perpetual state of chuckle and unobscured glee, which state, to those who knew the signs, indicated something especially maddening fermenting in his brain. Like the London policeman, who cannot arrest a man he knows is going to murder until the suspected gentleman has committed the crime, the Thompsons were unable to take summary measures in advance, but Thompson later decided to issue a warning couched in general and all-embracing terms.

"Jim," he said, sternly, at Sunday morning breakfast, "if you have a yearning to get mixed up in any gate changing horseblock moving, sign-se Ling episodes tomorrow night, please remember the Maine be.oe electric door bells to keep him ringing, no ticktacks or rosin on the window glass, no carrots tied to the front doorknob or bean shooting or red point on the steps, or — or any other devilry," concluded his father, rather lamely and totally out of breath. "My right arm is just as strong as it was the last time you and I had a little difference of opinion. Understand!"

"Yes, papa," said young Jim, in a peculiarly innocent and plaintive tone, and then his family knew it had to fear the worst.
Cissie Thompson, aged 10, confided carefully to her mother Monday afternoon that Jim had made lavish promises that he "would scare her most to death" that night and insisted on sleeping on the couch in her mother's room for protection. Mrs. Thompson reported to her husband and he decided to do detective work after dinner that night, arguing that if he could catch his son red-handed the punishment attached to the discovery would keep peace in the family for a month at least. Jim vanished after the meal and his father prowled in the dark kitchen, which commanded a view of the back yard, and the equally dim basement. In half an hour he was rewarded by hearing weird noises from the direction of the back yard. He dashed to the porch, but nothing was in sight. The chill wind from the lake disturbed the dying vines by the door sadly; there were dampness and mystery in the air. It reminded Mr. Thompson of the days of his youth, when—

Rising slowly, cautiously over the back fence came a bulbous and hideously grinning head. In the few minutes before the startled watcher on the back porch recognized the almost forgotten "Jack-lantern" his hair rose and cold chills held him in their grasp. He fell back against the kitchen door, the "young wretch!" he grinned to himself.

Carefully the bearer of the lantern clambered over the fence. The pumpkin by some marvellous means was securely fastened to his shoulders so that when the small figure trotted across the yard young Jim presented the appearance of a luminous and top-heavy Brownie. Straight to the wooden pillars of the back porch he hurried and prepared to climb. At once his father understood the plot — Cissie's bedroom windows were above and it was her loving brother's intention to appear before her in his present alarming guise and thus "scare her most to death."

As Jim's legs disappeared up the post his father fled through the lattice upstairs into Cissie's vacant room to wait for the intruder. As he ran the spirit of Halloween idly, remnant from his own boyhood, entered his soul and he grabbed a sheet and pillowcase off the bed, draped himself with amazing dexterity, picked up the bedroom candle, lighted it and hid behind the door.

The window creaked, resisted, raised, and with sundry bumps of his pumpkin head, young Jim slid in, crept toward the bed, padded and then gave vent to a most dismal graveyard howl. At the same instant there glided toward him from behind the door the most gigantic and fluttering ghost with a light in its teeth one ever dreamed of in a nightmare. The dismal, theatrical howl changed to a shrill yell of terror, and the pumpkin-headed figure gave a frantic plunge straight into the downy bed, the ghost following with a hissing "Who-oo!" It was more fun than Mr. Thompson had had since he was 12 years old. As he descended on the wriggling figure in the bed he had a view of the door — straight toward them came a second ghost.

In the overstrained condition of his nerves Mr. Thompson lost his head utterly and a spasm of uncanny fright seized him. His own ghost was understandable, but this—he raised his voice and joined Jim in a shriek for help. Steps came running. Mrs. Thompson flew in and lighted the gas—stared at the huddled mingling of ghost-mashed pumpkin shivering,

staring-eyed son and quaking husband in the middle of the bed, looked at small, astonished Cissie in her white nightgown, who had simply come to her room after her hairbrush took in the situation and then smiled. Mr. Thompson will remember the smile to the end of his days. And young Jim saw it, too, and interpreted it.
Mr. Thompson on in consequence has lost what little veneration his son, in deference to his age and probable experience, ever had for him. He is reduced to the level of being Jim's tolerated chum these days, and nothing more.

But he chums he doesn't mind, for he finds it instructive to be on good terms with the rising generation.

TO SPEAK SOFTLY.

