

TABLE LINENS
 We have extra good value in Table Linens. We have a good one-half bleached linen, 33 inches wide, 25c, 72 inches wide for 40c, a fine bleached at 55c, and an extra good one for 80c.
C. L. GRANT.

DURHAM CHRONICLE.

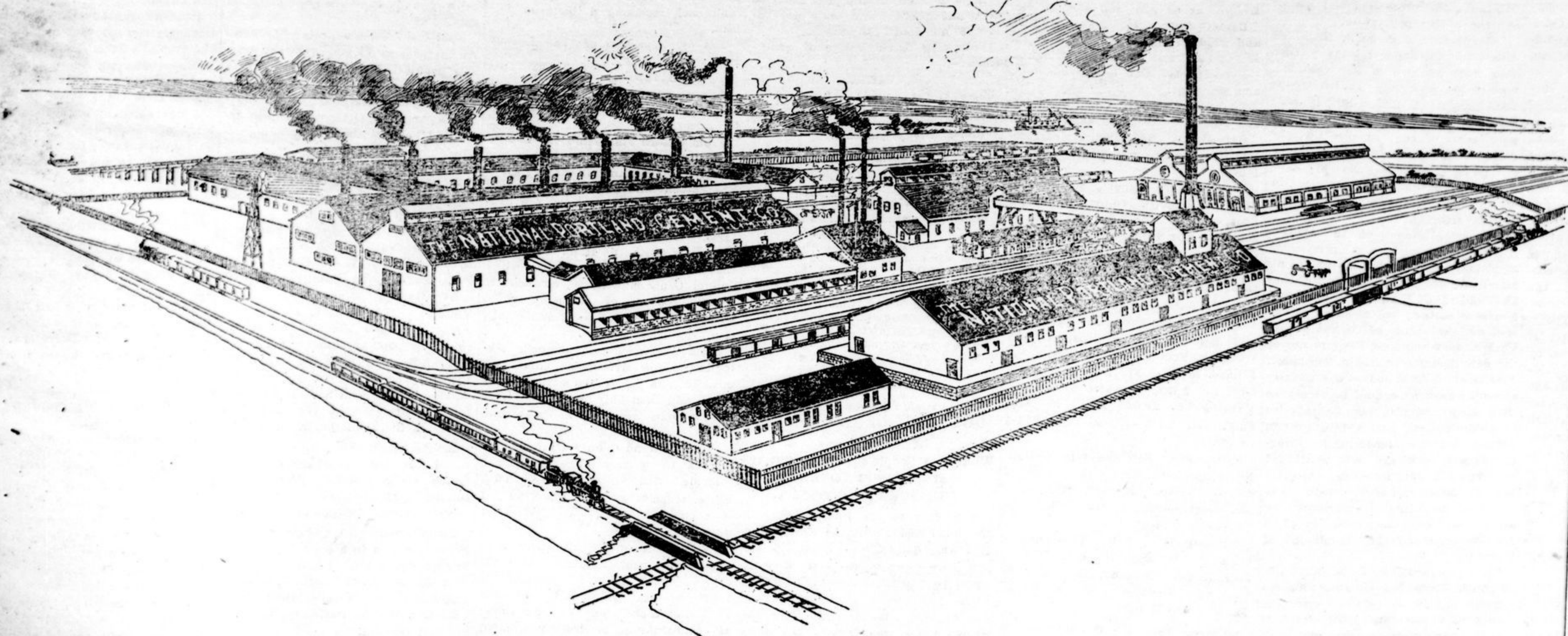
NEW PRINTS
 Take time by the forelock and buy your prints and shirts now, and get them made up while you have time. We have nice patterns in Grant's prints and good value in Shirts.
C. L. GRANT.

Vol. 35--No. 1771.

Durham, Ont., Thursday, February 21st, 1901.

\$1.00 Per Year.

NATIONAL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited.



Birds Eye View of the Works to be Erected in Durham During the Coming Summer.
Cost \$600,000. Output 1,000 Barrels a Day.

There is a Tide in the Affairs of Men Which Taken at the Flood Leads on to Fortune.--Shak.
THIS IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR STOCK.

It seems like a fairy tale and too good to be true. These were the words of a citizen a few evenings ago when the question of the cement industry was introduced in a little gathering. But that the realization of the grand scheme has now risen above the sphere of uncertainty is admitted by everyone, and the whole tone of conversation wherever you go in town or country soon turns to the huge industry now being worked for over one hundred thousand dollars. We believe too, that stock-takers are not going blindly into the speculation. The whole matter is being carefully considered, and those who think most on the subject are the more firmly convinced that the scheme is a good one.

The important part that Cement is to play on this continent in the very near future is but imperfectly understood. Every year brings on new uses and increasing demands. Durham and vicinity has an almost inexhaustible supply of the raw material. Towns and cities throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States, are finding that their orders can not be filled though all the existing plants be worked to their utmost capacity.

