The Outcome of a Remarkable Trial in Australia.

Convicted of Attempted Wife Murder, a Man's Case is Taken Into Parliament and He is
Released—Then Follow Some Confessions of Astounding Turpitude.

(From the Morning Oregonian.), Sydney, Australia, Nov. 15.—The last act in one of the most sensational and remarkable cases in the history of crime is now being played in the courts

Some time early in 1894, George Dean, aged about 26 years, was married to Mary Seymour, who was about 19 years of age and a rather good-look-ing girl. In December of the same

ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean had been drinking lemonade made from lemon syrup that she had, bought Feb. 25. On March 1 she had, a "scrap" with her husband, and on March 2 she used lemon syrup, as was common with her, and detected a bitter taste in it, ced in her beef tea a few months previous. She soon became ill. She pre-pared more lemonade at lunch time, but the same bitter taste sickened her and she threw it away. She then mistrusted that there was poison in the lemonade, and took the bottle to two or three persons for examination, but finally took it home again. Mrs. Dean's health became more precarious. and so many suspicious circumstances accompanied her frequent and severe spells of illness that on April 4 Inspector Cottor swore out a warrant

commendable promptness. Dean was put on trial. There was an experi-enced judge, able lawyers, and a jury of the average type. The trial pro-ceeded at once, as the witnesses were easily reached by summons. The at-torney general managed the crown side of the case, while the solicitors for the defence were Messrs. Crick and Meagher, the latter really con-

ducting the case. taken by the people of the community from the start, and the summing up of the case and the verdict were awaited with some impatience. Not the evidence as published, but ruthe evidence as published, but rumors, seemed to move the people from the beginning. The severe and sudden spells of sickness of Mrs. Dean were known to many persons, but the ohlef witnesses as to details were herself and her mother, Mrs. Seymour. Among the most damaging points made were that Dean had suggested porter for his wife; that he brought the porter, his hand well around the glass; that she discovered a white

glass; that she discovered a white diment in the glass and refused to drink it, and that he, saying it was sour, threw it out. He gave her tea, and she again saw some white powder in the saucer. He told her ,"It will do you good." He gave her medicine prescribed by a physician, in which she noticed something like surdled milk, but he said the doctor so premilk, but he said the doctor so pre-scribed. She drank it, and immediate-ly became very sick, suffering most acutely all the agonies usually follow-ing cases of poisoning. The doctor de-nied having ordered the powder. A few weeks before she had eaten groats, of which she was fond, with like results. The conduct of Dean to-wards his wife was strange and many

lame efforts were made to trace the purchase of the poison. On April 6, the third day, the judge summed up the case. It was evident that he, at least, had no doubt of Dean's guilt. He gave the reasons for his opinions, and said he "had never in his experience tried a clearer case than tihs," and that he "was as well convinced of his guilt as though he had seen the attempt to poison his wife, not once or twice, but on every

wife, not once or twice, but on every occasion on which she fell sick."

The jury retired at 12 o'clock (April 6), and it was soon seen that there were differences of opinion among the jurors. The judge recalled them at 8.35 and informed them that, unless they came to a verdict soon, they would "have to be kept until Monday morning." this being Saturday. The jury soon returned a verdict of guilty, with a "recommendation to mercy." It is well to remember that in this highly Christian country there are many capital offences, among which is attempt to murder. The judge then lectured the "guilty" man on the "horrible crime" he had committed, and, after kindly advising him to "repent before God," he sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until dead.

As the judge's comments were so extraordinary, soon the tongues were set to wagging, and soon the longears of the spine of the upper house of parliament—the legislative council—asked the attorney-general as to a rumor regarding a "confession" in the "Dean case." The whole country was to have a soon became a storm and finally a tornado. Mrs. Dean was openly denounced as an arsenic cat-

er ,the judge as a despot, and the at-torney general as a moral leper. Great names and low were linked together in the common speech, so unblushing-ly as to disgust many people and to arouse others to a frenzy. On April 17 the cabinet, whose prerogative it is, considered the case with reference to "recommendation to mercy," and comcommendation to mercy," and com-ted the sentence to imprisonment

This did not satisfy the popular clamor. On the evening of April 18 Mr. Crick, senior solicitor in the case, being a member of parliament, brought ing a member of parliament, brought the question before the assembly in a vicious attack on the judge, and in a boisterous and threatening manner demanded a re-opening of the case by royal commissioners. It was now the talk of the city, and rather lurid comments were being made by the metropolitan and country press. From the lower it began to reach the higher grades of society. The whispers deepened into murmurs, and the murmurs into wild, extravagant, and vehement

of a man whose guilt was not proven, and now rather unanimously believed to be innocent. Sydney, with its suburbs, has a pop-

plation of over 400,000, and great public meetings were held in all parts of the metropolis, which were addressed by excited and vehement orators.