"Do you speak softly? Has your voice precisely the proper pitch, and can it adapt itself on the instant to the room you suddenly enter?" asks a writer. She remarks also: "Have you learned that you must never whisper in a church—for whispering is always very audible there—but speak in a low, firm tone? Can you laugh properly and daintily as an ideal girl should? Can you control your voice, using one tone for one occasion and another for another at will? Can you talk animatedly and with enthusiasm without throwing your arms about, your head too far back and without moving your body? A foreign woman, who has the softest, prettiest voice herself, is the apostle of this new cult, and to her come each day troops of girls singly or in classes of six and eight. Then, stepping to the piano near by, she strikes a note. If high in the treble it is meant for a girl whose tones are naturally harsh and guttural; if down in the bass, for a girl who speaks shrilly and in a half scream.

"That for you," she says, singling out a girl. Now, try and see how closely you can pitch your voice to that."

"There is yet no attempt to get the girl to speak more softly, but as each tries to alter her tones to get on the pitch of the musical note assigned to her the tendency is to keep the voice down. Without trying to reproduce the note itself, a girl after half a dozen starts falls somehow into the cadence of the sound, or she approaches it. The gruff-voiced girl is more dulcet; the girl of the squeaky tones drops without knowing it into a voice that is resonant and full. The nasal voice and the voice that seems to come from the bottom of the throat are cajoled until they commence to lose their disagreeable peculiarities. It is not so much the object to change voices as it is to control them. By this plan of nasal gymnastics a girl can alter her tones at will, and it is a simple thing for her to learn to speak softly. She comes to learn that by raising her voice loudly at all she can make her tones carry to a marvelous degree. She is taught the difference between rooms, how there is one tone for public assemblages, another for parlors, a third for smaller rooms and yet another for the street."

WOMEN'S NERVES.

In this modern life of rush and worry, a woman's main reliance is upon her nerves. If they are strong and healthy there is strength of sinew, firmness and vigor of mind and body, she can comfortably meet the demands of society, and life and its duties are rendered a pleasure.

The many cases of nervous prostration or utter collapse of the nervous system, under which women "go all to pieces," as the saying is, have caused much thought and investigation on the part of physicians. Certain inorganic substances are well known to cause some forms of nervous diseases, examples of which are lead palsy and mercurial tremor, affections which are readily traced to the poisons producing them. Further research leads to the belief that aium is a prevailing cause of s-called nervous prostration, for the symptoms it produces on the nervous system are very remarkable indeed. Experiments physiologically made upon animals by Grifia, Professors Hans Mayer and Paul Seim, show that a um produces no visible symptoms for many days after its introduction into the body. Then follows loss of appetite and other alimentary disturbances, and finally a serious prostration of the whole nervous system. The symptoms are those observed in a species of nervous palsy in a human being. The theory is therefore advanced by the most prominent physicians that "nervous prostration," and many affections of the nerves from which both women and men suffer, are caused by the continued absorption of aium in the same way that lead palsy or mercurial tremor is due to the absorption of lead or mercury. It is probable that many medical men are unaware of the extent to which salts of aium may be introduced into the body because they are under the impression that the use of aium in bread is forbidden by law. It is, however, still used to whiten bread as well as in making baking powder.

STAPLE TALISMEN.
Rusted horseshoe nails for luck! In many places they bring five cents each, while an old rusty horseshoe will fetch double the price. Jay's wings are supposed to keep away sickness and bring prosperity. They sell for eight cents in some parts of the world. There is a little ground mouse called the "Shrew" whose tail is cheap at six cents. Rabbits feet have been tried and their virtues well known, but they are cheap unless fashionably mounted. There is a market somewhere for talismen of this kind, all the way from donkey tails to white hair root.

WHEN HE IS WISEST.

At what age does a man show the most intelligence? At the age when he reaches the conclusion that he has the least.

Health Department.

FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST.

Here are a set of suggestions which Mrs. Emma Paddock Telford, an authority upon all matters pertaining to good housekeeping, recommends to be pasted up on the inside of the closet door or medicine chest, where they could be referred to in a hurry:

In case of fainting, place the body in a horizontal position, with the head low; sprinkle cold water on face, neck and chest; loosen the clothing, and expose the patient to fresh air. Camphor or ammonia applied to the nostrils will also prove efficacious, though the latter must be used with caution.

Broken limbs should be placed in natural positions and the patient kept quiet until the arrival of the physician.

Cramps in the stomach usually yield to a teaspoonful of ginger, stirred in a half glass of hot water, in which a half teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved.

Nervous spasms are usually controlled by a little salt taken into the mouth and allowed to dissolve.

A patient suffering from sunstroke should be carried into a cool room, and cloths wrung out of cold or ice water applied to the head. These should be large enough to envelop the whole head and changed often. A bladder, or bag of iced silk, partially filled with pounded ice and placed on the head is very beneficial.

