

TAYLOR SENT TO HIGHER COURT

COMMITTED ON TRIAL
CHARGED WITH MURDER

Prosecution Completed Its Case
Tuesday Afternoon.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The preliminary inquiry into the charge of murdering his own infant child, laid against Alfred Taylor, of this city, was resumed before Magistrate Jay in the provincial police court this morning. The only witness heard so far is Mrs. Taylor, who repeated the story she told at the time she applied to have Taylor bound over to keep the peace.

Mrs. Taylor makes a good witness, and under cross-examination her story has not as yet been shaken in any particular. She labored under deep feeling at times, but effectively kept from hearing anything that might go on.

The charge against Taylor read that "he, in the vicinity of Goldstream, on or about the eighth day of July, 1898, a living child, that had just been given birth to by Alice Elizabeth Thomas, unlawfully did kill."

The prisoner did not plead.

The original information had read on or about Aug. 10, 1899, at Colwood, and had to be amended.

C. J. Prior appeared for the crown and the prisoner was defended by R. C. Lowe and W. C. Moresby.

Witnesses Excluded

Mr. Moresby asked that every witness, including police constables, be excluded and not only shut outside the court-room but effectively kept from hearing anything that might go on.

Supt. Hussey objected that the constable was on duty in the court-room.

Mr. Moresby insisted that constables, who were to give evidence must be excluded. If not, he desired a note taken of his request. In a murder trial he had the right to ask this. If constables were required for duty others could be obtained, but no constable who was to give evidence should be allowed to remain.

Mr. Prior had Constable Carter excluded and undertook that Constable Conway's evidence was not such as could be affected by hearing the cross-examination of other witnesses.

Mrs. Taylor's Story

Mrs. Taylor was called and told of coming out from England in 1894 with her sister to her mother and Taylor, who lived here. Her father was dead. After living for a while on Johnson street they went out to live in the bush at Goldstream. There were living in the house Taylor, her mother, her sister and herself. In 1894, the year she came out, she being about fifteen or sixteen, she had an accident which necessitated the removal of an eyeball which was done at Jubilee hospital. Taylor brought her in and they stopped at a local hotel the night before she was taken to the hospital.

To the next question, as to what took place there, Mr. Moresby objected as not bearing on the charge of murder.

Mr. Prior contended that it had, as showing the relations between the two, who were then unmarried.

The question was allowed and in reply Mrs. Taylor stated that Taylor at that occasion had taken advantage of her.

In Vancouver.

Continuing her story she said she had worked in service here. Subsequently she went over to Vancouver in 1897 at Taylor's request and they lived together in a furnished house which Taylor took for a month. During her stay there she did not go out much, as she was ill, the result of the removal of an operation. When she got well she again went out to service, and later on took up residence once more on Westminster avenue with Taylor.

Several times between March and May 28, 1898, Taylor tried to perform an operation on her.

"Did anyone come to see you?" "No one, but one lady once."

"What was the lady doing of the doors at this time?" "The doors were locked by me whenever Mr. Taylor went out."

"Why?" "Because I was told to by Mr. Taylor."

Taylor took her to New Westminster to take a boat, she said, so that no one would see her, but she found there was no boat and went back to Vancouver. Taylor then brought her over here by the steamer, she thought. First he bought her a nurse's cloak, one hanging from the shoulders, for the purpose, as he said, of hiding her figure. On arrival here in the dusk of the evening they went to a livery stable, got a rig and Taylor drove her out to Goldstream. There were only he and she there.

"What state was the house in?" "The windows were plank up and remained so for three months. The doors were barred from the inside. The front door was locked and the back door locked and barred."

"A long way from anywhere," was Mrs. Taylor's description of the locality of the house.

"Did you have any instructions from Taylor about the doors?" "I was to keep them locked and barred."

"Did anyone see you at this time?" "It was never seen; I was inside all the time."

"Did Taylor say anything to you there as a result of your condition?" asked Mr. Prior.

Story of Alleged Crime.

"Early in July a baby was born," Mrs. Taylor said. "When the baby was born I cried. Mr. Taylor took a pillow from the bed, took it away to the kitchen."

baby; where was the baby; but he made me get out of bed and kneel down and swear I would never tell anyone what he was going to tell about what had happened. He said: 'I will follow you all over the world and tear your heart out if you tell anyone.' I promised I wouldn't tell. Then he told me he put his foot on the baby's head and burned it. I went back to bed. After a little while I heard a slight noise. Mr. Taylor came in and told me he had shot a cow. He didn't want any cattle around there or anyone coming to find them."