The proposed plant here will place under cover an area of six acres, and will cost the enormous expenditure of six or seven hundred thousand dollars. The construction of the works alone will almost stagger the imagination, as our readers will conceive when we tell them it will require the labor of five hundred men for a continuous period of nine months. Many of these must be skilled mechanics, and if we are permitted to draw on our imagination for a moment and figure out the pay sheet alone the amount will cause bewilderment.

Let us suppose the average daily wages of skilled and unskilled labor to be \$1.50 per man or \$750 a day for the whole gang of 500 men. This means \$1,500 a week. Carrying the estimate a little further it amounts to \$20,000 a month, roughly speaking, or \$180,000 for nine months for labor alone. These 500 men must be fed and clothed, and the food at least must be supplied by the farmers in the vicinity, whose home market will be increased by the presence of these workmen and the paying of middlemen for handling their goods and freight for transportation materially reduced.

The enormous amount of material required, it would be impossible for us even to imagine. Six acres under cover, and every building, fire-proof in its construction, being made whole-

ly of brick, stone and iron, with the single exception of the cooper shop, is something we would not even dare figure on the cost of. Yet these are necessary for the equipment of the plant. Again the machinery alone will make 140 car loads, and all this costly machinery must be installed for the thorough equipment of the plant, before one dollar's worth of the raw material will be converted into the finished product for a waiting market.

When completed the output will be a thousand barrels a day. This amount the ordinary mind would imagine sufficient to glut the demands of the world, and cause cement to be a drug upon the market. But such is not the case. One American firm alone wishes to contract for a million barrels a year and allow the contract to extend over a number of years. Gigantic, as the output here would seem to be, we could not produce sufficient to supply that one demand. A thousand barrels a day for only three hundred thousand barrels, not one third of the amount required by this one firm, and there are scores of others in like need of the products of our marl beds.

It may not be out of place to mention in this necessarily brief article some of the uses to which cement will be applied. Thousand of towns, cities and villages will use it for sidewalks. In the not very distant future it may be used in ordinary street and road building. It is already largely used in the construction of stable floors. It is rapidly taking the place of stone for the foundations of buildings and even in the entire construction of walls. As timber becomes scarcer and dearer it will be largely replaced by cement. Artificial stone will, in all probability, take the place of brick. Immense quantities will be necessary in the building of canals and bridges, and it is almost safe to infer the material will be put to thousands of uses not now dreamed of.

Where can all the necessary raw material be obtained? It will follow as a pertinent query. At a thousand barrels a day will not our deposits become exhausted. We answer, No. The recent investigations show that within a radius of eight or ten miles from Durham there is sufficient material in sight now to last for two hundred years if made up at the rate of five thousand barrels a day. In one place the auger was sunk between fifty-five and sixty feet, all through the best of marl, and the bottom was not reached. Fifteen, twenty and thirty feet of solid marl is a common depth in many places in

the radius named. With such data is this before us we are safe in saying that the supply will not be exhausted during the next three or four generations.

From the review of the situation given in this issue and previous numbers of the paper, it would, we think be well for every person having a hundred dollars to spare to make a practical application, and secure a portion of the stock while it can be had at the par value. The history of such institutions, inferior though they pay a good dividend and will yield a larger return for money invested than can be obtained in almost any other way. The demand will, for years to come, be greater than the supply, and while such a condition obtains the prices will naturally remain good with correspondingly good dividends when such are declared, yearly or half yearly as the case may be. One very desirable feature in connection with this industry is the fact that it is to be a purely Canadian capital with the exception of \$150,000 to be taken by Mr. Cowham, president of the Peninsular Cement Works, now ready for operation in Cement City, Michigan. Durham is to have the privilege of subscribing \$150,000 as hereinbefore stated, and certain proportions of the stock are to be offered for sale in many of our large Canadian towns and cities. This, it will be seen, makes the institution purely Canadian, and opens the way for moneyed men of this country to invest their means in a purely Canadian institution. We do not know that this feature makes the scheme a whit better, more than that Canadian sentiment can be gratified by investing Canadian money in a Canadian industry, and a Canadian industry too that will outrival anything of its kind to be found on the North American continent with the exception of the Peninsular Cement Works, of which the works here will be an exact duplicate, only differing in so far as electricity as a motor power is to take the place of steam, and to generate the electricity nearly all the water power for miles around has been secured by the Company.

The next point to which we refer may not appear satisfactory to the laboring man, inasmuch as the perfect nature of the machinery used will treble or quadruple the amount of work done in similar factories. It is said that, to turn out one thousand barrels a day, not more than 250 or 300 men will be required. Whereas in similar institutions the output would not exceed one third that amount. On the other hand the

comparatively small amount of manual labor required for the enormous amount of work should be a strong inducement to the man of small means as well as the capitalist to put his money into the business.

Again the establishment of such an industry, is sure to be followed by something else, and thus a large population will soon be the result, and the present hamlet, comparatively speaking, will soon develop into a populous mart of trade. To expand the idea, and show the resultant benefits of a large population both on town and country alike, we may safely leave our readers to develop. But we should ever bear in mind the one grand idea that citizen and country man have a community of interest, and the inter-relation between the two factors of the community is such that one can not exist without the other as a counterpart. Each factor is necessary in the perfect and symmetrical development, of a harmonious whole, and we hope our readers will never lose sight of this unchangeable principle of inter-dependence.

