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The Toronto World.

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TENTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 22, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

STILL THE GAY CARNIVAL

A GREAT DAY AMONG THE SOCIETIES AND WHEELMEN.

A Procession That Was the Admiration of Thousands of Spectators—The Merchants Continue Their Convention—The St. George's Union in Session.

HAMILTON, Aug. 21.—The tide of celebration still runs high. A deluge of visitors is pouring in and out of the city day by day. Everybody is elated—citizens are elated over the magnificent success of the first three days of this great carnival, visitors are elated at the unexpected splendor of the sight, hotel men are elated, merchants are elated, and as for the elation of the rising generation it is simply a state of glorious hilarity.

The streets to-day were given up to the invading army of bicyclists and societies; and while these threaded the thoroughfares in gay pageantry the merchants' convention and St. George's Union carried on grave deliberations inside the walls of their meeting houses.

The Merchants Again in Convention.

The merchants' convention re-assembled at 9.30 this morning, President Knox in the chair. The attendance was considerably larger than that of yesterday.

Mr. Parkinson, Exeter, was the first speaker. He discussed the bankrupt stock question. The evil, he said, was a growing one, and if something was not done to remedy it it would soon be impossible for an honest trader to live. An intelligent effort should be made to get over the difficulty offered by bankrupt stocks and unjust compromises.

Perhaps the difficulty was the too large credits and dating ahead. Almost any one can get credit. Credit is good in its place, but there were men who abused it and there were inducements to dishonesty. Travelers went out in the spring and sold goods which could not be delivered till June or July, and they were dated at say October 1st. This was a plan now largely adopted. A man ordered his winter goods in May and got them in June, giving a note dated October 1st. This enabled dishonest traders to make money out of a shipwreck in business, and then the less real estate he had the better. Do what he would the wholesaler had no right to interfere till the paper was due. The dealer might slaughter the goods, pocket a few thousand dollars and make an assignment. Fault might be found and dishonesty suggested, but he could stand that. He could then compromise and get the balance of the goods by paying more than would be got at a bankrupt sale, and yet not pay more than 25 per cent. of his liabilities. A bank required security for a loan. Why should not wholesale houses? Too many wholesalers advanced the compromise evil. As for him he would not buy from a house granting compromises to "slashers." [Applause.] He advocated shortening of credits and the closing out of bad debtors.

The committee appointed yesterday to report on "The best mode for the disposal of bankrupt stocks so as to cause the least irritation," reported to the convention that in their opinion the most satisfactory way to stay the evils of bankrupt stocks is by the formation of Business Men's Associations in every county in Ontario, by which said association could buy in these bankrupt stocks and dispose of them to the best advantage.

A Paper on Inadequate Profits.

Mr. Turnbull of Stroud read a paper on "Inadequate Profits." He said that it should be an axiom that business was for profit. Owing to several causes, however, it was not. Adventurers in business and inexperienced traders were the great disturbers in business. They sold their goods up as soon as it was known that they were selling without profit. There were three reasons for not selling goods below a fair profit. Customers will be just as well pleased if a fair profit and reliable goods sold. Customers avoid "bargain" places and expect poor goods there. Those who cry "cheap" are rarely looked upon as furnishing good, fresh, reliable stock, and could not live and sell as they pretend to if they did.

Banking Exchange, Currency, etc.

Mr. George D. Griffin is the author of a work on "Banking Exchange, Currency, etc., He read a paper on "The Origin of Bankruptcies." The causes of bankruptcies were summarized as "Shoddy and Fraudulent Goods," 20 per cent. of imports being, in his estimate, of that character. Thus, he estimated the people of Canada had since 1850 been robbed of $600,000,000 by foreign nations. Government should prevent this robbery. "Over Importations" was another evil in his view. "Inadequate Currency" was the third evil, and this scarcity was ascribed to our importations. Scarcity of money, he said, made money dear, and injured business. The United States' experience as to currency was brought forward as an illustration of the writer's views. "Our Debt Currency" was next in the array of evils. He contended our note currency was founded upon borrowed money held to redeem it, the interest on which eats up the face value. The people pay interest to Britain and at the same time they pay interest on the bank debts, or notes, founded upon an actual debt. "The Excessive Cost of Government" was another evil mentioned. He went largely into statistics based on a statement published in The Mail on the 19th inst., holding that not less than $71 a family was required to pay the cost of government each year. He advocated a national currency and claimed a saving of $120,000,000 could be effected if we had it and a law to prevent over-importation and the sale of shoddy and fraudulent goods. Canadians would only own Canada when they ceased this excessive importing and paying interest on the enormous sums borrowed from abroad.

A Bank Cashier on Unjust Compromises.