Mrs. Taylor told her story slowly and with some emotion. She said that after the child was born Taylor burned or destroyed every sign.

Her Early History.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moresby, Mrs. Taylor said she was born in Cardiff, Wales, her father's name being John Thomas and her mother's maiden name Mary Jane Morgford. Her father died when she was nine or ten, and her mother afterwards went to Australia with a man named Keith. She and her sister were placed in a school. Her mother was supposed to be "Mrs. Taylor." At the moment of birth Taylor was present. After he took the baby away she heard the child cry, heard the stove-lids being taken off and heard wood chopped.

Believed Taylor's Statements.

As the mention of the stove-lids had not been made before, Mr. Moresby questioned the witness and suggested that she was concealing the answer. This drew a protest from Mr. Prior, but the magistrate ruled that Mr. Moresby was within his rights.

"Did you believe him when he told you this story?" Mr. Moresby asked. "I never did anything else but believe every word he said," Mrs. Taylor replied.

"And you knew it was a very wrong thing to do?"

After she got well and was able to go out the windows were uncovered and the doors unbarred. She went about among the neighbors, who knew her as Miss Taylor. In 1896 Taylor went east and while he was away a man asked her to marry him. As a chance to get away from Taylor she said she would marry him if Taylor consented. When Taylor returned he refused his consent. Asked why she bothered about Taylor's consent when she knew he had no right to control her actions, Mrs. Taylor said: "I knew it was absolutely necessary to get his consent before I did anything."

The cross-examination goes on this afternoon and will probably not be finished then.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Alfred Taylor was committed for trial yesterday afternoon on a charge of having murdered an infant child of which he was the father and the present Mrs. Taylor the mother, as well as the shock of the spring assizes, until which time Taylor will stay in the provincial jail.

In addition to Mrs. Taylor the only evidence offered by the crown was that of a constable from the mainland, who corroborated Mrs. Taylor as to her condition in the spring of 1898, and the constables who arrested Taylor on the original charge of threatening his wife.

"We had come to the period when your husband had gone to Nanaimo, Mrs. Taylor," was Mr. Moresby's first question when the inquiry was resumed in the afternoon.

"Not my husband," corrected Mrs. Taylor with some asperity.

"Thank you for the correction," continued Mr. Moresby. "The accused, Taylor, it has been said, suits you better, had gone to work on the railway?"

Mrs. Taylor replied that he had gone to Wellington and came down twice a month, or often.

With his wife away she worked in Victoria. Taylor would come down to see her here about once a week or once a fortnight. She spent a week in Wellington with a friend who wrote her a letter saying she should write to Taylor. Subsequently she went back to Wellington and married Taylor.

"How did that come about?" Mr. Moresby asked.

"He asked me to marry him."

"Was that how it really came about, that he asked you first?"

"When he came back from the east, from Wallaceburg, and spoke to me about the man who wanted to marry me, he said to me: 'You belong to me, you must marry me.' I said to him: 'How can you when you are my mother's husband?' He said: 'I was not married to your mother. I spoke to a clergyman in the east about it and he said it would be all right.' I refused to marry him. It was only when I could not get any satisfaction from my mother in San Francisco and it was only after this letter from my friend at Wellington saying that Taylor was ready to marry me, that I would go crazy that I was persuaded to marry him."

"Where were you married?" "In Wellington, on December 24, 1900, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Church of England."

"You went through that ceremony of your own free will?" "I did."

"And answered before your God and Maker that you were ready to marry and married of your own free will?" "I did."

"What church do you belong to yourself?" "I never joined any church but I do not do anything at the churches of the Church of England."

Returned to Victoria.

After living until June, 1901, in Wellington, Mrs. Taylor said, they moved to Victoria, where a boy was born in November, 1901.

"Did you live happily in Wellington?" Mr. Moresby asked. "Quietly, peaceably, yes."

