protracted discussion jast night at the ublic meeting called by acting mayor Morris at the request of secretary Ar thur of the school board at the cour house. The question as propounded by the acting mayor was why the school trustees had exceeded their estimates and were proposing to spend \$10,000 to \$15,-000 more than the sum voted for the new school. The question as propounded by chairman R. G. Joy of the school trustees was whether the meeting fa vored an additional expenditure of \$4500 was on the latter point that a vote was taken and was carried by about 15 votes to 6, about a dozen or fifteen pres

ent not voting at all.

It was explained that the building erected within the grant i marble were not used. The contract had been let, but not signed, to J. Burns, The difference in his case was \$4500. The difference made by Broley and company of North Battleford was \$2000; W. G. Gillett, \$2440; J. H. Ladd, \$2600; J. J Wood, \$3090; Campbell and Robb, \$4000 In the matter of the sanitary arrange-Wye and \$500 in that of Hebden and

D. C. McMorris in the chair, as acting mayor, G. Stead, G. Hale and J. O. Patenaude. Of the school board all were attendance with the exception of A. D. Emory. Others noted were W. E. Mc-Candlish, J. A. Irving, W. R. Jarvis, E. Ferguson, W. Ebbs, H. Selous, J. Steele, W. Shackleton W. G. Gillett W. J. Wil-son, H. Byers, W. Astley, A. Carrie, A. D. Horswill, Rev. J. T. Ferguson, J. W. Iolmes and R. W. Hannington R. G. Joy explained the object of the

meeting to be the raising of funds to omplete the school building.

H. Selous said that if the contracts

exceeded the sum placed at the disposal of the school trustees and if that extra money were spent the trustees would be personally liable. Acting mayor McMorris declared that

he had called the public meeting at the request of the secretary of the school ard, although he did not think that the proper course to pursue. What should be done was the circulating of a being signed to present that petition

Dr. Arthur replied the contracts a the lowest estimate were slightly over \$55,000. If the marble additions were This would not include the veneering of the old part of the building retained, nor the grading of the ground, nor the furnishing of the rooms. The school trustees did not feel like going ahead with the extra expenditure without any expression of opinion on the part of the

O. C. McMorris asked if it were not a t that the city council committee con-ring with the trustees had raised the m asked by the latter from \$50,000 \$60,000? If it had not been guarand that the school could be built and nished, the grounds graded and the I part brought into harmony with the w within that sum?

Dr. Arthur-Yes. D. C. McMorris—How do you now explain that the tenders are more than the

Dr. Arthur—Simply because the buildng cost more than was expected. . Ex-Ald. Irving did not see why a good building could not be built for \$60,000 W. Ebbs spoke eloquently and at some length, but ended by agreeing with Mr

V. W. Odlum asked whether the buildhad not been contracted for and her it was not absolutely necessary to complete it. Arthur explained that the money

ould all be used on the building itself To furnish it, to grade the grounds, to veneer the old building, would cost an additional \$10,000. The trustees were unanimous in wanting marble facings, which would mean \$15,000 additional in-

were unanimous, whether the school trustees would feel justified in spending the extra money. Dr. Arthur—Yes. D. C. McMorris-How will you get

without submitting a bylaw to the peo-Dr. Arthur declared the money could

be got by leaving the big assembly room which was outside of the 12 rooms, unfinished and also by not completely finishing the heating.

D. C. McMorris again pointed out that the building should have been comple

for \$60,000. The board now wanted \$15. 600 extra. Whose fault was it? the architect at fault, or were the contractors trying to hold up the city? To those questions the meeting had received no satisfactory reply. Yet one or other, it seemed to him, must be answered in the affirmative.

W. Irvine said that the marble had

not been thought of when the plans were If the marble were left of then the building could be finished with sum granted. Now the marble industry should be supported; moreover the building would look better. Next year there would be asked \$10,000 more bylaw should be submitted just now. As to the architect the tenders had come within \$1500 of the estimates as sub-

R. W. Hannington agreed that it would he desirable to have marble if it were merely a question of expense. But he thought that \$4500 would be better expended in furnishing the interior rather merely a question of expense. But he thought that \$4500 would be better ex-

than decorating the exterior.