Mr. J. Turnbull, cashier of the Bank of Hamilton, read a paper on unjust compromises. Compromises at any time were misfortunes. Sometimes they were just and honest, and in such cases the trader was usually treated leniently. Many times the debtor does the best he can for his creditors. Many times, too, compromises were unjust and fraudulent. One of the great factors is the indifference of the creditors; insolvent meetings were too often slimly attended and without interest, and the debtor got too much his own way. This ought not to be. The way of the transgressor ought to be made hard. Principals should attend, and if the debtor wished, let him have a solicitor, but let the debtor be on hand anyway. Too often the debtor had reason to feel that an easy bed would be made for him. Creditors should be careful about appointing inspectors. Too often the debtor and inspectors became on terms of close intimacy. One of the inspectors should be a good business man with leisure to attend to the work, and he should be paid for his work. Their duties should be fully defined, and the matter should be brought to the notice of the Government at its next session. Better laws should be made for the change of assignees. The assignee should be appointed by the creditors, and he should not be a public officer, as they have very often proved very inefficient. He did not favor the plan of assigning to an employe of one of the creditors. Efforts should be made to get a bill throwing on the wife of an insolvent the burden of proof as to ownership of property claimed by her. There would be no hardship in this, and it would be justice to the creditors. He opposed the maintenance of a wife's dower in real estate, and in all cases of alienation of property of an insolvent proof of purchase should be on the grantee. The Mowat act is a good one and intended to save creditors, but it did not go far enough. Moreover its constitutionality was doubted, and what was wanted was a well-devised insolvent law. That law should not provide that any creditor should be compelled to give a discharge against his will, or take against his will less than his just due. Creditors should give no compromise if a man has been reckless, incompetent or dishonest.

The Societies' and Wheelmen's Parade.

The societies' parade moved in the line of march from the Gore at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Chief McKinnon with a platoon of mounted police led off, followed by Grand Marshal F. R. Hutton, J. B. Buckingham, aide; J. C. Bolyan, buglar, and the 13th Batt. band. Representatives of the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Canadian Order of Foresters completed the first division.

The marshal of the 2nd division, Charles Vosher, had charge of Clan McKenzie, the Emerald Beneficial Society, the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. This division was led by the Independent Fife and Drum Band.

The third division was led by the Pioneer Fife and Drum Band and marshalled by Mr. Thomas Bradley. The Pioneer Drill Corps, Sons of England Lodges, Young Britons and Orange Lodges 779 and 148 marched in it.

Division No. 4 was marshaled by A. S. Baltcher and headed by the Waterloo County Band. The German Society followed, with President A. H. Otto, in a carriage, at its head. Temperance lodges and Knight Templars followed.

The 5th division was led by the Knights of the Golden Eagle Band and marshalled by J. Noble. The Canadian Order of Oddfellows, Knights of Maccabees and Independent Order of Foresters had places in this division.

The bicycle procession was imposing. It was composed of about 300 well-mounted, neatly-uniformed wheelmen. The order was as follows:

Queen's Own Band, Toronto.
Niagara.
Toronto Bicycle Club.
The Wanderers, Toronto.
St. Catharines.
The Rovers of Hamilton.
Unattached Riders.
Woodstock.
Paris.
Winnipeg.
Montreal.
Brantford.
Hamilton.

The procession was formed at the Gore and the principal streets were traversed by the grand pageant.

This evening the city was again brilliantly illuminated. Fireworks were set off in Dundurn Park and the visiting bicyclists appeared in a grand illuminated parade. Among other attractions was the 13th Battalion band open air concert at the Gore, and "ye old time concert" in the Crystal Palace.

THE MERRY MEN OF ST. GEORGE.

The 14th Annual Session of the North American Union.

HAMILTON, Aug. 21.—The fourteenth annual convention of the St. George's Union of North America opened in St. George's Hall this morning. These are the officers of the union for 1888-9:

President—W. H. Gillard, Hamilton.
Vice-Presidents—James M. Smith, Boston; Edward Trevvett, Utica.
Treasurer—Daniel Batcheler, Utica.
Chaplain—Rev. Dr. Stone, Philadelphia.
Executive—W. H. Bertram, London; G. W. Longstaff, Bridgeport.
Grand Secretary—Thomas Y. Yeates, Washington.
Cor. Secretary—B. Winnifrith, Hamilton.

The Union originated in 1873. The St. George's Society of Onondaga, N.Y., called at Syracuse, N.Y., in the autumn of 1872, a conference of representatives of several St. George's societies for "mutual recognition and to advise on subjects of general interest." It was there decided to call a general convention of delegates to meet at the same place Feb. 21, 1873. The first convention met at that date and organized the North American St. George's Union. The fourth convention was held in this city Sept. 5, 1876, comprising at that time 39 delegates from 16 societies. The affiliated societies of 1888-9 are located at Auburn, N.Y.; Baltimore, Barrie, Bay City, Mich.; Boston, Bridgeport, Conn.; Buffalo, Chicago, Cohoes, N.Y.; Guelph, Halifax, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Montreal, Omaha, Philadelphia, Quebec, Springfield, Ill.; Toronto, Utica, Washington, Windsor, Oswego, Ottawa, Winnipeg.

