

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1899.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL.

Victoria has had considerable amateur work in the way of public entertainment of rather an ambitious character, and is to have more of it. There is a disposition in some quarters to treat it as though it were done by professionals and apply the same sort of criticism as is perfectly legitimate in the case of professionals. This is manifestly unfair, and in many cases may lead to injustice. It is quite right to criticize an amateur's conception of a character as freely as that of a professional, for this is instructive to the individual and advantageous to the public; but the trouble with most criticisms—and we do not refer only to those appearing in the papers—is that they are extremely superficial. Professional players or singers, feeling at home on the stage and being thoroughly drilled in stage work, are naturally able to do it more smoothly than those who are attempting it for the first time. Therefore a play, in which the actors are not up to a good amateur standard in their conception of their roles, or an opera with an inferior lot of professional singers, will go off with a dash, which leads the careless critic to think it has been well rendered, and yet when it is closely examined, the work will be found to be full of faults. This is true of the great majority of travelling troupes visiting this coast. An amateur performance may lack the smoothness, the abandon and the dash of professional work, but at the same time from an artistic point of view it may be better. It may present the author's or composer's idea with greater fidelity, the elocution or the singing may be better; yet in many cases people who would find no fault with the raw productions of some professionals, in which ranting and screaming supply the lack of real talent, will shrug their shoulders and damn the work with the faint praise that "it was very good for amateurs."

There is a lot of dreadful rubbish palmed off upon the public as professional acting and singing. More than one San Francisco paper confessed after the late season of grand opera there that much of the work was heavy and wearisome, and yet the company boasted some of the greatest names in the musical world to-day. The fact is that many of us have false ideals of what is great in the dramatic and musical world. The result is that we do not half enjoy what we have frequent opportunities of hearing, and are disappointed when we get a chance to listen to the recognized leaders. For example, hundreds of Victoria people were disappointed in Albany, yet she is as popular as ever in London. Other instances of this kind of disappointment can readily be cited. The fact is that those persons, who have had the best opportunities of hearing professional work, are the most appreciative of the work of amateurs.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

It is interesting to know that the reformer, Kang Yu-Wei, was able to convince the Emperor of China of the undesirability of placing his country in the hands of Russia by pointing out what the record of Russian dealings with Poland had been. He argued that if the extinction of Polish nationality was the result of Russian domination, there was every reason to dread that if the czar's emissaries became paramount at Peking, the end of Chinese independence would be at hand. If the entourage of the Emperor is not able to keep him from being misled by what is now going on in Finland, he will see additional reasons for the views so vigorously urged by his distinguished subject. It seems indeed difficult to understand why the same thought has not impressed itself more strongly upon the Dowager Empress and Li Hung Chang. To be sure, they are both well up in years, and the former seems to be the embodiment of Chinese conservatism, but it ought to be possible for them to realize the inevitable fate of any people who trust themselves in the hands of Russia. The case of Finland is a gross example of national perfidy. The right of the Finns to self-government was never questioned by the most autocratic occupant of the Russian throne, and it has been represented as more liberal than any of his predecessors, to break the national faith with the grand duchy.

The lesson of this is that the system of government of which the czar is the head is stronger than he is, that the Autocrat of all the Russias is himself a slave in the hands of the extraordinary governmental institution of which he is the nominal chief. This has been remarked upon frequently, but there has never been such a demonstration of its truth as the events in Finland afford, and a remarkable thing about them is that they are taking place while the world is praising the czar for his remarkable effort on behalf of peace. It is hard to think that the lesson of this will be lost on China, and that, even if through the temporary supremacy of the

reactionary party at Peking, the Russian representatives are able to aggrandize their influence, their hold upon China can be permanent. Kang tells us that the nation has been awakened, and although it may not immediately exhibit that degree of activity which Japan displayed, the onward march will be steady. The antagonism of the British race towards Russia, which is not always reconcilable with what appears to be wise policy, seems explainable by the events of which Poland and Finland have been and are the scenes. The British and the Russian ideas of government and popular rights are absolutely opposite. There can scarcely be co-operation between two peoples representing such radically diverse views. The two great empires stand for radically divergent forces in human progress. Much in what is essentially Russian commands our admiration, but little of it can ever claim our sympathy. Sooner or later the two great forces must try conclusions, and it may be that China will be the scene of the conflict.

THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. Mulock congratulates himself and the country upon the reduction of the deficit in the post office department. It is always satisfactory to learn that a public department is something like self-sustaining, but this ought not to be the chief object aimed at in its administration. What the public want is accommodation and they are prepared to pay for it. Speaking especially for British Columbia, we think we may say that men of all sides of politics would have been better pleased if the deficit had been larger and the accommodation better. There is hardly a section of the province from which serious complaints have not come during the past year, and in fact ever since Mr. Mulock took charge of that branch of the public service, of wretched and inadequate mail service. Some of the complaints have been due to the apparent inability of the minister to appreciate the requirements of a new country; others seen to indicate that a cheese-paring policy has impaired the usefulness of the service, or failed to keep it up to the mark, and others can hardly be explained by any reasonable hypothesis. Examples of the first are found in the failure to afford newly opened districts with mail accommodation. Only those persons who have had personal experience can tell of the inconvenience, anxiety and loss to which the public have been put by the failure of the department to recognize its duty to such localities. An example of the second kind of complaint was the ineffectual management of the Dawson post office and of some others that could be mentioned, where the evil was of the same character although the sufferers were not so numerous. The third class is represented by the unaccountable delay in the carriage of mails. We have mentioned these several times. The references to mails for such points as Glenora, Atlin, Dawson or the like, but to Rossland, Nelson and other places on the regular lines of travel. There is nothing to complain of, so far as we know, of the mails from and to the East. They come regularly enough, but there have been extraordinary and apparently inexplicable delays in the service between certain points. If Mr. Mulock will give postal matters in this province a little closer consideration, if he would awake from a contemplation of his own glory long enough to grasp intelligently what a province like British Columbia needs, he would do more and more lastingly good than he can ever accomplish by bringing orders in order that his deficit may be small.

A POLITICAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, of the Vancouver High School, has been made Chief Superintendent of Education. What Mr. Robertson's qualifications for the office may be, we do not know. He has been an ardent partisan of Mr. Martin, and possibly this is sufficient. The record of the Vancouver High School in the matter of university matriculants is not of a character to inspire confidence in Mr. Robertson's educational talents. It is able to show two university graduates against twenty-one for the New Westminster High School, whose principal was also an applicant for the office to which Mr. Robertson has been appointed. Even the Times finds itself unable to regard the appointment as satisfactory, and devoted its leading article last evening to an expression of regret that the claims of Mr. H. M. Stramberg, of New Westminster school, were overlooked. Mr. Stramberg is one of the most experienced teachers in the Dominion. He has been associated with educational work in this province for eighteen years. He is a gentleman of high attainments and unquestioned ability and would have filled the post with great satisfaction to the public. He has been ignored. Vancouver demanded the place and got it. There is a suspicion, perhaps more than a suspicion, that the Attorney-General will prefer for the office a man who would have less of a mind of his own than Mr. Stramberg possesses.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The mine owners in Kootenay are considerably agitated over the eight-hour law passed last session for the regulation of miners working underground. For a long time this has been the law in the coal mines and things have adjusted themselves to it, but it is an innovation in metalliferous mines, and there seems to be danger of its interfering with operations in Kootenay. The British America Corporation is giving the law a month's trial in the Le Roi mine, and it is said that if the result shows an increase in the expense of operating, the miners will be given the alternative of a reduction of pay or the closing of the mine. The managers of the silver-lead mines feel unable to pay the same wages for eight hours as for ten, and are urging the government to withdraw the application of the law from Kootenay. The legislation was put through the house so quietly that no one seems to have been aware of it—that is, no one specially concerned in its effects. This was a strange way of dealing with one of the most important industries of the province. The change may, as we have pointed out, have a very serious and detrimental effect upon mining, and those who it is ostensibly designed to benefit may be the sufferers by it. Such legislation ought not to be passed without ample notice being given, in order that those most concerned may have an opportunity of presenting their views to the legislature. On the general proposition of an eight-hour day underground, we are inclined to think that it has much to recommend it in an abstract way; but the mine owners are confounded by "a condition, not a theory." It is a simple matter of business, in which they and their employees are equally concerned, and about which there should have been consultation before any legislation was put upon the statute book.

