L

ESTABLISHED 1815.

OU
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The Best Place to
Buy Anything in
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R IN
ATS
S.
S. H. ROGERS
84 YONGE STREET
(Just above King St.)

ESTATE NOTICES.

E TO CREDITORS—In the
er of Miss Amelia Paynter
City of Toronto, in the
of York, Milliner, Insolvent.

s hereby given that the above
olvent has made an assignment
estate and effects to me for the
her creditors, under R.S.O., 1887,
nd amending acts thereto and a
f creditors will be held at my
Scott-street, Toronto, on Friday,
y of September, 1897, at 3 o'clock
he purpose of receiving a state-
affairs, appointing inspectors and
remuneration, and for the order-
affairs of the estate generally.
are requested to file their claims
ly proven by affidavit, at once
the 28th day of September, 1897,
ceed to distribute the assets of
having regard only to the claims
shall then have received notice.
RICHARD TEW,
signee, 23 Scott-street, Toronto.

DIVIDENDS.

84th DIVIDEND.

Shareholders of the

SONS BANK

notified that a dividend of 4
nd a bonus of 1 per cent. upon
stock has been declared for the
alf-year, and that the same will
e at the office of the Bank, in
and at its Branches, on and after
y of October next.
nsfer Books will be closed from
o 30th September, both days in-
ual general meeting of the share-
the Bank will be held at its
House, in this city, on Monday,
of October next, at 3 o'clock in
oon.
r of the Board.
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
General Manager.
, Aug. 25, 1897.

AUCTION SALES.

NBROKER'S SALE

instructed by David Ward, pawn-
sell at his office, 104 Adelaide
t, on Thursday, 2nd Sept., 1897,
deemed goods, furs, seal sacques,
bicycles, jewelry, silverware,
, etc.
10 o'clock.
A. O. ANDREWS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

TENDERS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

will be received by registered
addressed to the Chairman of the
Control, City Hall, Toronto, up
n Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1897, for
uction of the following works:
ONCRETE SIDEWALK
e-street (west side) from Bloor to
venue, excepting from Cumber-
to 40 feet south.
BRICK SIDEWALK
n-street (south side) from Berti-
point about 50 feet east.
t-street (east side) from Queen-
point 90 feet south.
itions may be seen and forms of
ained, at the office of the City En-
ronto, on and after Wednesday,
1897.
t in the form of a marked cheque,
o the order of the City Treasurer
um of 2½ per cent. on the value
rk tendered for must accompany
every tender; otherwise they will
ertained.
must bear the bona fide signa-
he contractor and his sureties, or
be ruled out as informal.
or any tender not necessarily ac-
JOHN SHAW (Mayor),
Chairman Board of Control.
l, Toronto, Aug. 31, 1897.

FOR SALE.

ELOCK ENGINE,
H.P., Cylinder 18x42.
& McCulloch, - Makers.
Gears, Nos. 91 and 92; some heavy
rge and small pulleys, hangers and
ight drag saw—complete with two
n. circular saws, belting, etc. Apply
G. TOWNEE,
10 Wellesley St., Toronto.

OUS DEBILITY.

ing vital drains (the effects of
es) thoroughly cured; Kidney and
ffections, Unnatural Discharges,
Phimosis, Lost or Falling Man-
icocele, Old Gleets and all dis-
he Genito-Urinary Organs a spe-
t makes no difference who has
cure you. Call or write. Con-
free. Medicines sent to any ad-
Hours—9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays,
m. Dr. Reeve, 335 Jarvis-street,
cor. Gerrard-street, Toronto. 246

DR. PHILLIPS
Late of New York City
Treats all chronic and special
diseases of both sexes; ner-
vous debility, and all diseases
of the urinary organs cured by
a few days. DR. PHILLIPS,
90 Bay Street, Toronto.

ose who have had experience can
ortures corns cause. Pain with
es on, pain with them off—pain
l day; but relief is sure to those
Holloway's Corn Cure. ed

WILLIAMS PIANOS

The Toronto World.

PROBABILITIES
Plenty of wet weather. Don't run the risk of a wetting, but get yourself a good mackintosh at once. Complete stock to choose from.
THE TORONTO RUBBER CO., Limited.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 3 1897—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

24,666--The Toronto World has the Largest Circulation of Any Morning Paper in Canada--24,666

Senate Reading Room
Library
SENATE P.O.

THAT CITY HALL DEAL.

Two More Aldermen Were Placed In the Witness Box.

FLEMING'S EASY BLUFF AT ALD. BURNS

That An Insurance Company Wanted to Pay Him $5000 a Year.