The following are the officers of the Hamilton St. George's Society who are the hosts, so to speak, of the convention: President, Thomas Mason; vice-presidents, Richard Ellicott, H. H. Kittson; Secretary-Treasurer, C. D. Blachford.

The General and Corresponding Secretaries reported the following persons present as visitors or duly verified members of the convention: Past Presidents, Samuel Lees and J. H. Mason; President, W. H. Gillard; Vice-Presidents, J. M. Smith and Edward Trevvett; Treasurer, Daniel Batcheler; Secretaries, B. Winnifrith and T. Y. Yeates; Member of Executive, William H. Bartram; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Stone; Boston, James F. Smith and James M. Smith; Chicago, John Dunn; Guelph, James Hewer, R. Higham, G. W. Field, J. F. Kidner; Hamilton, H. N. Kittson, C. G. Booker, Dr. Baugh, James Garland, A. T. Freed, S. Thorne; Windsor, J. C. Ponting, G. Burford; Philadelphia, Edward Darby, Joseph Lees, William Underdown, W. S. Norton, J. Y. Mawbey, W. Humphrey, W. H. Lucas, William Waterall, Samuel Lucas, George Dixon, John Lucas, P. T. Perrins, William Perrin, William Hemmingway; Toronto, Harry Symons, J. E. Pull, J. H. Mason; Utica, Daniel Batcheler; Washington, P. L. Bennett; Kingston, Charles F. Smith, E. A. Smythe; Barrie, F. J. Brown, F. J. Lower, L. S. Sanders; Brampton, Robert Smith; Allandale, C. E. Fisher; Auburn, E. J. Wride.

President W. H. Gillard delivered his annual address. Beginning with a warm expression of welcome, the address went on to deal with the matter of charitable assistance, offering a number of valuable suggestions as to the proper treatment of the deserving poor, the genus tramp, and the duplicate assistance hunter who manages to feed upon several societies at the same time.

General Secretary Yeates read the report of the Executive Committee, which contained the following: Membership represented, 3610; amount received during the year, $17,000; amount paid for relief, $3900; paid for his work. Their duties should be fully defined, and the matter should be brought to the notice of the Government at its next session. Better laws should be made for the change of assignees. The

SARAH HILL'S STAGE LIFE

THE WIDOW TERRY HAS LIVED A SPECTACULAR DRAMA.

She Was Studying Tragedy When Circumstances Over Which She Had No Control Led Her to Abandon Art—A Most Tempestuous Career.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—It was once Sarah Althea Hill-Sharon-Terry's ambition to go on the stage. Her own life would furnish material for a most sensational drama. The killing of Judge Terry by Deputy Marshal Nagle, if represented on the stage, would make a great climax for a play.

Sarah Althea's tempestuous career began in Cape Girardeau, Mo. She was born there thirty-nine years ago, and grew to womanhood in the old French town. Her relatives still live there. Both her parents died when she was young, and freed from parental restraint she became rather wild in her ways, but scandal was never connected with her until after her advent in California.

It was in 1870 that she, with her brother Hiram, turned her face toward the Golden Gate. The brother married a wealthy woman and Sarah Althea's position in society was assured. At this time she was a beautiful woman. Of medium height, well-developed, with a lithe trim figure, she gave one at first sight the impression of a woman who was abundantly able to care for herself.

Much of this beauty she retains. Her features are regular, her face oval; she is neither blonde nor brunette. Her dark hair is allowed to fall in graceful waves over her full round forehead. Her most attractive features are the full brown eyes, betraying a large amount of imagination, with the heavy, drooping lids, which add so much to their expressiveness. Her nose is clear cut, and her mouth is also resolute in the habitual compression of the lips, but this is somewhat belied by a slight droop at the corners, as though an originally fine will had been overlaid by a strain of voluptuousness which weakened and coarsened it. Her whole manner shows intense nervousness and vitality.

It was in 1880 that Sarah Althea's acquaintance with Senator Sharon began. She says she went to him to pay a "point" on some stocks, having $7500 which she desired to invest. He fell in love with her and tried to make her his mistress. Failing in this, she drew up a marriage contract, which he signed and returned to her, stipulating that the marriage was to be kept secret for two years.

She claims that she fulfilled all the functions of a wife till just before she instituted her suit against him. She often demanded recognition as a wife, but failing in this appealed to the courts. Her main reliance was the marriage contract, which some of the best experts in chirography pronounced genuine.

