

Upper Town

J. A. HUNTER

Durham,

Will Commence a SEVEN-DAY

Gigantic MOVING Sale

ON

SATURDAY, January 29th, '98

And continue for seven business days.

We have leased the new McIntyre Store next the Standard Bank in Lower Town, for a term of years and before moving our entire stock we will offer the public the following bargains at our old stand in Upper Town. These are all reasonable goods bought at lowest Cash prices and will go at the prices quoted. These prices are only good for seven days as above. Remember all goods bought from us if not satisfactory may be returned and money refunded.

Boots & Shoes

100 prs.—odd sizes—Women's Buted and Laced Boots, old prices from \$2.00 up, Moving Sale price \$1.00 a pr. These are a snap.

25 prs.—Women's Oxfords—old price from \$1.25 to \$2.40, Moving Price 75c a pr.

10 per cent discount allowed for cash on all regular lines in this department.

Hardware

Roller Window Blinds, reg. 45c, Moving Price 20c each.

Sad Irons, 3 in a set, old price \$1.00, Moving Price 75c.

10 Copper Boilers, reg. \$3.50, Moving Price \$2.22 each.

4 1/2 in cut nails at 2c a lb.

2 in cut nails, reg. 4c at 2c a lb.

Groceries

5 doz. Wash Boards, reg. 15c, Moving Sale Price 9c each.

5 " Brooms " 12c, " " " 9c each.

T. B. & C. Soda Biscuits in 3 lb Tins with song, "The Land of the Maple", all for 27c

5c Tiger Soap—Moving price—3c a bar.

Clothes Pins a doz. 3 lb Sodas for 10c.

3 Cans Salmon for 25c.

Our Bargain Day Tea goes down from 12c to 9c lb.

Clothing

6 Men's Overcoats reg. \$5.00, moving price \$2.90 each.

10 Men's Ulsters, reg. \$6.00, moving price \$3.90 each.

8 Ladies' Mantles, were \$5.00, moving price \$2.50 each.

Men's Heavy Blue Overalls, reg. \$1.00 sale price 75c a pr.

10 Suits Men's Clothing, old price \$5.00, sale price \$2.49 each.

Miscellaneous

31 pr. Women's Corsets, reg. 45c pr, moving price 27c pr.

10 pieces Fancy Flannelets 4c a yd.

50 Lace Curtains 2c a pr.

40c Tweeds go during the sale at 23c yd.

200 Papers Needles, reg. 5c, sale price 2c.

Special Bargains in Tinware Department.

If everything goes well we purpose moving to our NEW STORE in LOWER TOWN on Feb. 7th 1898. Look out for our next week's Advertisement.

UPPER TOWN,

J. A. HUNTER.

DURHAM.

ALGOMA AS IT IS.

We have received the following History as per request from Mr. John McKinnon, teacher of Algoma District for publicity in the Review. Mr. McKinnon was an old South Line boy, Glenelg, and received the most of his school training under the teaching of Principal Blakestone of Priceville School.

He writes as follows:—
DEAR SIR,—As I sit here to-night penning a few lines to friends in South Grey, I think of an almost forgotten promise made to you last summer, viz. a short sketch of Algoma, the land of rocky heights and fertile valleys. But when we use the name Algoma, we might equally as well say half of Ontario for it is not nine hundred miles long and about half that wide? So you will readily see that my description will be a rather limited one.

A person travelling from Sudbury to the Soo by the C.P.R., will form a very wrong conception of what the country really is, as the line takes through about the worst part of the country all along.

About three or four miles back from the line we find very good settlements but I will confine my sketch principally to the vicinity around Thessalon.

The lay of the land for the most part is a succession of parallel ridges from the height of land to the shores with broad valleys between. The cross

ridges are also very numerous forming a great number of lakes for which this district is noted. It is in the valleys that the farming is principally carried on, although they are so broad that we almost lose sight of them as such. The ridges are covered with white wood and scrubby pine. We wonder how anything would grow on such bare rock.

