

# THE GREY REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Thursday Morning.

AT THE  
REVIEW OFFICE, GARAFRAZA  
ST. DURHAM.

TERMS: \$ per year, IN ADVANCE.  
CHAS. RAMAGE Editor & Proprietor

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Being a good patriot, I have

### COST AND LOSSES OF WAR.

#### THE ENORMOUS SACRIFICE OF LIFE AND TREASURE.

In Every Century 40,000,000 Human Beings  
Lose Their Lives in War—Since the  
Trojan War over 1,000,000,000 Men  
Have Perished in Conflict—The Cost in  
Money is almost Beyond Calculation.

That war costs a great amount of  
money and that many lives are sacri-  
ficed in them every one knows, but  
the vast sums that have been spent  
few have any adequate conception of  
and the enormous number of human  
lives that have been lost in this way  
during the present century. A study  
of this subject would be interesting at  
any time, but it is especially timely  
now in view of the fact that repre-  
sentatives of all the great Powers have  
met at The Hague with the avowed ob-  
ject of devising means by which war  
can be abolished altogether and an  
era of universal peace be inaugurated  
in its stead.

The seemingly extravagant claim  
has been made that 40,000,000 human  
beings lose their lives in war every  
century, and that in Europe alone the  
loss amounts to between 18,000,000 and  
20,000,000. Three thousand years may  
have elapsed since the Trojan war, and  
since then it is estimated that 1,000,-  
000 men have perished in conflict.  
In other words, we are told that, if  
all those now living were massed on a  
vast plain and by their sides were placed  
the bodies of all those killed in war,  
the numbers on the one side would  
very nearly equal those on the other.

During the European wars of the  
first half of this century 2,500,000 men  
lost their lives in battle, and Europe  
was impoverished to the extent of \$6,-  
000,000,000. Since 1850, it is claimed,  
3,000,000 men have  
PERISHED IN WAR.

The Crimean war cost Great Britain  
\$350,000,000, while Russia and France  
spent \$1,150,000,000, to say nothing of  
the 500,000 slain. The Franco-Prus-  
sian war cost France \$850,000,000 for  
the seven months that it lasted, and  
this does not include the indemnity to  
Germany or the value of Alsace-Lor-  
raine. Russia's victory over Turkey  
in 1877-78 cost her \$850,000,000, and  
her great struggle with China cost  
Japan 211,000,000 yen.

During the last seventy years Russia  
has spent \$1,670,000,000 and has lost  
700,000 lives in war. The great Powers  
of Europe alone spend \$200,000,000  
a year in maintaining war forces, and  
it is estimated that within the last six  
years their war budgets have increased  
twenty-five per cent, in 1889 the  
European armies numbered 2,-  
000,000 men; to-day they number more  
than 4,100,000. Again, in 1889, Europe  
spent \$117,000,000 on her armies and  
navies whereas to-day she spends more  
than \$240,000,000.

The effect of war on a country's pub-  
lic debt is naturally very marked. Dur-  
ing the French war that began in 1792  
England's debt increased to the extent  
of nearly \$1,500,000,000, and again during  
the Napoleonic wars there was an  
increase of about \$1,600,000,000. Dur-  
ing the forty years of peace that fol-  
lowed there was a decrease of \$45,000,-  
000, but on the other hand, over \$20,-  
000,000 was added during the Crimean  
War and the Indian Mutiny.

The North spent \$4,800,000,000 during  
the AMERICAN CIVIL WAR,

and the South spent \$2,300,000,000.

The number of casualties in the vol-  
unteer and regular armies of the  
United States during this war was as  
follows:—Killed in battle, 67,556; 67,-  
720; died from other causes, 40,152;

total number of deaths, 3,9,944.

The number of soldiers in the Confederate  
service, who died of wounds or disease,  
was about 100,000.

It is claimed that, while the losses  
in naval battles are now less than  
one-half of the weapons, the total losses  
are increasing owing to the  
fact that larger armies are engaged.

Certainly the losses in some of  
the great battles of the century were  
very great. At the battle of Waterloo

Blucher had 124,000 men, the British  
forces consisted of 124,558, the French  
forces of 124,558. The total

loss of the allies between 31,000 and 32,000.

At Leipzig 93,000, and at Borodino 62,000  
were killed, the total loss at Gravelotte 28,-  
000. At Borodino twenty-five per  
cent of the entire fighting force was  
killed, at Waterloo twenty-four per  
cent, at Koniggratz seven and a  
half per cent, and at Gravelotte eight  
per cent.

