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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY JAN. 29, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE FLOUR DUTY.

It is reported from Ottawa that the millers have been interviewing the government with a view to obtain an increase in the duty on flour to one dollar a barrel and that they left with the idea that the government intend to acquiesce in their request. We trust that the millers are entirely mistaken in their views as to the intentions of the government, for in our opinion they could not do a more unwise thing than to increase the duty on flour. At the present time the rate of duty, as every one known, is 50 cents a barrel while the duty on wheat is 15 cents a bushel. The millers complain that when they have to import wheat for grinding, the duty on the wheat required to make a barrel of flour is higher than the duty on the flour itself. But if this is the case and if they are suffering from this cause it would be more proper for them to seek to have the duty on wheat reduced than the duty on flour increased. Last year Canada imported 1,724,985 bushels of wheat, but only 15,167 bushels of this wheat was entered for home consumption and on it $2,275 of duty was paid. Of flour 258,813 barrels valued at $1,000,301 were imported for home consumption, on which $129,407 of duty was paid. During the year 490,905 bushels of wheat, the produce of Canada were exported, in addition to 131,181 barrels of flour valued at $646,008. These figures show that Canada produced sufficient wheat for her own consumption even during a year in which the crops were, in a large sense, a failure. In ordinary years Canada should have a large surplus of wheat and not be under the necessity of importing a single bushel of that grain. The sole basis of the complaint of the millers seems to be that during a year when the crop is short in Canada, they cannot import American wheat and grind it for consumption in Canada with profit. They now modestly ask that the duty on flour be raised [illegible] a barrel to the Canadian consumer in order that they may be able to put $2,000,000 a year or so in their own pockets. We do not believe that the government ought to assist the millers to do this. Some months ago, when the matter came up for discussion in the press, it was shown pretty clearly that the trouble with the millers was that there were too many of them. During the past few years the whole system of grinding wheat has been, changed, many new mills of immense size have been erected and in others new machinery has been introduced, so that the small mills are being gradually crushed out. These men, instead of going out of a business, in which they cannot compete with the big millers, now swell the chorus in a demand that another fifty cents a barrel be added to the price of flour, by the imposition of an additional duty. Last October, when it became evident what line of policy the millers would adopt, a Mr. W. T. Emery, writing from Port Burwell to the Toronto Empire, threw a good deal of light on the difficulties of the millers. We quote a part of his letter:—