The "Dean committee" applied to the government for the record of the trial, and the attorney-general agreed that the "public should be gratified." The judges' notes were also supplied, and this added new fuel to the insane clamor. More public meetings were held, and the people in other cities joined in the demonstration. Had a usurper grasped the reins of supreme process. and so many suspicious circumstances accompanied her frequent and severe spells of illness that on April 4 Inspector Cottor swore out a warrant and Dean was arraigned before Judge Windeyer on a charge of having administered polson to his wife, Mary Dean, with intent to murder her. In this country there is little reason to complain of the "law's delay." A criminal once arrested is but little older when tried and executed. There is no waiting for witnesses to forget, die, or run away. There is no buying time, no groundless delay by change of venue or new trials. Whatever one may think of the laws on the methods of their administration, there is commendable promptness. Dean was innocent there could hardly have been more excitement. On the evening of April 26 the great Town hall, the most magnificent hall on the globe, was packed with 8,000 people, to "impress" the government in the Dean matter. Miles of relitions were sent in to indusence the government. The vain Meagher is claim that Dean was innocent there osuid not stand this and frankly told in the demonstration. Had a usurper grasped the reins of suprement claim that Dean was innocent there could hardly have been more excitement. On the evening of April 26 the great Town hall, the most magnificent hall on the globe, was packed with 8,000 people, to "impress" the government. The vain Meagher is claim that Dean was innocent there could not stand this and frankly told in the demonstration. Had a usurper grasped the reins of suprement claim that Dean was innocent the constitution, there is graph's statement. The vain Meagher is claim that Dean was innocent the constitution, there is graph's statement. The vain Meagher is claim that Dean was innocent the constitution, there is graph's statement. The vain Meagher is claim that Dean was innocent the constitution, there is graph's statement. The vain Meagher is claim that Dean was innocent the constitution, there is graph's statement. The vain Meagher is claim that Dean was innocent the claim that Dean was innocent t were represented by the ablest lawyers in the colony. Every conceivable
aspect of the case was investigated.
The theory of the defence was that
Mrs. Dean had taken poison or that
her mother had given it to her for the
purpose of convicting Dean. It seems
impossible, but as a fact the women
were practically on trial, and Dean's
impossible of the purpose of convicting Dean are for the poor grief-stricken wife,
who was taken in the hospital suffering from polson that he knew Dean
gave her.

On Tuesday Oct 1 the house of parinnocence seemed to be accepted by a vast majority of the people. These liament was the centre of interest. Women were jeered and hooted by 3. In an able and carefully prepared e consorts of thieves and prostitutes, if not, indeed, of that class them-selves. The judge and attorney-gen-eral were villified into helpless silence. The commission sat for over a month, during which time there was no abateof these wicked and designing women. On June 28 the commission made its

report as follows:

"Affer bestowing on the case much thought \* \* \*we have grave doubts if George Dean committed teh offence with which he is charged \* \* \* and therefore recommend that he be reeased from further imprisonment. The two physicians on the commission signed the report, the lawyer giving substantial reasons for his non-concur-rence. Dean was released and was a hero. He was admired and almost en-

hero. He was admired and almost envited. Liovelly women simperingly smiled upon him, and brave men congratulated him and said "Bravo!"

He went back to his employment and thousands of people, chiefly women, made extra trips on the ferry to gaze on his "manly brow" and contemplate his manly virtues. Throughout his trial and after his release his conduct was modest, firm and so seemingly unconcerned as to excite the deepest interest and the greatest curiosity. Under the most severe tests he betrayed no evidence of guilt and little con-

His most active solicitor, Mr. Meagher, had mounted the wave of public furore and rode into parliament on the popular Dean's back. Mr. Meagher had "made his mark." He had not been able to save his "innocent client" from an arbitrary judge, but he had helped to knidle the flame of public indigna-

ication he had was of a confiden-

munication he had was of a confidential nature."

Amazement was pictured on every face, for probably never in the history of crime was there a country as thoroughly given up to sensationalism. What next? every one seemed to ask; not aloud, in boisterous tones as before, but in suspictous whispers.

