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# The Toronto World.

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## THE CHICAGO MYSTERY.

*WHAT A MILKMAN SAW ON THE NIGHT OF THE TRAGEDY.*

**A Detective Under Suspicion—Police Officials in Secret Conference—Who were Cronin's Murderers?—The Supposed Cause of the Crime.**

CHICAGO, May 25.—William Mertes, a milkman who lived in the neighborhood of the Carlson cottage, in which it is supposed Dr. Cronin was murdered, tells a story which adds to the evidence leading to that conclusion. On the night of the murder, between 8.30 and 9 o'clock, about the time at which it is supposed the Doctor arrived there in the buggy with the man who came for him, Mertes left his house to visit the grocery at the corner of Ashland-avenue and Otto-street, which is only a short block south of the Carlson cottage. He walked east in Addison-avenue to Ashland, and then turned south on the east sidewalk. As he neared the Carlson cottage a buggy containing two men rolled up to the edge of the ditch. One of the men, whom Mertes describes as a tall and apparently athletic man, sprang from the buggy and ran up the front stairs of the cottage, the door of which was thrown open before he knocked for admission. Scarcely had the door closed again when the sound of loud and angry voices within the cottage startled the milk-dealer. He looked searchingly at the man in the buggy, but the stranger's face was shrouded by the brim of a soft hat, and Mertes was unable to tell whether he was stout or slender, or fair or dark. The fellow whipped his horse into a gallop, drove to Addison-avenue and then turned in the direction of the lake. Mertes says there was a dim light in the front room and that the man who went up the steps—presumably Dr. Cronin—wore a long brown overcoat. Mrs. Conklin, the woman at whose house Dr. Cronin lived, says the doctor wore a long brown coat on the night of the murder.

**A Detective Under Surveillance.**

A morning paper publishes a story which implicates a member of the Chicago police force in the taking off of Cronin. The officer in question is Detective Daniel Coughlin. The paper says that on the morning of the day on which Cronin disappeared Coughlin engaged at a livery stable not far from where Cronin lived a horse and buggy, which he said a friend of his would call for that evening; that the man did call and was given a white horse, similar to the one attached to the buggy in which Cronin was decoyed away; that the time of going and the description correspond minutely, both with the time when he came for Cronin and with the appearance of the man himself; that Coughlin subsequently told the livery stable keeper to say nothing about the matter. Force is added to these revelations by the fact that Coughlin was a member of one or more societies of which Cronin was a member and that they were enemies. The matter was finally brought to the attention of Chief of Police Hubbard, who seems inclined to take a serious view of the matter and promises to probe it to the bottom.

This afternoon a secret conference took place at which Mayor Cregier, States Attorney Longnecker, Chief Hubbard, Chief Detective Elliott, and other officials were present.

**Were the Murderers Foreigners?**

The Herald this morning says: "Yesterday's developments give point to the belief that the murderers are not and may never have been residents of Chicago. On the contrary, there is some reason to suppose that his slayers crossed the water from England with designs on his life, and that as soon as they completed their work they made their escape. It will be remembered that one T. J. Kirby, a native of Canada, came to Chicago last year from London, Eng., on a secret mission for The London Times. Kirby knew Cronin when he lived at St. Catharines, Ont., and when he came to Chicago he renewed his acquaintance with the Doctor. It is known that the two met frequently in Chicago when Kirby was doing spy work for The Times. The connection is suggestive, to say the least. When Le Caron was on the witness stand in the Parnell case he refused to give the names of his American accomplices on the ground that it would be as much as their lives were worth to be known. Le Caron was ordered by the court, however, to furnish the name or names privately to the court and counsel, which he did. Might it not be that a detachment of the band that followed Carey to his death followed Cronin to his cruel fate?"

**The Supposed Cause of the Crime.**

The Times says: The charges that Dr. Cronin and his friends made against Alexander Sullivan, Michael Boland and Dennis C. Feely, the triumvirate that acted as a board of directors for the United Brotherhood, are stronger than mere embezzlement of funds and malfeasance in office. There was a charge not long ago brought against the members of this Board that they had not only misappropriated large sums of the money subscribed for the good of the Irish National movement in the Old Country, but that they, or some of them, either intentionally or otherwise allowed secrets of the order to escape them, resulting in the imprisonment of several emissaries of the Clan-na-Gael and the death of two on British soil. The charges are said to have been based merely on suspicion, but Dr. Cronin was said to have been active in the accumulation of testimony calculated to corroborate the suspicions. In addition to this and more sensational than all, is the undoubted fact that in the possession of Dr. Cronin was an affidavit made by a well-known Irish-American that he heard one of the parties interested in these and other disclosures say that Dr. Cronin must be put out of the way. The name of the man who made this statement is in the possession of the States Attorney and a warrant for his arrest may be looked for at any moment.