Sharon's case, in brief, was this: That he met the woman, was smitten with her charms, made her his mistress, finally tired of her and paid her $7500 as a quit claim. He swore that the marriage contract was a forgery and he produced half a score of experts to demonstrate that it was spurious.

The litigation lasted five years. The State Courts found in her favor, but when the case was transferred to the United States Courts the decisions were against her. Sarah Althea summoned dreamtinkers, soothsayers, clairvoyants, necromancers, and a host of distant acquaintances to prove her story.

Sharon introduced an equally miscellaneous lot of witnesses. Nothing more absurd was ever revealed in a court room than the steps which Sarah Althea took to secure the love of her ancient Adonis. She ransacked Chinatown in San Francisco and the haunts of clairvoyants to secure potent charms for this purpose. She wore a pair of the Senator's socks and a bit of his underclothing next the skin in the hope of making him love her, and she capped the climax of her exploits by putting some pieces of his undergarments in a new-made grave—the charm which she had obtained from one of her advisers.

The weakness of her case, outside of the marriage contract, lay in the shabby character of her witnesses. A long trail of perjury was over most of them. Several of her chief witnesses abandoned her during the trial and went over to the Sharon side. The money required to carry on her case was loaned by a wealthy old colored woman called "Mammy Pleasant," who had a grudge against Sharon.

One of her counsel was ex-Judge Terry, who has just been killed. He fell under the baneful influence of her charms, and after the death of his first wife married the adventuress.

When it was announced that Senator Sharon was dying, Sarah Althea manifested great sorrow, wringing her hands and storming up and down the room because she could not be with him. She lived comfortably in a house by herself and had been busy preparing for her appearance on the stage.

Her preparation for the stage had been made on the most elaborate scale and in utter defiance of all precedent. In her arrangements all else had been subordinated to the exhibition of herself as the claimant for the Sharon millions. The play in which she was to appear, "The Merchant of Venice," had been written in order to bring a hundred or more local "rags," and in one or two places scenes from the famous divorce trial had been introduced. Besides this she had determined to appear in the red velvet dress which she wore at the wedding of Sharon's daughter Flora to Sir Thomas Hesketh of England, a garment which was the gift of the Senator himself.

Most persons were surprised at the amount of property Sharon died possessed of. It had been supposed that his estate was pretty well run down, but it appeared from the schedules which were placed on record that he was worth at least $15,000,000. The great country place at Belmont fell into his hands at the time of the failure and death of its original owner, Ralston.

Ralston furnished the house without regard to expense. Wherever solid silver could be used it was employed in ornamentation, and from top to bottom the mansion is fairly lined with the costliest of mirrors. It stands to-day in about the same condition in which Ralston left it. In the days of its original owner Belmont was the place for the entertainment of distinguished visitors to the coast. Hundreds of prominent men of both hemispheres have partaken of its hospitality.

Since it fell into Sharon's possession only one great fete has occurred there—that on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter to Sir Thomas Hesketh.

No money was spared to make this entertainment as brilliant as any that ever took place on the Coast. It was at this function that Sarah Althea figured so conspicuously and was made mistress of ceremonies. She had only a little while before formed the acquaintance of Sharon, and he purchased an outfit for her. In the splendidly decorated rooms and in her brilliantature she cut a pretty big figure.

She exacted liberal attention from the master of the place, and, besides being introduced by him to many of the most prominent people present, it was on his arm that she leaned when she went forward to congratulate the groom and kiss the bride.

Many of Sharon's friends felt little sympathy for him, during the divorce trial, when they discovered that Sarah Althea was the one whom he so persistently thrust upon their attention at the Hesketh wedding. On her part it was the triumph of her life.

Before signing the deed of trust conveying all his property to his children, Sharon exacted from his son and son-in-law a most solemn promise that they would never in any manner compromise with Sarah Althea. Once or twice he relapsed into unconsciousness, and his death was thought to be near, but on rallying again he would once more demand of his relatives a promise that they would not settle the suit which the woman brought against him.

Trowern, Jewelry Manufacturer, has removed from Yonge-street to 113 King-street west, south side, four doors east of Rossin House. 246

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),
65 Yonge-street (below King). New Sterling Silver goods suitable for wedding presents. Our English spoons and forks are guaranteed for 10 years. G. E. Robinson, Manager. 246

For Dyspepsia—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

DEN THOMPSON AND THE TIGER.

The Man from the Old Homestead Don't Play Faro or Poker—Not Now.

KEENE, N.H., Aug. 21.—A correspondent called on Denman Thompson at his home in West Swanzey, eight miles from this place, and asked him about the statement to the effect that he had lost $150,000 at faro and poker recently in New York.