D. C. McMorris pointed out that he still had had no reply, the \$60,000 was to cover everything; now it turned out three days in New York with Mearns, that it would no more than cover the that it would no more than cover the secretary of the Canadian Signal combare building. Yet centracts had been pany, but had not thought he was there let which would leave an unfinished building. He thought when the trustees found that the money would not be on that occasion. The company had sufficient they should not have let the contracts but have called for fresh plans him.

W. Irvine said the building could be mpleted without the marble within the sum granted. J. A. Irving said that the \$60 000 was

for everything.

Dr. Arthur acknowledged that to be J. A. Irving went on to say that the building alone was to cost within \$45,000, and yet trustee Irvine had said the tenders were within \$1500 of the architect's

R. G. Joy said the meeting was getting away from the point which was whether to have marble or not.

D. C. McMorris said the question per

sistently asked by the citizens was why the money asked for which was to have included everything, would not include everything by \$10,000.

J. W./Holmes pointed out that if the

A Carrie recommended the marble. Several thousand dollars could be saved if the old sanitary arrangements had been kept. Twelve room school buildings

were being built on the prairie from \$70,000 to \$80,000 each. Nelson was getting a cheap school.

E. Ferguson favored marble. The school building should be one of the

best in the city. Vancouver's school buildings now being put up was costing from \$75,000 to \$84,000. He moved that "it is the opinion of the meeting that marble be used." Blake Wilson seconded. D. C. McMorris thought that the trus-tees would be taking a grave responsi-

bility if they went upon any resolution passed by so small a meeting.

W. G. Gillett asked why the specifications called for Lardo marble and not for Kaslo marble? Why should one marble industry be excluded?

marble was the cheapest.

W. G. Gillett declared that was no reason why the Kaslo marble concern could A. Carrie said the reason why Kasle marble had been excluded was that it carried iron and mica and would dis-

Dr. Arthur said this was because sawn

Mr. Gillett denied this and said the very question had been looked into by the provincial building inspector. Samples of Kaslo and Lardo marble the latter made up by W. Shackleton's partner, had been assayed by A. McKillop, and the Kaslo marble was the freer from

W. Shackleton jumped up, but was called to order by the chairman who put the question and on a show of hands, declared it carried.

Shackleton then briefly but forcibly denied all the statements made as to the differences between Kaslo and Lardo marble declaring that the pro-vincial building inspector did not know any more about marble than did Mr.

The meeting then dispersed.

DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY WITNESSES BEFORE MR. JUSTICE. CASSELS YESTERDAY

PROFITS MUCH TOO GREAT FOR CALCULATION

(Special to The Daily News.)
OTTAWA, June 16—Good headway was made in the marine department en-quiry today, eight witnesses being dis-posed of . J. P. Northey of the Canadian Fog Signal company, stated that at the time the company was formed in 1902 time the company was formed in 1902, orders for signals were held, placed by Col. Anderson. The business done with the Canadian government totalled half a million since then. Northey professed utter ignorance regarding the amount of his profits in the last year and a half. He might have drawn \$50,000 or \$75,000. tracts in a year and a half, but his books on a lower basis than the original foun-would show. He explained that he was a busy man, out of the country much. The no one had faith in the company.

profits in the last five or six years might be \$150,000. To Mr. justice Cassels he explained that the company was formed without cash, in investments by securing the patent for royalty, and the capital had

Mr. Watson-And you have no capital invested, only your patent and part of your time invested?

Northey—Exactly. Some by-play regarding enormous pro-fits followed between counsel and wit-ness, who declared that under no cirnumstances would be reduce his price. which he estimated brought about 35

per cent. He instances the Victorian with mails and passengers held off Sydney for eight hours in a fog, claiming that \$5000 invested in his diaphone would have saved thousands of dollars. He concluded by saying that no government officials ever ived a cent of compensation from his

company.