The Alderman Could Not Tell Who Chloroformed Certain Newspapers While the Deal Was in Progress—Witness Thought $4000 Was Too Much to Pay an Assessment Commissioner, but He Voted for It—Ald. Carlyle Admits That He Used Strong Language About the ex-Mayor—Macdonald is Still Digging in the Municipal Mine—The Injunction Examinations.

The blasting and boring and tunnelling to get down to the facts in connection with the deal which resulted in the appointment of R. J. Fleming to the Assessment Commissionership, and the election by secret ballot of John Shaw to the Mayoralty, was continued yesterday afternoon before Examiner Wickham, in Special Examiner Bruce's chamber. It may be said that the hardy miner struck pay ore in more spots than one, and that when the whole business is washed and panned out there will be a precious lot of interesting facts brought to light

E. A. Macdonald, the plaintiff, conducted the examinations himself, and had as his counsel Mr. S. H. Bradford. Corporation Counsel Fullerton appeared for the city.

Ald. Burns was the first witness. He testified that he had represented Ward 4 for seven years consecutively. He was present at the meeting of the City Council on Aug. 5, when R. J. Fleming was appointed Assessment Commissioner, at a salary of $4000. He was a member of the special committee which prepared the report on the appointment.

Mr. Macdonald—Who advocated a salary of $5000?

Ald. Burns—Ald. Preston, I think.

Mr. Macdonald—Did Ald. Spence favor $5000?

Mr. Fullerton objected to this question, but Ald. Burns answered that he did not think that Ald. Spence urged a $5000 salary.

Did anyone interview you about the appointment? asked Mr. Macdonald.

Ald. Burns—No; I think not. I had casual talks with some of the aldermen, as I wished to find out their views on the salary question.

Did you see Mr. Fleming?

Ald. Burns—I had a few words with him on one occasion. He asked if there was much talk about the Assessment Commissionership. I told him there was about his getting $5000. I told him that if he would not take the position for less than that he would never be Assessment Commissioner.

Mr. Macdonald—Have you any reason to think that he would accept less than $4000?

Fleming's Bluff.

Ald. Burns—Well, he said he had an offer from an insurance company worth $5000, but he liked the assessment work better.

Witness did not know of any negotiations that may have gone on.

Mr. Macdonald—The report of the special committee was adopted as amended, while Mr. Fleming was yet Mayor, was it not?

Ald. Burns—Not while he was yet Mayor.

Mr. Macdonald—Other witnesses have sworn that it was.

Ald. Burns—Perhaps I am wrong, as I have not followed the matter since.

Mr. Macdonald—Have you any reason to know that Mr. Fleming would not have received the position at $4000 if he had not been Mayor?

Ald. Burns—I think he would have got the position, but not at $4000.

Mr. Macdonald—Would you vote for him now at $4000, if the position were vacant?

Mr. Fullerton objected, but the examiner ruled that the question should be answered.

Ald. Burns—No, I don't think I would. I think the salary was too much. I voted for $4000 by way of a compromise.

Mr. Macdonald—Were you afraid that he would get more?

The Chloroformed Newspapers.

Ald. Burns—Well, some of the newspapers were supporting the proposition, and there were other influences at work.

Mr. Macdonald—Who chloroformed these newspapers?

Ald. Burns couldn't answer this question.

Mr. Macdonald—Was he persisting for $5000 while yet Mayor?

Ald. Burns—I could not say, but I thought $5000 too much and even $4000 too much.

Mr Macdonald—Who did you vote for for Mayor?

Mr. Fullerton objected, but Ald. Burns said he had nothing to conceal. He had voted for Ald. Shaw.

Mr. Macdonald—Was his election a foregone conclusion?

Ald. Burns—I don't know.

Mr. Macdonald—Was there any question of legality raised?

Ald. Burns—Some members raised the point, but it was said there was no difficulty.

Mr. Macdonald—But the point was not pressed. Who chloroformed them?

Examiner Wickham asked Mr. Macdonald not to use the word chloroformed.

Mr. Macdonald—Then, who removed the difficulties?

Fullerton's Name Comes In.

Ald. Burns—I don't know, but I think Mr. Fullerton was quoted.

Witness did not remember any notice of motion for an injunction. He knew both Fleming and Shaw well, but did not know the relations that existed between them as public men. The resolution of Council was based upon the report of the special committee as amended.

To Mr. Fullerton—I thought $4000 was too large a salary, but I voted for it under the circumstances and in the best interests of the city. I considered him eminently fitted for the position. I was not aware of any improper influences at work.

Mr. Macdonald—What do you mean by improper influences?

Ald. Burns—He might have offered positions in return for support.

Mr. Macdonald—The Mayor exerts a very potent influence in Council, does he not?

