

FRIDAY MORNING

1911

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PORCUPINE

Our aim is to select the stocks that have the best chances for success. Our correspondent at Porcupine will report from time to time what he thinks of the different properties that are being offered for public subscription, and we will in turn recommend the purchase of those that have, in our opinion, the best prospects.

COBALT

Investors who have funds drawing a small rate of interest, send for our circular letter on the dividend-paying mines of Cobalt. The yield per cent. is from 15 to 25.

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P.S. We issue the best paper published devoted to Porcupine. A postal card will bring you a copy free. 135747

Union Pacific Cobalt Mines .LIMITED..

The Annual Statement of this Company is in the printer's hands, and will be mailed stockholders of record as soon as printed. After this report is mailed to shareholders, a summary will appear in The Bulletin and Market Mirror, issued from the office of A. J. Estes & Co.

A. J. ESTES

Montreal, March 14, 1911.

Porcupine Prospects For Sale

I own mining claims in nearly every township in the Porcupine district. I do not sell on commission, but only claim in which I have an interest. Working options on reasonable terms.

JAMES F. REILLY

Mining Engineer, P.O. Box 102, Porcupine, Ont. 71234567

PORCUPINE

Real Estate For Sale CHAS. C. MACGREGOR

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Members Standard Stock Exchange Cobalt and Porcupine Stocks Tel. N. 7417 edf 36 Toronto St.

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Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. Porcupine and Cobalt Stocks 23 Colborne St. - - Main 1692

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Miners' and Prospectors' Outfits, Silk Tents, Blankets, Pack Sacks, Dunnage Bags, S'eping Bags. SEE US FOR YOUR EQUIPMENT.

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PORCUPINE LEGAL CARDS.

G. H. W. WILLIAMS, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, 234 Dundas Street, Toronto. (Successor to McKibbin & McFadden.)

GOWANDA LEGAL CARDS.

H. F. WILLIAMS, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, 234 Dundas Street, Toronto. (Successor to McKibbin & McFadden.)

Won't Refuse Gift.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The navy department has decided that it has no right to refuse the gift of a silver service from the people of Utah for the battleship Utah because it bears Brigham Young's likeness.

TISDALE PROPERTY SOLD BY FLYINGS FOR \$250,000

McIntyre Claim at Pearl Lake Changes Hands—One of the Banner Lots of Camp.

PORCUPINE CITY, March 14.—(From Our Man Up North).—Announcement is made here to-day that the McIntyre claim for an English syndicate that did not care to take over the property, have turned the claim to an outside concern for \$250,000.

A Mr. Thompson, who came in last night, said to The World to-day that his parties had taken over the McIntyre, but that inasmuch as he was not in touch with the final details, he had nothing to give out beyond the bare statement that he had wired for money to pay down on the claim, and that the money had been sent.

The McIntyre claim was owned by A. J. Young of North Bay, G. A. Bagshaw of the Union Bank of Halleybury, Charles Richardson and Weldon Young, both of Halleybury. Snugly tucked around the entire west end of Pearl Lake, where some of the richest veins in that section lie, the McIntyre for a long time has held the enviable position of being one of the banner Tisdale claims. Gold bearing ore has been taken from the veins at various times. Little work was done on the property, just to show the direction of some of the leads. A small hoisting plant is being rushed in to use this summer.

One vein cuts thru in an opposite direction to the general run of veins in the district, from the northwest to the southeast and dips into Pearl Lake. This is the vein that is to be fished for in the lake bottom by the Timiskaming Silver Mining Co.

The claim was staked by "Sandy" McIntyre and Hans Buttner, who originally sold to several parties. Later the interests were gathered in by the four above named gentlemen.

Porcupine Notes

PORCUPINE CITY, March 14.—(From Our Man Up North).—A. E. Clarke of Clarke & Lowrey, who have opened a supply headquarters in Golden City, and who are also in business in Cobalt, has been appointed postmaster for Golden City, and the office will be opened very soon in his building on King-street.

Engineer Lee is sampling the Gallan-Richardson properties, to the south of the Foster, to determine the value of the reefs. It is said that Lee did not get an option, but should the sampling show the property up right, a sale could be entered into.

