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The Toronto World

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Senate Reading Room
16nov10

PROBS: Fresh westerly winds; p... not much change in temperature.

TWELVE PAGES.—THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 17 1910.—TWELVE PAGES

30TH YEAR.

WINTER RUSH TO PORCUPINE'S GOLD FIELD

As Soon as the Trails Are in Condition, There Will Be a Steady Pilgrimage Into the Wonderful Gold Fields—Assays Are Reported as Being of High Character.

"What about Porcupine?" is now on everybody's lips. People are talking about it in New York, in Boston, in London, in Montreal, in Toronto, and on the trains. The illustrated magazines are giving space to it. The brokers are talking about it; investors are buying in Porcupine and others are getting ready to go and look at it.

There are men of eminent repute in the world as mining engineers who have been there and who have said that it is the greatest mining camp that they were ever in. That is probably the most surprising mining statement that was ever uttered, and yet it has been said of this camp. Furthermore, you can go to Porcupine to-day and you can see properties that have been developed, where the domes have been broken into and you can see free gold exposed at many places on each property, and these places so exposed will assay anything from $50 to $500 per ton.

But not only is that one significant fact, but there is a still more significant one; that there are at least thirty properties in more or less stages of development where you can see this same thing.

Rich and Widespread.

In other words, Porcupine is not only a rich camp, but it is a widespread camp, the limits of which have not been at all set, so that the reason for saying it is the greatest mining camp in world is twofold: first as to the richness and accessibility of the ore, and secondly as to the big area over which it is spread.

What then is to be the future of Porcupine and on what lines will it develop? No one can tell at this moment other than this: that Porcupine will within ten days from now, provided snow falls, and there is hard frost, be accessible from the railway by a stage over a road of 25 miles; that there is hotel accommodation at Porcupine now for a couple of hundred people, and this will rapidly increase and that a phenomenal rush of people will start in as soon as the road shows and the trail is made. There will be no difficulty in getting in, and there will be no difficulty in the way of accommodation, because the people up there know all about handling business of this kind, and they can accommodate as much of it as comes along. So all the indications are that a Porcupine rush will start earl yin December.

WINTER CONDITIONS

Not as Hard to Reach Porcupine as to Get to Gowganda.

KELSO, Northern Ontario, Nov. 15.—(Special.)—It has been snowing heavily here nearly all day, and this will make sleighing on the road from here to Crawford's, a distance of twelve miles, much better than it has been heretofore, and it may now be said to be good. The balance of the eighteen miles that has to be traveled will not be fit for sleighing until there are some hard frosts, and these are likely to come any time. The snow, however, will make the eighteen mile trail from Crawford's to Porcupine very much better than it has been, and many are taking advantage of it.

Conditions to be met in going to the new Porcupine gold camp will be a considerable improvement over those that were met with by those who participated in the Elk Lake and Gowganda rushes. The people of the north have had their lesson in handling a mining rush; they have taken advantage of it and laid their plans accordingly. That is the reason why Kelso has taken on the form of a village in such a short time, and that is the reason why there will be ample accommodation at Porcupine for all who may come. The roadhouse keepers have also had their experience, and travelers on the Porcupine road will be well taken care of.

Few Hardships.

There will be no hardships to undergo more than the roughness of things that one naturally expects to find on a new road thru the bush. "Rome wasn't built in a day," nor are Porcupine and Kelso cities of palaces. But a frame or log building can, by means of stoves, be made real comfortable when the outside temperature is between thirty and forty below, and there is a certain delight on sitting on a rough wooden bench attired in the clothes of

Continued on Page 6, Column 3.

The Weather Around Porcupine.

KELSO, Nov. 16.—(Special wire to The World.)—Weather mild and cloudy. Stage will be able to go thru to Porcupine latter end of this week via old road. New road will be finished in a couple of weeks. At present travelers have to walk from Frederickhouse River, a distance of eighteen miles. Travel brisk, indications big rush.

Sgd. Geo. Reichen,
Kelso House, Kelso.

Transportation Was His Theme

SENATOR CASGRAIN

Who yesterday addressed the Empire Club on the importance of the G.T.P. Railway. See Page 8.

MANSLAUGHTER VERDICT IN THE BLONDIN TRIAL

Negligence in Handling of Shotgun basis For Jury's Finding—Prisoner Denied Murder.

L'ORIGNAL, Ont., Nov. 16.—(Special.)—"Guilty of manslaughter in the first degree" was the verdict returned shortly after 11 o'clock to-night by the jury in the case of the Crown v. Albert Blondin of Vars, accused of the murder of Dr. W. A. Empey, by shooting, on Aug. 18. Sentence was reserved till to-morrow.

