

...passed by the Yukon...
...October last respecting the...
...Commission has been dissolved...
...Government. An order...
...has been substituted which...
...advocates practicing...
...already admitted to practice...
...the Yukon territory must be...
...by order of the Territorial...
...on payment of a fee of...
...an annual fee of \$10. Parties...
...to practice when the recent...
...of the Yukon Council came into...
...continued in their right. All...
...advocates, solicitors, or at...
...any court in Great Britain...
...of the North-West Territo...
...to be admitted to practice...
...students under certain pre...
...conditions. This order is to...
...effect July 1st, next, 1899...
...already admitted to practice...
...the Territorial ordinance...
...be disqualified.

THE DOCTORS SAY,
...ERFUL DISCOVERY MADE...
...BY MR. ALTHAUS.

...Claimed to be checked or...
...by galvanizing nervous centres...
...Prospect for Christians.

...the chief aspirations of man...
...been to live long and pre...
...tributes of youth. Hence...
...ording to the particular...
...his faith in the virtues...
...beverages brewed by witch...
...circumstances of the...
...prepared by the alchem...
...strange methods comprisi...
...of animal tissue and...
...In all circumstances he...
...a tendency to mysticism...
...of this dream. At...
...day it is not to the black...
...to science that people turn...
...that among the many suc...
...cesses it will also succeed...
...this one to its contributions...
...happiness. In vain sciences...
...that there is no remedy for...
...being attended by a defini...
...decline; the human mind...
...to hope for the discovery...
...to satisfy its eternal long...
...discovery to take electro...
...of Mr. Althaus published...
...the recent numbers of the...
...serious article on old age...
...in which he claims that...
...ization of the nervous cen...
...to check or efface senile

...to the purely hypohetie...
...of Mr. Althaus, there

...DISTINCT FORMS

...old age, properly speaking...
...cause old age resulting from...
...of the nervous...
...precocious senility, which...
...when the ages of thirty and...
...ended by symptoms strong...
...of those of neuroathonia...
...troubles observed are said to...
...for four or six weeks of...
...treatment.

...not all Mr. Althaus...
...truly marvelous results in...
...properly speaking, especially...
...not be taken at the initial...
...involvement. The gal...
...is concentrated on the...
...especially on the motor ce...
...a week or ten days the...
...undergoes an entire trans...
...Decrepitude gives place...
...and the aged person looks...
...years younger. The move...
...so supple, says Mr. Al...
...one patient was heard to...
...do not walk; I fly." Later...
...even gray hairs revert...
...to their primitive...
...of these electrical ap...
...repeated daily or every...
...Mr. Althaus undertakes to...
...of integrity of the mental...
...to the age of eighty, and

...MATURE OLD AGE.

...are really nothing else but...
...conditions resulting from...
...or organic exhaustion in...
...be classed among the...
...of these cases there can be...
...rejuvenescence; otherwise it...
...possible to attribute every...
...sensibility and describes...
...as a rejuvenescence. Far...
...the question of old age...
...we must distinguish be...
...organic decline and the...
...which sometimes attend it...
...are not a necessary accom...
...ment with in ordinary...
...Admitting that electric...
...tends to remove those...
...that does not imply that it...
...what no longer is. Hence...
...ing to question the state...
...by Mr. Althaus, it is per...
...suppose that both he and...
...have labored under a mis...
...sion.

...Has opened out a first-class

Horse Shoeing Shop,

In the old stand. All hand-

made shoes. Also

WOODWORK

in connection.

A first-class lot of

Hand-made Waggons

for sale cheap.

Jobbing of all kinds promptly

attended to.

ALLAN McFARLANE,

Proprietor.

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.

Standard Bank of Canada

Head Office, Toronto.

CAPITAL, Authorized \$2,000,000
Paid up 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND 600,000

W. F. Cowan, Geo. P. Reid,
President. Manager.

AGENTS in all principal points in
Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, United States
and England.

DURHAM AGENCY.

A general banking business transacted Drafts
and collections made on all points. Deposits
received and interest allowed at current
rates.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed on savings bank deposits of \$1.00
and upwards. Prompt attention and every facility
afforded customers living at a distance.

J. KELLY, Agent.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LEGAL

J. P. TELFORD,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, IN SUPREME COURT

NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Fire Insurance secured.
OFFICE, OVER GRANT'S STORE, LOWER TOWN,
DURHAM.