Interesting statistics are also fur-  
nished by the great set fights of the  
century. At Albuera the conquerors  
lost 900, at Trafalgar 2,500, at Lissa  
only 176, and not one and at  
Cavite. The losses on the side of the  
vanquished were naturally much  
greater—namely, at Trafalgar, 7,000,  
at Navarino 6,000, at Lissa 863 and at  
Manila and Cavite considerable. That  
economy in the construction of ships  
does not pay, there are abundant  
proofs.

AT TRAFALGAR

12 of the enemy's ships were destroyed  
or rendered useless, and forthwith entered upon a honeymoon

quite romantic enough to have suited  
even the famous ancestor himself.

Miss B. M.—that was her name.

Married Mr. Neville Lyton at Cairo,  
and the couple then drove ten miles

across the desert to her father's place  
near Heliopolis. They were met by a

picturesque train of Arab horsemen

and Bedouin camel riders under the

leadership of the oldest Sheik of the

tribe. The villages were decorated, a

whole flock of sheep was roasted, and

there was an oriental feast to the

occasion which is not customary in

English weddings.

waited three years for this money,  
and now I beg that it be paid."

The bill was brought to the notice  
of the King, and he wrote:

"Sir, he is so good a patriot, he  
must wait even longer, for the state

has no money."

If we accept the estimate that 2,500,-  
000 human lives have been lost in war  
during the last half century, it can  
readily be shown that the average  
cost of each of these lives has been  
about \$36,000. To what extent the  
people of every civilized country  
required to bear the expense of main-  
taining the armies and navies without  
which war could not be carried on,  
may be seen from the following table,  
which shows the amount paid per capita  
in the various countries toward the  
military and naval expenses:

#### EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

	\$1.00
Russia.	.270
Germany.	.231
France.	.321
England.	.298
Austria.	.146
Italy.	.132
Spain.	.083
Turkey.	.192
Netherlands.	.122
Denmark.	.122
Sweden and Norway.	.136
Belgium.	.144
Romania.	.156
Portugal.	.106
Bulgaria.	.136
Switzerland.	.149
Greece.	.129
Serbia.	.116
Finland.	.062

#### NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

	\$0.10
British India.	.55
Japan.	.55
Brazil.	.59
Chile.	.72
Guatemala.	.139
China.	.51
United States, '96.	.72
China.	.03
Argentina.	.128
Egypt.	.23
Canada.	.032
Peru.	.07

#### QUESTIONS.

I buried my sorrows and they came  
up as Sweet peas (peace).

I buried a kiss and it came up as Tulips (two lips).

I buried the sea-shore and it came  
up as A beech (beach).

I buried a bird and a piece of metal,  
and they came up as Lark-spur.

I buried a pony's hoof and it came  
up as Colt's-foot.

I buried the Union Jack and Stars  
and Stripes, and they came up as Flags.

Answers.

Funny Freaks is a drawing game  
which the young folks will enjoy for  
a little while. Each player is given

a strip of blank paper three inches  
wide and six inches long and a pencil.

The paper is folded into three. Each  
player draws a head on the top third  
of the paper, and then folds it down  
so that the head cannot be seen and  
passes it on to his neighbor, who  
draws a body on the middle third and  
also folds over the paper to conceal  
his drawing. He then hands it to the  
next person, who draws legs below the  
body he does not see, and passes it on  
when they are all unfolded and show  
some very laughable results.

The General who started out so  
bravely with a cocked hat and plumes  
turns out to have the body of a goose  
and the head of an alligator. The  
pretty lady with the waving hair  
comes back with the body of a cat and  
the legs of a clown. But the best of all  
is that everybody has a good laugh.

"Parlor ball" is a lot of fun. Choose  
up sides and place an even number of  
players in a straight line, one either  
side of a piece of white tape which is  
stretched upon the floor. The players  
on each side should be about an  
arm's length apart and about six feet  
back from the tape, then a toy balloon  
is tossed into the air, and after that  
it must not be let fall on the floor.

It must be hit only with the  
back of the right hand, and the players  
must all hold their left hands behind  
them. Any one who shouts or  
even speaks must pay a forfeit, as al-  
so must any one who moves from his  
or her position. Should the ball fall,  
it counts one against the party  
standing on the side of the tape on  
which it rests. Whichever side loses  
20 first has lost the game, the other  
having won it.

#### A BOY'S ESSAY ON HORNETS.

A hornet is the smartest bug that  
flies anywhere. He comes when he  
pleases, and goes when he gets ready.

One way a hornet shows his smartness  
is by attending to his own business,  
and making everybody who interferes  
with him wish they had done the same  
thing.

When a hornet stings a feller he  
knows it, and never stops talking about  
it as long as his friends will listen  
to him. One day a hornet stung my  
pa, my pa is a preacher, on the nose,  
and he did not do any pastoral visit-  
ing for a month, without talking about  
the hornet.