To provide also for the safety of Durham, the agreement provides that out of a Board of five Directors we are to have one. The terms of the charter and the prospectus set forth that the works are to be located within the town of Durham. The Klondike of wealth we have therefore at our feet is ours now to develop, and at the present time there is no one so pessimistic in his make-up as to doubt for a moment the advisability of helping the scheme along, if he can at all see his way clear to do so.

The easiest way, perhaps, to reach a man's pocket, and through his pocket get his support is to show him that what he has to sell will produce more money, and what he has to purchase can be got for less. With the latter phase of the proposition we do not propose to deal, but just let us for a moment consider one or two things. As we pointed out in a previous part of the article, the industry under consideration, will furnish employment for say 300 men. These 300 men must be brought into town, as few unemployed laborers are now to be found in the vicinity. These 300 men let us imagine, will represent 200 heads of families, each averaging say five members, or 1000 of an increase in all. These 200 families must be provided with 200 homes, and as there are no available dwellings now, they must be provided new. This alone will make an increase in the necessity for labor, and a large drain on our brick yards, our factories and our mills, where additional labor will also be required.

To furnish material, the timber still remaining in our forests will have to be converted into lumber, and herein the farmer reaps a benefit. But these necessities will be but for a time. Soon, let us assume the homes will be provided, but the additional thousand added to our population must be fed and clothed. Whether the merchant or the grocer, or the butcher or the baker, or whoever he may be, supplies the daily needs, we must go back to the soil to get our wants supplied, and thus we think the proposition has been demonstrated that every farmer, as well as every townsman, will be naturally benefited by the increase of our population. Is it not therefore reasonable to expect from our farming friends, and particularly those in close proximity to the town, a moral and substantial support in an industry so universally beneficial to all classes. Many of the farmers, we are pleased to believe, are giving material aid, and we believe that every one of them would do likewise if he could only view the matter from a correct financial standpoint.

The Stock books are still open and a number of gentlemen are ready and willing to present the case, fairly and squarely we believe, so that you may have an opportunity while the opportunity lasts, but it will not last long. Only a few days more and the chances of buying stock at par will forever slip from your grasp. This is as we view the matter, and we believe we have examined the scheme with the utmost impartiality.

We refrain throughout from mentioning other cement industries the existence of which will not be affected by our more modern plant. There will still be enough for all to do, but other things being equal, the business with the most perfect equipments is sure to be the one that will turn over the greatest profits to the shareholders, and should the time come, but it is not likely to come in our day, when the supply will equal or exceed the demand the advantages for competition lie largely in favor of the institutions with the best equipments and is capable of producing the finished article at the lowest cost. Such we claim is the character of the institutions under contemplation, and every one is cognizant of the importance of investing his money where he has the best security, and can get the best returns.

Another proof that money invested in cement is a good one may be learned from the fact that a number who have already invested in similar concerns are coming forward voluntarily and subscribing stock in the concern here.

Furniture Warerooms.

The Furniture and Undertaking business formerly carried on by J. A. Shewell will henceforth be known by the firm name of Shewell & Lenahan, a partnership having been formed for the transaction of business. Old Customers and new ones are respectfully requested to call and visit us in our new Show Rooms in the McIntyre Block, next door to the Bank, where we will be found night and day to cater to the wants of all.

Special Drives
in Furniture
 During the Holiday Seasons.

Shewell & Lenahan.
 MCINTYRE BLOCK - LOWER TOWN

NEW STORE JUST OPENED.

We beg respectfully to intimate to the residents of Durham and vicinity that we have opened a

Flour, Feed, Grocery and Confectionery Store

A few doors South of the Middaugh House, and solicit a share of your patronage. Everything first class. Everything fresh. Prices the lowest.

George Lawrence,
 Durham, - - Ontario.

Darling's Drug Store

Try us for Horse and Cattle medicines of all kinds--our stock is large, well assorted and fresh while the prices represent honest value for honest goods.

If you have a cold or a gripper try a box of our tablets--a sure cure. Baby Cough Syrup, Wild Cherry Compound, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion and Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

JOHN A. DARLING
 Calder Block - Durham.

Court Durham, No. 111, Independent Order of Foresters.

Court Room, Durham, Feb. 14, A. D., 1901.

At a regular meeting of Court No. 111, I. O. F., held in the Court Room in Durham, on the 14th day of February, 1901, it was unanimously resolved as follows:

RESOLUTION.

That this Court does hereby tender to brother William Weir, its profound and heartfelt sympathy with him in his late sad bereavement; trusting that an Almighty Providence will mercifully sustain and comfort him in his hour of affliction.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to brother William Weir by the Recording Secretary.

Wm. JOHNSTON, JR., Recording Sec.
 Wm. BLACK, Chief Ranger.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
 Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

E. W. Groves

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. The remedy that cures a cold in one day.