The evidence of Blondin himself was the most important heard at this morning's session. The prisoner was much affected while testifying, but maintained a concrete statement of the actual shooting.

"The doctor was my best friend in Vars," he said. "I worked at his house that day. I was taken ill and sent for him. When he arrived I went to put away the gun I was cleaning and it went off. The charge struck the doctor and the recoil struck me and knocked me unconscious on the bed."

Here the prisoner sank down in the witness box and broke out weeping, tears rolling down his pale, furrowed countenance. He denied that he had fired intentionally.

Blondin's wife and his three daughters, Mrs. L. Groslouis, the Misses Eva and Bertha Blondin, and his son-in-law, Louis Groslouis, all testified in his defence, while the statements of E. Fetterley, Alfred Lowrie, the magistrate who took down Dr. Empey's last statement, and Angus McDonald, A. E. Hall and George Gautcy, constables who arrested him, were heard.

Morphine Would Confuse.

Dr. Eugene Quesnel, Mayor of Hawkesbury, was called as an expert on narcotics, and stated that in his opinion the morphine given hypodermically to Empey would be sufficient to confuse his mind at the time he made his last deposition. He would not have administered the drug in such a case.

That there had been angry words between Blondin and Empey about a year ago, relative to a medical bill, was established by the crown.

That, in their opinion, a "tall, dark man" who, Blondin said this morning for the first time, had helped him downstairs before he gave himself up after the shooting, could not have been in the prisoner's house at all, was testified to by Constables McDonald and Hall.

Mr. Lemieux claimed that the crown had failed to supply a motive for murder. That the prosecution expected a verdict of manslaughter was intimated for the first time when referred to by Mr. Meredith in his address to the jury.

Judge's Charge.

Judge Britton charged strongly against the prisoner, citing various contradictions in the evidence of the defence and the prisoner's apparent lack of concern after the shooting, as coming under the head of evidence for murder, and negligence in handling his shotgun as grounds for the bringing in of a manslaughter verdict. He also allowed Empey's last statement to go as evidence.

WILL RALLY TO REPUBLIC

Portuguese Jesuit Says Catholics Will Take Part in Public Affairs.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—(Special.)—Rev. Father Diaz of the Society of Jesus, expelled from Portugal, arrived here to-day, and says the only Jesuit who remained was a sick Jesuit. He believes, however, that the revolution will be a good thing for the church in the end.

The reverend father also says that the Catholic party will rally to the republic, and, taking an interest in public affairs, will endeavor to elect good men and control to a certain extent the legislation of the country. Unlike a good many of his confreres, Father Diaz says there is all the difference in the world between continental and English Freemasonry, the first being furiously anti-Catholic and the second quite harmless.

LORDS AWAKE TO NEED OF SELF REFORM

Veto Bill Discussed in the Upper House and Passes First Reading—Preparations Still Going on for General Election—Radicals Suspicious of Titled Legislators.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Pending Premier Asquith's official statement before parliament on Friday, small hope is entertained of clearing up the involved situation, which has now resulted from the sudden change introduced by Lord Lansdowne's call for the veto bill. The feature which stands out in the present position of the parties is that the house of lords finally has awakened to the absolute necessity of undertaking self-reform. The Radical leaders view this late repentance with the utmost suspicion, and it remains to be seen whether it will eventuate in an agreement, which the abortive veto conference failed to achieve.

The parliamentary lobbies to-day were full of rumors of all kinds—that the King has refused to give the prime minister guarantees to increase the number of peers sufficient for the government's purposes in reforming the house of lords; that the ministry would resign; that another party conference would be held.

Nothing definite, however, is known, beyond the fact that all preparations are going on for a general election, and best informed opinion to-night believes that, as the government declines to accept any amendments to the veto bill, Lord Lansdowne, who consulted this evening with Mr. Balfour and other leaders, will either decline to proceed with the bill, or the house of lords will reject it on the second reading on Monday, and that the dissolution of parliament will be announced next week.

Rosebery's Plan.

Lord Rosebery, in the house of lords to-day, after declaring that the house stood in a very grave position, announced his intention to ask for facilities for the discussion of his plan for the reform of the house. It is believed that the lords will proceed immediately with debates on this question.

After meetings of the privy council and the cabinet this afternoon, the Earl of Crewe introduced the veto bill in the house of lords, where it passed its first reading.

The Morning News in a serious review of the situation says:

"In a survey of the theoretical possibilities of the political situation, one is compelled to take into consideration the practically inconceivable proposition that the crown may ally itself with the house of lords to prevent the legalizing of the people's judgment. Such a move would mean a monarchical revolution, added to the peers' revolution, and in such an event the gravest happenings that the country has noted in centuries are to be expected."