Timbering, of course, always precedes farming but as soon as a strip is cleared of the pine, in comes the settler and takes the land at twenty cents an acre. He works on his farm in the summer and takes his team to the Timber Camp in the winter and leaves his wife to rule the roast at home. Sometimes the lumbering and farming are carried on in the same settlement for a number of years. The great advantage the new settler has over the pioneers of Southern Ont., is he gets the highest price for every thing he raises himself, for instance all the way from 40c to 75c for oats and from \$15 to \$20 for hay and so on for everything he has to sell. They do in South Grey, I see no difference in the yield and the sample is splendid, in fact potatoes and wheat grown right here took first prize at the World's Fair.

The frost in some new settlements is a little injurious at first but as the land becomes tilled, the frosts become less so. The soil is of a great many kinds, clay, clay loam, muck, etc. In the narrow valleys the soil is very deep and seems to be a sort of sedimentary deposit. On the ridges and the stumps are a great draw parts unlike Glenelg. Some gravelly ridges here and there and mixed in with good strips of clean land. Again, on a farm of 300 acres, a man may have all the kinds of soil I have mentioned. This causes a great mixture of all kinds of timber which is known here as "green tops." The hard wood is inferior to that of the Southern counties and we find no rock elm at all. The farmer makes his axe handles and whittles, etc., out of Maple and Iron Wood. Fruit growing is yet in a backward state although some of the harder kinds do well.

Some parts of the district are well settled and in the older settlements we find just as good buildings as you have in South Grey.

As to the price of land it varies in different townships from 20c to 50c per acre that is crown lands and very often you have some other claim to buy out also. No settler owns the pine on his lot, it is owned always by some company but he may use all he needs for building purposes. In clearing he notifies the company to that effect and if they do not remove it he is privileged to burn it. Very often the settler buys the pine from the company. Stock raising will be yet a very important industry in this country on account of some of the land being better for pasture than any thing else and water is very plentiful. Sheep and cattle ought to do well and as it was found out this year that the district produced some good stock, we are satisfied we shall not want for a market next year.

This is no place for a tender foot. If a man wishes to do a good days work he

can have a fair living and if he does a better day's work, he can have a better. It requires brains to farm here as well as in other parts of Ontario.

Any man that has to go home to see his Ma every three months has very little room in Algoma. But many men have come here with from nothing to \$5 and are now in good circumstances, men who were not afraid to drive to church with a yoke of oxen hitched to a dray, stonebat or some other vehicle of that low order, dressed in their working clothes not unmarked with black Pine logs.

Each Township is six miles square and each lot contains 320 acres. One fifth of each lot is reserved for roads as the roads do not regularly follow the line on account of the rocky ridges and lakes.

One characteristic I have found in the settlers of Algoma is the generous hospitality with which they receive any person coming in their midst, say for instance, a new settler, school teacher or a preacher. They seem to live together and help each other along as far as it is advisable.

The settlers are principally English, Irish and Scotch. The Scots have the majority. There are also a few pure blooded French and a great deal more with not a little Indian blood running through their veins. Where ever we find a great number of them, we see the settlement in a backward state and would advise no person to take up a farm in their midst unless a company of eight or ten would go together and buy a lot of them out. I believe they are good neighbors but they never improve their land and that is what is wanted to get assistance from the government in roads and bridges. We get a great deal of assistance from the government in building roads and bridges and in support of schools. From \$500 to \$1000 is spent year after year and very carefully too, on roads.

As for schools, I was greatly surprised to find the district so well provided.

As the district is unorganized we have no taxes excepting school taxes, these often run pretty high in small settlements as some persons holding land in section and not living on it will not pay their taxes, therefore the assessment runs high on those living in it. For example, in my section there are three ratepayers whose taxes are from \$17 to \$20, the rate struck this year was four cents. I consider the valuation low.

The government grant to each school in the district is \$100, no more or no less if the school is kept open the whole year, if half a year the grant is \$50.

We see the Legislature has considered the advisability of preserving the timber limits of the district for the benefit of the Canadians. It is high time something was done. But I believe they are endeavoring to catch the fox as he is going into the hole. When we consider the wholesale slaughter of the pine this year by the American Companies, with their thousands of men, we are led to believe something should have been done before now.