I have been connected with the grain trade, and to a certain extent with the milling interest for the last thirty years, and, in my opinion, the Government is quite right in not further increasing the duty on wheat or flour, as the millers are themselves to blame if they do not make money on the staple article of the country, especially so, as this country produces a surplus of the raw material, and everything points to that surplus being increased yearly. In fact it is conceded that we have the best wheat country in the world, which is proved by the fact that our Manitoba wheat brings the highest price of any wheat in the world, and the yield per acre is larger, and being in that position, why should we ask for an increase in the duty? Therefore our millers must be to blame if they cannot make a fair profit on their investment. I think, sir, this a most opportune moment to show that they are to blame, as we are now in the midst of the wheat buying season, and by a comparison of prices you will see where the evil lies. Liverpool is the market that rules or should rule the buying of wheat, as the surplus wheat of every country is tending towards the markets of Great Britain. The Liverpool price to-day is, and has been for some time, about 6s 10d to 6s 11d sterling per hundred pounds, or about $1 per bushel, and the cost now for sending a bushel of wheat from Toronto there and selling it, is about 22 cents, and from interior parts of the country 25 cents, which leaves the wheat in this country worth, without profit to the exporter, 75 to 78 cents per bushel. Now, look at the price millers are paying for it which is, when it is delivered into their mills, 83 to 85 cents per bushel, and at points it has to be shipped from to their mills 80 cents; therefore, you will see they are paying 5 to 10 cents per bushel over an export price, if you allow the exporter anything for the use of his money or time. Now examining the United States markets, Chicago about 78 cents, Detroit 80 cents, Toledo 80 cents and New York 85 cents, and these are the prices that it can be bought at after it has paid two commissions and railway freight, i. e., one commission to the party that bought it from the United States farmer and the other to the party that has it for sale in these markets. Therefore, you see that our farmers are getting at the mills of this country fully 10 cents per bushel more for their wheat than the United States farmer, as his wheat is for sale at the seaboard at about the same price that our farmers gets from his miller. For the season of 1888 our millers paid much higher prices in comparison with Liverpool and the United States markets than they are now doing, and loaded themselves up with such high priced wheat that while holding it in hopes of a rise in the market they allowed the American millers, notwithstanding the duty of 50 cents per barrel they had to pay, to fill our markets with their cheaper product, and they were thus virtually shut out of their own market, and when they could hold no longer and the stuff had to even itself up with the markets of the world there were large losses, and they then, like whipped children, went crying to the Government for more protection, but the Goverernment wisely abstained from doing anything for them, and they were quite right in doing so, as the people of this country are deeply interested in having their breadstuffs at at least fair prices in comparison with others. Not only are the inhabitants of our eastern provinces deeply interested, but also those of our great cities, Toronto for instance, with her population of 200,000, and our other large manufacturing towns of which we have got such a number, since the advent of a National Policy, a policy that gives our farmers a home market, which takes their wheat at from five to ten cents higher than an export price. I can remember quite well, sir, when buyers of wheat thought they were doing well when they paid within five to eight cents of the Toledo price, and now our farmers are getting three to five cents more, but at that time we had no National Policy, and no manufacturing towns and in consequence a very small home market, and while we have this market preserved to us, our farmers will always get a high price for their wheat in comparison with outside markets, which is proved by the fact that our millers after losing 10 to 25 cents per bushel on wheat in 1888 (and the loss would have been a great deal heavier had they not had a home market to sell it in), are now paying after such an experience 5 to 10 cents more than an export price, and which they will continue to pay as they are bound to have their supplies before they will let the exporter buy, and which is as high a price as our consumers will stand.

This letter appears to us to be a conclusive answer to the demands of the millers for a higher rate of duty in flour, proving as it does that they alone are to blame for the losses they have sustained. It is certainly not the duty of the government to protect the millers against their own folly.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

There seems to be a pretty strong opinion current that the new extradition treaty with the United States, the full text of which we published yesterday, will be promptly ratified by the United States Senate and will become effective. This is a result greatly to be desired for the state of affairs with reference to extradition has been most unsatisfactory for a long time. Since 1842, when the old extradition treaty was made, there have been many attempts to obtain a better treaty, but for one cause or another they all have failed. The treaty which was rejected last year by the Senate was opposed mainly because it contained a clause covering the cases of men who blew up public buildings by dynamite or other explosives, such crimes being in the view of some of the senators political offences. The present treaty contains no such provision, but there is a section expressly excluding offenders of a political character from the operation of the treaty. At some future time an attempt to define the precise meaning of this clause may give rise to much difficulty. Within the past twenty-five years two presidents of the United States have been assassinated, for political reasons, yet would Wilkes, Booth or Guiteau have been properly considered as political offenders. Booth might perhaps have been removed from the operation of such a treaty on the ground that a civil war was going on at the time when he committed his crime, but surely Guiteau was nothing more than a common assassin. Yet under this treaty it is not quite clear that Guiteau could have been extradited.

The satisfactory feature of the new treaty is that it will prevent for the future Canada becoming a hiding place for dishonest bank officials and others who have been guilty of misappropriating funds entrusted to them. Canada will thus be relieved of an undesirable class of immigrants and its good name will be free from of the odium which attaches to a country which becomes, however innocently, a refuge for criminals. It is not improbable that this will lead to a decrease in such crimes as bring fugitives from justice to Canada. If so the treaty will be doubly beneficial and all the more worthy of being maintained.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

While our millers are demanding $1 a barrel duty on flour and our farmers higher duties on Chicago dressed beef, it does not look as if the unrestricted reciprocity idea was making much headway, or that the Liberal party could afford to cherish this doctrine very much longer.

Mr. Mulock's loyal address to the Queen comes up in the House of Commons today and will no doubt be promptly passed. Mr. Mulock is a Liberal and his idea probably is to enable the men of his own party to exonorate themselves from the imputation of disloyalty. Much interest is felt as to what Mr. Ellis and one or two other annexationists who have got into the House of Commons will do.