**Detective Coughlin's Explanation.**

Detective Coughlin has explained to Supt. Hubbard his connection with hiring a white horse from livery stable keeper Dinan on the day on which Cronin disappeared. He says that a few days before May 4 a stranger introduced himself to Coughlin as Thomas Smith of Hancock, Mich., a friend of Coughlin's brother. He was on his way to New Mexico, he said, and Mr. Coughlin of Hancock asked him to look up his brother Dan, the detective, while he was in Chicago. Detective Coughlin showed Smith around town. Saturday Smith said he would like to take a buggy ride that evening to the home of an aunt, but he did not know whether the livery stable keepers would trust a stranger with a horse. Coughlin told Smith to go to Dinan's place whenever he wanted a horse, and he would see Dinan during the day and make it all right. Smith got the white horse and rig and Coughlin did not see him again for a week or more, when Coughlin met him on the street and wanted to know why he did not pay for the use of the rig, Dinan having come to Coughlin for the money. Smith gave Coughlin $3 and said he would give him the other $2 later. Coughlin met Smith for the last time one day last week and Smith said he would start for New Mexico the next day.

**An Important Letter.**

An evening paper says that the letter turned over to the police by the Carlsons yesterday was from one of the mysterious tenants of the blood-stained cottage. The police refuse to allow the epistle to be copied, but give out enough to indicate that it is of the greatest importance. The letter is postmarked Hammond, Ind., and was received May 20. Inclosed was found $12, another month's rent. It was signed by Frank Williams. He attempted to explain away their hasty exit from the building and the paint daubs on the parlor floor. He said the floor was painted so as to save his sister the trouble of scrubbing the boards. Williams was silent about the fact of there being footprints in the paint. He also neglected to say anything about the blood stains.

**Coughlin Locked Up.**

Mayor Cregier at a conference this afternoon impressed on Supt. Hubbard and the Corporation Counsel the necessity of making extraordinary efforts to bring Cronin's murderers to justice. Detective Coughlin was summoned. He told his story and was closely questioned. He became flurried and nervous, it is reported, but said nothing which could be used against him. Coughlin, however, was taken in custody after the conference and locked up. The description which Liveryman Dinan now gives of the man who hired his horse the night of May 4 and the description Capt. Schaack says he first gave are very different. The description Dinan now gives of Detective Coughlin's friend tallies very closely with that given by Mrs. Conklin of the man she saw driving Dr. Cronin away.

A free examination of the Carlson cottage was permitted to-day. It presented a fearful sight, with blood-bespattered floor and walls, and every indication of a terrible struggle. Arrangements for the Cronin tragedy were apparently begun as early as February 1. At that date a person corresponding to the description of the man who rented the Carlson cottage hired rooms across the street from Cronin's office. In one room was placed furniture similar to that found in the cottage. The furniture was removed at about the date when furniture was brought first to the cottage. The furniture which Revell & Co. sold included the trunk which has figured in the case. The purchaser had an extra heavy strap made for the trunk.

**A Plausible Theory.**

It is now generally believed in police circles that the assassins of Dr. Cronin after having completed their fearful crime stole a boat from the boathouse near Fischer's Garden Sunday morning, and rowed out upon the lake until they met a sailing vessel in waiting for them and on that vessel proceeded to some Canadian port, arriving at Toronto in time to meet the reporter Long and "fake" up the fictitious interview with Dr. Cronin which was telegraphed to the American papers. It was evidently the intention of the assassins through this method to throw the detectives and friends of the murdered man off the scent long enough to allow the body in its hiding place in the Lakeview catch basin to become so thoroughly decomposed as to be unrecognizable.

*THE FUNERAL*

**Attended by a Big Mob of the Morbid and the Curious.**

CHICAGO, May 26.—The funeral of Dr. Cronin took place to-day. The corpse had been lying in state in the Cavalry Armory on the lake front, the most central point in the city, and there early this morning the morbid and curious with the dead man's friends made their pilgrimage. Armed sentries from the Rifles stood at rest at each corner of a raised platform on which reposed the catafalque and coffin. A crayon portrait of the dead man draped in black stood near the coffin and there was profuse floral decoration. A crowd that jammed Michigan-avenue stood before the armory. The police kept a passage way open for those who wished to enter the funeral hall and two uniformed riflemen leaning on bayonetted weapons lent the glamor of their accoutrements to the military air of the place. For three hours the procession in double file marched across the platform. Only the picture and the big silver plate on the coffin lid testified that all that was mortal of Dr. Cronin was within the casket. The apparently unending line of sightseers was turned out at the south door and few people remained long inside.