W. L. MCKENZIE,
Loan and Insurance Agent, Con-
veyancer, Commissioner, etc.

Loans arranged without delay. Collections
promptly made. Insurance effected.
MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest
in one door north of S. Scott's Store Durham

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGH MCKAY.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, for the
County of Grey. Sales attended to promptly
and at reasonable rates.
Residence Durham Ont.

S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE. Thomas
Laxler, Registrar. John A. Munro
Deputy Registrar. Office hours from 11
a. m. to 4 p. m.

JAMES LOCKIE,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses. Auctioneer
for Counties of Bruce and Grey.
Residence—King St., Hanover.

FOR SALE

The EDGE PROPERTY.

In the Town of Durham, County of
Grey, including valuable Water Power
Brick Dwelling, and many eligible
building lots, will be sold in one or more
lots. Also lot No. 60, con. 2, W. G. R.,
Township of Bentinck, 100 acres adjoining
Town plot Durham.

Mortgage taken for part purchase
money.

Apply to **JAMES EDGE,**
Edge Hill, Ont.

ALLAN McFARLANE

Has opened out a first-class

Horse Shoeing Shop,

In the old stand. All hand-

made shoes. Also

WOODWORK

in connection.

A first-class lot of

Hand-made Waggons

for sale cheap.

Jobbing of all kinds promptly

attended to.

ALLAN McFARLANE,

Proprietor.

About the House.

LAMPS, GOBLETTS AND FERNS.

"Squatty" Lamps.—It is noticeable
that tall lamps, even the banquet and
table lamps that are now seen to the
exclusion of the high piano lights in
former use, are no longer the fashion.
The new designs are all low, the bowls
being wide and shallow. The light
effects in decoration, too, seems to
have passed, a decided preference
begin shown for dark, rich colors. Elabo-
rate and befrilled shades have natur-
ally retired with the lofty lamps,
which made them necessary and effective.
The plain empire or paneled
shade with simple ornamentation is the
most suitable accompaniment to these
"squatty" lamps.

Re-enter Gobletts.—Dealers in cut
glass announce a return to the high-
stemmed goblet style of water glass. It
cannot be denied that goblets are more
decorative in effect on the table than
the tumbler shape, but in careless
hands the destruction of the ornament is
much more rapid. The bowl of the
new goblet is rather broader than
formerly, while its stem is not as
long as that seen on the same glasses
when they were in almost exclusive
use when they were in almost exclusive
use for water service a few years ago.

Pressed Ferns.—A pretty table de-
coration recently seen was accomplish-
ed with pressed ferns. The center-
piece was of growing ferns, and strewn
in careless but artistic profusion about
the cloth were pressed specimens of the
same green. The fresh ferns cannot
be so well used for the purpose, as the
leaves would turn and wrinkle. The
pressed variety is obtainable at flor-
ists' and may be used more than once
if properly put away in flat boxes or
between the leaves of a book.

SUCCESSFUL BREAD.

About 9 o'clock at night, writes E.
C. H., I go to the kitchen and make
my bread by this recipe. One quart
boiled milk, or lukewarm water, three-
quarters teaspoon granulated sugar, 5
teaspoons salt, 1 tablespoon butter or
cottage cheese, nearly a pint of home-
made hop yeast, or a cake of compressed
yeast dissolved in 1 1/2 teacups warm
water. I put all the materials into a
large earthen crock holding 8 quarts
and mix thoroughly with a large iron
spoon, adding flour enough to make
a good dough. I never touch it with
my hands until it is turned out on
the board for kneading. I knead it,
adding flour if it sticks to the board,
until it is of the consistency of india
rubber and rises instantly if a dent
is made in it with the finger. I re-
place the dough in the crock, butter
the surface, cover it up closely and set
it on my dining room table. In sum-
mer it rises beautifully here without
any artificial heat, and when the weath-
er is very warm I frequently make it
into loaves at 6 in the morning.

These are light by the time the break-
fast is cooked, and bake while I am
eating breakfast.