Mr. Thompson owns a beautiful summer residence in the old fashioned town made famous by scenes and incidents in "The Old Homestead." A call for Mr. Thompson met with the response that he was out somewhere about the farm. Not far distant workmen were repairing a drain in the road, and as Uncle Josh passed them he was heard to remark, in the inimitable way so natural to him:

"Well, boys, I found a beehive in that wood pile. I got hold of the business end of a bee and it's interesting, I tell you."

Mr. Thompson greeted the visitor cordially, and he was shown the despatch stating that he had lost $150,000 at faro at No. 818 Broadway and at a poker game in the Westminster Hotel.

Mr. Thompson leaned against the iron railing in front of the Old Homestead and gazed long and earnestly at the despatch. He certainly did not behave like a man who had been caught at something he desired to remain unconcealed.

"Tell them," said he, in slow and measured terms, as if he was digesting what he was about to say, "that I have not been at No. 818 Broadway for three years. I never lost $150,000 or $15,000 or $5000 there. The last time I ever played faro was about three years ago, when I won $1700. I have not put down a bet since. I never played a game of poker at the Westminster Hotel and never saw one played there. I have not played a game of poker for fifteen years.

"I won $5000 on the election," continued Mr. Thompson, "and have won and lost on races alternately, losing more than I have won."

Mr. Thompson remarked that he had a few funds for groceries in the Cheshire National Bank, and thought inquiries there might satisfy the curiosity in regard to his financial standing. From a consultation with the bank officers it appears that if Mr. Thompson has lost $150,000 he still has something to fall back on.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—In the haunts of the Tenderloin about Union and Madison Squares the story is generally discredited. Said one gentleman:

They don't play a strong enough game down there, and even if they did Denman Thompson isn't the man to be taken in at a quickstep for $150,000. And I happen to know that Den hasn't been playing short cards with his professional brethren at the Union Square Club.

Was Denman "Touched?"

An actor with thousands a hundred and fifty,
And willing that money to spare,
In great society moves, rarely around,
The Rialto or on Union Square.

I suppose that he had it, at least in the Spring—
And I cannot believe it was such—
He must have remained in seclusion complete,
And resisted each effort to "touch."
—N. Y. Morning Journal.

Death of the Indiana Faster.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—Robert Marvel, after fasting 67 days, died yesterday, aged 85. On June 13 Mr. Marvel ate his last "square meal." For 36 days he took absolutely nothing into his stomach. On the thirty-eighth he bit off a piece of pie, but did not eat it. On the thirty-ninth day he drank a little milk, and at irregular periods continued to do so. All told, he drank not exceeding one gallon of milk in the 67 days of his fast. He was reduced to a living shadow. After fasting a full month he one day arose from bed, and seizing a pan of water, drank some of it. After that milk and water were left near him, and occasionally he would rise and drink a little. During the last week Marvel was bed-fast, except at times when he would spring up and wander about the house and porch. Sores came upon him by reason of his long confinement. His fast is the longest on record so far as known. His trouble began with apoplexy and paralysis.

Very delicious—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum.

The Race Troubles in the South.

RICHMOND, Tex., Aug. 21.—The two opposing political factions here having agreed upon Ira Aten of the State rangers for sheriff, the County Commissioners yesterday elected him to that office. The new sheriff has taken charge of the Gibson boys and will hold them until the preliminary trial takes place. They are charged with assault with intent to murder. The people now have confidence in the administration being able to keep order. The County Judge will resign in a few days and leave the county. Other prominent Woodpeckers will do the same, and claim they do it for the safety of their lives. All the wounded are doing well.

SELMA, Ala., Aug. 21.—Selma is stirred up on account of race trouble. Warrants of arrest were issued yesterday for Bryant, Clark and Jones of The Independent, for inciting race animosities by incendiary articles in the paper, but they could not be found here. Four colored persons were arrested last evening for obstructing the service of process by the sheriff. The military is kept in readiness for an emergency.

Just received fresh Count Oysters at Braun's restaurant, 99 King-street west.

His Worship and Lady Erne.

While Mayor Clarke was in England, says The Orange Sentinel of this week, he called on Lady Erne, the wife of the Imperial Grand Master of the Orange Association of the world, after whom was named the Lady Erne True Blue Lodge of this city. Her ladyship received the Mayor very graciously, and requested that she be elected an honorary member of the Lady Erne Lodge. She presented him with her photograph, which will be enlarged and shown at the exhibition. Afterward a painting from it will be emblazoned on the reverse side of the banner of Lady Erne Lodge.

Just received fresh Count Oysters at Braun's restaurant, 99 King-street west.

There Are Six Flankages.