It is to be hoped that the change of proprietorship in the Toronto Globe will result in a change in the character of its utterances, but we fear that there is but little hope of that. Of late the Globe has labored hard to disgust the people of Canada with the social and political conditions under which they live, and to sever Canada from the British Empire. Under its new proprietors it may do better; it can hardly do worse.

We fail to see what good object is to be gained by Mr. Charlton's proposed select committee to inquire into the alleged exodus, from Canada to the United States, and to ascertain the best means of diminishing it. The exodus is a matter that will cure itself in due time, which is indeed curing itself now. It is a fact that many of our young men do go to the United States in the hope of bettering their fortunes, and it is equally true that most of them return wiser for their experience. As the struggle for existence grows harder in the United States the number of people going from us will decrease and the number returning will increase. Dire poverty has long been seated in the great American cities, and it is daily growing worse. A few days ago a respectable young woman, in New York, was driven to suicide because she could obtain no honest employment, and was unwilling to lead a life of shame. It is notorious that there are always thousands of unemployed people in New York. As these facts become better known the temptation of ambitious Canadian youths to leave their own country will diminish.

Mr. Goldwin Smith is engaged in the congenial task of warning British emigrants against coming to Canada. He has written a letter to the editor of the Charity Organization Review, London, telling intending emigrants to Canada who wish to engage in the lighter occupations that the market is already over stocked. He admits that there is still a demand in Ontario for farm laborers and domestic servants and perhaps a very slight demand for mechanics. He points out that four per cent. of the population of Toronto receives relief and that the cost of living in Toronto for a working man is at least 35 per cent. higher than in London. He adds that the only kind of emigrant needed in the Northwest is the farmer, who works himself and is assisted by his family. Some of Goldwin Smith's statements are true, while others appear to be exaggerated. Can it be possible that 4 per cent. of the population of Toronto are receiving charitable relief?

"CREEDS OUTWORN."

Some Interesting Reflections Suggested by the Discussion in the New York Presbytery.

New York Evening Post.

The discussion now going on in the New York Presbytery, as well as in the Presbeteries of other places, over the proposal to revise the Westminster Confession of Faith is extremely interesting even to those who do not belong to the denomination, because it distinctly marks a change of a very startling character in the nature and objects of church creeds. A creed is, what a certain number of people believe to be true in religion, politics, or science. But until now the creeds of certain religious denominations, the Roman Catholic church for one, and the Calvinist or Presbyterian church for another, have not only contained what the members of those bodies respectively accepted as true, but what, as they held, all other men were also bound to accept as true, on pain of eternal damnation. Both the Catholic church and the Calvinistic churches have been, as everybody knows very firm in insisting that the deliberate and persistent rejection of certain statements prescribed by them in the form of articles of faith, by any person whatsoever, learned or ignorant, would be followed at least by exclusion from heaven after death, or in other words, that a man's salvation depended on his opinions concerning his relations to the Creator.

The Westminster Confession even goes further than this. It declares that a certain number ("some") of "angels and men" are without reference to their opinions, and merely for "the manifestation of God's glory," "foreordained to everlasting death" (chap. iii). It also declares that "others not elected, even though they be called by the ministry of the word, and have some common operations of the Spirit, cannot truly come to Christ," and "cannot be saved." Much less can they be saved who do not "profess the Christian religion, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature and the law of that religion they profess, and to assert and maintain that they may is very pernicious and to be detested" (chapter x.). Chap. xxv. says that outside "the visible church"—that is, outside "the number of those that profess the true religion—there is no ordinary possibility of salvation."

Now, all these affirmations and a great many others of the same sort, were when they were made and embodied in the confession, intended to be affirmations of facts of the universe, and were accepted as such by members of the Presbyterian church. They were not presented as things which anybody might believe or reject at his option, or as "pious opinions" simply, or even as strong probabilities. They were produced as part and parcel of Divine order, which a man could no more safely disregard than he could safely disregard the law of gravitation or the succession of day and night.