Meagher flew to Dean, and the "heroic ferryman," with an air of injured innocence that really intensified the anger of his friends against his "persecutors," petitioned parliament to furnish him with the statements upon which the attorney-general's insinuations were based, that he might be free from such stains upon his reputation. He also made affidavit as to his innocence of the attempt to poison his innocence of the attempt to poison his wife. Dean's attorney again hurled insult and defiance at the heads of the government, and especially at the at-torney-general. "Satisfaction" was demanded, when

the lower it began to reach the higher year a child was born to them. During the illness of Mrs. Dean the mother-in-law put in a appearance and remained until the child was a month old. The mother-in-law was supposed to be a widow, and Mary the only child, of whom she was very fond. Dean was employed as captain on a ferryboat crossing the bay, and was necessarily absent most of the time. Dean was probably hever in love with his wife's mother, and kirs. Seymour had little fondness for her daughter's husband when they became acquainted. Result, some clashing in the family.

The Deans were poor, and lived alone in a rather humble dwelling, and, as Mrs. Dean's health was precarious, the home was not one of unalloyed joy. Dean attended well to his work, but seemed to find little pleasure in the society of this wife and child. There were no servants about the house, so housekeeping with Mrs. Dean and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and her mother returned to take care of her. Mrs. Dean became ill, and at the time, simply asking the public to suspend judgment until he was heard.

Briefly the purport of Sir Julian Sal-Briefly the purport of Sir Julian Salamons' statement was that, the Sydney Telegraph mentioned,, during the campaign in which Meagher was riding so lofty a horse, that by reason of his (Meagher's) incapacity as a solicitor in defending a man, now supposed to be innocent, he had put the country to enuryous expanse by the royal comto enormous expense by the royal com-mission, and he (Meagher) went to

speech of almost two hours Meagher reviewed the case. He denied every word; he denounced the statement as a "base and cruel fabrication," and accused Sir Julian of laboring under a mental delusion. He also wept in pity for the wreck of so grand a mind. ment of the public interest. There was no relaxation of the strain, but the tuperation and defiance. In the minds feeling grew more bitter against the women, until Dean became regarded was remembered that Sir Julian Salamost as a martyr to the savagery duced by overwork. This increased the confusion, but the cooler heads were willing to suspend judgment, as it was known that Sir Julian would not remain silent under such an assault, and those who knew him best waited with the most profound expectation. Known to be a shrewd lawyer, with forty years' experience, it was not be-lieved that he would expose himself to

humiliation and defeat.
On the next Tuesday Sir Julian arose On the next Tuesday Sir Julian arose in his place in the legislative council and in a speech said to be the ablest ever delivered in this country firmly established in the minds of every impartial person the truth of his state-ments regarding Mr. Meagher's confession. The shrewd Jewish lawyer left nothing undone. His speech was not a defence of himself, by a terrible ar-raignment of Crick, Meagher and Dean. Sir Julian had vindicated his honor, had established his sanity, and crushed his assailants, not by defensive tactics, but by offensive ones. Dean's innocence had been firmly believed in by thousands, among whom were some of the best people in the community, while the feeling that he had been convicted at least on "insufficient evidence" was well nigh un-

Event began to chase event with greater alacrity. The chemist who sold he poison to Dean made a full statement to Mr. Want. On Oct. 5 Crick. Meagher and Dean were arrested or a charge of conspiracy, and to the charge against Dean perjury was ad-

Sir Julian's speech, as his ferryboat had been crowded with passengers, had been crowded with passengers, who crossed and recrossed the bay to feast their souls on so noted a personage. No man ever concealed a feeling of guilt so successfully, if he had that feeling. He smiled, defied and protested his innocence. When these arrests were made the people everywhere looked with amazement.