A CHECKMATE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—Yesterday Lord Lansdowne called a check to the government; to-day the government got out of the difficulty and replied with a checkmate. In the house of lords Lord Crewe, responding to Lansdowne's polite demand for the parliament bill, promised it on "take it or leave it" terms. The government were "willing and anxious to put the bill down for discussion, but we are not prepared to accept any amendment on it."

Reducing Thing to a Farce.

Lansdowne said this was reducing the thing to a farce, and claimed that, because the conference failed, it was no reason that parliament should be deprived of the opportunity of dealing with these tremendous problems.

Lansdowne declared emphatically for reform of the upper house. He said it should be reduced in numbers, and no peer should sit purely by hereditary right. The house should be reinforced from outside by nomination or election. The commons should be reasonably supreme in fianace.

Bill Read First Time.

Lord Crewe wished for an early date for the second reading of the parliament bill, and Lansdowne replied that if there were no suggestions for its improvement, and the bill should be accepted, perhaps no great advantage would accrue from its discussion. He would confer with his friends on the point.

Eventually the bill was read a first time. It was decided to discuss Rosebery's reform resolutions to-morrow.

The date now fixed for dissolution is the 25th, and Asquith's statement on Friday is awaited with intense interest.

COST OF LIVING DECREASING

United States Consumers of Meat Get Good News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Reports from all parts of the United States show a marked decline in the price of meats and other foodstuffs. Not only have there been reductions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but prominent packers say that prices will go yet lower.

J. Ogden Armour, head of Armour & Co., declares to-day in Chicago that the prevailing price tendency was now toward a lower level. By gradual stages the bottom will be reached in a few months, Mr. Armour predicts.

Edward A. Cudahy, head of the Cudahy Packing Company, in Omaha, says prices must go still higher. He attributes the decreases already made and those still to come to the enormous corn crop and the sharp drop in corn prices.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

HAD SIXTEEN TO TWENTY KNIFE WOUNDS IN BODY

Stabbing Affray in Italian Boarding House at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Nov. 16.—(Special.)—Voacerji Topetto, an Italian, is in a dying condition at the General Hospital, and two of his companions, Francesio Francorsois and Atleis Stormelli, are also confined there suffering from minor wounds, as the result of a stabbing affray which took place in the Italian qtuarters last night at 11 o'clock.

It appears that Topetto was the prime factor in the affair, the others being on the defensive. Topetto, according to Dr. J. P. Gimby, who arrived on the scene about 15 minutes after the knifing took place, had 16 to 20 knife wounds on his body. His breast was slashed from shoulder to shoulder, and there was a wound under the arm, from which the breath of the man escaped when he attempted to breathe. His abdomen was cut in such a manner that his intestines protruded, and the doctor was compelled to remove a portion of the stomach. Dr. Gimby stated this morning that in his opinion Topetto had no chance of life.

The stabbing took place at the home of E. Palumbo, who conducts a boarding house in a lane leading from Superior-street. It appears that Topetto arrived in the house last night shortly before 11 o'clock. Those who participater in the affair say that he was under the influence of liquor. He immediately created a disturbance, and proceeding upstairs, got the other men out of bed. The melee followed. Francorsois and Stormelli both admitted that they used knives when the man became unruly.

Dr. Gimby was the first to arrive on the scene, and he had applied his needle to some of the wounds of the men when the police made their appearance. According to statements made by the men at the hospital, there was no cause for the stabbing outside of the trouble which occurred last night.

REPORT OF TOLSTOI'S DEATH WAS A CANARD

Russia's Veteran Novelist Now Said to Have Passed the Critical Stage.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—The report of the death of Count Leo Tolstoi at Astapova was received here last night by the various newspapers and agencies. The Novoe Vremya's Moscow correspondent first telegraphed that Tolstoi was dead, but at an early hour this morning he sent a further despatch, saying that a message had been received from Astapova that Tolstoi was living, and that the crisis of the disease had been passed.

At 4.15 o'clock this morning, The Vestnik News Agency reported that the death of Tolstoi was not confirmed.

The reports emanating from Astapova, where Tolstoi has been lying with a high fever for two days, have been conflicting thruout. The official diagnosis, as given by the attending physicians Tuesday night, was that Tolstoi was suffering from an inflammation of the lower lobe of the left lung, but that no immediate danger threatened. His heart action at that time was said to be good, and his temperature practically normal.

Only the day before, according to the doctors, Tolstoi's temperature was 104 and he was in a delirious state.