For nose bleed, bathe the face and neck with cold water, and rolling a little piece of white paper in a tight roll, place it under the upper lip, where it will press against the gum. If the bleeding does not readily yield, plug the nostrils with a soft roll of cotton cloth.

For neuralgia, apply hot, dry flannels, as hot as can be borne.

For poison by poison oak or ivy, take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, then pour the poisoned part with it. Two or three applications will ordinarily cure the most stubborn case.

For stings of insects, examine the parts with a magnifying glass, and if the sting is left in the wound extract it with a small pair of tweezers or a sharp penknife. Then apply diluted ammonia, camphor, mud, baking soda, moistened, or even onion juice.

For the bite of a dog or cat, the wound should be thoroughly sucked, then the piece which has come in contact with the animal's teeth cut out or cauterized with a hot knitting needle, a tight bandage wound closely about the wound to obstruct the circulation, and the wound itself washed in warm water as long as it will bleed. The same treatment will apply to the bite of a poisonous snake.

For burns, the most important point in their treatment is to at once exclude the air. Sweet oil and cotton are standard remedies, or flour and oil. Do not remove the dressing until the inflammation subsides.

If an artery is severed, tie a small cord or handkerchief tightly above it, and inserting a round stick, improvise a tourniquet to halt the flow in check until the surgeon arrives.

Hemorrhages of lungs or stomach may be checked by small doses of salt and perfect quiet.

A sprain should be treated at once to an application of water as hot as can be borne. This may be showered upon it, or cloths wrung out of hot water applied frequently.

For cramp, immerse hands and feet in hot mustard or soda water. Great relief is sometimes experienced from drinking water as hot as can be borne.

For sudden attacks of dysentery or colic give equal parts of tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and camphor. Dose, ten to twenty drops in a wineglass of sweetened water at intervals of fifteen minutes.

For acute asthma or nausea, spread a piece with a hard, sprinkle with black pepper, allspice, cloves and lay on chest or pit of stomach, as the case may be.

For apparent death from lightning, dash cold water freely over head, face and whole body. If this does not revive the patient, place the body in a freshly made opening in the ground, in a half-sitting posture, with his face toward the sun, covering him all over excepting the head with fresh earth.

For poisoning by acids, administer copious draughts of tepid water or tickle the throat with a feather or something similar to excite vomiting. Then give warm soapsuds or magnesia or chalk dissolved in warm water, or wood ashes, soda, gravel, linseed tea or rice water, whichever can be reached first.

For poisoning by alkalis, give dilute vinegar or sour milk, lemonade, sweet oil or any mucilaginous drink.
For arsenical poisoning, induce vomiting as quickly as possible, then administer a spoonful of peroxide of iron. If a drug store is not near enough to get this in a hurry, give iron rust, stirred in sweetened water, or whites of eggs and water, or soap suds.

GOOD REMEDY FOR BURNS.

If any of our readers are not familiar with the fact that common baking soda, bicarbonate of soda, is a particularly good application to any comparatively slight burn or scald, then, if used when such an accident occurs, they will probably receive the full value of a year's subscription to our paper. The way to use it is to sprinkle the burn, as well as the cloth to be applied, freely with the soda, wrapping the injured part with the cloth and keeping it well soaked with cold water. It may be well to repeat the application as the water washes the soda away. By this treatment scalds that are pretty severe are relieved from pain in the course of six to ten hours. It gives relief at once.

Paste this up in the kitchen, if you are forgetful, and be sure to have some soda on hand for burns only. When you need it you will want it very badly. The writer knows from experience.

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Postmaster and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

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

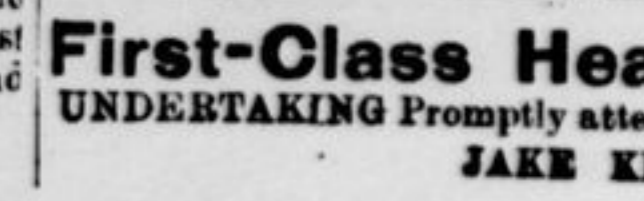
2. Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

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 the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery 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 temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing 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' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claims of perfect curative 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 premises. Indeed, the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that part of 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 centres, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, 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 immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the seat of the disease and its supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres, which has shown the outward evidence of derangement, are healed. Indolence, 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 been so desperate as to baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because headquarters of the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine has gone to the most eminent medical men of the world and there has not been a disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. It stands beyond all question that it is a wonderful medical quality, but they know better than to be satisfied with a cure. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practically at their hands?

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