The city is in a somewhat peculiar fix in the matter of the proposed asphalting of Scott-street from Colborne to Front-street. The street is just 800 feet long, and in that space there are six flankages. This means that the city will have to pay for 500 feet of the proposed pavement at an expenditure of $3000, as against 300 feet by the property owners, whose little bill will not amount to $2000. It is probable that the city, being the largest property owner, will oppose the improvement unless the others interested are willing to consent to a more equitable assessment of the cost.

Just received fresh Count Oysters at Braun's restaurant, 99 King-street west.

They Are Coming.

Early in September the new fall stock imported by W. & D. Dineen the hatters will be opened up which will comprise the newest articles in headwear for men, youths, boys and children. During this week and next Dineen will close out their summer goods at cost and under. This reduction includes all yachting and summer caps, straw hats, helmets, all light color felts for men and boys, silk hats, drab shell and pullovers. Dineens' store is on the corner King and Yonge-streets.

MAX STRAKOSCH DYING.

The Well-Known Impresario in a Home for Incurables Near New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Manager Max Strakosch, the well-known impresario, is lying at the point of death in the Home for Incurables at Fordham.

Mr. Strakosch was taken to the Fordham Asylum on Thursday afternoon. His wife accompanied him and stayed with him during the night. She watched at his bedside all day yesterday and did not leave her husband till long after visiting hours.

Mr. Strakosch's sickness is described as paralysis by Dr. Todd. He had a stroke—the third within two years—on Wednesday last and his condition at once became alarming. He is perfectly conscious, but can at present move none of his limbs. In Mr. Strakosch's case the paralysis was brought on by excessive study and other mental fatigue.

Strakosch has of late dropped out of public notice altogether. For the last two years he has been unable to attend to business affairs, and his friends have seen but little of him. Shortly after the death of his brother Maurice in Paris the papers reported Max in a dying condition. He has two grown-up sons from a first marriage and four small children by his marriage with Miss Nilsson.

Max Strakosch was born at Brunn, Austria, in 1836, of Jewish parents. He came to America in 1853, in response to an invitation of his brother Maurice, who was then conducting musical enterprises in the United States. In 1855 he managed his first season of Italian opera at the old Academy of Music. Teresa Parodi was then his prima donna and his brother Maurice the musical conductor.

In 1859 Max Strakosch became the agent of Adelina Patti, accompanying her on her tour to New Orleans and Havana. In 1861 the young manager brought out Carlotta Patti. His concert troupe then comprised such artists as Mlle. Cordier, Brignoli, Carlo Patti, the great pianist Gottschalk and others.

Four years later, after retiring from Jacob Grau, Max formed his first Italian opera company. Ghioni, Canissa, Errani, Maccaferri, Parepa and Brignoli were members of the troupe. Francesca Rosa was the conductor. In 1868 he introduced Clara Louise Kellogg to the American public.

Since 1878 Mr. Strakosch's ventures have not been very successful.

DESTRUCTION NEAR PITTSBURG.

The Big Refinery of A. D. Miller Destroyed After an Explosion—A Big Loss.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 21.—At 3 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in the refinery of A. D. Miller, Alleghany City. Thornton Miller, engineer of the establishment, is missing. The devouring element swept all before it. Starting from the gasoline still, which was the cause of the explosion, the flames spread in all directions.

The tank of water-white oil was the first to ignite, but was soon followed by a large receptacle of ordinary brand, and 25,000 barrels were blazing at once. Near the corner of Preble-avenue and Adams-street stood a cooper shop, a long brick building, stored with empty barrels and with rows of them standing on the outside. The latter were soon on fire, and it seemed to be but a question of a few minutes when those inside must follow.

Within fifteen minutes the entire square except a narrow strip along Preble-avenue was one mass of flames. At 6.30 o'clock the fire was under control so far as confining the flames within the original limits were concerned. The destruction of the refinery is practically total. The plant was valued at $225,000. The insurance, if any, is light.

Other Disasters and Fires in the States.

SONOMA, Cal., Aug. 21.—Fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night in a saloon. A large part of the business section of the town was burned. The bank, Masonic Hall and many other buildings were destroyed. F. Duhring, a prominent merchant, dropped dead from excitement.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 21.—The storm which prevailed yesterday was one of the most severe ever experienced here. At 2.30 a.m. it amounted almost to a hurricane. Two inches of water fell between 2 and 5 o'clock, and the lightning furnished a constant and vivid illumination. The storm was general throughout this section.

Storage for merchandise, furniture, etc Special attention to piano storage. Frederic Nicholls, 65 to 69 Front-street west.

The West Virginia Floods.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 21.—Many victims of the recent disastrous flood in Tucker, Tigart, Staly, Little Sandy and other creek valleys are homeless and but for the charity of farmers the suffering would be terrible. The towns and villages are doing all in their power to relieve them, but their assistance is inadequate. There are miles of desolate territory with scarcely a house left standing, and not a vestige of crops. The men are searching for work over the desolate country. The outlook for these people for the winter is gloomy.