For years I baked my bread in ordi-
nary biscuit pans, putting four loaves
in each pan. Summer before last a pro-
fessional baker gave me one of his se-
crets. In order to have perfect
bread," he said, "Every loaf must be
baked separate from all the rest." Not
having the small, French roll pans,
I use, as a makeshift, my layer cake
tins. I put the loaves in these and
cover with tin pans while rising. The
dough being stiff does not run and
spread, but rises in a light, firm mass,
and when baked the crust is a golden
brown all over and there is not an un-
der-done spot in the whole loaf. The
flavor is exactly that of French rolls
or the famous Vienna bread. I have
learned from ten years' practice that
the most frequent cause of bad bread
is that the dough is not allowed to
rise long enough the first time. When
my dough comes up an inch above the
top of the crock, bearing on its surface
a tin water, that I always cover it
with, and hangs in festoons around the
crock, I know it is just right. There
is no danger of bread being sour from
rising too long than there is of its be-
ing heavy from the opposite reason. I
have made at least 200 loaves of bread
by this method since last March, and
have never once had sour bread.

BROILING IN PAPER.

Chops, birds and dry fish are all
most delicate when broiled in paper.
Use heavy white note paper spread
with olive oil or butter. When the
article to be broiled is laid therein,
salted and peppered, the edges of the
paper case should be turned over sev-
eral times like a little hem, and
pinched together close to the meat.
The paper will char a long time before
igniting, and the contents will be
basted in their own juices. The time
required for broiling in paper is
usually eight minutes. When the
paper is well browned, the contents
will be done to a turn—juicy, delicate
and digestible for even the stomach
of an invalid. Serve in its envelope,
which conserves the heat and juices to
the moment of eating. The large fillet
of chicken broiled in this way is de-
licious and easy of assimilation.

A SWORD FERN.

Eben E. Rexford writes that leaf
mold from the woods suits a sword fern
best, but if this is not at hand a good
substitute is obtained by turning
over old sward and cutting away that
portion full of grass roots. Mix with
this turfy matter a little sharp sand
to make it friable. Provide good
drainage by putting an inch or two of
broken crockery or brick in the bot-
tom of the pot. Then fill with earth
and set your plant in it. Water well
and keep it in partial shade. Shower
the foliage all over at least twice a
week. This keeps dust from accumu-
lating on the plant, and prevents the
red spider from gaining a foothold on
it. Small specimens of this fern are

RABBIT FENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

Putting a Wall Around New South Wales
to Keep Out the Pest.

Everybody knows what a terrible
pest the rabbit has become in Austral-
asia. This little animal is an import-
ed evil in the great British islands of
the southern seas, for he did not exist
among them until he was brought
from England and turned loose to mul-
tiply in his new habitat. Unfortun-
ately, he found his new surroundings
most congenial and so he has over-
spread all the habitable parts of Aus-
tralia and New Zealand and has driven
the people almost frantic, for noth-
ing flourishes on a grander scale
than the rabbit in his new home, and
he has actually endangered the exist-
ence of other grass-eating animals.
The greatest efforts have been put
forth to exterminate him, but thus far
without success. There is probably no
other animal that supplies the markets
of the world with so many skins in a
year as the rabbits of Australia and
New Zealand. About 6,000,000 squirrel
skins of Siberia are sent to Europe an-
nually, but in one year as many as 8-
500,000 rabbit skins have been export-
ed from Australasia, and still there
seems to be no abatement of the nu-
isance.

THE TRUE LIFE.

A blessed thing to have is one human
soul whom we can trust utterly, who
knows the best and worst in us, and
who loves us in spite of all our faults;
who will speak the honest truth to
us while the world flatters us and
laughs us behind our backs; who will
give us counsel and support in the
days of prosperity and self-conceit;
but who, again, will comfort and en-
courage us in the day of difficulty and
sorrow when the world leaves us
alone to fight our own battles as we
can.

STOVE POLISH AND RUGS.

I have a receipt for stove polish
which I would like to have you pub-
lish, for it is far superior to anything
I ever tried and it might be of benefit
to some of the rest of your readers,
writes Mrs. P. A. Balsley.

Cut off as much polish as you think
will be needed for the stove—about two
teaspoonfuls—then three teaspoonfuls
of molasses, and mix the two ingredi-
ents with soap-suds. It should be
thick and will stick and last twice as
long as if plain applied; polish as
with any other receipt.

ENCOURAGING TO MOTHERS.

Mothers of the small children pos-
sessed to put everything in their
mouths will be glad to know that
matches at last are to be taken out
of the category of things poisonous.
To effect death now, says the match
manufacturers, a person would have to
eat the ends of some 6,000 matches.
This even an industrious child would
hardly be put to do. The substitution
of a mixture of phosphorus sesqui-
sulphide and chloride of potash for the
poisonous yellow phosphorus has been
brought about through the efforts of
the French Government, which ap-
pointed a commission for the purpose
of finding something that would ignite
readily, but be less dangerous to man-
ufacture.