At last the procession stopped and the pall bearers entered. They were Luke Dillon of Philadelphia, Ed. O'Meagher Condon and John Devoy of New York and Thomas P. Tuite of Detroit. Leaving the Armory the casket was placed in a hearse drawn by four black horses and the procession was formed. Marshal Cahill stated that 7170 men were in line. The sable pall and plumes, the bands and drums with their solemn strains made a deep impression upon the thousands of people that crowded sidewalks and windows, that climbed on stoops and boxes, that sat on roofs and the tops of unfinished buildings.

Reaching the Cathedral of the Holy Name an immense crowd was encountered. The vast edifice was packed two hours before the ceremonies began. After the church services the procession was renewed and the way was taken to the Union depot. Trains waited for the crowd and 36 cars were comfortably filled.

No exercises of any sort took place at the cemetery. Among those who followed the bier from the armory to the church and cemetery were Dr. Cronin's sister and brother-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Carroll of St. Catharines, Canada, and his brother John K. Cronin of Arkansas.

**Long Sticks to His Story.**

[Special to Detroit Free Press.]

TORONTO, May 25.—A. F. Teefer, a Chicago lawyer, is here to inquire into the alleged visit two weeks ago of Dr. Cronin to this city. Mr. Teefer has seen Mr. Long, the reporter who wrote up the interviews with Dr. Cronin in Toronto, and Mr. Long still claims that he spoke to Dr. Cronin. He has made a written statement that up to and after the time he wrote the dispatches regarding Dr. Cronin being seen in Toronto, he had no letter, telegram or any other communication with any one in Chicago or elsewhere regarding Dr. Cronin's disappearance, except with the newspapers to which he sent the dispatches.

[Mr. Long was seen last night touching the above dispatch. He said he had nothing to say.]

**Wise Before the Event.**

[From The Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle, May 13.]

Dr. Cronin has turned up in Toronto, and he has done the maddest thing that any man could do who pretends to be fleeing from a band of murderers. He has told the reporters why he has run away and where he wants to run to. He is looking out for a ship to bring him to Europe, when he will reveal certain things about certain members of the Clan-na-Gael that "will make the hair stand up on the heads of several Chicago and New York gentlemen." If he be really telling these things to the reporters, he is playing the bloodhound to those whom he accuses of seeking to kill him. But perhaps he has told nothing to the reporters—perhaps Dr. Cronin has not reappeared in Toronto.

## THE RAGE FOR COCKADES.

*A PIECE OF ENGLISH VANITY ADOPTED BY COLONIALS.*

**History of the Practice—What the Toronto Hatters Know of Cockades—You Can Buy Them at Rogers' for a Dollar Apiece—Capt. Carter Can Put One Up on His Manservant's Plug (Hat).**

Vanity is one of the most prevalent of human frailties, and the ways in which it displays itself are manifold. Sometimes they are amusing, at others provocative only of contempt not to say disgust.

A modern instance of this old saw is supplied in the latest fashion or fad which is manifesting itself in "society" in Toronto. This is the wearing of a "cockade" in the hat of servants some of whose masters are no more entitled to the privilege than one of the Philistines is entitled to a seat in the Sanhedrim of the elect.

Hence, "What is the cockade, and who are entitled to wear it?" become pertinent questions. The World's Inquisitive Young Man took this subject in hand and in the course of his investigation found a lamentable amount of ignorance on the subject. It is such a simple question and yet it nonplussed not a few of those interrogated. Books of etiquet and fashion, the peerage, orders of precedence, rules and marks of fashionable society, court regulations throw no light on the intricate question. The English "Notes and Queries" has various references to the "cockade" question in its 40 odd volumes; and as it seems to have been a thorny one for a score of years back, judging from the number of correspondents' questions, The World subjoins a synopsis of the editor's answers to the numerous queries.

In 4th series, i. 126, an "An Old Subscriber" asks: "The use of cockades in servants' hats has much increased of late. Do they indicate any particular rank? What is their origin? Who are entitled to use them?" The editor rejoins: The questions of the origin of the cockade and who are entitled to use it have never been fully answered. The name is of French origin. John Wilson Crocker says the cockade was merely the knot of the ribbon that served to "cock" the broad-flapped hat worn by military men in the 17th century, and it derives its name from that circumstance. The color of the cockade favored by Charles I was scarlet; but upon the restoration of Charles II white was assumed owing to the white rose being the badge of the House of Stuart. The orange cockade was the badge of the House of Orange and the black cockade that of the House of Hanover. The black and white cockades are contrasted in Waverley; and the old Scotch song of the battle of Sherra Muir describes the English nobility

"The red-coat lads wi' black cockades."

The black cockade being recognized as the loyal badge of the House of Hanover became to be worn by all attached to the court and by servants of officers of the army and navy. It was formerly limited to servants of those holding the rank of field officers, and as their servants were for the most part soldiers the cockade preserved its military character.