John McMartin, vice-president of the Hollinger mine, is spending a few days in the camp. He is accompanied by a Mr. Hill, a coal operator in British Columbia.

Supt. Fare at the Hollinger is one of the busiest men in the camp. He is in charge of putting in the foundation for the stamp mill and has a hundred duties to perform during the 24 hours.

The burning of a shack in South Porcupine only yesterday, to what might happen to a whole row of shacks in dry weather with high winds sweeping the country.

The Halleybury hockey boys who hold claims in Deloro and Tisdale rushed thru yesterday to get in their supplies before the roads break up. It is understood they have excellent showings on the Deloro claims.

Prospectors are returning gradually from the outside districts before the melting of the snow forms rivers of water. They will return in their camps.

The Mattagami River section is fast becoming a business section, noted by the fact that this week two Porcupine restaurant-keepers have moved their buildings to that district, where boarding-houses will be opened at once.

FREIGHT RATES RAISED

Costs of Hauling Into Porcupine Going Up Rapidly.

PORCUPINE CITY, March 14.—(From Our Man Up North).—Freight hauling prices have jumped from \$1 up to \$1.50 per cwt., and after Saturday those who want goods brought in must pay \$3 a hundred rate. This is the steepest cut by freighters, who are nearing the end of the season and who will not put their horses over the roads for less money.

No attempt has been made on the part of small merchants to lay in a big supply of goods, as they are relying on their ability to get goods in over the roads during the spring.

In order that horse-traveling from Hill's to Porcupine may not be stopped and that loads can be brought in, efforts are now being made to have that thorough corduroyed over all the bad spots. Wheels could not be run on that road last fall.

HALF MILLION FOR MAIL BUILDING.

Negotiations are definitely on foot for the purchase of The Mall building at the corner of King and Bay-streets by the Bank of Montreal. The amount stated is \$500,000, or \$10,000 per foot. In case of the sale being made, the newspaper would occupy the back part of the building.

Scarlet Fever Mystery Explained. An investigation of the discrepancy between the number of scarlet fever cases reported by the teachers in the public schools and those reported to the medical officers, has resulted in the discovery that the teachers reported those in quarantine as being affected with the disease. In the future the number of those actually stricken with scarlet fever and those in quarantine will not suffer from the disease will be reported separately.

Won't Refuse Gift.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The navy department has decided that it has no right to refuse the gift of a silver service from the people of Utah for the battleship Utah because it bears Brigham Young's likeness.

NEW YORK CURB BROKER TO OPEN OFFICES HERE

Charles A. Stoneham & Co. Secure Suite in Ground Floor of the McKinnon Building.

With a view to improving the service it renders clients interested in Canadian mining securities, Chas. A. Stoneham & Co., a firm which ranks as one of the largest and most important New York curb brokerage houses, will on Monday morning next open a branch office in Toronto.

The Toronto branch will be located on the ground floor of the McKinnon Building, at 23 Melinda-st., and R. F. Robertson, general manager of the firm, is now in Toronto engaged in fitting them for occupancy.

Who's business opens on Monday morning, the offices will be handsomely furnished and fully equipped. A stock board will be provided on which will be posted the continuous quotations of the New York Curb Market, Boston Stock Exchange and curb markets, and the Toronto quotations on Cobalt and Porcupine stocks. Direct connection will be had with the parent office of the firm at 54-56 Broadway, New York, by private leased wire, and thru the New York office of the Toronto branch will be in communication by privately leased wires with the branches of the house, which are located in Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Chicago, Detroit, Worcester and Springfield, Mass. Morris Davenport will be in charge of the Toronto branch as manager, and there will be a full staff of telegraph operators, stenographers and accountants.

Charles A. Stoneham & Co. have been in existence for nearly three years under that firm name, but for previous seven years Mr. Charles A. Stoneham, the head of the firm, has been prominently identified with the mining industry and the mining share markets of the United States. In that period, his interests have been extended to the gold and the silver camps of Nevada, to the copper regions, and to the Tintic, Utah district, where from silver and lead deposits there have been developed some of the most important mining companies of the continent. Tintic quotations will be regularly posted on the Stoneham board, and while endeavoring to stimulate interest in the Cobalt and the Porcupine issues, the firm hopes also to be able to interest Canadian investors in these low-priced dividend-paying stocks.