Come to think of it, how often do you remember such constant rain as we have had during the last thirty-six hours? This is supposed to be a very rainy part of the world; yet we venture to say that there are fewer occasions when a person is able to carry an umbrella here than in almost any other part of the continent.

It is satisfactory to learn from Ottawa that the government intends to take up the Pacific cable project. There has been too much delay in this important matter.

THE GROWTH OF TRUSTS.

Reference was made in the Colonist a short time ago to the large number of trusts recently organized, and although this gave some idea of the rapidity with which these organizations are absorbing the business of the United States, it did not by any means tell the whole story. In the year 1898 trusts were organized involving a capital of \$916,176,000, a sufficiently formidable showing, but the amount is small compared with what has been already accomplished in 1899 and is likely to be achieved this year. During the first two months of the present year the trusts formed provided for a capitalization of \$1,106,300,000, and the Financial Chronicle says that the year will likely witness an output of "trust" securities in excess of \$6,000,000,000. The prime object of all these organizations is to create monopolies of some sort, to control the output of some article, or to raise prices or to prevent competition. To say that they are well-nigh injurious would be extravagant, but on the other hand it is evident that they are hostile to the development of individual enterprise, which has been the prime factor in the progress of the United States.

There is a very general feeling in all parts of the United States that the power of the trusts is dangerous to the nation, and how to regulate and control them is likely to be a very prominent feature in the domestic policy of that country during the next few years. There is an element of danger in these organizations that cannot be overlooked with impunity. It will strike the investors first and afterwards the general public. It is this: The capitalization of these combinations really means that the majority of them are being sold for much more than they are worth. We busy ourselves with the question of how to increase prosperity is at its height, no great danger is to be apprehended on this account, but let things take a downward turn, let there be a demand for money, such as may arise on short notice almost at any time, and these trust stocks and bonds will be thrown upon a market that does not want them, with very disastrous results. Every one who has been watching the stock market knows how some stocks have recently gone up in price at a rate calculated to be the coolest head. Almost any one can cite cases where they have advanced to a price that has made fortunes for their owners in a short time. Now stocks, put on the market at par, doubtless represented quite as much as the property they stand for in worth, and in most cases more. Let such stocks go up to 200, and who is able to tell just what they represent in value? The speculator does not trouble himself much about this. He would not care a cent whether the stock is worth a cent or a dime calculated to be the coolest head. Almost any one can cite cases where they have advanced to a price that has made fortunes for their owners in a short time. Now stocks, put on the market at par, doubtless represented quite as much as the property they stand for in worth, and in most cases more. Let such stocks go up to 200, and who is able to tell just what they represent in value?

The Toronto Star seems to favor biennial sessions of the legislature. This is an American idea, but it has very little to commend it. It may do fairly well in countries which do not enjoy responsible government, but where that principle prevails it is desirable that the representatives of the people should meet at least once a year.

THE SMELTING INDUSTRY.

