

## WANT MARBLE

There was an animated and somewhat protracted discussion last night at the public meeting called by acting mayor McMorris at the request of secretary Arthur of the school board at the court house. The question as propounded by the acting mayor was why the school trustees had exceeded their estimate 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 favored an additional expenditure of \$4500 for marble instead of for cement facings. It was on the latter point that a vote was taken and was carried by about 15 votes to 6, about a dozen or fifteen present not voting at all.

It was explained that the building could be erected within the grant if 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 on North Battleford was \$2000; W. G. Gillett, \$2440; J. H. Laid, \$2600; J. J. Wood, \$3090; Campbell and Robb, \$4000. In the matter of the sanitary arrangements the added amounts to the plumbing contract was \$500 in the case of S. A. Wyre and \$500 in that of Hebdon and Strachan, the successful tenderers.

Of the city council those present were D. C. McMorris in the chair, as acting mayor; S. Stead, H. G. Hale and J. O. Paineau. Of the school board all were in attendance with the exception of A. D. Emory. Others noted were W. E. McDaniel, J. A. Irvine, W. R. Jarvis, E. Ferguson, W. Ebbs, H. Selous, J. Steele, W. Shackleton, W. G. Gillett, W. J. Wilson, H. Byers, W. Astley, A. Carrie, A. D. Horswill, Rev. J. T. Ferguson, J. W. Barnes and H. H. Hamilton.

R. G. Joy explained the object of the meeting to be the raising of funds to complete the school building. H. Selous said that 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 board, although he did not think that the proper course to pursue. What should be done was the circulating of a petition among the ratepayers and on its being signed to present that petition to the city council.

Dr. Arthur replied the contracts at the lowest estimate were slightly over \$55,000. If the marble additions were made then the cost would be \$45,000 more. This would not include the venering of the old part of the building, 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 property owners. Hence the request for public meeting.

D. C. McMorris asked if it were not a fact that the city council committee conferring with the trustees had raised the sum asked by the latter from \$50,000 to \$60,000? If it had not been guaranteed that the school could be built and the ground, the ground, the ground, the ground brought into harmony with the new within that sum?

Dr. Arthur—Yes.

D. C. McMorris—How do you now explain that the tenders are more than the estimates?

Dr. Arthur—Simply because the building cost more than was expected.

Dr. Arthur—Did not see why a good building could not be built for \$50,000. W. Ebbs spoke eloquently and at some length, but ended by agreeing with Mr. Irvine.

W. V. Odium asked whether the building was not contracted for and whether it was not absolutely necessary to complete it.

Dr. Arthur explained that the money would all be used on the building itself. To fulfill 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 instead of \$10,000.

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D. C. McMorris again pointed out that the building should have been completed for \$60,000. The board now wanted \$15,000 extra. Whose fault was it? Was 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 seemed to him, must be answered in the affirmative.

W. Irvine said that the marble had not been thought of when the plans were drafted. If the marble were left out then the building could be finished within the sum granted. Now the marble industry should be supported; moreover the building would look better. Next year there would be a \$10,000 more to complete a school which would advertise Nelson. He did not think that a bylaw should be submitted just now. As to the architect the tenders had been within \$1500 of the estimates as submitted by him.

R. W. Hannington agreed that it would be 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 than decorating the exterior.

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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 the school building should be built of marble."

Blake Wilson seconded.

D. C. McMorris thought that the trustees would be taking a grave responsibility if they went upon any resolution passed by the meeting.

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

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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, were had been sent by A. McKillop and the Kaslo marble was the freer from iron.

W. Shackleton jumped up, but was asked to order the speaker and put the question on and on a show of hands, declared it carried.

Mr. Shackleton then briefly but forcibly denied all the statements made as expressions of opinion on the part of the property owners. Hence the request for public meeting.

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## GREAT FUTURE

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.

The spacious banquet hall was filled with the great enthusiasm of the occasion. The guests included the mayor, the lieutenant governor, the chief justice, the premier, and other representative public men of Toronto and Ontario and the banquet was notable for the great enthusiasm of the occasion.

The time the C.P.R. and Quebec completed Toronto had a population of 105,000 and its assessment was \$66,000,000. Today you have a population of 300,000 and your assessment is \$1,000,000,000.

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from Montreal, via Ottawa. Subsequently it was reduced to 335 miles by the construction of the Smith's Falls cutoff.

It was pointed out by Mr. Laidlaw that the credit was due to an old Toronto citizen, who I never knew personally, but who was a great factor in connection with the Ontario & Quebec railway, the late George Laidlaw.

Laidlaw devoted himself to the Credit Valley and Grey & Bruce railway and other similar enterprises, never with profit to himself. But finally, by using the Credit Valley as a nucleus, securing the necessary financial assistance the Ontario & Quebec railway was organized.

These various lines were consolidated and the line from Toronto to Carleton Place was built without one single penny of government assistance, at a time when such assistance was thought to be an absolute necessity for railway construction.

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 following 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 Roseland 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 is exposed to Mount Lark, ten miles from Froster 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 developments on the Sheep Creek 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 9000 feet, while many peaks attain altitudes of 7000 feet and heights even greater.

The abundance of timber for mining requirements and the unusual water supply furnishing cheap power for mining and milling the ore, makes exceptional conditions. Simultaneous shipments the past winter, 20 carloads, averaging over \$100 per ton, have established the very general opinion 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 Creek, a tributary of the Salmon river, lies southeasterly, ten miles by wagon road from Salmon, B.C., a station on the Spokane Falls & Northern branch of the Great Northern railway, 25 miles south of the mouth of the Salmon river, and 17 miles north of the mouth of the Kootenay river. The vein system is regular, with fissure veins separated by intervals of 10 to 150 feet, 3, 5, 7, 12, 15 and 50 feet in width. These traverse the massive quartzite in a direction north and south, dipping to the east at an angle of 25 degrees. Numerous planes of fracture occur in the vicinity of the veins, all of which have a direction north 41 degrees east and dip to the east at an angle of 25 to 30 degrees. These occur in thin layers up to two feet in thickness and the laminated structure facilitates the breaking of the ore in mining the quartz in the veins. All the parallel fissures are absolutely true in direction and are readily traceable for miles because of the light covering of soil and their exposure by the numerous waterfalls which are on the mountain sides. All the fissure veins are nearly vertical, dipping into the mountain slightly, generally standing at an angle of about 80 degrees to the horizon. They are perfectly free from the enclosing formation and paystreaks from a half to two and a half feet in width of sulphide or oxidized ore, occur on one or both walls. The slate cleavage of the quartzite is in a direction north and south, dipping to the east at an angle of 25 degrees. Numerous planes of fracture occur in the vicinity of the veins, all of which have a direction north 41 degrees east and dip to the east at an angle of 25 to 30 degrees. These occur in thin layers up to two feet in thickness and the laminated structure facilitates the breaking of the ore in mining the quartz in the veins. 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