The firm of Charles A. Stoneham & Co., in its operations on the New York Curb, and in the other mining share markets in the United States, has established an enviable reputation for prompt and fair dealing with its clients. "Cash for certificates; certificates for cash," is the firm's rule of business conduct, and all transactions are handled on the basis of the best possible execution of orders entrusted, and immediate settlement.

R. F. Robertson, general manager of the firm, who is personally supervising the arrangements for opening a Toronto branch, has been in the city for the purpose of the firm in entering Canada, said: "We are coming into Toronto with a fully equipped office, directly connected with our other offices by leased wires, with the idea that we may be able to stimulate interest in mining activities strictly in the slightest taking from the business done by other houses engaged in the same line of business. We shall not become members of either of the Toronto exchanges, but will distribute our orders for execution among our fellow brokers who are already exchange members. We have found this practice especially satisfactory in Boston, and believe that it will be equally effective here. We have in the last few months effected an extensive distribution of the low-priced Cobalt stocks, especially McKinley-Darragh, Beaver and Timiskaming; and in entering Toronto, it is our purpose to continue the investment in the shares, and at the same time do our share in bringing the merits of Porcupine to the attention of the investing public. We shall not, however, engage in the promotion or flotation of Porcupine securities, but shall confine our activities strictly to the transaction of a commission brokerage business, and the dissemination of news and advice which may aid in upbuilding the mining industry of Ontario."

MUST OBSERVE THE LAW.

KINGSTON, March 16.—(Special).—Mayor Graham is out with a city by-law. He says there are dozens of by-laws violated. The city carter have been violating a by-law in standing in front of the city hall, and to-day they were ordered to their proper stands by the police, at the mayor's request.

Nervous Prostration

Makes You Weak, Helpless and Miserable.

Wherever there are sickly people who are troubled with deranged nerves they will find that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will restore the equilibrium of these deranged centres, and bring back the shattered nervous system to a perfect condition.

They do this by their restorative influence on every organ and tissue of the body, and their extraordinary curative power manifests itself immediately they are taken.

Mrs. G. D. Ward, Huntville, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in sending you my testimonial in praise of your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered terribly with nervous prostration, and because I was not able to attend to my household duties, and now I can truthfully say that I owe my life to them. Three boxes stopped my trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, or 2 boxes for \$1.00, all by mail direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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THE HIGH DESTINY OF CANADA.

No writer and thinker holds a higher place in British literature and journalism than Sir William Robertson Nicoll, editor of the leading Nonconformist paper, The British Weekly, and of other journals and magazines. In a recent number of his weekly he treats editorially and in a very interesting and suggestive way of what he calls "The High Destiny of Canada."

The momentous negotiations between Canada and the United States must be left to those more immediately concerned. Great and proud communities are likely to resent advice, and few are competent to give it. For our part, we await the issue with perfect confidence. We have faith in the future of Canada and in the future of the United States, and we are persuaded that the future of the great Dominion will be even more intimately associated with Great Britain than with its mighty neighbor. We may, without offence, give our reasons for this belief, a belief grounded on some study of Canadian literature and history, and on a firm assurance of the high destiny of the empire, and in particular the high destiny of Canada.

The present writer may be allowed to say that from early years books about Canada have had a strong fascination for him. The first was a volume by the late Sir John Lubbock, and we are afraid it is completely forgotten, for we have never seen his name in any Canadian publication. Nevertheless, it is a book of sterling merit, and of real freshness. We refer to "Thoughts from the West," by Abel Loeg, published in book form some years earlier. The writer was Charles Grestreux, at that time a very young man. He followed it with "Memoranda of a Master in the Office," one of the most delightful books ever written. Grestreux might have been one of the famous Victorian authors. He had enough humor and in the first rank, but somehow he missed the mark, and died in obscurity, hidden away in a remote rectory. But to some he introduced Canada, and they can never forget his accounts of the serene beauty of Canadian nights, the green saps in the forests, the prairie sports, the long, luminous pillars of ice in winter, the little country congregations, which were considered magnificent in an attendance of seven, fifteen dogs, eight babies and thirty settlers. Interspersed were many slight but gay, vivid, and masterly personal sketches, while some of the adventures recorded were truly thrilling.