But a grater sensation was to follow—for as yet opinion was divided—a sensation that would send a thrill of pain, anguish, pity and horror through the whole community and unity the public opinion.

ify the public opinion.
On the 8th day of October Mr. Crick

arose in his place in parliament, and,

all confession of his partner, Meagh-, admitting all that Sir Julian had aid, at the same time tendering his, leagher's resignation as a member of arliament. Short, inglorious caleer, leagher had ridden to parliament on the Dean wave, had espoused the cause of a guilty man, and had led in traming public opinion for public opinion for a royal sion, and the vile attack on a celess woman. He left parlia-, where he had sat about four weeks, disgraced and despised. He was stricken from the rolls as a solic ftor, surrendered the best criminal practice in the colony, and retired to his home to await trial on a criminal charge, probably the most hated man in Australia. This, it was thought, was the curtain could not be rung dow with any part of the ghastly mystery torney general, rose in his place in the upper house of parliament, and, after a brief illusion to the wholesale abuse and insult to which he and the officers the vile taunts of partisanship and per-secution which had been hurled at secution which had been hurled at every person who refused to walk over the law's decree, he said the final act would now be played and the curtain rung down on the Dean case forever. To the amazement of all, he then read in full a confession of Dean himself, not only of all the charges against him in the original trial, but of having so confessed to Meagher as stated by that peculiarly constituted personage to Sir Julian.

The rest is easily told. Dean has

The rest is easily told. Dean ha originally tried, but he was retried on charge of perjury and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment at hard abor, while Meagher and Crick are or trial for conspiracy, with the chances that both will come off scot free. Meanwhile the disgraced and suffering omen are being kindly forgotten Thus ends one of the most sensationa criminal cases in the history of mod ern times.

TRADE OF ST. JOHN.

IMPORTS. Summary statements of goods entered i consumption at the port of St. John, N. i for the month of December, 1895, comparwith December, 1894: Actids \$ 120
Agricultural implements 76
Ale, beer and porter. 2,892
Animals 171
Books and pamphlets 4,395
Brass and mfrs. of 1,353
Grain, all kinds, corn. 6,951
Wheat flour 57 2,014 Copper and mfrs. of.....
Cotton and mfrs. of.....
Drugs and medicines...
Barthenware and China...
ancy goods

.....\$136,321 \$118,175 163,260

Total consumption ......\$263.499 \$281.435 Total duty collected.....\$56,153 51 \$50,865 The following goods were entered port of St. John duty free during the of December, 1895: Coal tar and pitch.

Cotton waste

Raw cotton

Dyes and chemicals

Nets and seines...

Junk and oakum.

Crude 'lime juice.

Brass and copper scrap.

Iron for smoke stacks...

Steel for saws...

Tin plates

Yellow metal

Oil cake and meal...

Coccanut oil

Total free goods..... Salt .....\$ Cement
Fish of all kinds
Fish oil
Bark for tanning

rugs and medicines..... An interesting feature of the trade of the port during the past mouth is found in the fact already noted that of the total importation the value of the free goods exceeds that of the dutiable by over forty-five thousand dollars. MR. HUGHES' APPEAL.

Grand Master of Ontario West to His

minded of the Principles of Their Order Mr. Hughes' Opinion of Mr. McCarthy-The Remedial Order Discussed.

Hughes, grand master of the Orange order for Ontario West, recently appeared in the Toronto World:

I am in receipt of letters daily from

Orangemen in different parts of On-tario urging me to state my views concerning the duty of Orangemen in re-gard to the Manitoba school question. request permission to answer these letters through your columns. I reas follows:

(1) Beware of unscrupulous agitacontempt for Orangeism and Orange lead you by dishonest appeals to your most sacred feelings and principles. Pay no attention to the impudent suggestions of men who are never in-terested in you unless they wish to ise you.

(2) Remember the broad foundation

principles of Orangeism. The "general declaration" of the Orange assocition states that the order "is formed by persons desirous of supporting, to the utmost of their power, the prinbeen pardoned and freed from all ciples and practices of the Christian taint on the charge for which he was religion and to maintain the laws and constitution of their country." (3) Remember that the central principle of Orangeism is justice, and that an Orangeman who refuses to treat Roman Catholics exactly as he would

wish Protestants to be treated is cow-

ardly as well as untrue to Orangeism.

(4) Remember that the demagogue's cry, "Hands off Manitoba!" or "Let Manitoba manage her own affairs," or "The people of Manitoba understand their own husiness," would be just as logical and as constitutional if applied to Quebec as to Manitoba. If the legislature of Quebec should pass a law taking away any of the educational rights of the Protestant minority, how would Orangemen receive the cry, "Hands off Quebec"? Every honest Orangeman in Canada would then rejoice that the British North America act provides for an appeal from a Pro-vincial educational act, and would insist that a remedy should be found for the grievance of the Protestant min-ority. If you would not shout "Hands off Quebec!" do not be base enough to shout "Hands off Manitoba!"

TREATMENT OF MINORITIES. (5) Remember that if Canada is ever become truly great, Protestants and Roman Catholics must be subject to the same laws, and that the same treatment accorded to Protestant minorities must be given to Roman Catholic minorities.