It is now proposed to change the creed in various particulars. The reports of the discussion made in the newspapers are meagre and we therefore do not venture to rely on them for details. But we believe it is correct to say that in the arguments for revision the confession is not treated as the early church treated it—as a list of divine truths which could not be rejected without peril but simply as a list of things which certain persons believed in the seventeenth century but which nobody in the nineteenth century is bound to believe unless he pleases. For instance the committee appointed to report on the revision recommended that the third chapter be so altered that nothing shall be said about the predestination of some men to everlasting death; that the fate of non-elect infants shall be either passed over in silence, or that they shall be made participants in the salvation allowed to elect infants and that provision be made for the salvation of such heathens as may show themselves worthy of it by their walk and conversation—a class which the confession expressly prescribes and for whom, in fact, it forbids a word to be said.

On the old theory of the nature and objects of a creed, these changes could only be justified by showing that they were made in consequence of some fresh revelation, through recognized theological channels, touching the methods of Divine government; that is, in the Presbyterian view, through some important addition, previously unknown, to the one source of religious truth—the Scriptures, or some new and indisputable interpretation of the existing canon. But nothing of this sort is alleged. What is said is that these changes must be made because the original doctrines enunciated in the Confession are "unpreachable," meaning either the ministers no longer believe them, or that the congregations will no longer listen to them. In the nineteenth century, it is maintained, people will not believe, no matter who says it, that non elect infants are damned, or that good heathens or sceptics have no chance of salvation, no matter how pure there lives, or how earnestly they may strive for the light; that these things were all very well for the seventeenth century, but that in our day such doctrines are too repulsive for popular acceptance.

This, it will be seen at a glance, reduces a church creed very much to the place of a political platform. Truth is none the less truth because it is unpalatable or unpleasant. The facts of theology are, or ought to be, just as imperious as the facts of natural science. Unwillingness to believe a thing because it would, if true, be inconvenient or disagreeable, or shock a prejudice, is in all other domains of human thought or activity accepted as evidence of unfitness for any serious process of ratiocination, or even for the orderly conduct of life. The utilitarian arguments, or "police argument," as some have called it, for the truth of Christianity—the good it has done to the world, and the damage its extinction would be to human society—has always been open to this grave objection. If there be anything we learn with certainty touching the government of the universe through experience of the course of nature, it is that law takes no account of human likes or dislikes.

Consequently a creed which simply professes to express popular opinion upon certain topics at certain periods, and which is, therefore, open to change at greater or less intervals to suit the changes in popular taste or feeling, may be a useful kind of creed, but it is not the kind of creed on which the great religions of the world were founded and to which the leading churches owe their existence. Tocqueville, in one of his letters to a friend who had written to him of the "progressive Catholicism," of which there was as much talk in 1854 as now, said, "I share your feelings about the impertinence of progressive Catholicism, It is detestable aside from the question of faith. A religion is absolutely true or absolutely false. How can it make progress? As you very justly remark, the progress must be in the application and not in the doctrine. This is just as true of other churches as of the Roman Catholic church. As soon as you make them "progressive," and decide what they are to believe by a majority vote, you assimilate the church to a political party, and convert its creed into a platform of the political kind. For which reason it seems as if it would be vastly more respectful to the great historic faiths not to examine them in our time too curiously, or try to ascertain exactly how much life each article has left in it. The best thing to be done with "a creed outworn" is to let it alone. The more it is debated, the more it crumbles.

From the Capital.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—In the commons, today petitions were presented from northwest settlers against the abolition of the dual language system.

Mr. Weldon (St, John) introduced a bill respecting St. Stephen Bank.

The commons considered in committee of the whole, the government bill relating to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes.

Sir John Thompson explained that it was practically the same as that considered last year and withdrawn on account of the desire expressed for further consideration. During recess it had been sent out to bankers in all parts of the country, but no material alterations had had been suggested. The committee made verbal alterations, making more clear the meaning of the bill and the section relating to sight drafts was held over in order that the law might be made to accord to the present custom of making them payable at three days rather than on demand.

The advisability of taking further precautions against patent right note swindles was discussed and Mr. Burdett announced that he proposed to introduce a bill on this subject.

Considerable progress was made with the bill and at 5.50 p. m. the committee reported progress and the house adjourned.