Next in order of time came the writings of "Sam Slick," the Nova Scotian, popular in this country, but have now dropped out of sight. They will revive again, however, for the author, T. C. Robertson, was a genuine humorist. It may be questioned whether he ever had his equal on the great western continent, and we are not at all disposed to quarrel with the critic who has recently said that he ranks with Sterne and Dickens. There is salt in every word, and a keenness of observation that is most admirable. He is fearless. In a sense, his work is prophetic. If we are not mistaken, it appeared first in a Halifax journal called The Nova Scotian. This paper was edited by one of the most remarkable of Canadian writers, Joseph Howe. Many of the things that we know of today, singularly fresh papers called "Western and Eastern Rambles." It is a wonderful thing that two such men were found together in what was then a somewhat remote and obscure region. It must be admitted frankly that Haliburton was not a romance and no poetry. He is of the very essence of Canada, and Grestreux perceived this, and rendered it with considerable effect. But Canada is not always so well represented in "Pierre and His People," especially in "Pierre and His People," which has come very near to filling the place of the early French Jesuit chroniclers in the early part of the century to convert the Indians. It is a marvelous tale, and shows how civil and religious liberty found strange allies in the western world. Parkman had abundant materials, and he uses them very well. The background of the story, alternating the marvelous records of the adventures and sacrifices. It is often referred to Parkman's history. Some heroic, saintly figures emerge in the narrative, in particular Erebus and Jogues. The background somewhat strangely fits itself to those who play their part in a titanic attempt to save.

Goldwin Smith came next, and there are few journalists who have escaped his spell. He attracted alike by the force and beauty of his style and the boldness and sincerity of his convictions. His style in his great days, which he long outlived—would have made the municipal affairs of Littleton a fascinating theme. We Pedington witness that it took us thru many intricacies of Canadian political life. Whether we agreed or disagreed with Goldwin Smith, he was very good to read. As a matter of fact, one most frequently disagreed. He ventured some of his prophecies may be fulfilled, and yet we think not.

We will mention but one other writer out of many, Principal George Canada in Scribner's Monthly were eagerly read by many in this country, and so far as we know, Grant was the first author who understood the tremendous possibilities of Canada, and brought them home to a great public. He was a noble man and far-sighted, and the greatest sons of the Dominion, and destined to hold a permanent place in the literature of Canada. His work is worthily carried on by his son and biographer, Prof. W. L. Grant. There are many signs that the literature of Canada is no longer a mere shadow of the past, and that there is no need to be ashamed of the beginning.

In spite of superficial divergences, we are firmly persuaded that there is no party in this land that desires to see the great dominions and dependencies. We may be more or less sane, but we are all of us imperialists. There was a day when some—no, many—were inclined to think that the British Empire could not last. About 1862, when the American civil war was raging, and when the idea of federation seemed hopeless, Goldwin Smith blew his bugle and boldly invited the nation to cast off her colonies and dependencies, because of the intractable difficulties connected with their administration. The difficulties were admitted, and they were indeed too obvious. But it is not the British way to give up a problem because it is difficult. We prefer to fag on till the problem is solved. It was admitted then, and is admitted now, that our dominions cannot be kept by force. If they desire independence, they must have it. It is better, at all risks, to satisfy rather than to starve a passion which dries up the life-blood if it is not gratified. But it is not well to yield either to timidity or to fatigue, and the event has proved it. The worth of empire is not to be calculated in money. Our nation instinctively realizes that her great destiny is to be not less than imperial, and at heart we are all proud of Great Britain, with her constellation of dominions and dependencies round her.