(6) Remember that education is one of the subjects not wholly under the control of any province in the dominion. The British North America act makes definite provision for the su-preme control of educational matters by the dominion parliament when a minority in any province, either a Ro-An exact exa man Catholic or a Protestant minority, has a grievance. The dominion is a legislative and not a federal union in adjusting educational appeals from minorities.

(7) Remember that the privy council is the highest court of appeal in the British empire, and that the privy council decided that the Roman Catholies of Manitoba have a grievance, since the school law of 1890 was passed by the Manitoba legislature. (8) Remember that the Hon. Joseph Martin, who introduced the Manitoba

school act of 1890, says "he believed the law to be tyrannical."

(9) Remember that Protestant tyranny is as odious as Roman Catholic tyranny.

10) Remember that the man who says, "I know the Roman Catholics but of Manitoba have a grievance, but what of it? We are not bound to remedy the grievance," is advocating a dishonorable and dishonest course. The very men who now insult your honor and your sense of fairness by making such base proposals to you would be the first to see the gross injustice and immorality of these pro-posals if a Protestant minority had the grievance. Be brave and true and honest and patriotic enough to take the square, manly course of treating 1,336 others as you would like to be treated 3,116 if you were in their circumstances.

POSSIBLE LEGISLATION.

(11) Remember that the granting of remedial legislation does not neces-sarily mean the restoration of power to Roman Catholics to establish and conduct separate schools as before 1890. The privy council took special care in delivering judgment to show that the Manitoba legislature had full constitutional authority to pass the school law of 1890. There are ways in which the grievances of the Roman without setting aside the decision of he Protestant majority. I am confident that the dominion parliament will try to find the most efficient and most just of these plans.
(12) Remember that there would be

no agitation in regard to the Manitoba school question if it were not for the fact that Mr. Laurier's party wishes to make political capital out of the

agitation.
(13) Remember that to place Mr. Laurier in the place of Sir Mackenzie Bowell would not be a triumph for your Protestant principles, and ask yourselves the question: "Is it wise to sacrifice the commercial prosperity of Canada, when by so doing we have not the ghost of a chance of advancing Protestant principles?"

(14) Remember that in attacking Sir Mackenzie Bowell you are fighting the battle of the man whose own party papers reported him as saying with great fervency, "Thank God there are no Orangemen in my party." I have been asked why I do not urge all Orangemen to support D'Alton Mo-Carthy. For several reasons:

(1) He treated Orangemen with su-percilious scorn until he decided to try to make them subservient tools in carrying out his selfish ambition. (2) He insuits Orangemen now in his public appeals, even when arrogantly assuming that they should follow him.

(3) His trade policy, adopted, as was nis ultra-Protestantism, suddenly for the purpose of weakening the party that dared to assume that it could ex-ist without him, is in my opinion

OPINION OF MR. M'CARTHY.

(4) Mr. McCarthy is a purely selfish

I am pressed for my views in regard to the resignation of Hon. N. Clarke Wallace. Frankly, I think Mr. Wallace made a mistake last spring in aking such a position as would probably ultimately force him to resign. I think, too, that he chose the worst possible time to resign. I esteem Mr. Wallace very highly, and I wish to speak kindly of him, but whoever his advisers may be, they appear to have robbed him of his usual discretion. I cannot refrain from saying, too,

that it was ungenerous to sneer at Sir Frank Smith in order to gain a little applause from an excited audience Sir Frank Smith spoke of Mr. Wallace in a much more courteous and considerate way. I do not believe that Mr. Wallace himself really thinks that Sir Frank Smith suggested that Sir Mackenzie Bowell should be made prime minister with any improper motive. There never has been a public man in Canada whose reputation for absolute integrity is more deservedly high than the character of Sir Frank mith. The fact that he is able to ise superior to creed prejudices and co-operate with a past grand master of the Orange order in the direction of the affairs of his country reflects nfinite credit on him and proves his iberality and patriotism.

I am yet hopeful that Manitoba may settle her own educational affairs, but if she refuses to do so I hope the do-minion parliament may perform the duty laid upon it in a spirit of wisdom and justice, and establish a precedent that may be followed safely in future appeals from minorities, whether they are Roman Catholics or Protestants. In conclusion, I give the advice with gues who try to excite you in order to use your enthusiasm in turning their colitical grindstone. They try to get their grindstone turned by a very different power in Quebec. augh at you if you turn the grindstone. Do your own thinking.
Yours sincerely,
JAMES L. HUGHES,

Grand Master, Ontario West.