From August, 1901 to 1906 they lived on First street, after which they moved to Second street, where one of their neighbors was Detective-Sergeant Palmer and his family. Mrs. Taylor said that they did not do much entertaining. Taylor was busy at all times at inventions, with which he had a great deal of success. He kept her and the children comfortably, and they lived quietly and peaceably. In the fall of 1906, Mrs. Taylor said, she and the children moved out to the ranch at Colwood, Taylor remaining in town and keeping on the house. In the fall they came back to Second street for the winter and in the spring of 1907 Taylor accompanied them out to the farm.

In regard to the property Mrs. Taylor stated, in reply to Mr. Moresby, that Taylor had made arrangements to buy the property for her from Levy and Bayward. He had never acquired title owing to the difficulty of securing it; not from any fault of his, she stated. Taylor was making efforts to get title to it yourself, have you not?" "Only when Mr. Taylor told me to."

"You wrote letters, too?" "I wrote Mr. Levy when Mr. Taylor told me,

to find out the reason for the delay, and I wrote to Mr. Bayward also."

After further questions about who their friends were, Mr. Moresby asked Mrs. Taylor if she knew a Mr. and Mrs. Cook, to which she replied, with no longer hesitation than over some other questions, in the affirmative. Mr. Moresby asked the cause of the hesitation.

"I hesitated because you were not asking me a proper question," replied Mrs. Taylor.

"You want to fence with me?" "No, but I want you to give me a fair show."

"But you are not on trial?" "Why don't you ask me where I met them and when I met them? Ask me why I did go to San Francisco last year."

"Where did you meet them?" "On the ship, the Ramble-Cariboo, and again in Victoria and Colwood. They visited me at Colwood and dined with me and I lunched with Mrs. Cook at the Drives."

As an outcome of this acquaintance, Mrs. Taylor said, she had been asked to look after a brother and step-brother of Mrs. Cook's who were coming out to the mainland, and Ernest Eaves. She thought a great deal over the matter and spoke to Taylor who finally said to write and let them come. Subsequently the brothers and Mrs. Eaves came out, and all five at one time or other lived or boarded with them at Colwood, and Mr. Taylor interested himself in getting the wife and child to the mainland.

"Why did you do that?" "I was a man asked her to marry him. As a chance to get away from Taylor she said she would marry him if Taylor consented. When Taylor returned he refused his consent. Asked why she bothered about Taylor's consent when she knew he had no right to control her actions, Mrs. Taylor said: 'I knew it was absolutely necessary to get his consent before I did anything.'

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anything, replied: 'I have nothing to say at present.'

He was then committed for trial at the next assizes.

The charge of threatening, on which Taylor was arrested in the first place, was withdrawn.

NUGGET MINE SHIPS
\$5,000 GOLD BRICK

Rich Strike Reported on the Rambler-Cariboo—Ore Outlook.

Nelson, Nov. 23.—The first gold brick from the Nugget mine on Sheep Creek, to the south of this city, has been received here. It was valued at \$5,000.

The Hampton, near Silverton, has been bonded for \$30,000 by N. F. McNaught, to Washington investors.

An unusually rich discovery is reported as the Rambler-Cariboo in the Stocan, and generally the activity in mining in this section is satisfactorily being maintained. The following are the ore shipments for the past week and year to date:

Boundary—	Week.	Year.
Granby	22,017	223,576
Mother Lode	16,937	241,350
Shoshone	2,091	26,812
Oro Denoro	870	54,156
Other mines	22,619	226,819
Total	35,915	1,274,012

Roseland—	Week.	Year.
Centre Star	3,857	154,646
Le Roi	1,065	69,691
Le Roi No. 2	531	26,164
Le Roi No. 3	260	9,710
Hattie Brown	15	15
Other mines	15	1,270
Total	5,878	261,496

Sloan-Kootenay	Week.	Year.
Whitewater	162	1,074
Whitewater (milled)	700	26,400
Richmond	84	2,346
Rambler	20	1,046
Silver Cup	64	894
Hot Punch	15	15
Ruth	25	663
B. C. & Tibury	2	22
Queen	24	39
Hewitt	22	582
Reco	31	424
St. Eugene	649	23,381
Poorman (milled)	200	9,875
Queen	27	801
Queen (milled)	420	9,330
No. 2 (milled)	145	2,635
Kootenay Belle (milled)	70	1,970
Nugget (milled)	110	300
Other mines	110	30,000
Total	2,796	112,437

Grand total	Week.	Year.
Grand total	44,589	1,647,946
Smelter Receipts	22,017	929,376
Greenwood	11,807	295,206
Boundary Falls	21,872	21,872
Trail	240	240
Northport (Le Roi)	1,408	76,914
Marysville	5,730	5,730
Total	48,194	1,619,203

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OAK BAY COUNCIL
PASSESE SEVERAL BY-LAWS

After a regular meeting of the Oak Bay council was held Monday night at the Oak Bay school house. The business before the councillors was mostly of a routine nature. There were present: Acting Reeve Henderson and Councillors Fernie, Newton and Noble.

