

TELEPHONES BECOMING VITAL FACTOR

Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Latest Road to Equip its Lines

In every phase of modern business and commercial life, the telephone is becoming more and more a vital factor, and in no way is this fact evidenced more plainly than in the rapid strides made in the introduction of the telephone in the field of train dispatching. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Company is one of the latest roads, to equip its lines with new and up-to-date telephone apparatus for this purpose, and to this end has placed an order for the necessary material which is manufactured by the Western Electric Company, the manufacturers of more than ninety per cent. of the telephone equipment used on the railroads of Canada and the United States.

The type of equipment to be installed in the way-stations makes use of the standard Western Electric telephone selector set. The "selector," as its name implies, is an instrument so designed that when properly adjusted it will respond only to certain electrical signals or impulses which are regulated and sent out over the line by the train dispatcher. The latter can, therefore, signal any one of the way stations at these electric sets are located without signaling any of the others on the same line.

The main line of the road extending from North Bay to Cochrane, Ontario, and the Porcupine Branch, extending from Timmins to Iroquois Falls Junction, will be equipped with the telephone train dispatching apparatus. Twenty-seven way-stations will be equipped over a distance of approximately 290 miles. The dispatcher will be located at North Bay.

The many advantages accruing from the use of the telephone instead of the telegraph for the dispatching of trains alone were responsible for its adoption. The telephone in the first place is quicker. It has been observed that the ring of the bell will insure a prompt answer, and for this purpose large so-called "extension" bells are used, which can be heard several hundred feet away. In the four years that the telephone has been used for dispatching, not a railroad accident has been laid to its door, so that it may be said to be as safe as, if not safer than, the telegraph. Furthermore, it has been possible to increase the length of a division handled by one dispatcher as much as 50 per cent.

The telephone, making possible as it does direct personal communication by word of mouth between the dispatcher and the men under him, has the effect of a warm hearty handclasp every time it is used. A spoken sentence, even when an order, is infinitely more inspiring and impressive than a succession of cold and formal dots and dashes, and it is this feature as much as any other which has made for the success of the telephone as an improver of discipline and increaser of efficiency on railroad systems.

The Flight Of Time

Old Father Time keeps up his gait, unwearied, never stopping. Soon we must get our checkbooks straight and do our Christmas shopping. There's such a string of yesterdays! And each one had its sorrows, and Time goes hustling down the ways to bring some choice tomorrows. We oftentimes deplore his flight, as we are growing older; but Father Time's all right, all right, his sythe upon his shoulder. If Time stood still we'd never quit to wailing places wending; and every grief and every fit would never have an ending. If some one treats me ill today, gives me a deal that's rotten, Time gently soothes my wrath away—next week it's all forgotten. When I against misfortunes buck, and troubles with me linger, Time says, "I'll show you better luck," and leads me by the finger. Time is the healer and the hope when all is done and spoken, and he provides the only dope that heals the heart that's broken. The gall and bitterness of life, the tears o'er vain endeavor, the acrimony and the strife, Time wipes away forever. Then let us not o'er trouble wail, but patiently endure it; though all the other healers fail, Time certainly will cure it.

WALT MASON.

PROSPECTOR LET GO ON SUSPENDED SENTENCE

Thus Reilly Perjured Himself in Fuling on Claims on Gillies Limit

The case against Thomas Reilly for perjury in respect to the staking of a claim in Gillies Limit came to a rapid end in the Haileybury police court last Friday, when A. G. Slaght on behalf of the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the magistrate registered a conviction allowing the accused to go on suspended sentence, taking his own personal bond of \$1,000 for his appearance when called for.

Crown Attorney McPhee was present to conduct the prosecution and J. W. Mahon appeared for the informant, T. Burns. After electing that the case be tried before the magistrate, Mr. Slaght said that he would enter a plea of guilty to the charge of making a false statement in the affidavit sworn out before H. L. Slaght regarding the staking of a claim in the Limit. Mr. Slaght said that after making a careful enquiry into the facts of the case he had advised his client that the staking performed by him in the Limit was not such as would hold good under the mining act, and that the claims should be abandoned, a course that his client had taken. He submitted to the magistrate that under the present mining act the prospector had to encounter a good many difficulties in entering his application and there was a very prevalent impression that some of the stakes may be put up by deputy or by some other person than the licensee. He recalled the case of McNeill vs. Plotke where one of the parties had not been on the ground at all on the day stated in the affidavit of discovery. The dispute was heard before Commissioner Price, who held that the staking could not stand. The commissioner had a very wide knowledge of the mining law and a very strict view of the necessity of enforcing the criminal law, but he had not ordered a prosecution for perjury in that case. The mining act itself, said Mr. Slaght, does not definitely state that all the staking on a claim must be done by a licensee himself, and the clause in the affidavit relating to the staking does not definitely state that the licensee performed the staking. Mr. Slaght said that he must admit that his client was guilty of gross carelessness, but there was no wilful or corrupt intention in the making of the affidavit and this was a case that the magistrate should not deal harshly with. Mr. Slaght said he did not want to be understood as condoning the commission of perjury in mining matters that undoubtedly does take place in this district. He has only pleaded guilty for his client after careful consideration of the facts and he held that Reilly should only be held guilty of carelessness and that the interests of justice would be served by the amount of disagreeable publicity that the case had already obtained and that the imposition of a suspended sentence would deal adequately with the matter.