Ald. Burns—He had no influence over me.

Mr. Macdonald—Is it not a fact that the Mayor and other members of the Board can control every appointment?

Ald. Burns—Friends of aldermen should not be appointed to public office.

$3000 the Right Thing.

Mr. Macdonald—What did you consider a proper salary?

Ald. Burns—I think $3000 a big enough salary.

Mr. Macdonald—You would have voted for that sum?

Ald. Burns—Yes.

Ald. Carlyle Testifies.

Ald. Carlyle was the next witness. He testified that this was his eighth year in the Council. He was present at the meeting of Council on Aug. 5, and voted for the adoption of the special committee's report as amended.

Mr. Macdonald—How long had you been a supporter of Mr. Fleming for the position?

Ald. Carlyle—I was not a supporter of his until I voted.

Mr. Macdonald—Was it a case of instantaneous conversion?

Ald. Carlyle—No, I was voting in the interests of the city.

Mr. Macdonald—Did you not promise Mr. Forman that you would support him?

Ald. Carlyle—I did not.

Mr. Macdonald: Did you say anything that would lead him to believe that you would support him?

Ald. Carlyle: I don't think so.

Mr. Macdonald: This is the same Fleming that you frequently denounced as an unscrupulous and dishonest man, is it not?

Ald. Carlyle: Yes.

Mr. Macdonald: Has he been converted?

Ald. Carlyle: I don't know.

Mr. Macdonald: Do you think that such a man is fit to be trusted with the assessment of $100,000,000 worth of property?

Ald. Carlyle: I think so. I think he is qualified for the position.

Those Friendly Calls.

Mr. Macdonald: How often did Fleming call upon you?

Ald. Carlyle: Once or twice.

Mr. Macdonald: Did he mention this business?

Ald. Carlyle: I think he probably mentioned it.

Mr. Macdonald: When did you last see Mr. Fleming before his appointment?

Ald. Carlyle: I saw him in Council that day.

Mr. Macdonald: Did you see him after that?

Ald. Carlyle: I saw him in his room.

Mr. Macdonald: Was the question of salary discussed?

Ald. Carlyle: Yes. I asked him if he would take $5500, and he said he would not.

Mr. Macdonald: Why did you mention $5500?

Ald. Carlyle: Because it had been reported in Council that afternoon that he would take $5500.

Mr. Macdonald: Was Fleming surprised at your vote?

Ald. Carlyle: I never asked him.

Mr. Macdonald: Did you hear any question raised as to legality?

Ald. Carlyle: Yes, there was something said about an injunction.

To Mr. Fullerton Ald. Carlyle said that Fleming never solicited his vote, and that the words "dishonest" and "unscrupulous" were used in a political speech.

Not to "On Oath."

Mr. Macdonald: Did you not state that when Fleming was to visit a Minister of the Crown with a deputation he went up the night before and asked the Minister to refuse the request that he would make in public the next day?

Ald. Carlyle: No, I don't remember it.

Mr. Macdonald: What!

Ald. Carlyle: I can't remember having said any such thing.

Mr. Macdonald: Did you not tell me so in the presence of witnesses?

Ald. Carlyle: No.

Ald. Crane Next.

Ald. Crane testified that he was a member of the City Council and that he was present when R. J. Fleming was appointed.

Mr. Macdonald: Was anything said as to the legal aspect?

Ald. Crane: Yes; I took objection. I did not think the appointment legal.

Then came the all-important question—Why did you think it was illegal?

Ald. Crane: I asked Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton: I object. That was only a conversation.

Mr. Macdonald: The Council did all they could to appoint Mr. Fleming before he resigned, did they not?

Ald. Crane: Yes; I think so.

Mr. Macdonald: Who did you vote for?

Ald. Crane: I voted by ballot, and don't propose to tell who I voted for.

Mr. Macdonald: Then you hide behind the ballot.

Examiner Wickham ruled that the question should be answered, but upon the advice of counsel Ald. Crane refused to answer.

Mr. Macdonald: Were you surprised at Shaw's support of Fleming for the office?

Ald. Crane: No.

Mr. Macdonald: There were some unusual circumstances, were there not? A Mayor was resigning and accepting a public position, and the Council were electing a Mayor from among their number, were they not?

Ald. Crane: Yes.

Mr. Macdonald: Do you know of the relations between Fleming and Shaw? Were they not opponents?

Ald. Crane: I don't know.

Mr. Macdonald: You appear to have a bad memory. I will have to let you go.

To Mr. Fullerton witness said his memory was not bad.

Mr. Macdonald: Why was there no division in Council on the resolution appointing Mr. Fleming? Was it because it was a foregone conclusion?