A Spokane despatch attributes to President Hill, of the Great Northern, the intention to do everything in his power to build up Spokane as a smelting headquarters, the idea being to forestall the Canadian Pacific in its efforts to develop that industry in Kootenay. This is a vital matter as far as it could be carrying out of such a policy, that the Colonist opposed and continues to oppose the granting of a charter to the Kettle River Valley railway. If British Columbia ores are not smelted in this province, the country will lose much of the prosperity which it ought to derive from the possession of its great mineral wealth. In the present temper of the government and parliament of Canada, we think it very doubtful if any concessions are granted to railway companies, which can be employed to build up United States cities at the expense of our own. We regret very much that the Victoria Board of Trade has put itself on record as favoring an enterprise designed to strike the province a vital blow.

KIDNEY-BLADDER TROUBLE.

There is no more serious menace to good health in the present age than kidney disorders, and it's an appalling fact, but a true one, that four-fifths of the country people have the taint of this insidious disease with them. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure all kidney disease.

TWO RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The attention of the people of Victoria is occupied just now by two railway projects, which possess considerable interest to them. One is a railway to Port Angeles; the other is to the head of the Island. We do not feel in a position to say anything about the Port Angeles project, for we have not been taken into the confidence of its promoters; but all will concede that, if a noncontingent terminus is established at the town across the Straits, the people of Victoria will feel a deep interest therein.

APPEALS TO THE IMAGINATION.

The Toronto Globe says that the fact of Ontario being bounded on the north by the salt water of Hudson's Bay has at last appealed to the imagination of the people. The result of this appeal is the granting of a subsidy for a railway, which will extend from the Canadian Pacific to the water on James Bay. Many things can be said about Hudson's Bay and the country along its shores, which will fire the imagination of Ontario people more than anything that has yet been said. There is that reported discovery of gold in paying quantities east of the Mackenzie river. There seems to be good foundation for this. Now, if it shall be established that the auriferous area of Canada extends into the great waste region lying between the river named and Hudson's Bay, undoubtedly one of the best, if not the best, way of reaching it will be by steamer up the bay to Chesterfield Inlet, and from the head of the inlet by the numerous waterways to the gold fields. At present Hudson's Bay is a long distance from the centres of population, as we reckon distance nowadays, that is by the time and expense of travelling. Build the 245 miles of railway between the G. P. R. and the head of James Bay, and the great Mediterranean of Canada will become the scene of exploration to an unprecedented degree.

We regard this new departure on the part of Ontario with lively satisfaction. There is a vast region to be opened up, and it will give the whole Dominion a new status that will be there on a day to have practical demonstration afforded that it has valuable territory lying far to the north of its present inhabited area. The broadening of Canada is one of the Colonist's favorite themes. It appeals to the imagination, and imagination is a potent factor in determining the future of a country.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best foreign plasters, make Carter's E. W. & B. Backache Plaster take best in the market. Price 25 cents.

RECIPROCIITY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that the feeling in Canada is not at present in favor of reciprocity with the United States. A general proposition like this can neither be proved nor disproved. If what the Premier means is that there is not such a general demand for a reciprocal trade arrangement with our neighbors as there used to be, he is correct; but if he intends to convey the impression that the people would not favor an equitable reciprocity treaty, we think he is wrong. How much his failure to persuade the United States commissioners that they should agree to what he deemed proper natural concessions has contributed to the opinion which he now holds, we cannot of course say; but a statement of this kind, coming upon the heels of the adjournment of the conference at which reciprocity was discussed, it calculated to create the opinion that the Premier has shaped his opinion to suit the chances of success in any future negotiations. We were under the impression that a part of Sir Wilfrid's business at Quebec and afterwards in Washington was to persuade the United States to enter into some reciprocal trade arrangement. We read his reference in his speech on the Address to Mr. Dingley as indicating that the death of that gentleman interrupted negotiations. Can it be that the whole country was mistaken about these things, and that Sir Wilfrid would not have negotiated a reciprocity treaty if he had been able? Surely he would not have sought to commit Canada to something, which he now says the people do not favor. On the bald proposition, Sir Wilfrid may or may not be right; but such a declaration from the leader of a political party that has always advocated reciprocity, coming after the failure of an attempt to secure it, suggests sour grapes.