**No Orders for Their Existence.**

"Notes and Queries" has the best authority for stating that no orders regulating the use of cockades are known to exist. The right of volunteer officers to give cockades to their servants was raised soon after the initiation of the volunteer movement. Precedent was shown to be against it, but there was a feeling favorable to conceding this to the officers of the hearth and home defence and this was recognized in subsequent orders-in-council.

Colored cockades are worn by servants of foreign ambassadors in England; also by some of the Continental armies. The lines in the old song are well known:

When you wear your jacket red,
And your beautiful cockade,
You'll be taking some proud lady
And be making her your bride.

There is a good deal of antiquarian lore attaching to the cockade. This decoration is supposed to be the "knop" spoken of in Exodus xxv. 31 and in I. Kings, vii. 24, and which is condemned in Ezekiel xiii. 18.

There is no authority whatever for the servants of a justice of the peace wearing cockades. It is regarded as a piece of presumption and vanity. In England it is an unwritten law, but one which is very generally observed except by jumped-up parvenus who have more pride and money than rectitude and common sense, that the cockade is the badge of royal servants, court retinues and servants of all officers of Her Majesty's active services—the army, navy, militia and volunteers, lords-lieutenant of counties or ridings, who are the Queen's representatives, and the privilege is delegated to the deputy-lieutenants. Small as the honor (?) or distinction may be it is a coveted mark in the eyes of country squires and their better halves, and who shall be severe rather than smile at the craving after the pleasure of buying an expensive hat for a servant and the gratification of riding in the family equipage and contemplating the beauties of the cockade.

Surely the editor of "Notes and Queries" remarks that, like the title of "esquire," which once had a definite and prescriptive signification, the meaning of the cockade is lost sight of, and it is now assumed by many who have no right to it whatever.

Such being the case the custom would really be more honored in the breach than in the observance by those who are so entitled. These in Toronto are very few, as a reference to the court guide and service lists will show. But as a pupilist, a fakir, a candle-stick-maker or day laborer will not be too precise about allowing themselves to be addressed as "esquire," so people whose position in the social scale ought to have taught them better, allow their servants to parade in other people's decorations and arrogate to themselves a position they do not legally hold. Is not this a social fraud, one of the corrupt growths of the worship of mammon?

**Some Local Opinions.**

As a learned Professor of one of the Universities said to The World: "It is a sad reflection to see such vanity in our cultured circles in Toronto. Why, they might as well decorate their houses with the Royal Arms and their dependants with the decorations of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Grand Cross of the Bath, the Star of India and the other insignia of the orders of Knighthood."

Then the Inquisitive Young Man took a stroll into the city and was surprised to meet a carriage and pair with two servants "cockaded" in St. Joseph-street, another in College-street, a third in King-street enjoying the drive on the warm May afternoon. The occupants of these carriages were ladies, fair to see, and apparently enjoying the dolce far niente; but whether those shining half dozen of cockades were the outward sign of an unquestioned right or merely tinsel show, leather and prunella, deponent saveth not.

A King-street west military tailor said that only those employed by the Crown were privileged to use the cockade. "Yes, there are any number worn by Toronto servants. The cockades are made in England and may be purchased here for about $1 each. I consider it to be merely a piece of snobbishness on the part of a great many people here who use them."

Then The World saw Mr. McEachren, military tailor, Yonge-street. "I don't see that there is any objection to these cockades being worn. They are worn a good deal by livery servants. All servants of military men wear them."

"I understand that only servants of the Crown are entitled to use them."

"You are, I believe, correct in that, but of course the rule is not always observed. I think the fact is that people want to put on style. They want to assume to be what they are not. It is quite a common thing to see these cockades worn by livery servants in Central Park, New York. No, we never sell them."

**Colonial Cockadage.**

The World's Young Man among others interviewed a Canadian volunteer officer who is also an ex-officer of the British army. He put a cockade in his manservant's hat when he lived in England; but he also puts one up in Canada, not on the strength of his being an ex-officer of the regular army but because he holds the Queen's commission (by way of the Governor-General) in the Canadian active militia.

An Oxford graduate who is also a Toronto lawyer takes strong ground against "colonial cockades." He would limit cockades to those who hold the Queen's commission direct from Her Majesty and not by way of any of her representatives. Furthermore, he says that only officers who have, so to speak, the commission in their pockets (that is, are in active service) ought to put the badge on their servants' hats.

**More Interviews.**

The World called on Mr. Stovel, the King-street tailor, who does a good deal in fitting out coachmen, and asked his opinion on the cockade question. Mr. Stovel said he thought that anyone in Canada was at liberty to have a cockade on his coachman's hat, but in England a tax had to be paid; even on carriage crests and crests on rings.

Dineen the hatter said that the demand for cockades was small. He got three dozen ten years ago and they went very slowly. He sold the last one the other day to a corset manufacturer.

At J. H. Rogers' hat store The World was informed that about half a dozen a year were sold there.