Commander Spain was called and he denied ever charging personal business to the department as expenses. The au-ditor general had challenged his exyear there would be asked shown to complete a school which would advertise Nelson. He did not think that a then allowed \$6 per diem and had formerly charged as high as \$8 and \$10. Cecil Doutre, recently appointed pur-chasing agent of the department, said he intended to purchase outside the patronage list when the prices were too high. As a matter of fact, many of the

> would save \$50,000 annually. D. H. Fraser, assistant to Col. Anderby creating a personal interest in the company. He had paid his own expenses

taken the property owners into their | The other witnesses were unimportant.

TORONTO, June 15 - Toronto paid princely homage to sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R. tonight when the board of trade entertained him at a magnificent banquet at the King Edward hotel in recognition of the opening of the Toronto-Sudbury line, which gives access to a large unexploited area, brings Toronto within 36 hours of Winnipeg and adds a new artery between the Canadian west and the metropolis of Ontario.

included everything, would not include everything by \$10,000.

J. W. Holmes pointed out that if the trustees had exceeded their estimates on the school, so had the city council on the power plant. He was in favor of the extra expenditure and also for the marble.

R. G. Joy said if the trustees had not enough money they were bound to go to the council and if the money were refused, to go to the ratepayers.

A Carrie recommended the marble. eulogistically of the Canadian Pacific and its president, their honored guest. Sir Thomas on rising to reply, was greeted with a veritable ovation, the

audience arising again and again. In opening, he humorously refered to the fact that it was just 26 years ago when certain Ontario newspapers, which at that time were not in accord with the policy or methods of the newly organ- and of the other cities and towns of ed C.P.R., and which found a good deal of fault with the importation of men trained in the technical features of railway work, were publishing articles to the efffect that "another Yankee, O'Shaughnessy," had been brought in by the C.P.R. But the people of Canada refused to believe that an O'Shaughnessy could be a Yankee. "Now," continued could be a Yankee. Now, continued sir Thomas, "just 26 years later, I have the temerity to come here, supported by my friends, sir Sanford Fleming, senator Forget and Messrs, Matthews and Osier, where the company to meet my colleagues in the company, to meet and join you good citizens of Toronto in celebrating the completion of a new line forged by the C.P.R., which practically places Toronto on our main line.

"In view of the occasion and of the kind words used by his honor the lieutenant governor and by your president.

tenant governor and by your president, it may not be out of place to say that during these entire 26 years in which I have been connected with the company, I have received nothing but the most cordial support, the greatest possible friendship, the greatest possible consideration and encouragement from my fellow Ca-nadian citizens. (Applause.)

"During so long a period and with so varied interests, it would be impossible that everyone should agree with our pol-icy at all times, but I can say today that no matter what may have been the outcome of our disputes, I cannot point to a single indication of resentment and I certainly carry none. As the subject has been raised, I thing it is fitting that I should say tonight what are the facts

I should say tonight what are the facts with regard to the original construction of the C.P.R., because I do not believe that today the actual circumstances are understood, even by Canadlans "The original syndicate was composed of George Stephen, Donald A. Smith, J. J. Hill, Duncan McIntyre, R. B. Angus with John H. Kennedy associated with them. Messrs. Stephen, Smith and in a smaller way R. B. Angus, have made their fortunes with the rehabilitation of the old St. Paul and Pacific, afterwards the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Sco, and from that they have realize! fortunes which even today would be considered vast. By reason of this, they were in a position in 1881 to form the synificate which afterwards became the Canadian Pacific rallway. This is where the capital constitution of the work was carried. tal came from. The work was carried on, the company organized and the stock sold on a basis to realize 45 cents on the dollar on the average, including the ori-ginal subscription. Not one of these men realized on one single dollar from his connection with the Canadian Pacific until in recent years, lord Strathcona, who had kept some of his stock, secured In answer to George Watson, K.C., he said he could not say within \$20,000 what were the profits on government conhave bought the stock the president held

"The great genius of the company, the man who, beyond all others, was responsible for its successful completion, was George Stephen, now lord Mount Stephen. He was the bold man, the man of originality and resource, while lord Strathcona was the strong and faithful second, always ready to follow Stephen."

Proceeding, sir Thomas said it was a

peculiar source of gratification to him that it could be said of the C.P.R., that it had been an honest enterprise. He had never made a statement to his directors and shareholders with greater satisfac-tion than when at their last annual neeting, he had told them that every dollar of outstanding securities of any sort, excepting the original capital stock, had not been sold at less than face value.