SHORT TALKS ON ADVERTISING.

(Copyright by Charles Austin Bates.)

Advertising by circulars and such things undoubtedly is sometimes profitable. In the manufacturing or jobbing business this is more likely to be true than not. The retail merchant needs a quicker,

surer, less expensive method, and he finds it in the daily and weekly newspapers. There is no method of advertising which costs so much and so little at the same time. While the expenditure may have to be greater in the newspapers, the amount of publicity re-

ceived is doubly as great in propor-tion to the price as that to be had in make this clear and to prove it true

A shoe dealer on Sixth avenue, New York, wished to advertise his store. circulars, one each month, for nine months. There were 5,000 circulars sent each time, and the cost for the series of nine, including postage, was about \$600. For this sum he reached

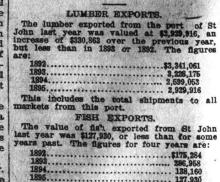
For the same amount of money he could have placed a fine-inch ad. in the Sunday issue of a paper having a guaranteed, sworn circulation of over 1,-000,000 copies every issue for 39 issues, covering the same period that the distribution of the circulars did.

secured by the circulars with the 4,-000,000 circulation he could have had in the paper, and you'll see at once how great a mistake he made. There is no question about the fact that he benefit from the newspaper advertising that he did from the circular. It is

Sometimes circulars are good, but whenever you are contemplating issuing one sit down and figure up the possibilities—see how much space and how much circulation the cost of the circular would buy in the —... You will find in every case that rea-

son and common sense will be in favor of using the paper. By doing so you will reach nine-tenths of the very people to whom you would address circulars, and you will reach ten times as many other people to whom your cular would not have gone at an.

LUMBER AND FISH EXPORTS.



NOVA SCOTIA APPLES

(Bridgetown Monitor.) The account of sales received from London last week proved highly gratifying to our growers and shippers.
Returns netted from \$2 to \$2.30 for Baldwins and like varieties, while Russels cleared from \$3 to \$3.25. In one case we heard of a shipment of Golden Russets metting over \$4 per barrel.

These are splendid prices, and should they be sustained for the rest of the season our buyers, some of whom still have a good many in store, will realize a handsome profit on the season' erop. Upon the whole the prices this season have been much better than was expected at the beginning, and

CARRIED BU

Showed How E a Lo

and He Was an e esses of His Exp

(New He was a thin with dye. He wa and carried an shambled up to an's saloon at streets. A crowd big glasses of mi attention by say "Excuse me, go lar, but I've give

Tom Byrnes hou until I decided ence as a burgla I am now worki righteous way. open any safe o invented, I dec little contrivand ceded in inven Then, opening playing its conte

to Noonan.
"If you will kin doors of your p how I used to have a complete in this satchel. I have a nonpa a key twirler. ing wires with bolt throwers cord attached doors, working outside. Here With that little pane of glass town. In this l ry a complete "That will do. you really eve

"Yes, sir," an "I have not onl I have done th work. I served nois prison at J Hill. But I hav ever since my ago. Say, will how easy it is glar to break Noonan by t terested in the s in the saloon l look at a ger tools . "I'll go outside

the kit, "and y and windows. back in within Saloon Keener doors and the the sidewalk. through the key ed the wire up later threw back of the door. The through the key was lifted. Find into the place.

"About three "Now just put shut the bolts. wedge against t This was don again attacked side. In less th forced away th bolts, and opene showed the cro the key from t had pulled the

door. the station hou rested," said No had become ind to allow a fello ing about loose burglaries going "I have a p department," hibitions." "Well," said gave you that

> on Cherry bou how easy it is and every ma The 'longsho and seemed an burglar. The he was now l and ought to 1 to leave the s

jail. Here you

horemen yank lar and ordere "Now," said dressing Noon keep him here man, I'll hold The saloon ined the ex-bu prison ?" he "Three years "Did you eve

monds ?" "No," said line was crac breaking into "Well," said anything abou "Only what "Who do you

"I am satisfi of a Tenderloi ger. "The cro some of the learned the la its of the peop the job. I do servants stood of some one just for the T of the jewels. "Well," said of any burglar led this job?"

"No." said crooks are all ing around Si a servant, an house, the ser without know

Saloon Keen chased one of