Ald. Crane: There was no vote taken because I suppose it was thought that the same vote would prevail in Council as in committee.

One Transaction.

Mr. Macdonald: Then you considered the whole thing one transaction?

Ald. Crane: I thought the result would be the same in Council.

Mr. Macdonald: Then you thought the Council had tied themselves to this position while Fleming was still Mayor?

Witness admitted that he would not have felt free to vote for the resolution in Council after opposing the whole thing in committee and that everything done subsequently was based on Fleming's resignation.

This concluded the examination and as Ald. Hallam and Assessment Commissioner Fleming were not present an adjournment was agreed to until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Have you tasted Armeda Ceylon Tea?

The Clapp Cycle Co. of 463 Yonge-street had a bicycle stolen yesterday. It was an Envoy wheel, 22-inch frame, wine color, and Fauber one-piece crank.

GEORGE STERNAMEN'S DEATH

His Widow on Trial for Murder at Cayuga

SOMETIMES LOOKED SAD

But for the Most Part Bore Herself Cheerfully in Court.

Dr. Park of Fishcrville Testified That He Believed Sternaman Died From Arsenical Poisoning—Dr. Harrison Agreed With Him—Coroner Thompson Told of Holding the Inquest, and the Mother of the Deceased Recounted Her Experience in Connection With the Case.

Cayuga, Sept. 2.—After several weeks of delay and being remanded again and again, Mrs. Sternaman's preliminary trial on the charge of poisoning her husband, commenced before A. A. Davis, J.P., this morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Sternaman was represented by W. M. German, Q.C., of Welland and C. W. Colter, Crown Attorney, assisted by Detective Murray, represented the interests of the Crown. Mrs. Sternaman seemed to take great interest in the case and watched every move of her lawyers. She was neatly attired in black, and wore a light black veil. At times her face took on a sad look, but as a rule looked very pleasant. Quite a number were present to hear the proceedings.

Dr. Park was the only witness called this morning, and testified that he diagnosed Mrs. Sternaman's illness as arsenical poisoning.

After court was resumed this afternoon Dr. Park of Fisherville was further examined. He said: "Dr. Harrison and Dr. Thompson were present at the post mortem, when the various garments were removed for examination. The parts removed were placed in jars and sealed by Coroner Thompson. They were in a good state of preservation. There did not appear to have been any leakage from the body since the first post mortem. Food taken into the stomach in the ordinary way would not remain more than seven hours, but as an extreme time it might stay two or three days. In view of deceased's history and of the circumstances of his death, together with the results of the post mortem, he had no hesitation to express the opinion that George Sternaman died from the effects of arsenic. There is no disease known that would account for all the symptoms, but there are diseases which might account for some of the symptoms. If arsenic was found in the fluid contents of the stomach, it must have been administered within two or three days of death."

The Doctors Agreed.

On cross-examination by Mr. German, witness stated that he tested the urine after, but found no traces of arsenic. He said he had no information that deceased had vomited previous to his death, and on enquiry had also been told that no vomiting had taken place. Both witness and Harrison were strongly impressed with the belief that deceased was suffering from arsenic poisoning, and they made the post mortem with the expectation of finding evidences of it. They did not find any, however, but this did not change witness' opinion.

John Snyder, undertaker, Selkirk, gave evidence as to the burial of the body of George Sternaman on Aug. 19, 1896, after the doctors held their post mortem, and encased it and buried it. He did not notice any marks on the body.

Absalom Snyder, son of the previous witness, corroborated.

The Coroner's Evidence.

Dr. David Thompson, coroner for the County of Haldimand, stated: "I had an inquest upon the body of George Sternman. I opened the enquiry on Sept. 20, 1896, and on that occasion the jury was sworn in, the body examined and a post mortem held by Drs. Park and Harrison, in the presence of the jury."

Part of his evidence was similar to that of Dr. Park.

To Mr. German witness said he held the inquest under instructions from the Crown Attorney, and without any preliminary investigation. He had heard that Mrs. Sternaman, mother of George H. Sternaman, wished an inquest and Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, had spoken to him about the case.

The Dead Man's Mother.

Elizabeth Jane Sternaman, sworn, stated: I am the mother of George H. Sternaman, who was married on the 3rd of Feb., 1896, to Mrs. Chapman. I went to visit them when he was sick in Buffalo about the middle of July. I found my son in a very low condition. He couldn't pick up even a pocket handkerchief in his fingers; his legs were paralyzed; could draw them up but couldn't straighten them out; arms were paralyzed, but not so bad as his legs; mouth and lips were very sore; skin dark. I asked his wife about his sickness. She told me that he came home sick from his work. Prisoner said that all the food he had taken for two weeks had been injected. She said that he would vomit if taken in the natural way. I saw him vomit once after taking medicine. Dr. Frost wanted to have him taken to the hospital, but his wife objected. She gave him his medicine mainly. I remained just a week in Buffalo. I met George at the station at Cayuga when he was brought home. He was far more paralyzed than when I left him at Buffalo. His wife came with him. I fed him toast and tea once. I think on Friday I made the bread and butter myself. His nourishment was mainly toast, eggs and butter milk. The rest of the family partook of the same food and did not get ill.