As Emperor of India

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It is officially announced that the King and Queen hope to visit India, and hold a coronation during the durbar at Delhi, Jan. 1, 1912.

The Mail, re the King's coronation in India in 1912, says: "We may look to see visits to Canada and Australia in due course, and courts held at Ottawa, Melbourne and Wellington, bearing fresh witness to the grandeur and power of the British throne."

SAYS CONSERVATIVES GIVEN HIGHER PRICES

Charge of Favoritism in Boulevard Expropriation—Chairman Leitch Taken Suddenly Ill.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 16.—(Special.)—Expropriation proceedings to secure land for the new Fort Erie-Queenston boulevard along the river, by the Queen Victoria Park Commission, against farmers along the route of the boulevard, closed before the Ontario Municipal Board here to-day. Chairman Leitch did not attend the final session, because he was taken suddenly ill to-day, and returned to Toronto. The chairman's illness may delay handing down the decisions.

William M. German, K.C., representing the farmers, held that a farmer named Lee had been paid proportionately much higher prices for land taken for the boulevard than his clients had been offered, because Lee was on the right side politically, and his clients were not.

Mrs. Edna Miller, widow, living near Bridgeburg, swore that she had been paid $400 by the commission because a barn had been removed on her property. John Sears, chief assistant engineer of the park, swore that he had paid Mrs. Miller the money in question on the understanding that part was to apply on the purchase of the land and part for rebuilding. A receipt was produced to this effect, but Mrs. Miller maintained that some mistake had been made. Experts for Mrs. Miller valued the property expropriated at $200, as did the commissioners' valuators.

In the case of John Stockdale, also living near Bridgeburg, the respondent's valuators declared the land to be worth $400 an acre. Experts employed by the commission swore it was worth half that amount.

George Lynch-Staunton, K.C., of Hamilton, representing the commission, held that the farmers should be paid $200 an acre, less the amount of value the farm would be increased by the building of the boulevard.

ANOTHER CUDMORE SALE.

J. Cudmore has just sold a block of 13 acres on the north side of Eglinton-avenue, 500 feet west of Bathurst (Hime Estate), to clients of Robins, Limited, for $15,000. Mr. Cudmore paid $6000 nine months ago.

The Cudmore sale as reported in yesterday's World was slightly inaccurate. The area was 60 acres, the price $85,000 and the vendor Mr. J. Dinwoody, not Charles E. Cudmore is at the corner of St. Clair and Bayview.

MAJOR SHARPE ONTARIO CONSERVATIVE WHIP

Hon. George Foster Will Occupy His Old Place at Mr. Borden's Left Hand.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—(Special.)—In addition to the names of the new officers of the Conservative party published in The World this morning, that of Major Sam Sharpe of North Ontario has to be added. He was offered the position of Ontario whip to-day by Mr. Borden, and accepted. Major Sharpe has only been a member of parliament for about two years, but he is already one of the most effective men in the house. He has done excellent work in the public accounts committee. He is a youth, as politicians go.

George H. Perley, the chief Conservative whip, stated to-night that there would be no change in the sitting of the members. Therefore Hon. Geo. E. Foster will occupy his old place on Mr. Borden's left hand.

Usually there is a caucus of the party on the Friday after the opening of the house, but this session the caucus will be delayed until next week, when all the members will be present. Mr. Borden's program, therefore, will not be ratified until that event.

The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne will not begin until Monday, and no idea has been formed yet as to how long it will last. Probably, however, it will occupy most of the week.

The speeches from the throne to-morrow, at the opening of parliament, will be more than usually barren of notice of prospective legislation.

After the usual reference to the bounties bestowed by Providence, the death of the King will come in for a sympathetic paragraph. The arrival of the warships Niobe and Rainbow will be mentioned, as implementing the legislation of last session.

The Hudson Bay Railway, the deepening of the Welland Canal and Mr. Fisher's copyright act will be referred to.

Regarding the bill creating a commission to regulate international freight between Canada and the United States, it was stated to-night that, as such would be of no avail without similar legislation on the part of congress, Mr. Graham will take up the matter with the Washington authorities, with a view to arranging a conventional treaty respecting this traffic.

BROKE HIS NECK

Tragic Death of Editor of Moncton Vindicator.

HALIFAX, Nov. 16.—(Special.)—C. Bruce McDougall, editor and publisher of The Vindicator, published at Moncton, N.B., fell from a flight of stairs in the Windsor Hotel here to-night and broke his neck. He lived about five minutes after being found and was dead when physicians arrived.

McDougall was here in connection with the defence of several newsboys, arrested in Glace Bay for selling Vindicators. He was to have left for Moncton on Monday night, when, on his way to the train, he was assaulted and terribly beaten by several persons, and left on the road.