**A Dollar Each.**

These interesting little ornaments cost $1 each, though a cheap line at 50 cents is to be had. Dineen talks of getting in another lot since the fashion has started in. Capt. Carter says he'd put one on his servant's hat only he has neither servant nor hat.

Since Saturday Night Sheppard has become an Imperial Federationist he ought to shave off his goatee and put a cockade in his manservant's hat.

Bro. R. L. Patterson, though he holds a commission as H.M.'s typefounder, has not yet sported one, but has offered to allow his friend John Ross to have the use of his.

**Historical Cockades.**

The Black Cockade: Badge of the House of Hanover, worn at first only by the servants of the royal household, the diplomatic corps, the army and navy, but now worn by the servants of justices, deputy-lieutenants and officers both of the militia and volunteers.

The White Cockade: 1. Badge of the Stuarts and hence of the Jacobites. 2. Badge of the Bourbons and hence of the royalists of France.

The White and Green Cockade: Badge worn by the French in the Seven Years' War (1756).

The Blue and Red Cockade: Badge of the City of Paris from 1789.

The tri-color was the union of the White Bourbon and the Blue and Red of the City of Paris. It was adopted by Louis XVI. at the Hotel de Ville, July 17, 1789, and has ever since been recognized as the national symbol, except during the brief "restoration" when the Bourbon white was for the time restored.

Royal cockades are large and circular, half the disc being above the top of the hat.

Naval cockades have no fan-shaped appendage and do not project above the top of the hat.

All other cockades are fan-shaped.

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

*THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. HELEN'S.*

**Dedication of the St. Mark's Ward Roman Catholic Place of Worship.**

The new Church of St. Helen's, St. Mark's Ward, was dedicated with due pomp and ceremonial yesterday morning. There was an imposing array of priests present and in the congregation The World saw many prominent Catholics, among them Senator Smith, Hugh Ryan, Eugene O'Keefe, Charles Doherty, L. J. Cosgrave, J. P.'s William and Charles Burns, M. McConnell. Bishop O'Connor of Peterboro dedicated the church and sang Pontifical High Mass. Rev. Father Chaland acted as assistant priest, with Father McCann (pastor of the church) and Father Brennan as deacons of honor and Fathers Gibbons and Hignan as deacons of office. Very Rev. Administrator Rooney and Father Laurent sat with the other priests within the altar rails.

Dean Harris of St. Catharines preached the sermon, which was an eloquent effort. He dwelt on the history of the church from the beginning, and showed how in all ages it had progressed and increased in the number of its worshippers and its works of goodness. The singing was of a high character, Father McBride with his choir from Our Lady of Lourdes assisting St. Helen's choir.

In the evening there was musical vespers, Father Henning of St. Patrick's preaching.

The old Church of St. Helen's was built in 1871 by Very Rev. Father Rooney to serve the extreme west end of the parish of St. Mary's. It was made a separate parish in 1874, with the late Father Shea as pastor. He was succeeded by Father Conway, now in the Diocese of Peterboro, and he in turn by the present parish priest, Father McCann.

**Asphalt for Jarvis-street.**

A meeting of the property-owners along Jarvis-street was held at the residence of Mr. Alexander Nairn on Saturday evening to discuss the asphalt pavement question. Among those present were Walter S. Lee in the chair, Ald. Carlyle Chairman of the Board of Works, W. R. Hamilton, H. A. Massie, Dr. Andrew Smith, George Kiely, H. S. Mara, J. C. Fitch and David McDermid. It was decided to accept the offer of the contractors on the five years' guarantee basis, which is at the rate of 35 cents a foot less than on the ten years' guarantee basis. English Portland cement is to be used.

**The Jackman Captured Them.**

Seven boys were arrested yesterday by Policeman Geddes for stealing a boat from James Robinson. Their names are Thomas Kunnea, 151 Farley-avenue; John Baker, 458 Adelaide-street west; Wm. Willy, 10 Moffat-street; William Smith, Farley-avenue; Henry McInnarney, 41 Mitchell-avenue; John Morrison, 4 Golding-street; Joseph McGur, 77 Tecumseh-street.

The boys were about a mile out in the lake when the tug Jackman steamed after them and brought them back.

**Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Reputable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.**

**Bonded Cheap Dry Goods.**

To-day will be one of interest to ladies shopping should they take advantage of the invitation given by The Atradome, King-street east, to look at the bargains they offer in wraps, laces, parasols, silks, and particularly dress goods. In the latter particularly they have just recently opened ten cases of late novelties secured in bond at a small share of their cost, and they give assurance that for cheapness and quality nothing has ever been known in the city to approach them. Ladies who have any interest in genuine bargains should see them.