George's life was insured for $1000 at the time of his marriage. He sent me papers a few days after his marriage to sign the insurance over to his wife. His wife told me before he was buried that the insurance was $770. I asked her if that was all, and she said "yes." I said she would soon apply for the insurance. She said her mother had done so already. I felt confident that George was poisoned. I was not friendly to prisoner after she married my son. I did not look in George's house for poison. His wife gave him his medicine and food. I may have given it once. I think the medicine had to be given three times a day. The sister and mother each had opportunities to give George medicine and drink. It was about three weeks after I came away that George came to Cayuga. I gave him butter milk. I did not see him vomit, but my daughter and a neighbor were in the room at the time and saw him. George asked me when in Buffalo to have a post-mortem. I did not order the post-mortem; suppose it was his wife. I did not accuse prisoner of poisoning George until the night before he was buried. At one time in Buffalo I said to Dr. Frost, "Is there foul play?" and he said no. I did not say to prisoner in Buffalo that she wouldn't care if George died, as she would get the insurance. I accused her of poisoning her first husband. I know now that prisoner ordered his post-mortem held because of my accusations. I said once that prisoner meant harm to me.

I ordered the exhumation of the body. Mr. Robertson came to see me. He came to see if it was my son who was insured. He said that nothing but arsenic or alcohol would cause such a sickness.

This concluded the evidence for the day, and court adjourned till Friday, Sept. 10, at 10 a.m.

OVER 77 CENTS PER BUSHEL.

Manitoba Farmers are Getting a Higher Price for Their Wheat Than for Many Years—The Klondike Rush.

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The first large sale of this season's grain is reported from Boissevain, where some 12,000 bushels of wheat was disposed of on Wednesday. It is said the price paid was in excess of 77 cents per bushel. This is the highest price secured by the farmers of the province for many years.

Reports from Edmonton show that the total number of people starting from that point for the Klondike to date is 102, of whom 39 are from Edmonton and vicinity, 27 from other parts of Canada, and 36 from the United States. Their expenditure in outfitting averaged not less than $250 each. This $25,000 was chiefly expended in Edmonton and vicinity.

Messrs. Aimett and Hardi, two gentlemen who have been engaged for some time securing kinetograph scenes of Manitoba harvesting operations, have secured Premier Greenway in one of his own fields, with his coat off and sleeves rolled up, engaged in shocking grain.

The duty collected on imports into Manitoba during August was over $100,000. The chief articles on which this was paid were farm implements and binder twine.

Bank of England Statement.

London, Sept. 2.—The weekly statement of the bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Total reserve decreased £822,000, circulation increased £370,000, bullion decreased £452,100, other securities increased £1,462,000, other deposits increased £952,000, public deposits decreased £443,000, notes reserve decreased £850,000. Government securities increased £210,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 54.85 per cent., is now 52.13 per cent. The Bank of England's discount rate remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

Metropolitan Railway Company.

From Sept. 1 to Sept. 11, inclusive, cars will leave Richmond Hill for Toronto (C.P.R. crossing, Yonge-street), at 7.00, 8.30, 11.00 a.m., 4.00, 7.00, 9.30 p.m. Toronto (C.P.R. crossing, Yonge-street) for Richmond Hill at 7.20, 9.40 a.m., 2.40, 5.40, 7.45 and 11.30 p. m. Cut this out.

Toothache.—Ask your Druggist for Gibbons' Toothache Gum. Price 10c.

Children Free.

On the return to Adams & Sons Company, 11 and 13 Jarvis-street, Toronto, Ontario, of one wrapper from Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum, two beautiful paper dolls, with moveable heads and bodies, will be sent free. ed

Analysts vouch for the purity of Salada."

Extending the Glad Hand.

When Torontonians are called upon to play the host they are neither slow nor behind the times. To the multitude of strangers who will seek our hospitality during the Victorian Era Exhibition we will extend the glad hand and lead them gently towards Quinn's great necktie house, on King-street, where no microscope will be needed to see the goodness and newness of the autumn neck fixings.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

Grand & Toy's Snaps.