"And," continued sir Thomas, "I have this press heart the result have the press of the story of the s

this proud boast to make, that in the 26 years that we have been in operation notwithstanding the hundreds of millions of dollars worth which have been handled by many thousands of employees, the sum total of the defalcations which have occurred would not amount to \$100,000.
"The completion of this Toronto-Sudbury line makes an important epoch in the history of Toronto. It not only

places this city on the main line of the C.P.R. but brings it in closer touch with the nickel districts of Sudbury, with the industrial activities at the Soo, with Winnipeg and the vast empire of the west, upon which we all so much rely for our future greatness. But besides this, it opens up a by no means unim-

tion. Originally this road was 381 miles | carry on the eight-hour fight.

from Montreal, via Ottawa. Subsequently it was reduced to 338 miles by the construction of the Smith's Falls cutoff. It might be well here to refer to an old Toronto citizen, who I never knew personally, but who was a great factor in connection with the Ontario & Quebec system, the late George Laidlaw. Mr. Laidlaw devoted himself to the Credit Valley and Grey & Bruce railway and

other similar enterprises, never with pro-fit to himself. But finally, by using the Credit Valley as a nucleus and securing the necessary financial assistance the Ontario & Quebec railway was organized. These various lines were consolidated and the line from Toronto to Carleton Junction was built without one single penny of government assistance, at a time when such assistance was thought time when such assistance was thought to be an absolute necessity for railway construction. So George Laidlaw should always be greatly remembered by the people of Toronto in connection with the work of this railway.

"At the time the Ontario & Quebec costs, was completed Toronto had a

section was completed Toronto had a population of 105,000 and its assessment was \$66,000,000. Today you have a popu was \$60,000,000 and your assessment roll is nearly \$206,000,000, a record of which I am sure very few cities on this continent can boast. I would not have you imagine that I attribute all this great growth of population and wealth to the connection formed at that time, but I am sure I am justified in saying it was a small factor in securing these

Ontario, and, indeed, of every section of eastern Canada are due beyond any question of doubt to the opening by the C. P. R. of that vast empire west of Lake Superior which so much new trade and which has given so much additional occupation to your people. Think of what you are sending to that country: groceries, provisions, possible description which are being sent from your factories and laborato-ries. It is by these means that Toronto's wealth and population was built up.

(Applause.)
"Is is true that the opening up of the west caused something of an emigration from Ontario and a temporary falling off in the value of farm lands, but any loss suffered in that way was a mere bagatelle compared with the enormous advantages you have gained from the other causes I have mentioned. (Ap-

plause.
"We are all too apt to think of only "We are all too apt to think of only the prairie country in connection with agriculture, but in British Columbia the fruit industry means a great deal for Canadians. This year alone, I am informed that no less than 1700 acres of orchards have become productive and this new yield will bring returns of no less than \$5,000,000. (Applause.)

"The gold camp Yellowstone, on Sheep creek, a tributary of the Salmon river, lies southeasterly, ten miles by wagon road from Salmo, B.C., a station on the Great Northern railway, 25 miles south of Nelson, and 175 miles north of Spokane. The vein system is regular, with fissure veins separated by intervals of

"This will mean an important addi-tion to the purchasing powers of the farmers of the prairie country, while the mines and lumber industry will be given increased activity and will come to you for their supplies, so that from every side you receive advantage from the growth of that western territory.

(Applause.)
"With the good harvest, which I hope we shall have this year, we are sure to forget this financial stringency which has so much troubled my friend Mr. has so mich troubed my iriend Mr. Wilkie and others. (Laughter.) But I earnestly trust that while we forget those disagreeable days and the trials that everybody connected with financial affairs was put to, that we shall not forget the lesson of that period, that we should not forget that the boom, if the enghancers hoom must have see we should not forget that the boom, it be an ephemeral boom, must have serious results. I have referred to the practically ascertained results of this year's operations in the northwest. I know that next year, with similar conditions, we shall have till greater im-provements. But is there any gentle-man in this room with the requisite bering operations, we have other things to do in Canada which we must carry out if we are properly to fulfill our distiny. We have our internal water-ways. We must endeavor to shorten-the distance between the Georgian bay We have our internal water and the seaboard and improve the routes so as to make traffic cheaper. We must amplify and improve our ocean ports so as to give cheaper handling of traffic there. We must see that our St. Lawrence navigation and the approaches to our Atlantic seaboard are made as reliable and safe as modern netheds can make them.'