**You Will get a free sample of Everyday Soap. Try a bar from your grocer.** 136

**Balbriggan.**

A place in Ireland noted for its fine make of underwear. Balbriggan underwear was at one time synonymous of the finest. There are imitations now manufactured in England, France and Germany, which, although not as high priced as the original, are equal to it in texture and fashion. We keep every size and shape from 32 to 44 inches at from 50c. each. A. White, 65 King-street west.

**Had Her Pocket Picked.**

GUELPH, May 25.—A woman named Mrs. Lobsinger, from near Neustadt, had her pocket picked of $17 while waiting for the train going west at the station yesterday morning.

**Very delicious—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum**

*HOME FROM BERLIN.*

**The Grenadiers Return Full of Good Wishes for the People of Lagerloo.**

The Grenadiers' special train from Berlin steamed into the City Hall station on Saturday night at 10 o'clock, and as the red coats fell into column in front of the Armory everyone was loud in praises of the manner in which they had been treated at Berlin and of the splendid style in which the Grand Trunk had rushed them down to Toronto. The regiment looked splendid after their toilsome pleasure, every officer and man was found in his place, except a few who had permission to drop off at Parkdale.

Saturday had been very pleasantly spent in Berlin. The battalion paraded at their headquarters at 11 o'clock and went through a few manœuvres, forming square, moving in echelon and deploying, much to the gratification of the large number of spectators. Surgeon Ryerson and Ambulance Sergeant Taylor were busy at the same time in exercising their men in "stretcher work." This drew forth great praise from the many who watched them. The meals were all provided at the different hotels and obtained by tickets, and the arrangement gave every satisfaction. After dinner the officers and men were free for the day, and proceeded to enjoy themselves. Messrs. Roos and Jno. King drove several of the officers to Waterloo, and a pleasant hour was spent in looking at the fine country and the evidence of thrift everywhere on the road.

At 2 o'clock the athletic sports began, under the management of Messrs. Forsyth, Bowman, Roos, Dewar and Mueller, and to these gentlemen and other members of the committee too much praise cannot be given for their untiring efforts in making every one of the visitors feel at home. The "pigs in the pen" competition provoked great laughter. The pen was formed exactly in the shape of the well-known puzzle, and of wire, so that the movements of the competitor and the four pigs could easily be seen. Each man was given 15 minutes to get the pigs into the pen, and out of a good many entries the following succeeded and were awarded each a pig for the prize: Corporal Atkinson, Pte. Jeffrey and Pte. Martin.

Then came the tugs of war between the companies of the Grenadiers, and after several preliminary "tugs" between A, B, E, F and H it came down to a final pull between A and E, which was won by A company, each man receiving a silver medal. As there was no local team the regimental team of eight had no chance of showing their prowess. Adjutant Manley was heard to say that if Berlin could beat Toronto at football his team would give them a point or two in tug-of-war.

There were ten entries for the half-mile race and it was won easily by Pte. Goodwin, E Company, with Pte. Gazey, E Company, second.

At the close of the games the officers were entertained at dinner at the Commercial House. The chair was taken by Mr. Duncan McDougall, County Registrar. All the officers were present and the several members of the committee, as well as the Rev. Mr. Von Pirch, Mayor Breitenbach and George Lang, President of the Berlin Board of Trade.

The health of the "Queen" was toasted. The Mayor in a neat speech proposed the health of our guests—the Grenadiers, and Col. Dawson made a suitable reply. The Colonel proposed the health of Mayor and Corporation of the town, and suitable replies were made by the Mayor and Messrs. Moyer, King, Bowman and Mueller.

The regiment paraded at the park at 7 o'clock, where the train was waiting. The men were soon in their places, and the officers bidding adieu to their many friends of Berlin. A beautiful bouquet was handed to the Adjutant by Mrs. Forsyth for the officers' car, and nearly every one in the train bore away some souvenir of their enjoyable trip. Officers and men all declared that it was the most satisfactory outing the regiment ever had. The train moved off amid the cheers of the people and the music of the regiment, and after a stop at the station, where another large crowd was waiting, made a splendid run to Toronto, reaching the city at 10 o'clock.

**The G. T. R.'s Return.**

MONTREAL, May 26.—The Queen's Own Rifles attended church parade to-day at Trinity Church, when the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Lloyd, preached an eloquent sermon. They left for Toronto at 6 o'clock to-night amid the cheers of assembled thousands.

*THE MALLANEY ARSON CASE.*

**The Jury Disagree at Midnight on Saturday—Bail Accepted.**

All day Saturday, before Judge McDougall and a jury in the General Sessions, the trial of Michael Mallaney, charged with having attempted to burn down a cottage at 69 Mitchell-avenue, was continued, and was not concluded till midnight when the jury disagreed. Mr. W. G. Murdoch and Mr. N. G. Bigelow conducted the defence, while Crown Attorney Badgerow prosecuted. Evidence was produced to show that while the cottage was worth only from $150 to $200, it was insured for $450 in the Royal Insurance Company, the policy having been for $350 when first taken out by the prisoner's father, and for $450 when renewed by the prisoner last February. After the account of the second fire appeared in the papers the company cancelled the policy, being rather suspicious.