We sell so many wire letter trays and waste paper baskets that we wonder now our gentlemen competitors can sell any at all. If it is a good thing, we have it. Grand & Toy, stationers and printers, Wellington and Jordan-streets, Toronto.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is not nerve disturbing.

Toronto Exhibition.

Visitors to the exposition should call at Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-street, and see their line of fountain pens at 75c each, complete with box and filler.

Have you tasted Armada Ceylon Tea?

For Rochester.

Steamer North King will leave Geddes wharf every morning at 10 o'clock from 3rd to 12th September, inclusive. J. F. Dolan, No. 2 King-street east, and W. A. Geddes, foot of Yonge-street, agents.

Pember's Turkish Baths. Open all night. Bath and bed $1. 127 Yonge.

Cook's Turkish Baths. 204 King W. Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

DEATHS.

HOWARD—At Fort Saskatchewan, on 15th August, May Bullock, wife of Capt. D. M. Howard, Inspector Northwest Mounted Police.

LeBARGE—At her late residence, 444 Adelaide west, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, Josephine LeBarge, wife of William LeBarge, aged 37 years.

Funeral notice later.

WELDON—At the residence of her father, 84 Richmond west, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, Irene Weldon, daughter of William Weldon, aged 8 months.

Funeral to-day at 2 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

KLONDIKE GOLD BELOW PAR.

That is What Assayers in New York Affirm.

WORTH $15.48 PER OUNCE

While an Ounce of California Gold is Worth Two Dollars More.

The First Shipment Which Reached New York Was Hurriedly Sent to the Assay Office in Wall Street, Where the Experts Gathered Around It—The Assayer Looked Disappointed, but Later Consignments May Show Better Results—Latest News From the Yukon.

New York, Sept. 2.—The first consignment of gold from the far-off Klondike, so far as its intrinsic value is concerned, is disappointing to the consignee, the Bank of America.

The shipment comprised two lots. One weighed 44 45-100 ounces, and the other 10 16-100 ounces. The gold in the first lot assayed .749 fine, making its value $15.48 an ounce. The silver assayed .246 fine. The gold in the other lot assayed .820 1-2 fine, making its value $16.95 an ounce, while the silver turned out .174 fine.

California gold, which passes through the hands of the assayers here, assays .850 fine, and is worth at least $17.50 an ounce.

It being the first shipment which had reached this city, no time was lost in sending it for reduction to the assay office in Wall-street, where the fever to reach the value of the Alaska gold was so great that the wiseacres gathered, anxious to even get a look at the precious consignment. After a hasty examination of the stuff in the rough, the experts were unanimous in the opinion that, compared with either California or Madagascar gold, the Klondike wasn't in it.

Assayer Graham looked disappointed. He said the first sample of gold from the Klondike was of a very poor quality, but there was no telling what the next sample might show. Mr. Grahnm said there was a possibility that the shipment was made in a hurry, and perhaps ought not to be taken as a criterion.

All the Government officials who examined the gold pronounced it as far below what they expected it would be in value. Superintendent Mason, it was said, characterized it as miserable stuff.

CANADIANS NEARLY STARVED.

Sub-Collector Gibson and Northwest Mounted Policemen With Him Were Four Days Without Food.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 2.—Had it not been for the fortunate chance that took one Tacoma woman to the Klondike gold fields the Dominion Government would in all probability be mourning to-day the loss of twenty faithful servants. John Gibson, the British sub-Collector of Customs at Tagish Lake, and the Northwest Mounted Police who accompanied him, have been as close to starving as was possible for men to be and live.

They went in by way of Skaguay a month or more ago, and, being in haste to reach their post of duty, started "light" over the newly re-opened trail, trusting for their supplies to the pack train that was to follow them three days later. Unluckily for them, the trail was deluged by rains a day after they had completed the most difficult part of the journey.

When George Knight of Victoria fell in with the party on Aug. 15 at a point six miles beyond the last settlement, they had been four days without food, and were in a most pitable condition. Their hands and bodies were raw and bleeding from contact with the steep and jagged rocks, their clothing was in tatters, their health had been jeopardized by the terrible stench from the dead horses and abandoned supplies along the trail, and they were in every respect at the end of their resources. The coming of Mr. Knight gave them fresh courage, and a little later their good Samaritan arrived in bloomers.

She was a Tacoma woman, who, with her husband, had attacked the hazardous journey with rare pluck and determination. Her costume, while it was that of all women whom Skaguay has yet seen, would have attracted attention in any American city, being the most rational dress, with the accompaniment of a belt from which two pearl-handled revolvers peeped. Despite her martial garb, the unfortunate police and the customs official quickly discovered that she had on a kind heart, for she had no sooner discovered their position than she was at work cooking, and while the two parties passed on together, the Government men had the assurance that they should not go hungry again.

