

# THE GREY REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED EVERY  
**Thursday Morning.**

REVIEW OFFICE, GARAFRAXA  
ST., DURHAM.

TERMS: \$1 per year, IN ADVANCE.  
CHAS. RAMAGE Editor & Proprietor

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A first-class lot of  
**Hand-made Waggons**  
for sale cheap.  
Jobbing of all kinds promptly  
attended to.

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Proprietor.

## SPAIN AND THE STATES.

FIFTEEN WEEKS OF WAR BETWEEN  
THE TWO COUNTRIES.

What Has Transpired Since the Battleship  
Maine Entered the Harbour of Havana—  
Interesting Diary.

January 24, 1898.—The battleship  
Maine ordered to Havana.

February 9.—The De Lome letter  
published.

February 10.—Senator De Lome resigns  
and his resignation accepted at Madrid.

February 15.—Destruction of the  
Maine in the harbor of Havana.

March 8.—Congress votes unanimously  
and without debate for a defence  
fund of \$50,000,000.

March 28.—United States Board of  
Inquiry reports that the Maine was  
blown up by an external mine.

April 11.—President McKinley sends  
his Cuban message to Congress.

April 20.—The Government sends its  
ultimatum to Spain, and the Queen  
Regent opens the Cortes with a war-  
like speech. The Spanish Minister at  
Washington asks for his passports.

April 21.—General Woodford asks for  
his passports at Madrid and leaves for  
Paris.

April 22.—War opens with the Nash-  
ville's capture of the Buena Ventura  
and the New York's capture of the  
Pedro. Havana harbor declared in a  
state of blockade.

April 23.—President's call for 125,000  
volunteers.

April 24.—Spain declares war.

April 25.—Congress declares that war  
began April 21 by act of Spain. States  
called upon for their quota of troops.

April 26.—Chairman Dingley reports  
war revenue bill to the House. Great  
Britain publishes her neutrality,  
dated April 23, reciting that "a state  
of war unhappily exists," etc. Spain  
appeals to the powers.

April 27.—Matanzas earthworks shell-  
ed and silenced by the New York. Phil-  
tan and Cincinnati. Steamer Guido  
made a prize by monitor Terror. Dewey's  
Asiatic squadron sails from Mirs  
Bay to Manila and the Spanish fleet  
leaves Manila to meet him.

April 28.—Congress agrees to naval  
appropriation bill of nearly \$47,000,000.

April 29.—House passes bill for popu-  
lar bond issue of \$500,000,000. Naval  
bill passes the Senate. Spanish fleet  
leaves Cape Verde islands.

May 1.—Spanish fleet demolished by  
Commodore Dewey in the Bay of Man-  
ila. Eleven Spanish warships complete-  
ly destroyed.

May 4.—The fighting ships of Admiral  
Sampson's squadron sailed from Key  
West, after preparing for a long stay  
at sea.

May 10.—The Spanish Cortes voted the  
war credits.

May 11.—Major-General Merritt was  
ordered to the Philippine Islands as  
Military Governor.

May 12.—News was received of the  
arrival of the Spanish Cape Verde  
squadron at Martinique, West Indies.  
The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo  
boat Winslow and the auxiliary gun-  
boat Hudson, while in Cardenas Bay,  
were attacked by Spanish batteries  
and gunboats. Ensign Bagley and four  
of the Winslow's crew were killed and  
the town of Cardenas was shelled.

May 13.—Rear-Admiral Sampson re-  
ported that he had bombarded the  
forts at San Juan, Porto Rico, with  
a loss of two men killed and six  
wounded. The American squadron being  
uninjured. The flying squadron, under  
Commodore Schley, sailed under secret  
orders from Hampton Roads. The St.  
Louis broke the cable between San  
Juan, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas.

May 14.—The Spanish fleet was re-  
ported at Curacao, off the Venezuelan  
coast, and Admiral Sampson was off  
Puerto Plata.

May 16.—The Spanish fleet left  
Curacao, and Admiral Sampson's fleet  
was reported off Cape Haytien.

May 18.—The Oregon was announced  
as safe by Secretary Long.

May 19.—Spain's Cape Verde fleet  
was reported to have reached Santiago  
de Cuba. Commodore Schley's fleet,  
which reached Key West Wednesday,  
was expected to leave for a secret  
destination.

May 22.—The cruiser Charleston sailed  
from San Francisco for Manila, via  
Honolulu.

May 24.—Admiral Cervera's fleet was  
reported bottled up in Santiago har-  
bour by the American fleets. The Ore-  
gon arrived at Jupiter, Fla.