The Labor Law has turned a great number of Americans out of Algoma. This year at Cook's Mills there were 120 men turned out in one day but there were lots of Canadians to take their place.

The people of this District are looking forward to the development of the min-

ing industry and we hope their vigils won't be in vain. A good many test shafts have been sunk but only a few have been found to pay. There are a great many more in operation now and the report is favorable but we can rely very little on reports. Both quartz and placer deposits are prevalent but the former is most common. The Old Bruce Mines are going to start up again. The Ophir Mines are also preparing for operation and a new mine known as the Tunnel Bridge Mine, which has been in operation during last year, are putting in very expensive works for next year. So taking everything into consideration we may look for a mining boom in Algoma next year.

To sum up the whole situation, I believe a young man who intends leaving the lower counties and seeking his fortune in foreign lands, might do worse than trying Algoma. It is not a land that suits every body but there are settlers here who would not live anywhere else. There is one ratepayer in my section who lived years in Manitoba and has taken up a fine lot here and is doing well.

Now, if you or anybody else wish any other information regarding this District that I am able to provide I will be only too willing to furnish the same on receipt of request.

Wishing all my old friends in South Grey a very happy New Year and fortune galore.

J. W. McKinnon,
Sowerby,
District Algoma.

H. H. Miller.

The Hanover Conveyancer,

has

100 Good Properties

For Sale

Among which are the following:

1st & 2nd Div. Lot 19 Con. 1 W. G. R. Bentinck, 100 acres, lately owned by Henry Hall and formerly known as the "Parker" farm. This is a good farm and will be sold on very reasonable terms.

THE SCANLAN FARM, lot 30, con. 5, Bentinck—100 acres. Will sell or rent.

BENTINCK: The Teasdale Farm Lot 30, Con. 2, W.G.R. Bentinck 100 acres, I have just bought this from Mr. Teasdale and will sell at a great bargain.

HOLLAND TOWNSHIP, Lewis Eydf farm 100 acres in good German settlement—will sell or exchange. A good place.

THE ROMBOUGH PROPERTY, Durham. What I cant sell I will rent.

I have \$1,000,000 to lend at 5 per cent. Choose your time to pay it back. Business private, charges moderate.

H. H. MILLER,
The Hanover Conveyancer

GRANT'S AD.

We have on Hand

A few pieces of Dress Goods which it would be to your benefit to call and price as they **MUST** be sold before Stock taking next month.

Talk about Ready-Made Clothing?

We never had better value for the money than what we are now offering **AND SAY** Have you seen our Linen Towels? They are nice ones.

About a dozen Ladies Jackets left. **NOW** is the time to buy.

C L GRANT

CASH STORE — LOWER TOWN

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING

MISS SHEWELL

Would intimate that she will continue the Furniture and Undertaking Business established by her father in Durham in 1858 and will endeavor to give all old and new customers the same entire satisfaction.

—FULL LINE OF—

Furniture of the Best Make

ALWAYS ON HAND.

PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY



Undertaking and Embalming on "latest principles at reasonable rates."

MISS SHEWELL

Remember the stand—opposite the Market, Durham, The only first-class Bearse in town.

Harness !!

We Handle everything in the Harness line, at right prices.

CALL & SEE OUR

Collars, Pads, Bites, Whips, &c., &c.

Heavy & Light Harness

TO SUIT YOU.

Workmanship Unsurpassed

Five Choice in Valises, Grips, Horse Blankets, &c., &c.

We do the trade in Raw Furs. Highest Price Paid.

C. LEAVENS, Jr.

SCROFULA.

One of America's most famous physicians says: "Scrofula is external consumption." Scrofulous children are often beautiful children, but they lack nerve force, strong bones, stout muscles and power to resist disease. For delicate children there is no remedy equal to

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It fills out the skin by putting good flesh beneath it. It makes the cheeks red by making rich blood. It creates an appetite for food and gives the body power enough to digest it. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

See and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.