Tobias Switzer, who lives next door to the empty house, saw Mallaney enter the house on the Monday afternoon after the discovery of the first fire with a bag of hay, and he also described the watch on the night of the second fire, when a man was seen inside, there was a flash of light and the prisoner was arrested. Cross-examined by Mr. Bigelow the witness admitted that there had been several fires on his own property within the last few years, viz.: in March, 1885, at 700 Queen-street west, for which he got $200 instead of some thousands from the insurance company; one in July last; Oct. 15, 1880, in rear of Clarke's trunk factory; July 28, 1883, at 11 West-street.

All night the case went on, the counsel making long addresses. After being out a couple of hours the jury announced at midnight that they could not agree and were discharged. Mallaney was admitted to bail in one surety of $2000.

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

**The New Hospital for Sick Children.**

The new Hospital for Sick Children to be erected at Elizabeth and College-streets will cost, it is estimated, $100,000. Towards this sum $20,000 has been granted by the city and from other sources an equally large sum is available. The building committee is composed of John Ross Robertson (chairman), J. J. Withrow, Dr. H. T. Machell and Samuel Rogers. The contracts accepted up to date are: for brick work, J. Lucas; carpenter work, Scott & Cross; painting, M. O'Connor; roofing, J. Duffy. The architects are Darling & Curry. The building will be in romanesque style, while the interior is taken from plans designed by a Glasgow architect. Operations will be commenced right away with a view of having the building roofed in before winter.

**Matinee to-day at Cyclorama Amphitheatre. Boston Ladies' Orchestra and Concert Company. Vocal and Instrumental. The greatest musical attraction of the season. Crowded houses everywhere. Admission, including Battle of Sedan only 25c.**

**Mayor Clarke in Good Company.**

Among the saloon passengers on the Celtic which sailed Wednesday was Lord Lonsdale, the Arctic explorer, unquestionably the most interesting passenger that has crossed the Atlantic this season. His tales of Esquimaux life would doubtless impel our Mayor to dilate eloquently on Toronto's great progress and quinn's peerless range of fifty-cent four-in-hand ties.

**Railway Accidents.**

The serious railway accidents at St. George, Hamilton and Belleville are having an important result on the traveling public. There is an increased demand for the accident policies of the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company, 83 King-street west.

## THEIR PROGRAM CHANGED.

*KING HUMBERT WILL NOT PAY A VISIT TO STRASBURG.*

**Neither Crispi Nor Bismarck Wishes to Over-Excite the Gauls—Just Now—The Situation at the Westphalia Collieries Continues Critical—General Cable News.**

BERLIN, May 25.—King Humbert's projected visit to Strasburg was countermanded after the Italian embassy received telegrams from Paris reporting the disturbance in the public mind. The arrangements at Strasburg included a review of the garrison and a night attack on the citadel. After Signor Crispi had referred the matter to Prince Bismarck it was announced that King Humbert would not visit Strasburg, but would keep on the Baden side of the Rhine on his homeward journey. Neither Signor Crispi nor Prince Bismarck cares at the present juncture to over-excite the French.

**The Ass' Kick.**

PARIS, May 25.—The announcement that King Humbert would accompany Emperor William to Strasburg to-morrow was the absorbing sensation in the city to-day. La France, commenting on the subject, says: "King Humbert pays us in generous style for the hundred thousand Frenchmen killed in Lombardy to liberate Italy."

The National says: "The visit is the ass' kick of the fable, but in the present instance the lion is not dead, like the one in the story."

The Temps says: "We cannot believe that King Humbert would inflict a gratuitous wound upon France by insulting her. France's sentiments ought to be held sacred by the son of Victor Emanuel."

**Humbert Snubbed by the Clergy.**

BERLIN, May 26.—King Humbert attended mass privately this morning in the Hedwigskirche. He was not noticed by the clergy although other sovereigns are always received with ceremony.

**Labor Troubles.**

BERLIN, May 25.—The situation at the Westphalia collieries continues critical. According to Rhenish papers the proclamation of martial law is imminent. Hitherto the miners have held aloof from the Socialists and have resented their approaches. Now there are symptoms of impatience under the passive resistance of the masters. Herr Weber, president of the Bochum strike committee, was arrested after making a speech last night, in which occurred the phrase, "War against capital; victory or death is proclaimed."

The miners in several pits in Bochum, Gelnkirchen and Aachen will go on strike again, Herr Hammacher having failed to get the assent of the owners at Dortmund yesterday to the concessions demanded. It is understood that they will be granted after the Berlin convention. The men accuse the employers of breach of faith.