May 25.—The President called for 75-  
000 more volunteers. The transports  
Australia, City of Pekin and City of  
Sydney, with 2,500 soldiers, left San  
Francisco for Manila.

May 29.—Commodore Schley reported  
sighting the Spanish fleet in Santiago  
harbour.

May 30.—Gen. Shafter was ordered to  
embark 15,000 or more troops at  
Tampa, Santiago was thought to be  
their destination.

May 31.—Spanish reports were re-  
ceived of the bombardment of Santi-  
ago ports by Commodore Schley.

June 1.—Details were received of the  
bombardment of the Santiago forts by  
Commodore Schley on May 31, with the  
Massachusetts, Iowa and New Or-  
leans.

June 2.—The House of Representa-  
tives passed an urgent deficiency bill,  
carrying nearly \$18,000,000 for war  
expenses.

June 4.—Admiral Sampson reported  
Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, with  
a volunteer crew of seven men, had  
on June 3 sank the collier Merrimac  
in the Santiago harbor channel, shut-  
ting in Cervera's fleet. Hobson and his  
men were made prisoners. The Senate  
passed the war revenue bill by a vote  
of 48 to 28.

June 6.—Further bombardment of  
Santiago reported. The House sent the  
war revenue bill to conference con-  
curring in Senate amendments.

June 7.—Admiral Sampson reported  
having silenced, on June 6, the Santi-  
ago fortifications without using his  
American ships. The monitor Mon-  
terey and collier Brutus left San Fran-  
cisco for Manila.

June 9.—The House agreed to the con-  
ference report on the war revenue  
bill by vote of 43 to 22.

June 10.—Six hundred marines from  
the Panther, who had landed at Cal-  
manera, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on  
June 10, under protection from the  
Maribelles, were attacked by the  
Spaniards, four Americans being killed  
and several wounded or missing. The  
Spaniards retreated.

June 13.—The President signed the  
war revenue bill, the Santiago expedi-  
tion, near 15,000 troops, left Key  
West, convoyed by warships.

June 14.—Continued fighting at Cal-  
manera was reported, two Americans  
and seventeen Spaniards being killed.  
June 15.—The second expedition to  
Manila, under protection from the  
Massachusetts, left San Francisco, the  
Vesuvius fired her dynamite guns at  
Santiago forts for the first time, with  
destructive results.

June 16.—News came of a third bom-  
bardment of Santiago by Admiral  
Sampson's squadron. The Caimanera  
fort was reduced by the Texas, Swa-  
nee and Marblehead.

June 17.—Admiral Dewey reported  
from Manila, under date of June 12,  
that the insurgents had practically  
surrounded Manila and had taken  
2,500 Spanish prisoners. The Cadiz  
squadron sailed, and the vessels were  
seen passing Gibraltar, bound east-  
ward.

June 18.—News was received of fur-  
ther shelling of Spaniards at Calma-  
nera on June 17.

June 21.—News came of the arrival  
of Santiago de Cuba of Gen. Shafter's  
transport, with 15,000 troops, on June  
20. Gen. Shafter and Rear-Admiral  
Sampson landed at Acerraederos, Cuba,  
fifteen miles from Santiago, and con-  
ferred with Gen. Garcia.

June 22.—Official reports by cable  
from a station on the Cuban shore,  
near Caimanera, told of the landing  
of part of Gen. Shafter's troops at Dai-  
qui, near Santiago de Cuba, with  
little resistance.

June 22.—Landing shifted to Siboney  
and continued during the night by aid  
of St. Louis' searchlights. Admiral  
Cervera's fleet was reported off  
the island of Pantellaria, half way  
from Cadiz to Suez.

June 24.—Sixteen American soldiers  
were killed and about forty wounded  
in driving back the Spanish force near  
Santiago. Six of the killed were Roose-  
velt's Rough Riders.

June 26.—Admiral Camara's Cadiz  
fleet reached Port Said, Egypt, and  
awaited orders. Successful conclusion  
of the landing of the army by the navy  
in a surf at Daiquiri and Siboney,  
the Commodore Watson with a strong  
fleet would attack Spain's coasts.

June 27.—It was officially announced  
that the Commodore Watson with a strong  
fleet would attack Spain's coasts.

June 28.—The President proclaimed a  
blockade of southern Cuba from Cape  
Francisco to Cape Cruz, also of Porto  
Rico. Gen. Shafter reported that he  
was thirty miles from Santiago,  
Capt. Sigbee, of the St. Paul, reported  
disabling the Terror at San Juan on  
June 22.

June 30.—Further advances toward  
Santiago of Gen. Shafter's army were  
reported.