There is a very general feeling in all parts of the United States that the power of the trusts is dangerous to the nation, and how to regulate and control them is likely to be a very prominent feature in the domestic policy of that country during the next few years. There is an element of danger in these organizations that cannot be overlooked with impunity. It will strike the investors first and afterwards the general public. It is this: The capitalization of these combinations really means that the majority of them are being sold for much more than they are worth. We busy ourselves with the question of how to increase prosperity is at its height, no great danger is to be apprehended on this account, but let things take a downward turn, let there be a demand for money, such as may arise on short notice almost at any time, and these trust stocks and bonds will be thrown upon a market that does not want them, with very disastrous results. Every one who has been watching the stock market knows how some stocks have recently gone up in price at a rate calculated to be the coolest head. Almost any one can cite cases where they have advanced to a price that has made fortunes for their owners in a short time. Now stocks, put on the market at par, doubtless represented quite as much as the property they stand for in worth, and in most cases more. Let such stocks go up to 200, and who is able to tell just what they represent in value? The speculator does not trouble himself much about this. He would not care a cent whether the stock is worth a cent or a dime calculated to be the coolest head. Almost any one can cite cases where they have advanced to a price that has made fortunes for their owners in a short time. Now stocks, put on the market at par, doubtless represented quite as much as the property they stand for in worth, and in most cases more. Let such stocks go up to 200, and who is able to tell just what they represent in value?

THE STEEL, BRIGGS SEED CO. LD.

Canada's Greatest Seed House. Toronto, Ont.

THE CANADA PAINT Compy. Ltd.

"The Plain Evidence of facts is superior to all declarations"--Junius.

"OUR LIQUID PAINTS"

THE CANADA PAINT Company Limited

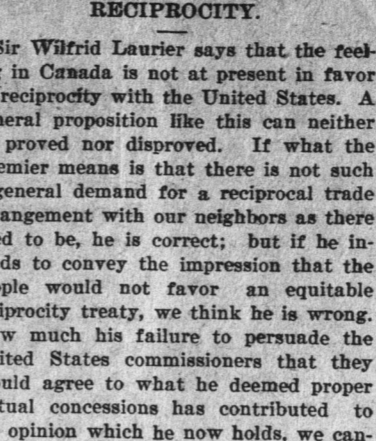
The Columbia Flouring Mills Company

ENDERBY AND VERNON.

Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Graham and Whole Wheat Flour.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria, B. C.

FOR EASTER



A Strong Grip

Whoose fault is it if you have been buying Groceries at stores where they don't care whether they please you or not? Our great aim is to give satisfaction and careful attention to the wants of our customers.

Three Star Flour, \$1.10 per sack  
Snowflake Flour, 1.05 "  
Ogilvie's Hungarian, 1.20 "  
Fresh Roll Butter, 45c. per roll

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

COFFEES DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES

PURE COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER. HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED.

STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA.

HEAD OFFICE—Thomas Earle, 22, 24 and 27 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.

6 GRAND TEA ROSES FOR 25c.

For 25c. we will send six Ever-blooming Tea Roses, named, our selection. All will bloom abundantly this season.

QUEEN BULB SET

Twenty choice Bulbs and Tubers, including 2 lovely Dahlia, 4 showy Camas, 6 assorted Gladioli, 6 Pearl Tuberoses, 2 Auratum, or Queen of Lilies, for FIFTY CENTS, of half "Queen" Bulb Set (10 bulbs) for 25c.

CHAMPION PLANT COLLECTION

Twelve showy plants for the house and garden includes one each Night-blooming Cactus, Parrot Feather, Parrot Ivy, Chrysanthemum, Geranium, Saxifrage, Ever-blooming Rose, Helianthus, Crimson Spirea, Boston Ivy, and 2 Coronnas, the lot for FIFTY CENTS.