A number of liberal conservative millers from Ontario and Montreal waited on the government this afternoon and asked that the duty on flour be increased fifty cents per barrel. The interview was of a purely conversational character but the millers left with the idea that the government intend to acquiesce in their request.

The Toronto Globe has practically changed hands, the stock in that paper held by Nelson the Edinburgh publisher having been purchased by a syndicate of Canadians. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mulock, M. P., are mentioned as the controlling agents. The paper has hitherto been controlled largely by Premier Mowat, whose law firm held proxies for Nelson's stock, but in future it is believed the liberal organ will be more directly influenced by Dominion party leaders.

Mr. Charlton intends to ask for a select committee, of which Dr. Weldon of Albert will be one, to enquire as to the extent of the exodus of natural born Canadians and settlers in Canada of foreign birth to the United States, dealing also with the chief cause of such exodus, and to also make enquiries as to the best means to be adopted to counteract the influences which have hitherto aided such exodus and for the purpose of suggesting means for diminishing this serious drain upon our numerical strength.

Messrs. Wilmot and Baird had an interview with the minister of railways today and presented petitions asking for a subsidy for the St. John river railway between Welsford and Woodstock, a distance of sixty-five miles, and urging claims of the route.

It is expected that the debate on the McCarthy dual language bill will come up for discussion next week, when all the French members will resolutely oppose it. The majority of them will be expected to speak, in order to place their views on record in view of next general election. The principal speakers will be Laurier Chapleau, Sir John Macdonald and the conservative nationalists Amyot, Gigault and Girouard. It is understood that Senators Perley and Loughead, Northwest senators, will support the bill in the senate. It is also reported that the great majority of Ontario liberals will support the bill.

Clark Wallace's Orange bill passed the standing order committee today. It will not be introduced until next week.

The estimates are expected to be brought down tomorrow.

Pending the negotiations with Hon. Mr. Chapleau, the government printers, at a meeting held to-night, decided to wait until Monday next before final action in the matter be taken.

Several tariff deputations interviewed the minister of customs in regard to duties on dry colors, felt, fur and straw hats, rugs, etc.

Hon. Mr. Tupper has introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the protection of navigable waters, and to increase the penalties which may be imposed upon mill owners, and others throwing rubbish and sawdust into the unexempted rivers or streams.

Mr. Mulock's motion for an address to the Queen comes up to-morrow with the government sanction. Mulock has made a few verbal changes in the text at the suggestion of Sir John. It is thought the address will be passed unanimously.

Defect in Educational System.

Perhaps the most serious defect of the system of liberal education now prevalent in the United States is its lack of a truly progressive character. It is full of fits and starts. It is too disjointed and fragmentary. This is partly because there are no settled principles of procedure, fixing the order and amounts of the studies; and partly because there is no power which can secure teachers that know precisely what they are expected, fitted and permitted to teach. The consequence is that the different years of school life too much resemble the different successive sessions of our legislatures. Milton somewhere describes the process of legislation as "hatching a lie with the heat of jurisdiction." Fortunately, the process also consists in killing the brood of lies already hatched by previous legislation. Now the process of education in this country is by no means so bad in this regard as the process of legislation; but in certain respects the former too much resembles the latter.—Professor George Trumbull Ladd, of Yale college, in Scribner.

He Didn't Pronounce It That Way.

An old fellow from the country, who has plenty of money invested, some of it in an uptown hotel of the family sort, was approached on the first day of opening it by a natty young man with a debonair smile.

"Have you any rooms en suite?" he asked.

"Any what?" inquired the new landlord.

"Rooms en suite."

"See here, young man, how many of them are you?" asked the granger.

"Just me and Mamie—I mean my wife. We—we haven't been married long. She sent me around to see if you had any suites."

"Well, you go home and tell her to come right along. We've got plenty of rooms, and when you and she are in them they'll be too sweet for anything. If we haven't got rooms in sweets we'll have sweets in rooms. Come again, young feller."—New York News.

Just as Glad to See an Actor.