The other strikes grow. The 6000 masons in Berlin, who resumed work under the belief that the employers would grant their demands, will strike again on Monday. Nineteen thousand men employed in the building trades are now out here.

The dock laborers and porters of Hamburg threaten to strike. This would cause serious embarrassment in the supplies of grain and coal for the interior. Cos ships have been lying in port for a week undischarged. The companies are trying to import English laborers.

**Flight of a Prominent Socialist.**

BERLIN, May 26.—Dr. Belles, the leader of the Socialists at Dusseldorf and a prominent barrister, has fled to Zurich, from which place he has written a letter to the High Court of Justice at Leipzig resigning his right to practice before that tribunal. The cause of his flight was the imminence of his becoming implicated in the Socialist demonstrations at Elberfeld some time ago.

**Trying to Crush Bushiri.**

BERLIN, May 25.—Captain Wissmann, in a report from Bagamoyo dated May 1, refers to the troubles of the missionaries. He says he recommended the English to take and open up the road through Massailand. Dr. Peters placed 100 Somalis at Captain Wissmann's disposal for a month to assist in crushing Bushiri.

**Dynamited by Socialists.**

BRUSSELS, May 26.—Saturday morning the house of one of the jurymen in the trial of the alleged Socialists at Mons was damaged by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. It is supposed that the cartridge was placed in the house by some one who wished to intimidate the juryman. The Liberal journals declare that the result of the trial is equivalent to censuring the Government.

**Punished for Fomenting Strikes.**

MONS, May 26.—The trial of 27 persons accused of fomenting strikes was concluded here to-day. Twenty-four prisoners were acquitted. The three others were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each.

**The Big Ditch.**

PARIS, May 26.—Le Paris announces that the issue of Panama Canal lottery bonds has been abandoned.

**Pork Dealers Abscond.**

LONDON, May 26.—Gustav Wolff and Paul Teschuerhave, extensive pork dealers at Leipzig, have absconded with 55,000 marks in cash belonging to their creditors. Their liabilities in Hamburg and the United States amount to upwards of a million marks.

**European Marts.**

LONDON, May 26.—On the Stock Exchange business was stagnant at the opening of the week, but afterward there was a general rally. The recovery in American railroad securities continued. New York's buying strengthened values more than business here, which was rather restricted. All securities yesterday closed firm with a fractional rise on the day.

PARIS, May 26.—On the Bourse the past week prices weresteady till yesterday, when they became irregular and weak, owing to the report that King Humbert would visit Strasburg.

**Clearance Fees Reduced.**

OTTAWA, May 25.—The Government announces that an order-in-council has been passed reducing the clearance fees charged on American vessels entering and leaving Canadian ports on the great lakes to fifty cents for vessels of any tonnage.

**A Family Quarrel.**

ABBEVILLE, S.C., May 25.—To-day John T. Lyon, aged 63, shot D. L. Mosby, aged 26, the husband of his stepdaughter. The supposed cause was a family quarrel. Mosby was a lawyer.

**Two Were Drowned.**

BOSTON, May 25.—About 9 o'clock this morning the canoe Dude was capsized in the harbor and the occupants, two young men whose names are unknown, were drowned.

*A MANITOBA BLAZE.*

**The Royal Soap Works at St. Boniface Burnt—Other Fires.**

WINNIPEG, May 26.—The Royal Soap Works at St. Boniface were totally destroyed by fire last night, supposed to be the work of an incendiary; loss about $20,000; insurance $7000. The works will be immediately located in Winnipeg.

**A Bridgewater Blaze.**

MADOC, Ont., May 25.—Twenty dwelling-houses, J. H. Roberts' general store, R. W. Miller's general store, G. Sexsmith's general store, the Methodist Church, post-office and Hon. Billa Flint's large Temperance House, comprising nearly the whole of the business portion of the town of Bridgewater, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire originated in the Temperance House about 3 o'clock. The only insurances on the burned buildings are: On the church $2000, and on one of the dwelling houses $800. Very little stock was saved out of the stores. The total amount of the loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000.

The heaviest losers are J. H. Roberts, R. W. Miller and E. Sexsmith, merchants, about $5000 each. The fire was caused by a defective chimney. But a few dwellings are left in the place.

**Warehouses Consumed.**

BERLIN, May 26.—Several warehouses in Lubeck harbor were burned to-day and $400,000 worth of cotton and flax was destroyed.

**Fires Across the Line.**

LINCOLN, Ill., May 25.—Fire yesterday in the village of Elkhart destroyed nine business houses. Loss $50,000.

BROOKLYN, May 25.—E. K. Baker's paint works were burnt to-day. Loss $35,000.

DETROIT, May 25.—The summer residence of Hugh McMillan, brother of Senator McMillan, at Grosse Point, was burned yesterday. Loss $30,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 25.—A. M. Butterfield