Nor has the nation ever been prepared to acquiesce in the prediction that one day the empire will come to an end. Goldwin Smith believed that when domestic independence was proclaimed, the colonies would be the will of the mother country, our dominions would soon fall away from us. The result has falsified his calculation. Where there was once almost universal disaffection there is now healthy loyalty. The prophet and the philosopher are not always so effective. Interpreters of the future, and the people believe that the British Empire is not permanent or provisional, but permanent in fact. There never has been anything like a comparative late period. History tells us much of colonies coerced and plundered. We learn what we might expect when the colonies treated in the same manner will cast off allegiance when they are strong enough to do so. But as we neither coerce nor plunder, our hope is that time will strengthen rather than break the tie that holds the empire together. The power of adaptation to circumstances which has not failed us yet, will not fail us in the end. Canada will remain a part, and more and more to be the chief part of this British Empire. Some amazing journalists and politicians write and talk as if the idea of annexation by the United States were a new thing. It is, of course, very old. The slightest study of Canadian history will show that at certain periods of estrangement the idea found many influential advocates. Goldwin Smith thought it his chief mission to Canada to preach it, and at one time he had a considerable body of adherents. Now we doubt that there will always be Canadians who will more and more lean to this view. But while history may be a potent individuality, we are fully persuaded that the alliance will last, not precisely in its present form, but in forms that will fit the circumstances of the future.

The future of Canada is illimitable, and it is strange to think that it was only about 1870 that the vast possibilities of the northwest were at all adequately realized. Since then the impression of the physical greatness and resources of Canada has steadily grown. There have been difficulties of a great kind. The nation has seemed to halt at times. But whatever temporary checks may come, there is no doubt as to the rapid and certain increase of the wealth, the population and the power of Canada. As Principal Grant powerfully and convincingly argued, a nation so conscious of its strength and its future will not consent to be merged in and dominated by the United States. At present there is no comparison between the population of the two territories, and annexation by the states would mean the suppression of the potent individuality of the young nation. Goldwin Smith never took full account of the depth and power of popular sentiment, and we

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Bella Coola Choice

It can be said, we believe, without fear of contradiction, that our offer of choice land in the Bella Coola District, British Columbia, at \$5.00 an acre, has given rise to more enquiries, far and near, than for any land proposition of many years. Letters are coming to us from all parts of Canada and different sections of the United States. Well it may.

Our Offer of \$5.00 an Acre is Limited to first 20 Sections

Write at once for all information—booklet, map, etc.

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In the Bella Coola district you can grow not only all kinds of cereals, but nowhere in the Dominion is there land so well adapted to all kinds of mixed farming—and fruit growing.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited, Preferred Stock Dividend No. 30. Notice hereby given that the dividend of three and one-half per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company has been declared payable on 1st April, 1911, to shareholders of record on 30th March. The Transfer Books will not be closed, but transfers made after 30th March will be ex-dividend. By order, G. S. CAMERON, Secretary. Sydney, N.S., March 14th, 1911.

We Need Immediately \$5,000

to fill merchandise never made in Canada before. No opposition possible. Only private funds need apply. BOX 32, WORLD

believe that Canada will be more and more content to reckon herself with the motherland and her other dominions. But obviously the place of Canada by-and-by will be wholly altered. In the nature of things our little island cannot develop as Canada must develop, and we look forward to the day when Canada will attain a relative importance which will deprive Great Britain of her claim to a metropolitan position. Of course, in a sense, Great Britain must always be the metropolis of the English-speaking race in general, and of the British Empire in particular. But the time will come when the increase of Canada, readjustment must follow, and when the time comes it will be adjusted on the lines of greater equality. The form of connection will change, but the change will merely strengthen it. We may cease to be alarmed by the spectre of an inevitable disruption of existing ties. All the signs point the other way. Canada has before her the high destiny of the chief place in the British Commonwealth. The fullest development of nationhood is not incompatible with membership in the empire, and as no limit can be set to the increase of Canada, readjustment must follow, and when the time comes it will be adjusted on the lines of greater equality. The form of connection will change, but the change will merely strengthen it. We may cease to be alarmed by the spectre of an inevitable disruption of existing ties. All the signs point the other way. Canada has before her the high destiny of the chief place in the British Commonwealth. The fullest development of nationhood is not incompatible with membership in the empire, and as no limit can be set to the increase of Canada, readjustment must follow, and when the time comes it will be adjusted on the lines of greater equality. The form of connection will change, but the change will merely strengthen it. 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