WILD EXCITEMENT

nternational Pressmen Have Time at Convention

MOBILE, Ala., June 19.—Wild excitement marked the fourth day of the convention of the international Printing Pressmen's union here today. The consideration of the report of the committee on the officers' report, which affected the eight-hour movement of the union in that the report recommende a continuance of the assessment upon the unions for that purpose, brough forth a stormy scene. The convention i divided on the subject. Some urgently advocated its elimination while other in strong appeals declared the discon-tinuance of the assessment at this time would mean the death knell of the portant section of Ontario hitherto not served by transportation lines. It has been a hard question and almost a leart-breaking job. We intended from the first to make it a high class line and made liberal estimates, but owing to entry of the committee through gagging the convention. At times it was necessitive rines of the services gineering difficulties these have been exceeded, but you will agree with me that ceeded, but you will agree with me that nothing is too good for Toronto.

"The connection of the C.P.R. with Toronto was established in 1884 by the construction of the Ontario & Quebec railway from Toronto to Carleton Junctice of the work. Finally it was decided to continue the assessment to

It has been known for some time pass that the ores of Sheep creek camp are worthy of a larger amount of capital worthy of a larger amount of capital being spent upon them than has hereto-fore been the case. Wherever develop-ment has been prosecuted good results have been obtained. Notable instances of this have been seen in the recent purchase of the Queen and Nugget mines, where it is well known that have brought the developers of these properties sub-stantial rewards. But the Queen, Nug-get Kootenay Belle and Mother Lode are get, Kootenay Belle and Mother Lode are not the only properties in this camp. There are others, many others, and if worked, even upon the same scale, would make Sheep creek camp one of the most noted on the continent. In connection with these facts the fol-

lowing is an interesting report on the district by J. L. Warner, E.M., who is distinguished among engineers as having made the first ore shipment from

the Rossland camp.

Five miles in width and twenty-five miles in length, this gold area extends northeasterly from the Salmon river. Along the high range of mountains the formation to the salmon river. formation is exposed to Mount Larka, ten miles from Procter on Kootenay lake. It is commencing to attract strong attention in mining circles by reason of the recent remarkable results from large shipments coming from new development work on properties at some distance from the first established mines. The mountain range is easily approached by the narrow valleys of the tributary streams of the Salmon river, the moderate altitude of the main creek, about 3000 feet, being a distinguishing feature, in contrast to the mountain ranges which rise rapidly to elevations of 6000 feet, while many peaks attain altitudes of 7500 feet and heights even greater. The abundance of timber for mining requirements and the unusual water supply furattention in mining circles by reason of ments and the unusual water supply furnishing cheap power for mining and milling the ores, makes exceptional conditions. Simultaneous shipments the past winter, 20 carloads, averaging over \$100

The gold camp Yellowstone, on Sheep

The gold camp Yellowstone, on Sheep Creek, a tributary of the Salmon river, lies southeasterly, ten miles by wagon road from Salmo, B.C., a station on the Spokane Falls & Northern branch of the Great Northern branch of the Great Northern branch of the Great Northern branch of the Spokane. The vein system is regular, with fissure veins separated by intervals of 50 to 150 feet, 3, 5, 7, 12, 15 and 50 feet in width. These traverse the massive quartistle formation at an angle of 26 degrees. Numerous planes of fracture occur in the vicinity of the veins, all of which have a direction north 41 degrees east and enclose parallel bands of tailcose schist. These occur in thin layers up to two feet in thickness and this aminated structure facilitates the breaking of the ores in mining the quartz in the veins. All the parallel fissures are sbesolutely true in direction and are readily traceable for miles because of the light covering of soil and their exposure by intersection. They are perfectly free from the enclosing formation and payetresks from a half to two and a half of the mountain slightly, generally standing at an angle of about 80 degrees to the horizon. They are perfectly free from the enclosing formation and payetresks from a half to two and a half feet in width of sulphide or oxidized ore, occur on one or both walls. The slate-like cleavage of the quartz adjacent to the paystreaks of the veins makes separation of the two easy in mining. Where the ore is oxidized, as is often the case to a depth of 135 feet or more, these paystreaks are almost picking ground and are quite easily mined. At times much gold is plainly visible, appearing mostly in small particles, distributed through the decomposed ore, out as a rule the richness of the ore is not evident except by paining or by assay. The ore in the paystreaks is readily disby the conditions 10 years hence? Can any one place a limit upon the possibilities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia? I would not say within the next quarter of a century; that is too long: but within the next of a century; that is too long: but within the next quarter of a century; the particles, distinct advantage of far great.