Families leaving town for the summer can have their furniture carefully stored with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

Gold in North Ontario.

COOPER'S FALLS, Aug. 21.—Gold is the main topic of conversation here. Thomas Heys of West Toronto made an assay of some surface rock from Mr. Kehoe, who lives in this neighborhood, which would pan out $4.80 to the ton. This find is about ten miles from Washago station, on the Muskoka branch of the Northern Railway. The assayist also found traces of silver. This is not a salted mine, as the same material as that sent to Toronto is to be seen at the mine. There has been no blasting done. The find is on the Dalton and Washago road.

Fencing—Wrought Iron, cheap, handsome and durable. Frederic Nicholls, 65 to 69 Front-street west.

A Memorial to Lord Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—Cardinal Gibbons has started a movement towards the erection of a memorial to Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, the pioneer of civil and religious liberty in America. The Cardinal proposes to appoint committees for collecting funds to erect such memorial.

To let—small offices suitable for commission agents, etc. Storage if required. Frederic Nicholls, Permanent Exhibition.

The Centre of Luminosity.

The fancy grows faint in the endeavor to imagine anything more beautiful than Hamilton appears this week in her carnival clothes. Her streets are like Fairyland and her parks may be compared to the sylvan groves of German legend. If Torontonians lend their welcome presence and wear quinn's new neckties the carnival will prove a dazzling success.

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

Advantages of minding your own business. Some are forever poking their nose into other people's business. It would be more to their advantage instead to use White's linen handkerchiefs (at 25 per doz., sold elsewhere at 35), conducing more to the happiness of everybody and the profit of A. White, 65 King-street west. Laundry in connection. Shirts ready made or to order.

Walnut Tortlets in Lunch Room at Geo. S. McConkey's Confectionery, 89 King-st. west.

A RURAL SHERIFF SAT ON

MR. B. H. DAVIS OF HALDIMAND IN A HOLE AT HEADQUARTERS.

He Arrives From Cayuga With Three Prisoners and Makes Imperious Demands Which Sergeant Somerville and Inspector Stephen Repudiate.

It was just 15 minutes to 11 last night when a carriage drove up somewhat rapidly to Police Headquarters. The first one to step out when the vehicle came to a standstill was an old gentleman with a white Christy stiff and generally dignified air. He was quickly followed by a big stout man in a light tweed suit; then came three prisoners, handcuffed and shackled, and lastly, a constable-looking man carrying a valise.

The dignified old gentleman headed the procession as it filed into the station.

"I am Sheriff Reginald Hotspur Davis of Haldimand," he remarked to Sergeant Somerville, "and I want you to take charge of these men until to-morrow morning."

"You will have to take charge of them yourself," replied the officer. "We have all we can do to attend to ourselves."

"Do you mean that I cannot get room for these men here?" retorted the Sheriff, beginning to get angry.

Sergeant Somerville: "What I mean is this. There is the room, but you will take the responsibility of their safe keeping. If you do not like that you can take your men elsewhere."

The Sheriff: "But I demand accommodation."

Sergeant Somerville: "You can demand all you like, but you will get nothing more."

The Sheriff: "Can I see the rooms?"

The Sergeant consented, and down to the cells marched the rural Sheriff. He came up presently and said the rooms would do, and marched his prisoners into them. He got the privilege of his officer being allowed to stay with them all night. He was about to depart when Inspector Stephen happened in and to him the Haldimand Sheriff poured a terrible attack on the Sergeant.

"I was never so badly treated in my life. I was actually refused accommodation for my prisoners."

Inspector Stephen: "And who told you you could get accommodation here anyhow? The jail is the proper place for such men."

"Yes, but I want to be treated like a gentleman."

"Then behave as such. You come here and demand as a right what is purely optional with us to grant."

"I was never treated so before," bawled out the Sheriff.

"If you are not satisfied take your men out of this. If there has been any trouble it is your own temper that is to blame. The Sergeant was quite right in refusing to be responsible for the prisoners."

This ended the squabble and the rustic Sheriff and his satellites drove in high dudgeon to the Palmer House.

The prisoners were from Cayuga. Two of them, Charles Hall and George Brown, had been sentenced yesterday by Judge Upper to nine years in the Kingston Penitentiary for highway robbery, shooting with intent and horse stealing, and the third was James Smith, who was treated to a three years' dose for burglary.

Chief Constable Farrell and County Constable Sheppard of Haldimand accompanied the irate sheriff.

THE TWITCHELL CASE.

A Letter From Dr. William Hammond—He Has Had Cases Before Like This.