IN THE FACE OF DEATH.

Coal Miners Play Games While Entombed
in a Mine.

When a fall of coal, a flood, or an
explosion occurs in a coal-mine, work-
men are heard wailing at the mouth
of the pit, but the entombed miners
themselves know better than to give
way to dismay. The methods they
sometimes employ to keep up one an-
other's courage seem reckless and
strange, when described after the
event, but they answer their end of
preventing panic. Cassell's Saturday
Journal tells of a catastrophe that oc-
curred not so very long ago in a coal-
pit in England.

Fifteen men were shut off from the
cage by tons and tons of coal brought
down by an explosion of fire-damp.
The anxious crowd at the pit's mouth
waited until the gas had cleared from
the cutting, and then began the work
of rescue, but with very little hope of
success.

Progress was rapid, however, and
after a time the relief party got in-
to the narrow passage where their
comrades were entombed. What they
saw and heard there almost made
them gasp for breath. Fifteen colliers
were on the floor, some of them lying
dead, others sitting up and singing
comic songs. A little further on
was a football improvised from the colliers'
shirts and caps. It bore unmistakable
signs of recent rough usage.

"We thought as long as we'd get to
see, we'd kick," explained one of
the survivors; "so we rigged up a
football and punched it about in the
dark. George there fell down dead
as he was scoring a goal, but we went on
playin' to pass time on, and then 't gas
cleared off a bit."

Only four of these men, who were
determined not to turn towards the
sight of death, came out of the pit
alive; but they bore witness that the
others had died without a sign of fear.
It was not the highest form of cour-
age, but it was courage that met the
emergency.

In another case, when the relief
party got through the mass of fallen
coal, four sturdy miners were found
dead. That they also had sought to
render the time of waiting less ter-
rible was evidenced by scores of lit-
tle marbles, made of compressed coal-
dust, lying on the damp floor. Two
of the men were found lying at full
length, with their fists screwed up
ready to fillip.

Their wan faces smiled, even in
death, and this proof of their unfa-
iling hopefulness brought tears to the
eyes of those who entered the pit.

In an accident that ended less tragically
the relief party while yet in the midst
of a game dear to a collier's heart.

"Hallo, lads, we didn't expect to see
ye," laughed one of the pale and hag-
gard men, stooping to replace the
lump of coal which served as the
"duck." "Ah, reckon ye'll stop and
have a game with us afore we go back."
And the half-famished men and boys
actually insisted on finishing the
game before they would allow them-
selves to be taken to the shaft.

DUMB SUDDENLY RECOVER.

Several cases have lately been re-
corded in which the dumb have been
restored to speech by some sudden and
violent shock. A Mrs. Patten, of Col-
chester, England, found voice suddenly
a short time ago after a silence of 32
years, the shock being caused by the
illness of her daughter.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

We call the special attention of Post-
masters and subscribers to the following ar-
ticles 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-
ments are made, and collect the whole account
whether it be taken from the office or not.
There can be no legal discontinuance until
payments are 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.

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.

JAKE KRESS
is still to be found in his Old Stand
opposite the Durham Bakery.

Furniture

Of the Best Quality Cheaper
THAN EVER.

First-Class Hearse.
UNDERTAKING Promptly attended to.
JAKE KRESS.

Sash and Door Factory.

Having Completed our New Factory we are now prepared
to FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY.

We keep in Stock a large quantity of Sash,
Doors, Mouldings, Flooring and the differ-
ent Kinds of Dressed Lumber for outside sheeting.

Our Stock of DRY LUMBER is very Large so that all orders
can be filled.

Lumber, Shingles and Lath always
In Stock.

N. G. & J. McKECHNIE

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South Ameri-
can Nerveine.

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.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVEINE

Thirty Thousand Students Leave the
Russian Universities.

A despatch from London says.—Ad-
vices from Russia seem to confirm the
stories of trouble in the Empire, in-
cluding local insurrections caused by
the prevailing scarcity of food, artis-
an troubles, and disturbances among
university students.

The latter, it appears, have combin-
ed in a protest against brutal treat-
ment upon the part of the Cossacks,
and it is asserted that between strikes
and expulsions about 30,000 students
have left the universities, which are
said to be closed in St. Petersburg,
Moscow, Kiev, Charkoff, Odessa,
Kasan, Tomsk, and Warsaw. It is
added that the ringleaders have been
arrested, that many female students
have followed the example of the men,
and that the authorities regard this as
a serious matter, as experience has
shown that women malcontents quick-
ly become revolutionists.