Gen. Custer, Lawrence Barrett and Stuart Robson went over to Brooklyn years ago to hear Mr. Beecher preach. After the sermon the three went around to the house of a friend where Mr. Beecher was to come immediately after church. They were seated in the parlor chatting as the great preacher came in. The names had been given to him in the hall. As soon as he reached the threshold of the parlor door he said, "Mr. Robson!" The actor went over and extended his hand.

"I am delighted to see you, delighted to see you. But you are a much younger looking man than I expected to find."

"Oh, I am 45 years at least, Mr. Beecher," replied Robson.

"I shouldn't think it, sir; I shouldn't think it. You are a very young man to be secretary of the navy."

"I am not Mr. Robson, the secretary of the navy, but Mr. Robson, the actor."

"Oh, it makes no difference," said Mr. Beecher, "I am glad to see you notwithstanding my mistake."

But he lost no time in turning from him to pay court to Gen. Custer. As he had made a mistake on the political end he made up for it by paying court to the military hero until the discussion became general.—New York Star.

A Dog's Curious Death.

Mr. M. E. Butler, of Washington, this county, owned a large, unmanageable and vicious dog. Last Tuesday while all the men were at work in the field, the brute made an attack on a young son of Mr. Butler, who happened to have in his possession a pitchfork with which to defend himself. As the dog jumped for him, the lad held out the fork, and the animal jumped against the tines, one of which penetrated the throat just under the jaw, killing him instantly. The death of the dog undoubtedly was the salvation of the child, as there is no doubt he would have killed him if he had had no means to defend himself.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

ESTEY'S

COD LIVER OIL CREAM

—FOR—

COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, ERUPTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATIC GOUT, and DEFICIENT NUTRITION.

Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream is the most perfect Emulsion on the market. It is as pleasant to take as milk. It never disagrees with the most sensitive stomach. Physicans prescribe it and endorse it. *Be sure and get Estey's.* Sold by Druggists. Price 50cts.

GROCERS, ETC.

Rye Flour,

Navel Oranges.

TAYLOR & DOCKRILL,

84 KING STREET.

WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING.

Requires no brush to polish, gives a brilliant polish, Protects and Preserves the Upper Leather. It is the dressing for Men, Women, and Children. Sheds water or snow with a dressing once a week. For sale by

J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.

32 Charlotte St., Next to Y. M. C. A.

SHREDDED CODFISH.

Just the article for

FISH CAKES,

—AT—

Stewart's Grocery,

16 Germain St.

5 Cars Globe Flour,
1 " Beef and Pork,
1 " Beans,
50 Tubs } Armour's Shield Brand Pure Lard,
50 Pails } Best Make.

WHOLESALE BY

Geo. S. deForest & Sons

St. John, N. B.

LARD,

HAMS,

BACON.

Grocers should place their orders at once to secure their Christmas stock.

SLIPP & FLEWELLING

Pork Packers,

160 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

Slippers,

Over Boots,

Rubber Boots,

Skating Boots.

R. A. C. BROWN,

19 Charlotte St.

GARDENIA.

200 BBLS OF THE ABOVE SUPERIOR Oil to arrive per schooner Nellie King (now due). This high class Oil is fast taking the place of other Brands of Oil where a really superior Oil is wanted. Every Buyer of Oil who is a right thinking man, will patronize GARDENIA, if for no other reason than he is supporting honest competition and denouncing Pirates and their bulldozing methods in trade, besides keeping within our own Province any profit arising from its sale. Buyers patronizing other Brands are supporting Palatial Residences on 5th Avenue, New York, and the Banks of the Hudson, thus sending out of the Country that money which should be retained and spent among our own people. I submit if these are not most important considerations for every Citizen interested in the welfare of his own Country.

J. D. SHATFORD.

Sun.

ACADIA PICTOU.

DAILY EXPECTED. A SMALL CARGO OF the Acadia Pictou Coarse Coal. Price $6.00 per chaldron while discharging. Leave your orders at once.

R. P. McGIVERN,
No. 2 Nelson Street.

NEW STORY,

WAS COMMENCED

In Saturday's Gazette

Everyone should read this fascinating serial.

A Synopsis of the opening chapters is given each day.

This is one of the most intensely interesting stories recently presented, and is one that will prove irresistible to every reader who peruses the opening lines.