The letters which Colonel Milne received to-day from Deputy Collectors Gibson and McInness give the good news that the party reached Tagish Lake without further misadventure, and are now regularly installed and performing the duties that took them into the northern wilderness. These letters confirm the report brought down by the Islander's passengers that the American officers have been charging a duty of $30 per head on all Canadian horses passing through their territory, although it has now been arranged that these horses may go through in bond, on the understanding that they shall not be sold or hired, or made to carry more than the owner's personal goods while passing through the strip over which the Stars and Stripes fly.

This is a great setback to those who went from here to speculate in transportation with horses, and efforts will be made at once to insure some arrangements by which the restriction may be removed. Collector Milne has already written to Ottawa to see what can be done. Mr. Milne, in his latest letters, pronounces the White Pass the great highway to the Upper Yukon, and the most feasible route for a railway. Were a road, either narrow or standard gauge, to be built at once, it is his opinion that it would pay for itself within two years.

ORAKZAIS SCATTERED.

British Forces Routed the Rebellious Tribesmen.

THE RASCALS MANAGED TO GET AWAY.

Col. Abbott's Cavalry Was Not Quick Enough to Cut Off Their Retreat.

Hangu, About Which There Has Been Some Anxiety, Occupied by the Second Regiment of Gourkhas and Transformed Into a Defensible Position—The Mullah Said to Be Menacing Shabkadar, but Strong Reinforcements Are On the Way to That Point—France and Russia Want to Improve Commercial Relations—Germans Aroused Over Their Friendliness—Cable News.

Bombay, Sept. 2.—Col. Abbott, with two guns and a squadron of the 18th Bengal Lancers and the First Regiment of Sikhs, attacked 1500 of the enemy at Doahaon, on the road from Hangu to Thull, a despatch from Simla says. The Orakzais fled, but the cavalry failed to cut off their retreat. Other centres of interest are Hangu and Shabkadar, where serious fighting is imminent.

The Second Regiment of Gourkhas, with Brigadier-General Yeatman-Biggs and his staff, has arrived at Hangu. There the camp, which was open and scattered, has been transformed into a defensible position, surrounded by sheltered trenches and breastworks of earth bags. The camp has also been well supplied with stores and ammunition. According to reliable reports, there are 10,000 hostile Orakzais on the hills surrounding Hangu. General Yeatmane Biggs has with him a mountain battery, the Royal Irish Regiment and five native regiments at Hangu. The 18th Bengal Lancers and the Ninth Field Battery are at Shipwari, to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

Advices from Shabkadar say that the Haddah Mullah is threatening the front of that place, where the enemy has collected in great numbers. Col. Mills, who is in command at Shabkadar, has at his disposal the 20th Punjab Infantry, the 39th Gourkhas, the 13th Bengal Lancers, a battery of field artillery and a wing of the Somersetshire Light Infantry. The balance of the Somersetshire Regiment and the 26th Punjab Infantry are on their way to reinforce Col. Mills at Shabkadar.

Col. Richardson at Sadda.

Simla, Sept. 2.—The rumor that the Indian Government is about to send a fresh letter to the Ameer of Afghanistan, regarding the alleged complicity of Afghans in the frontier uprisings, proves to be without foundation. The Ameer's first reply to the Government is regarded as satisfactory.

News has been received that the flying column, under command of Col. Richardson, has reached Sadda, thus rendering the Parichinud headquarters in the Kurram Valley safe, as Sadda commands the only route from the Orakzai country.

The news from the Kohat side is satisfactory also, the Orakzais having withdrawn from British territory, though a large force of them is still facing Samana.

The authorities have sanctioned the immediate concentration of brigades under Col. Elles at Shabkadar, to advance as a punitive force direct into the Mohmand country, and check an expected second raid of Haddah Mullah, with 4000 tribesmen. This decision has given great satisfaction, and the knowledge that the British forces have at last taken the offensive will probably have a deterrent effect on the tribes all along the frontier.

General Blood will operate with Col. Elles in this expedition.

It is reported that a punitive expedition, consisting of 20,000 men, will shortly be sent into the Afridis' country, with orders to push on to Tirah.

GERMANY IS AROUSED.

Will Demand an Explanation From France as to the Premier's Utterances.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—It is asserted upon reliable authority that the German Government will demand from France an explanation of the despatch sent by M. Meline, the French Premier, in reply to the message of congratulation of the Alsace-Lorraine Society upon the signing of the Franco-Russian alliance, in which despatch M. Meline expressed the hope of a reunion of Alsace-Lorraine with the French Republic.