The students remaining demand ac-
knowledgment of their claims, and a
reorganization of the system of uni-
versity inspection. The present move-
ment, it is further asserted, involves
not only the universities throughout
Russia, but also the large technical
colleges.

A shoal of herring numbers from
800,000 to 1,000,000.

WOMEN AS REVOLUTIONISTS.

Thirty Thousand Students Leave the
Russian Universities.

A despatch from London says.—Ad-
vices from Russia seem to confirm the
stories of trouble in the Empire, in-
cluding local insurrections caused by
the prevailing scarcity of food, artis-
an troubles, and disturbances among
university students.

The latter, it appears, have combin-
ed in a protest against brutal treat-
ment upon the part of the Cossacks,
and it is asserted that between strikes
and expulsions about 30,000 students
have left the universities, which are
said to be closed in St. Petersburg,
Moscow, Kiev, Charkoff, Odessa,
Kasan, Tomsk, and Warsaw. It is
added that the ringleaders have been
arrested, that many female students
have followed the example of the men,
and that the authorities regard this as
a serious matter, as experience has
shown that women malcontents quick-
ly become revolutionists.

The students remaining demand ac-
knowledgment of their claims, and a
reorganization of the system of uni-
versity inspection. The present move-
ment, it is further asserted, involves
not only the universities throughout
Russia, but also the large technical
colleges.

A shoal of herring numbers from
800,000 to 1,000,000.

WOMEN AS REVOLUTIONISTS.

Thirty Thousand Students Leave the
Russian Universities.

A despatch from London says.—Ad-
vices from Russia seem to confirm the
stories of trouble in the Empire, in-
cluding local insurrections caused by
the prevailing scarcity of food, artis-
an troubles, and disturbances among
university students.

The latter, it appears, have combin-
ed in a protest against brutal treat-
ment upon the part of the Cossacks,
and it is asserted that between strikes
and expulsions about 30,000 students
have left the universities, which are
said to be closed in St. Petersburg,
Moscow, Kiev, Charkoff, Odessa,
Kasan, Tomsk, and Warsaw. It is
added that the ringleaders have been
arrested, that many female students
have followed the example of the men,
and that the authorities regard this as
a serious matter, as experience has
shown that women malcontents quick-
ly become revolutionists.

The students remaining demand ac-
knowledgment of their claims, and a
reorganization of the system of uni-
versity inspection. The present move-
ment, it is further asserted, involves
not only the universities throughout
Russia, but also the large technical
colleges.

A shoal of herring numbers from
800,000 to 1,000,000.

WOMEN AS REVOLUTIONISTS.

Thirty Thousand Students Leave the
Russian Universities.

A despatch from London says.—Ad-
vices from Russia seem to confirm the
stories of trouble in the Empire, in-
cluding local insurrections caused by
the prevailing scarcity of food, artis-
an troubles, and disturbances among
university students.

The latter, it appears, have combin-
ed in a protest against brutal treat-
ment upon the part of the Cossacks,
and it is asserted that between strikes
and expulsions about 30,000 students
have left the universities, which are
said to be closed in St. Petersburg,
Moscow, Kiev, Charkoff, Odessa,
Kasan, Tomsk, and Warsaw. It is
added that the ringleaders have been
arrested, that many female students
have followed the example of the men,
and that the authorities regard this as
a serious matter, as experience has
shown that women malcontents quick-
ly become revolutionists.

The students remaining demand ac-
knowledgment of their claims, and a
reorganization of the system of uni-
versity inspection. The present move-
ment, it is further asserted, involves
not only the universities throughout
Russia, but also the large technical
colleges.

A shoal of herring numbers from
800,000 to 1,000,000.

WOMEN AS REVOLUTIONISTS.

Thirty Thousand Students Leave the
Russian Universities.

A despatch from London says.—Ad-
vices from Russia seem to confirm the
stories of trouble in the Empire, in-
cluding local insurrections caused by
the prevailing scarcity of food, artis-
an troubles, and disturbances among
university students.

The latter, it appears, have combin-
ed in a protest against brutal treat-
ment upon the part of the Cossacks,
and it is asserted that between strikes
and expulsions about 30,000 students
have left the universities, which are
said to be closed in St. Petersburg,
Moscow, Kiev, Charkoff, Odessa,
Kasan, Tomsk, and Warsaw. It is
added