July 1.—Gen. Shafter reported the be-  
ginning of a general assault on Santi-  
ago. Gen. Lawton's division carried El  
Caney, a suburb of the city, and the  
Roosevelt Rough Riders, with the first  
and Tenth Infantry, took San Juan  
mountain, after desperate fighting,  
with heavy losses.

July 2.—The Spaniards made unsuccess-  
ful efforts to retake San Juan.  
Admiral Sampson's fleet continued  
shelling Morro and other forts,  
doing great damage.

July 3.—Admiral Cervera's squadron  
made a dash for liberty from Santiago  
harbour, but being headed off by Samp-  
son's ships ran ashore and all were  
destroyed. The first Manila expedition  
was reported by Admiral Dewey to  
have joined him after stopping at the  
Ladrones Islands and capturing the  
Spanish officers there.

July 4.—Rear-Admiral Sampson re-  
ported the destruction of Admiral Cer-  
vera's entire fleet, the Vizcaya, Cristo-  
bal Colon, Oquendo, Maria Teresa, Plu-  
ton and Furor, in an effort to leave  
Santiago harbor. Gen. Shafter re-  
ported that he had demanded the surren-  
der of Santiago, which had been re-  
fused.

July 5.—Cervera's fleet entered the  
Suez canal; his three torpedo boat de-  
stroyers, however, started from Port  
Said back to Spain.

July 6.—The Senate voted to annex  
Hawaii. The President issued a pro-  
clamation of Thanksgiving for victories,  
Hobson and his men were exchanged.  
The Texas sank the cruiser Reina Mer-  
cedes in Santiago harbor. The cruiser  
Alfonso XIII, was sunk in attempting  
to escape from Havana harbor. Cervera  
and his fleet were ordered back to  
Spain from Suez.

July 7.—The President signed the Haw-  
aian annexation resolutions and the  
Philadelphia was ordered to go to Hon-  
olulu to raise the flag of the United  
States over the island. Admiral Dewey  
reported that the American troops of  
the first Manila expedition had landed  
at Cavite, and that on July 3 Aguini-  
aldo had proclaimed himself President  
of the Philippine republic.

July 8.—The armistice between the  
United States and Spanish forces at  
Santiago was extended until noon of  
July 9 in order to allow Gen. Linares  
to communicate with Madrid. Admiral  
Dewey sent the Raleigh and Concord  
to Gran Canaria, Subig Bay, on in-  
formation that the German cruiser  
Irene on the previous day had prevent-  
ed the insurgents from attacking the  
Spanish garrison. The Irene left and  
the Spaniards surrendered.

July 9.—Gen. Shafter reported that  
the armistice at Santiago had been ex-  
tended until 4 p. m., July 10.

July 10.—Santiago refused to surren-  
der. Thousands of refugees left the  
city and sought American protection.  
The St. Louis reached Portsmouth, N. H.,  
with 62 Spanish prisoners, including  
Admiral Cervera and Capt. Eulato,  
of the Vizcaya.

July 11.—Artillery attack on Santiago  
was reported to have begun. Gen. Miles  
reached Cuba.

July 12.—Gen. Toral again refused to  
surrender Santiago.

July 13.—Gen. Miles reported that a

truce had been arranged until noon  
July 14 at Santiago.

July 14.—Gen. Toral surrendered Santi-  
ago city and about one-third of Santi-  
ago province to the American army  
under Generals Miles and Shafter on  
condition that his troops should be sent  
back to Spain.

July 16.—Gen. Shafter cabled that  
Gen. Toral, under authority from Ma-  
drid, had finally surrendered, the only  
condition being that the United States  
should send the soldiers back to  
Spain.

July 17.—The American flag was raised  
at noon over Santiago after the  
Spanish army had marched out and laid  
down its arms.

July 18.—The President issued a pro-  
clamation, which was sent to Gen. Sha-  
fter, ordering that the local regulations  
of the conquered territory should be  
disturbed as little as possible that he  
was ready to leave Guantanamo Bay  
with transports for Porto Rico, but  
that a naval convoy was lacking.

July 20.—Gen. Miles, with transports  
and a convoy left Guantanamo for  
Porto Rico. Calixto Garcia, of the  
Cuban army, near Santiago, formally  
resigned and withdrew his forces be-  
cause of non-recognition by Gen. Sha-  
fter.

July 22.—Gen. Miles reported the pro-  
gress of the Porto Rico expedition  
from Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti. Gen.  
Anderson at Manila reported that  
Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship  
and that the Philippine natives expected  
independence.

July 23.—Two thousand Cubans at  
Santiago drew up a petition to Presi-  
dent McKinley asking that Spanish of-  
ficials at Santiago should be removed.