Crown Attorney McKee said that the people of the district must not run away with the idea that if there was leniency shown in this case that perjury was condoned by the authorities. Taking into account the good record of the accused, and that this is the first case of its kind in which action had been taken, he agreed with the counsel for the accused in urging leniency in the court. It must not be regarded lightly, however, or be thought that any future cases would be dealt with lightly by the crown or by the magistrate. Magistrate Atkinson addressing Reilly said that he was satisfied from the evidence that had been offered and from the fact that he pleaded guilty that perjury had been committed in the matter. He agreed with Mr. Slaght that mistakes might be made under the existing mining act, but no man can swear that he was in one place at a certain time when he knew he was not without wilful and corrupt intention. The magistrate said that he could not conceive anything meaner than perjury committed with the intention of getting property away from some other person. "I know the difficulties of the prospector in this country and appreciate them," said Mr. Atkinson. Taking into consideration the good character previously born by Reilly and his circumstances the magistrate said that he would let him go on suspended sentence on his entering his own bond of \$1,000 for his appearance, when called upon and on his paying the costs of the infor-

Judicial Sale of Assets of Calcite Lake Mining Company, Limited.

Pursuant to the Winding Up Order made herein and bearing date the 21st June 1912, and my direction hereunder, sealed tenders, addressed, to "The Master in Ordinary" Osgoode Hall, Toronto, will be received by him up to noon of the Eveventh day of October, 1912, for the purchase en bloc of the following assets of CALCITE LAKE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Mining Locations L.O. 357 and L.O. 358, Mining Leases from the Crown of record in the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, situate in the Township of Lawson, District of Nipissing.

The above properties are adjacent to east side of Calcite Lake and west of Leta Lake. Situate on same are fourteen buildings and erections, including Power House, Shaft House, Blacksmith's shop, Pump House, Office, Cook House, Storehouse, Powder House, Powder Thawing House, Bunk House and also a well finished Manager's residence.

The operating plant including Compressor with equipment, air receiver, two boilers, two hoists, feed pump, Fairbanks Morse Pump, 3 Canadian Rand drills with equipment, 1 hammer drill, dump car, buckets, pipes and pipe lines for air and steam, and the general Miner's Blacksmith's and Carpenter's tools and Cook-house and Bunk house out-fit and some house furniture.

Much development has been done on the property; two shafts sunk, one to 275 or 280 feet deep, the other 30 feet and extensive drifting and cross-cutting has been done on the various levels, the cost of which is approximately, as per Company's books \$53,900.

Inventories, etc., can be seen on application to the Liquidator or his solicitors.

TERMS OF SALE: A marked cheque to the order of G. T. Clarkson, Liquidator, for ten per centum must accompany the tender, which cheque will be returned if the tender be not accepted, a further fifteen per centum shall be paid on completion of purchase and the remainder in equal instalments in two, four and six months thereafter, with interest at 7 per cent.

The successful tendered will be required to sign an agreement for purchase, containing a clause that in case of default in completing payment, all payments made prior to such default shall be retained by the vendor as liquidated damages. Conditions of sale and such agreement may be seen on application to the Liquidator or his solicitor.

Orders to inspect the property may be had on application to the Liquidator.

The purchaser shall search title at his own expense and the vendor shall not be required to furnish abstracts, produce deeds, declarations or evidences of title other than those in his possession. The purchaser shall have ten days within which to make any objections or requisitions on title, and in case he makes any objection or requisition which the Vendor shall from any cause be unable or unwilling to answer or remove, the vendor may then rescind the sale, in which case the purchaser shall be entitled only to return of the deposit money, without interest, cost or compensation.

The purchaser shall keep the property insured against fire until completion of all his payments, loss payable to the Liquidator.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Liquidator or his solicitors.

Dated at Toronto this 12th day of September, 1912.

Geo. O. Alcorn, Master in Ordinary.

Day Ferguson & O'Sullivan, Solicitors for Liquidator, 59 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

G. T. Clarkson, Liquidator, 33 Scott Street, Toronto.

and the Crown in the case.

That the case created considerable attention in the district was witnessed by the large attendance at the court which was packed. The settlement of this case and the knowledge that perjury in the matter of staking these claims, and it is not considered that the Riley case was the sole one of its kind in the Gillies rush, will do considerable towards assisting settlements to be arrived at in several of the cases where disputes have arisen as to priority of staking and recording.

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