Germany, it is announced, also will demand satisfaction for the excesses committed before the German Embassy in Paris on the evening of President Faure's return from his visit to Russia.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Are of Course Anxious to Develop Commercial Intercourse.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Minister of Commerce, M. Boucher, is quoted in an interview, printed by The Gaulois to-day, as saying that the Governments of France and Russia are anxious to make every effort compatible with their economic interests to develop commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Continuing, M. Boucher said he did not entertain the least hope that Russia would abandon her protective policy, as the chief object of Russia was to draw capital into the Empire, and that policy had been crowned with success, many French, Swiss, Belgian and other manufacturers having established works in Russia. On the other hand, the aim of France was to encourage exports. Where large Government contracts could be obtained French influence had succeeded in obtaining them. For instance, contracts had recently been obtained to construct eighty locomotives for Russia and to build a new bridge over the Neva. But, he added, individual enterprise must still exert itself.

French Press More Resolute.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The attitude of the French press and public towards Germany is distinctly more resolute than it was before the Franco-Russian alliance was announced.

Various rumors concerning the Government's intentions are in circulation, among others one to the effect that upon the re-assembling of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make an important speech on the subject of the alliance, which will be in the nature of a manifesto, and will reverberate throughout the country, and that the Chamber will immediately adjourn, without transacting any further business.

It is also reported that the Government intends to dissolve the Chamber and appeal to the country in the assurance that the popularity of the Meline Cabinet is so great that the whole Radical Opposition will be swept away.

This effervescence is partly due to the celebration of the anniversary of Sedan Day.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Management Committee's Recommendations Approved by the Board.

The business transacted yesterday evening at the first meeting of the Public School Board, since the summer recess was purely formal. Chairman R. D. McPherson presided, and nearly all the trustees were present. The recommendations of the Management Committee, as to leave of absence, resignations, transfers and appointments of teachers and kind-rgarteners, which have already been published in The World, were adopted. This occupied but little time, and the Board adjourned in time to see the fireworks at the Fair.

Pember's Turkish Baths 75c. Evening 50c; Bath and Bed $1. 127 Yonge.

An Early Peep at Styles.

W. & D. Dineen announce that on Saturday next they will hold an early fall hat opening at 81 Yonge-street, when all the newest and most popular styles in gents' English and American hats, silk and felt, will be displayed—the firm are sole selling agents for Canada for Henry Heath's celebrated English hats and Dunlap American hats. These will be among the number for Saturday's display. In connection with the gents' hat opening there will also be shown in the ladies' department a splendid display of ladies' hats for street, wheeling and dress wear—these come from such world-famed fashioners as Tress & Co., and special American makes.

Time will not wait—and while the firm will give a truthful representation of reigning styles on Saturday next, the grand opening for fall will be at the new premises, Temperance and Yonge-streets, when they get there on Oct. 1.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W, Ladies 75c; gents, day 75c, evening 50c.

Large conflagrations grow from incipient fires, and these are generally checked by ready appliances. The indurated fibreware round bottom fire pails cost little, are always ready for use, and their formation prevents their being used for any other purpose. The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, 38 Front-street west. 135

A Big Dividend.

Vancouver, Sept. 2.—(Special to The World.)—The Dominion Development and Mining Co., Vancouver, stock of which is largely held in Eastern Canada, to-day declared a dividend of $1.75 per share from proceeds of the sale of 100,000 shares of Golden Cache stock held by them. This is the biggest dividend ever paid in British Columbia.

Sixty Bushels to the Acre.

Probably the largest yield of wheat per acre chronicled in the County of York is that on the farm of Mr. George Topper, near Kleinburg, Vaughan Township. From a ten-acre field Mr. Topper has threshed 600 bushels of wheat. This beats anything he has known of farming in Ontario.

A Warm Wave.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 52—58; Kamloops, 46—66; Calgary, 30—66; Prince Albert, 48—72; Qu'Appelle, 54—74; Winnipeg, 50—82; Port Arthur, 48—60; Toronto, 56—74; Ottawa, 52—68; Montreal, 54—68; Quebec, 52—66; Halifax, 48—70.

PROBS.: Easterly winds; fine weather, becoming warmer.

Steamship Movements.

Sept. 2.	At.	From.
Saale	New York	Bremen
Britannic	Queenstown	New York
St. John City	Halifax	London
Nederland	Philadelphia	Antwerp
Canada	Boston	Liverpool
Servia	Liverpool	New York
Hawk	London	New York
Huron	London	Montreal
Milwaukee	London	Montreal
Normannia	Plymouth	New York
Polaria	Hamburg	New York
Fulda	Naples	New York
Innishowen Head	Dublin	Montreal
Germanic	New York	Liverpool
Ravensdale	New York	Pilley Island