I be particles of the wens and all bundants and pricking and with the added conditions mining and with the added conditions of the values of the first of the withi decomposed quartz, colored yellow to black by oxidation of the sulphides. This ore is sacked as broken down in the mine before shipment to the smelter. The re-mainder of the vein is milled by stamps and the values obtained as bar bullion and concentrates, the latter going to the

Mining on the north side of Sheep mining on the north side of Sheep creek is producing oxidized ores at a depth of over 100 feet, while on the south side of Sheep creek mining of the unaltered sulphides is progressing by hoisting from shafts 300 feet below the creek bed, a difference in altitudes of over 2500 feet, thus establishing the

of Toronto university.

On the belt in the vicinity of Yellow-

stone the following groups of properties are recognized: Sheep creek, south, the Queen-Yellowstone, 11 claims: Kootenay Belle, 5; Ore Hill, 5; Summit, 3; Kennedy, 3; Schwinke, 2: Sheep creek north—Wilson, 2 claims; Devlin, 3; Golden Belle, 5; Mt. Belle, 2;

Joyant, 2; Mother Lode, 6; Snowslide, 2. Fawn creek—Nugget, 3 claims; Golden Fawn, 3; Mt. View, 3; Lottle, 3;

The production of the principal mines in the camp follow (exclusive of ore accompulated on dumps): Ouega-Vellowstone production \$418. in the camp follow (exclusive of ore accumulated on dumps): Queen-Yellowstone, production, \$418,-

vein development, three levels, 4100; crosscuts, 100 feet; total lineal Kootenay Belle-Production. \$53,000:

vein development, 360 feet; crosscuts, 320 feet; total lineal feet, 680.

Nugget—Production, \$21,000; vein development, 178 feet; crosscuts, 90 feet; total lineal feet, 268. Mother Lode—Production, \$16,000; vein

development, 121 feet; crosscuts; 79 feet; total lineal feet, 200,
The total value of production so far is \$508,000 from records of shipments made and from ore milled. The total development as shown is only 6248 feet Therefore there is the remarkable yield of \$80 per foot of lineal development costing \$10 to \$15 per foot of drifting little or no timbering being required.) Comparing the best developed mine, the Queen, having one mile of undergroun work, with the partially developed pro perties the same rate of production re mains true. The average value of the ore milled is 1 1-4 ozs. gold per ton from the oxidized section and of the sul phide deep levels 3-4 oz. gold per ton (The latter, however, contains 3 per cent more concentrates than the former.)
This is phenomenal, uniform production considered. The Queen and Kootenay Belle are the only two having equip ment and there are as yet but two mill in the camp, with a combined capacity of only 32 tons per day. The Queen production in 1907 being \$104,000 operating only ten stamps, 8000 tons coming from the 7-foot vein. Construction arrange ments are in progress, to double the milling capacity at once for the require-ments of these two mines. All other mines in the camp are unprovided for, being without machinery of any kind.

They present great inducements to outside capital where large profits are shown to be obtainable by actual returns from ore . The unexplored section, 12 miles in extent, between the Bayonne mine, purchased for \$100,000 cash, and the Queen ing the ores, makes exceptional conditations. Simultaneous shipments the past winter, 20 carloads, averaging over \$100 per ton, have established the very general occurrence of high grade ore in the many veins of the section. This production coming from different properties and from widely separated veins with such uniformity and high grade of ore, is making its own record for the camp, requiring no expert endorsement of its future.