THE STEEL, BRIGGS SEED CO. LD.

Canada's Greatest Seed House. Toronto, Ont.

THE CANADA PAINT Compy. Ltd.

"The Plain Evidence of facts is superior to all declarations"--Junius.

"OUR LIQUID PAINTS"

THE CANADA PAINT Company Limited

The Columbia Flouring Mills Company

ENDERBY AND VERNON.

Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Graham and Whole Wheat Flour.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria, B. C.

Business Suits, \$5, 6.25, 7.50, \$10  
Boys 2-piece Suits \$1, 1.50, 1.75, \$2  
" " " \$3, 3.75, 4.25, \$5  
30 Cases Just Received.  
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, TIES.  
B. WILLIAMS & CO.  
Glothers, Hatters and Outfitters  
Kleodike Outfit, Half Price  
..97 JOHNSON STREET

A Strong Grip  
Whoose fault is it if you have been buying Groceries at stores where they don't care whether they please you or not? Our great aim is to give satisfaction and careful attention to the wants of our customers.  
Three Star Flour, \$1.10 per sack  
Snowflake Flour, 1.05 "  
Ogilvie's Hungarian, 1.20 "  
Fresh Roll Butter, 45c. per roll  
Dixie H. Ross & Co.

COFFEES DISCRIMINATING BUYERS SPICES  
Will find it profitable to handle only the best in...  
PURE COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER.  
HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED.  
STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA.  
HEAD OFFICE—Thomas Earle, 22, 24 and 27 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.

6 GRAND TEA ROSES FOR 25c.  
For 25c. we will send six Ever-blooming Tea Roses, named, our selection. All will bloom abundantly this season.  
FIVE Hardy Garden Roses. Fine named sorts, our selection, for TWENTY FIVE CENTS.  
QUEEN BULB SET  
Twenty choice Bulbs and Tubers, including 2 lovely Dahlia, 4 showy Camas, 6 assorted Gladioli, 6 Pearl Tuberoses, 2 Auratum, or Queen of Lilies, for FIFTY CENTS, of half "Queen" Bulb Set (10 bulbs) for 25c.  
CHAMPION PLANT COLLECTION  
Twelve showy plants for the house and garden includes one each Night-blooming Cactus, Parrot Feather, Parrot Ivy, Chrysanthemum, Geranium, Saxifrage, Ever-blooming Rose, Helianthus, Crimson Spirea, Boston Ivy, and 2 Coronnas, the lot for FIFTY CENTS.  
A CHANCE for lovers of flowers to secure the collection of Roses, Bulbs and Plants for small cost, all of best quality, sure to please, sent post paid on receipt of price, safe arrival guaranteed.  
FREE on condition of mentioning this advertisement when ordering any of the above collection, we will include free 1 Tuberous Begonia Bulb or 1 Spotted Lily Bulb, the buyer's choice.  
Remember our famous seeds may be had from leading merchants or ordered from us. It pays to plant "Good Seeds." Catalogue sent free.

THE CANADA PAINT Compy. Ltd.  
"The Plain Evidence of facts is superior to all declarations"--Junius.  
"OUR LIQUID PAINTS"  
are made from GENUINE COLORS, of great covering power, which are the best Preservatives for Wood, Iron and Stone. They will DRY QUICKLY with a hard GLOSSY SURFACE, and will work freely under the brush, and can be applied by any one.  
They are prepared in selected shades, together with Outside and Inside White and Black. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction; will not crack, flake or chalk off.  
We claim them to be unequalled by any paints in the market for beauty and durability. If you want good and satisfactory work done, be sure that you get our color brand brands, and do not allow yourselves to be imposed upon by having inferior brands forced on you.

The Columbia Flouring Mills Company  
ENDERBY AND VERNON.  
Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Graham and Whole Wheat Flour.  
R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria, B. C.