From the reading of the minutes arose the question as to whether it were better to take gravel for rebuilding a portion of Cadboro Bay road from the municipal pits or to purchase it from the Lineham Sand and Gravel Company. It was shown by the city engineer that the gravel of the company was of better quality than the municipal gravel, and that it was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the engineer to go ahead with the work and to get the material wherever he thinks best.

The pathmaster reported being unable to sell the cord wood belonging to the municipality at the price set. After some discussion it was decided to give the pathmaster a free hand to get as much as he could for the wood. The condition of Oak Bay avenue was again discussed. Councillor Fernie drew attention to the bad condition of the crossings and asked that the pathmaster have them scraped. That official stated that he had done so on Saturday, but that very soon they were just as bad as ever. He was instructed to use sand or gravel in trying to make them more passable. The clerk also reported that he had interviewed P. J. Riddell in regard to improving the part of the road near Mitchell street, and the latter had promised on behalf of the Tramway Company to have it attended to as soon as possible.

Several by-laws in connection with the final settlement of the local improvement work which has already been completed were finally passed according to the municipal act. This is simply a matter of routine to comply with the letter of the law.

In the report of the roads, sewers and bridges committee the matter of expropriating a strip of land leading to the Alexandra Park subdivision was brought up. It was decided to do this, the proprietors of the subdivision to pay all the expenses connected therewith. The council then adjourned.

Three building permits for dwellings were issued on Tuesday, as follows: Mrs. Isabella Gilchrist, Work street, \$1,600; Messrs. Duncanson, Market street, \$1,500; Walter McNair, Summit avenue, \$250.

GERMANY TAKES CONTRACT FROM BRITISH FIRM

How Greenock Lost an \$1,800,000 Order—Cute Shipbuilding Deal.

Some little time ago it was announced that the Greenock and Grangemouth Dockyard Company, on the Clyde, had contracted to build five steamers for the Russian volunteer fleet, at a cost of \$1,800,000. The order was hailed with great satisfaction at Greenock as likely to provide much-needed work for shipyard hands. It is true that the price, including more than \$400 for extras in respect of each vessel, was very low, and that the acceptance of the contract certainly meant no profit, and would possibly leave a loss to the builders. But ship constructors dislike having their plant idle, and the order, for what it was worth, was doubtless regarded as likely to be useful in tiding things over till shipbuilding improves. In any event, the larger part of the \$1,800,000 would have gone in wages, and would have enabled hundreds of families to keep the wolf from the door this winter.

It is now announced that after all the order for these five ships has gone to Germany. What has happened is related by Fairplay, a responsible weekly shipping journal. It appears that the Clyde firm had received a letter accepting their tender, and that everything, including specifications, plans, and details, had been adjusted, with the exception of the finance clause. This was in process of arrangement with Messrs. Schichau, of Elbing and Dantzig, whose original tender was over \$2,000,000, and who are said to have been eleven on the list of tenderers, put in an amended offer, which was accepted. They undertook, it is stated, to build the vessels for the same price as the Greenock company, but to ask for no payment whatever until the end of 1910, and to require no interest on the deferred payments. It is believed, says Fairplay, that the money is being provided by, or with the aid of the German government, free of interest, in order to enable a German firm to build the vessels and to keep the order from going to a British builder. "The German government," it is added, "apparently considers it better policy to assist German firms to secure orders in this way than to pay out large sums to make work for the unemployed as our government proposes to do. It is believed that British shipbuilders could afford to give such terms as to build the vessels that is actually to build the vessels out of their own capital, deliver them, and allow the Russians to run them for more than a year, and then only receive their contract price with interest whatever being charged on his expenditure."

SEEK PROTECTION
AT STREET CROSSING

E. & N. Will Be Asked to Erect Barrier on Store Street.

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