The gold camp Yellowstone, on Sheep

railway at Salmo.
Owing to the fluxing value in smelting

the Pacicfi coast, was in the city yester

depth of over 100 feet, while on the south side of Sheep creek mining of the unaltered sulphides is progressing by hoisting from shafts 300 feet below the creek bed, a difference in altitudes of over 2500 feet, thus establishing the permanency with depth and their fixed character as true fissure velns.

The sulphides in the quartz ore consist of iron pyrites, occasionally a little galena and zinc blende are present; very rarely copper pyrites. The ores are treatied in stamp mills and the values saved on tables as concentrates, after the free gold is extracted on amalgamated plates in the usual way.

A singular occurrence which has much to do with the exceptional richness of the ore is the rare element tungsten, associated with the gold in the vein. It occurs in the heavy, black mineral wolf-mention as a great deal of railway building in the prairies and for this year the canadian Pacific are apparently the ore is the rare element tungsten, associated with the gold in the vein. It occurs in the heavy, black mineral wolf-ramite, which has a specific gravity of 7.1 and the yellow oxide alteration produces tungstite, specific gravity 5.5. Considerable ore carrying respectively 85 and 72 per cent tungsten has been shipped from the Kootenay Belle mine, having a value even greater than the gold contained according to Prof. T. R. Walker of Toronto university. present time. Already in the advertisements of the emigration companies in the old country the fares to Nelson are quoted along with those to Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, as the importance of this section of the country is beginning to be recognized. country is beginning to be recognize

the more especially as its climate so nearly resembles that of Great Britain.

Mr. Bury seemed satisfied with the progress that was being made and with the business his company was doing. Asked as to the granting of a single face for the celebration in this city on Asked as to the granting of a single fare for the celebration in this city on Dominion day next, he was of the opinion that it could be easily arranged if gone after properly.

The opening up of the Dominion Cop per company's properties and smelter in the Boundary country has been promised for this week and will make a great dif ference in the industrial situation there.
The Dominion Copper company did not clean up its plant at Boundary Falls on closing down, and in consequence the bins are still full. Hence there will not be the same delay instarting work upon the smelter as occurred at Greenwood and Grand Forks, where shipments had first to be made from the mines before ore could be smelted. At the same time it will be impossible for the managemen to place the same number of men which they had on the close once. The opening will have to be gradual but when completed there will be more men at work in the Boundary this summer than there were last year. It will be noted that Poplar creek has owned by various people, some local, some belonging to Nelson and others from Spokane and elsewhere. It is believed that this summer is will be shown to general satisfaction that the Poplar deposits are not merely surface show-

ings but that values are obtainable at depth.

The Blue Bell has started shipping and will figure in the returns next week. Following are the shipments for the past week and year to date:

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Year 479,860 17,202 6,740 545 Total..... 4,714 126,722 SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS

Total..... The total shipments for twere 31,869 and for the year

GRANBY SMELTER RECEIPTS Grand Forks, B.C. B. C. COPPER CO.'S RECEIPTS

Total 8,746 23,942 . 2,612 . 546 . 603 . 154 . 159 . 23 . 45

STORMY CAUCUS Facts Coming Out About Recent Meeting of Liberal Members

No caucus meeting of either party this session has created so much gossip, has given rise to so many rumors, and has started so many conflicting stories as the caucus of liberals on the morning of June 16 says a despatch from Ottawa. Liberal members are very reti-

AND NELSON'S NEEDS

G. J. Bury, general manager of the C. P. R. lines between Winnipeg and the Pacicfi coast, was in the city yester.

Great objection was made to the way the session has dragged on, and there was considerable plain speaking on the part of members.

Great objection was made to the way the packet of the way are the packet of the way the packet of the way the packet of the way are the packet of the way the way the packet of the way the packet of the way the packet of the way the way

the session has dragged on, and members were unanimous in their wish to close. Cabinet ministers wer arged to push their legislation, and the government will likely use more expedition than it has hitherto displayed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given a defi-nite promise that he will not discrimin-nate against British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec, and now that the caucus has left the matter in his hands, he is in a position to carry out his assur-

ances.