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED

By one of the Leading Newspaper Artists of the Country.

We append a few of the illustrations, with brief extracts from the adjoining text, from which some idea can be gathered of the highly dramatic nature of the story.

Samuel Gorby, of the Detective Office.

The following extract is taken from the introductory paragraphs:

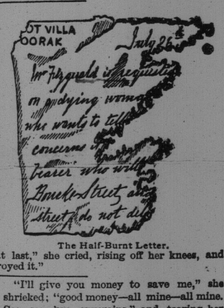
'A crime has been committed by an unknown assassin, within a short distance of the principal streets of the great city, and is surrounded by an impenetrable mystery. Indeed, from the nature of the crime itself, the place where it was committed, and the fact that the assassin has escaped without leaving a trace behind him, it would seem as though the case itself had been taken bodily out of one of Gaboreau's novels, and that his famous detective Lecocq only would be able to unravel it. On the 27th day of July, at the hour of twenty minutes to two o'clock in the morning, a hansom cab drove up to the police station, in Grey street, St. Kilda, and the driver made the startling statement that his cab contained the body of a man whom he had reason to believe had been murdered."

The incidents are then described in detail.

The letter, however, was not to be found in the desk, nor was it in the sitting room; they tried the bedroom, but with no better result; so Madge was nearly giving up the search in despair, when suddenly Calton's eye fell on the waste paper basket, which by some unaccountable reason they had overlooked in their search.

"How long has that waste paper basket been standing like that?" he asked, pointing to it. * * * "Six weeks," repeated Calton, with a look at Madge. "Ah, and he got the letter four weeks ago. Depend upon it, we shall find it there." * * *

Madge gave a cry, and, falling on her knees, emptied the basket out on the floor, and both she and Calton were soon as busy among the fragments of paper as though they were ragpickers. * * * Suddenly a cry broke from Madge, as she drew out of the mass of paper a half-burnt letter, written on thick and creamy-looking paper. "At last," she cried, rising off her knees, and smoothing it out. "I knew he had not destroyed it."



The Half-Burnt Letter.

"I Sold My Soul for It."

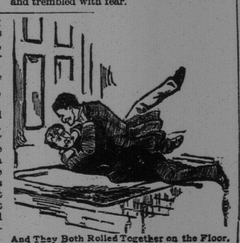
"Fitzgerald!" gasped Moreland, growing pale. "I—I—what's that?" he shrieked, as he saw Whyte's coat, all weather-stained, lying un a chair near him, and which he immediately recognized.

"That is the rope that's going to hang you," said Kilsip, quietly, coming behind him, "for the murder of Oliver Whyte."

"Trapped, by G——!" shouted the wretched man, wheeling round, so as to face Kilsip. He sprang at the detective's throat, and they both rolled together on the floor, but the latter was too strong for him, and, after a sharp struggle, he succeeded in getting the handcuffs on Moreland's wrists. The others stood around perfectly quiet, knowing that Kilsip required no assistance. Now that there was no possibility of escape, Moreland seemed to become resigned, and rose sullenly off the floor.

"I'll give you money to save me," she shrieked; "good money—all mine—all mine. See—see—here—suverains," and, tearing her pillow open, she took out a canvas bag, and from it poured a gleaming stream of gold. Gold—gold—it rolled all over the bed, over the floor, away into the dark corners, yet no one touched it, so enchained were they by the horrible spectacle of the dying woman clinging to life. She clutched up some of the shining pieces, and held them up to the three men as they stood silently beside the bed, but her hands trembled so that the sovereigns kept falling from them on the floor with metallic clinks.

"All mine—all mine," she shrieked, loudly. "Give me my life—gold—money—cuss ye—I sold my soul for it—save me—give me my life," and, with trembling hands, she tried to force the gold on them. They did not say a word, but stood silently looking at her, while the two girls in the corner clung together, and trembled with fear.



And They Both Rolled Together on the Floor.

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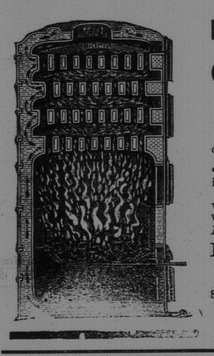

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