KINGSTON, Aug. 21.—Mr. McIntrye, Q.C., counsel for young Twitchell, has been in correspondence with Dr. William A. Hammond of New York and Washington, about the case. Dr. Hammond is recognized as the highest authority on the continent in his special department. Mr. McIntrye received yesterday from Dr. Hammond the following letter, in reply to a full and exhaustive statement of the case transmitted to that famous specialist:

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 18.

Dear Sir,—I am quite sure from what you write me that the case in question is one of epilepsy, and that the young man was in no wise responsible for his acts at the time he committed the offence with which he is charged.

I have had many such cases as his under my care.

In a paper, entitled "Mysterious Disappearances," written by me and published in The Forum some two or three years ago, you will find this subject considered. You will also find it noticed in the chapter on epilepsy in my "Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System."

It would be an awful mistake of justice to convict young Twitchell of burglary. With my sincere sympathy for his family, I am, yours sincerely, WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

Col. Twitchell contemplates having the young man thoroughly examined by medical experts.

LIGHT AT LAST.

A Clue That May Lead to Solving the Dunville Murder Mystery.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—An important clue has just been discovered, which may lead to the conviction of the Dunville murderer. On Nov. 1 last, a respectably-dressed man appeared on the streets of Dunville, in a disreputable quarter known as Slabtown. Then he disappeared, the only record of a murder having taken place being a shriek on the midnight air and the sound of a body falling into the canal. Nine days afterward the waters gave up their dead. Suspicion fastened on a desperate character, wife the barber out of the penitentiary still upon his head, named Cleno, and on a pal of his named Smith. These men were arrested, but the evidence against them was incomplete, the murdered man having worn an overcoat, but no such garment being on the corpse.

Provincial Detective Murray has spent no little time in searching for this missing link in the chain which he has been weaving around the prisoners. He learned that Cleno had sold an overcoat to a sailor. He learned that the name of the boat in which this sailor sailed was the Alzora, and following up this clue he on Saturday found his man and the overcoat in the Village of Port Burwell. Fred O'Reilly, a respectable young man of the village, was the man who had bought the coat, paying $4 for it to a man whom he describes as a villainous-looking character. Detective Murray considers that he has a strong case against the prisoners.

Warden Noonan Insane.

KINGSTON, Aug. 21.—James Noonan, reeve of the township of Bathurst and warden of the county of Lanark, has been adjudged insane. This afternoon he arrived over the Kingston and Pembroke Railway and was transferred to Rockwood asylum. He was a large dealer in cattle for many years, and it is said lost considerable money in his speculations, which caused his mind to be affected. He is under the impression that a conspiracy to murder him has been arranged by his friends. He believes firmly in this delusion. He is sane on other subjects. His many friends are hopeful that a short sojourn at Rockwood Asylum will help him to regain his usual health and strength.

Locking Up Austrian Socialists.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—Two Russian students, a French professor and two sisters have been arrested here in connection with the case of the son of the Russian General Degen and the editor of a Lemberg paper, who were arrested at Lemberg on the charge of promoting socialism in Austria.

HAS YOUNG HICKS SQUEALED?

A Rumor That He Will Tell a Straight Story About the Poisoning.

There are very sinister rumors abroad concerning the developments in the Hicks murder case. Detective Slemin, who has the matter in hand, is as mum as an oyster and refuses to say anything further than that everything is progressing favorably. It has been learned, however, from other sources that Arthur Hicks, the dead man's nephew, has weakened and is ready to tell all he knows. Since the night of the last session of the inquest he has been getting uneasy, with the result that he is ready to give up everything.

He will be the sensational witness whose evidence will be taken to-morrow night, and it is said that it will be of a highly dramatic character. Of course the police and crown authorities refuse to say yea or nay to the question, but from the self-satisfied expression on their faces when approached it is evident that they feel they have got the case thoroughly in hand.

HE BROKE JAIL IN BERLIN.

But He Did Not Know Enough to Keep Out of Canada When Free.

On April 4 A. S., alias Harry, alias Thomas Jenkins, was sentenced in Berlin to two years, less one day, in the Central Prison for housebreaking. On May 18, just prior to his being transferred to Toronto, he succeeded in breaking jail and made a bee-line for the States. A description of the fugitive was sent broadcast over the country. Last night Detective Alf. Cuddy thought he recognized the man in Yonge-street. He took him on speculation to Headquarters only to find he was right, and now Mr. Jenkins will find himself in the Central without the trouble of having to come down from Berlin.

The Mayor and the Esplanade.

"Is it a little too early to talk to me about the Esplanade question," the Mayor said to The World yesterday. "I am looking into the whole question, and yesterday I had a long conference with Col. Gzowski on the matter, and am endeavoring to obtain all information possible. I hope to be able shortly to render some assistance to the council and Citizens' Association in the settlement of the