The Ass...  
Nichol Case...  
Assize B...  
Just...  
The spring assize...  
Mr. Justice Martin...  
four indictments...  
as follows: Regina...  
Regina v. Nuan...  
Wright, alias pre...  
Ah Chu, wounding...  
composed of Joshu...  
Frank W. Adams...  
J. A. Williams...  
T. Patton, H. Ken...  
C. E. Dickenson...  
St. E. Dickenson...  
Mr. A. L. Belyea...  
crown in all the ca...  
of Regina v. Penn...  
counsel for the de...  
although Mrs. Nun...  
jury had been rec...  
proceedings the...  
Attorney-General p...  
as allowed by the...  
The grand jurors...  
dressed by Mr. Jus...  
plained that under...  
jury was to consist...  
bers and that one...  
agree to bring in a...  
The case of Sony...  
was granted a new...  
murder, was set d...  
Thursday at the re...  
Helmckell, Q.C., an...  
who appeared in the...  
THE NICH...  
Mr. A. Davey, on...  
prosecution in Regi...  
ined, in which the...  
fall assizes, asked...  
the case stand over...  
assizes, Mr. Turner...  
and Mr. Pooley to...  
Mr. Langley for the...  
if the case was to...  
be tried at the spec...  
before Justice McCol...  
Chief Justice McCol...  
my Justice Martin...  
sug by Mr. M. I...  
to allow the defence...  
journalment.

GRAND JUR...  
The grand jury...  
Regina v. P...  
Wright. As two...  
Regina v. Ah Chu...  
in a Chinese gamb...  
Wright was commi...  
obtaining money fr...  
from R. Holmes. S...  
visit the public...  
presentment before...  
assizes.  
REGINA V...  
The case of W...  
charged with steali...  
from R. W. Stoddar...  
taken up. Mr. W. H...  
for the crown and...  
the defence. The...  
selected: J. C. Vos...  
Hughes, Jeremiah M...  
and John Post, of...  
Jesse, A. E. Kent, I...  
Donaldson, D. S. M...  
Clegg.  
The evidence was...  
the police court, b...  
Stoddard's evidence...  
in the prosecution...  
and the defence will...  
They will call out...  
cused.  
Robert W. Stoddar...  
told of having m...  
from his store in...  
of the stolen goods...  
shortly after Christm...  
ed the diamond he...  
taken it and mentio...  
nock, the latter said...  
was such a nice sto...  
that Fred took the...  
later he told me...  
return to his house...  
stone. From what Fr...  
occasion witness...  
Hall's office and...  
over to Pennock...  
Fred asked Pennock...  
stone from the ring...  
had taken from wit...  
thing said that his...  
him (Fred) had...  
plied "Ugh." Previ...  
cused had tried the...  
Dr. Hall's office...  
about the diamond...  
go East. The next...  
diamond back after...  
of the stolen goods...  
Witness positively id...  
as the one taken...  
and of the stolen...  
Pennock came in...  
ness some stones. W...  
Pennock of having...  
that if Fred had...  
done it under instr...  
cused. Several times...  
when he lost the stone...  
was returned he and...  
versations about it...  
him to send Fred to...  
he was afraid of him...  
To Mr. Belyea—Two...  
previous to the loss...  
ness said he lost...  
bunkle ring. It was...  
that he lost a \$175...  
to that again he lo...  
on one occasion...  
He knew who took...  
got it back. It had...  
the party who stole...  
take the other things...  
son when he lost the...  
week before he got...  
During that time...  
and he had been...  
store. Fred, arrang...  
between himself and...  
office. Fred spoke...  
noisy work here. Wit...  
made the remark to...  
wish Pennock would...  
not hear a word he...  
him he found out...  
when he went to...  
store. Fred was off...  
Pennock's store in...  
and Pennock often...  
being afraid that...  
He did not say to...  
close up Pennock's...  
him to the police...  
Witness' attention...  
evidence he gave in...  
Hall's office by...  
robbed rather too...  
much