July 24.—Gen. Shafter reported that  
3,600 Spanish troops at St. Louis and  
Panama, in the surrender district,  
had laid down their arms to  
Lieut. Miley.

July 25.—Gen. Miles, with the Porto  
Rico expedition, began landing near  
Ponce, south coast of Puerto Rico.  
Gen. Merritt arrived at Manila and assumed command.

July 26.—Spain, through the French  
Ambassador at Washington, formally  
asked President McKinley to name  
terms upon which the United States  
would be willing to make peace.

July 27.—The American forces ad-  
vanced to Yuaco, Porto Rico, meet-  
ing some Spanish opposition.

July 28.—Gen. Brooke, with soldiers  
on the St. Louis, St. Paul and Massa-  
chusetts, left Newport News for Porto  
Rico to join Gen. Miles.

July 28.—City of Ponce surrendered  
to American forces and the inhabitants  
showed great pleasure at the change  
of rule.

July 29.—Philippines residing in Eu-  
rope cabled to President McKinley pro-  
testing against the United States in-  
terfering with the islands to Spain. The  
Cabinet came to a partial decision as  
to peace terms, leaving the question  
of the ownership of the Philippines in  
abeyance.

July 30.—The Times' correspondent in  
Havana reported a terrible state of  
affairs in the city. City of Gihara  
surrendered to the American navy.

July 31.—Spanish Minister of War  
received a despatch from Captain-Gen-  
eral Augusti confessing that he is in  
desperate straits.

Aug. 2.—News received of dangerous  
friction between Americans and Aguini-  
aldo.

Aug. 3.—Spanish reply to American  
statement of terms received in Wash-  
ington, accepting the principal con-  
ditions named by the American Gov-  
ernment. Reports received as to  
the rapid progress made by the Amer-  
icans in Porto Rico, towns having  
hoisted the American flag. Auxili-  
ary cruisers St. Louis and St. Paul  
were released. Spanish garrison asked  
Garcia's permission to evacuate Man-  
zanilla and retire to Holguin. Body  
of American troops landed at Arroyo,  
Porto Rico, to take Spanish lines in  
flank.

Aug. 4.—Word received that Gen.  
Merritt is gaining control of the  
situation in Manila.

Aug. 5.—Decision taken to move Gen.  
Shafter's army north.

Aug. 6.—Announcement that Spain  
yields to the United States' demands.

**THE MAN OF MODERATE MEANS.**

One Advantage of Being Tall That Accrues  
in Summer Only.

"This," said the man of moderate  
means, "is the third year of my straw  
hat. A straw hat does very well for  
two years. It may look a little dusky  
at the outset of the second year, but  
when the season has advanced some-  
what its tan will easily pass for color  
gained that year. But not so in the  
third year. In the third year the  
straw hat shows signs that even the  
most casual observer could not mistake  
if he can see them, but that he cannot  
always do.

"The hat, of course, tans most on the  
roof. The shingles gather moss when  
the under side of the eave, of the house  
is still bright. So with my straw hat.  
The top is pretty brown, but the under  
side of the brim looks all right.

"And so I count myself fortunate in  
being tall. I place my third year straw  
on my head, level and walk abroad con-  
fident that many whom I meet will  
never know his age. They don't see  
the top of the hat, but only the under  
side."

**A LITTLE PHILOSOPHY.**

"A disappointment sometimes means  
a higher appointment," is a pleasant  
reading of the unfortunate side of life.  
There is much truth in the philosophy.  
To say that we often learn much by  
our disappointments and failures would  
sound trite, only that there are al-  
ways plenty of new people learning  
the lesson, and the same old philo-  
sophy which has helped others may  
help them.

It takes some time and numerous ex-  
periments before we find out just the  
proper way to treat ourselves, and ex-  
actly the road in which it is best we  
should go. If we knew beforehand  
what to do in order to have a success-  
ful life, and were as wise at the begin-  
ning, as we expect to be at the end of  
it, we should need life's lessons,  
and there would be no need for us to  
be here at all.

So, as our experiences are meant to  
teach us, it is wisest to take each  
knock-down calmly, and with the  
thought, "Well, at least I know how  
not to do it next time!"

## Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Pos-  
tmaster and subscribers to the following sy-  
opsis of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discon-  
tinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the  
publisher may continue to send it until pay-  
ments are made, and collect the whole amount  
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.

3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be  
stopped at a certain time, and the publisher  
continues to send it, 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

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opposite the Durham Bakery.

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THAN EVER.



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UNDEBTAKING Promptly attended to.

JAKE KRESS.

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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.

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can be filled.

Lumber, Shingles and Lath always  
In Stock.

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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.

It has been a  
imperial penny  
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The Registrar  
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According to  
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