There is still difficulty over Northern Ontario, as James Conmee refuses to be pacified, and negotiations are still in progress. The conservatives expect that an amendment to the clause will shortly be introduced or that the bill will be shelved to the end of the seswill be sherved to the end of the session and then quietly dropped. In all probability it will meet the latter fate. The house made good progress today with government bills.

IN THE AIR

French Aeroplanist Makes Successsful Experiments

MILAN, June 19-Leon Delegrange the French aeroplanist, made his first experiment yesterday before 1000 specta-tors who included the prefect and the mayor, but the tests were not very successful owing to several accidents to the motor of his aeroplane. He made followed

(Special to The Da OTTAWA, June 16-T the bill to amend the continued this afternoon and incidentally the que cial rights was discuss which was raised by Ho supported by E. A. Lanc Northrop, was that the railway board authority greements with provin Lennox went so far as authorized the board nent between two panies. This, however, railways disputed, clair supported by the minister it applied only to agree companies which were su liament of Canada. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth

ment admitting that it stion whether parl thority over provincia could empower the raily terpret and force an ag federal and a provi far as the provincial co

cerned.

Another objection raise was that the bill might ments between companie palities as to regulate rate better to exempt all agprior to the passage of the Dr. Daniels asked if the able the railway board t erection of poles in a mur out its consent.

The board could now c

The board could now ecipality to pay its share of crossing, replied Hon. G. I this was a similar case.

The bill was reported In connection with the bill, H. H. Miller moved to raise the age at which be used, from 16 to 18 yes. He was supported by W. Schauffner, Souris; Dav Halton, and others.

Henderson suggested 21 ed that 24 would not be to the law was a radical st. The minister of justice choice of 16 years on the law was a radical st. The bill stood for the and Blain gave notice of to prohibit the importation or sale of cigarettes. The would be added later, he in the senate today Homoved a suspension of the Senator Loughèed objroading supply through which had a right and wafforded an opportunity will which provided for.

which had a right and w
afforded an opportunity
bill which provided for
in excess of any in years
Hon. R. W. Scott replie
was in opposition gover
never permitted discuss
This question was thoro
the commons, and
a stitutional rights of
the bill.

rules were suspend rough, the deputy of g it and 50 others a ong the other bills as ration of the Vancou rn Railway compar-ing the Western A

ing the Western A company, an act respect branch lines, an act to I Saskatchewan Power con act respecting the Edmo Pacific rallway.

The proposal to give c delivery a one cent drop cipitated an extended deba An appeal for a half or rate was made by Messrs son, J. E. Armstrong, R. Richard Blain for the ru Mr. Henderson had an provide a half cent rural it over on the assurance master general to give best consideration.

Incidentally Hon. Mr. reason for not granting rural offices, said that alone there was a deficit of three offices having the line gave as Toronto, \$1,448 he gave as Toronto, \$1,4 \$938,000, and Winnipeg, \$938,000, and Winnipeg,
The postmaster genera
revenue came from cities
objected to by Messrs.
Lake. It was paid in the
vided by the country, whi
went, they replied.
The bill was read a thi
amendment, and the hous

OTTAWA, June 16-7 tion of today's session a bill introduced by Hon, amending the railway ac telephones and telegra jurisdiction of the commi-ham announced that per in favor of municipal op in favor of municipal oplic utilities but he adm
nationalization of such ut
a very serious problem.
thing to prevent Ontario
lowing the example of
katchewan and Alberta.
come Canada might be i
grapple with the question
ent time it was imposs
ernment, therefore, pro
by the principle of pri
with government regulat

with government regular
Mr. Borden stated that
by the principle of gove
ship, he accepted the pr
step in the right direct
was finally reported from
9 o'clock and now stand
reading.

mr. Fielding wanted to but Mr. Foster pointed night it had been stated to bills would be taken up.
Sir Wilfrid agreed a worth's bill to amend reformatories act was t far as it affects Nova S the age of sending boys tories from 18 to 16. The a third time,

(Special to The Dai OTTAWA, June 17—T bill was introduced this commons by Hon. Sydney bill establish