Officially Denied.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—(Special.)—The C.P.R. officially denies that Vice-President Wm. Whyte will retire. It is also denied that Thomas Tait will join the C.P.R.

His Many Characters.

Of the many characters portrayed by Nat C. Goodwin, the one that fits him best is said to be "The Captain," in which he will appear for four nights next week at the Princess Theatre, with the usual Wednesday matinee. The Goodwin engagement begins Monday, Nov. 21, and the seat sale opens to-day at the Princess Theatre.

CANADA'S DEBT TO NATIONAL POLICY

Events of 1907-8 and the Moral — The Farmer Has All Along Been the Chief One to Gain By the Country's Great Protective Policy.

(Tenth Article).

Could anything more conspicuously exemplify the solid basis of our commercial prosperity than the ease with which Canada passed thru the trade depression that reached its depth in the winter of 1907, and the spring of 1908, especially, when contrasted with experience in the United States?

Industrial stagnation was then almost world-wide, but not more severely felt anywhere than in the republic to the south of us. Canada from her contiguity to and extensive financial and commercial relationship with the United States offered susceptibility to the reflex influences consequent on western hemisphere monetary disturbances. But tho there was a brief appreciable financial stringency in Canada the situation did not develop a really serious aspect, while our recovery followed with remarkable rapidity.

No better proof can be given of the sufficiency of our national commercial and banking fabric and its internal security. Common sense invites the conclusion that the policy which has assured so marked a reserve of native strength must have been of the highest public advantage and must be upheld in the public interest. No less does it justify the contention that those who are concerned in the attempt to alter the national policy and to replace it by a system designedly calculated to make Canada an integral part of the United States' financial system, are, whether of set purpose or invincible ignorance, engaged in advocating a scheme diametrically opposed to the true line of Canadian progress.

Protect the Farmer.

The same agencies that are working against adherence to the national policy of practical protection make it part of their game to play the agricultural against the manufacturing industry. This is a broad statement, so perhaps it would be more accurate to say a section of the country's agricultural industry. Let us all remember that for mixed farming the local markets are and must remain of primary importance. But the extent and extension of these markets depends on the success and enlargement of the industrial areas.

The growth of Canada as a food producing country has, under the aegis of the national policy, been paralleled by the rise and expansion of her manufacturing population. And the industries of the Dominion are in no sense artificial. Our natural resources in timber, in fish and also in fur-bearing animals are no wise inferior to the resources of the soil itself. No country is in a more favored or fortunate position for the creation of industrial centres of world value; therefore, for a nation so placed to be dependent on foreign manufacturers can only be characterized as a renunciation of that living patriotism without which Canada cannot survive.

At a great price Canadians have achieved commercial and industrial independence. Confronted with the discouraging conditions that arose after the United States' refusal to renew Lord Elgin's reciprocity treaty, Canada declined to be coerced into submission and sought salvation and formed her own trade relations elsewhere and otherwise. Is this generation prepared to make the great refusal and descend again into the pit whence the men of thirty years ago escaped by resolute and united efforts?

Ask John Hendry.

The essential identity of the agricultural and the manufacturing interests in resolving to maintain the existing tariff policy, was very clearly and ably presented by Mr. John Hendry, the retiring president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its recent annual meeting held in Vancouver. Mr. Hendry, long associated in large enterprises in British Columbia, the west and elsewhere in Canada, is one of our foremost business men and a stalwart of Canadian industry, and so speaks with authority on the general fiscal situation of the country.

During his occupation of the presidential chair Mr. Hendry was given a prominent seat on the lately constituted conservation commission, a sufficient certification of the place he holds in the confidence of the Dominion. This entitles him to be heard with respect when voicing convictions on practical protection, and on reciprocity questions in his address of welcome wherein he pointed out with quiet force the undeniable truth that the advance in the wholesale price of agricultural produce since 1890 has on the average been three times as great as the advance in the wholesale price of manufactured goods.

The farmer gained this material ad-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.

MEN'S FUR COATS.

When you are leaving the house these cold, nippy mornings, the wintry atmosphere brings to your mind rather forcibly that it is time to don your fur-lined coat. Your neighbor is wearing his. The style, finish and quality of fur and cloth denote that he is one of the many fortunate men who called at the Dineen store and secured one of their special $65 and $70 coats now selling for $50. These are a special offering. The shell is made from the best beavers—lined with choice musk-rat skins. Lapels and collars are in your choice of Persian lamb or otter. A call will convince you that these snaps cannot be duplicated elsewhere than at Dineen's, 140 Yonge-street.