Twice-a-Week Times

Published Tuesdays and Fridays by THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED. JOHN NELSON, Managing Director.

Offices ..... 26 Broad Street

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Timber notices, land and legal, display advertisements, $2.50 per inch per month.
Daily, by mail, per annum ..... $6.
Daily, by mail, when not delivered on day of publication $3.00
Twice-a-Week Times, per annum $1.00

TO UNITED STATES.

Daily $3.00
Twice-a-Week $2.00

MR. LEMIEUX'S SUCCESSFUL MISSION.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Canadian envoy to Japan, yesterday laid his report on the negotiations with the Imperial government of Japan for the restriction of emigration to British Columbia before the House of Commons. A very comprehensive digest of the minister's statement appears in another column of the Times. We believe it will be agreed that the terms of the agreement, which have been reduced to writing and reduced to the form of a contract, will prove eminently satisfactory to the people of this province. The Japanese government has practically agreed to every suggestion urged by the Canadian representative. Instructions have been issued to the governors of every province or prefecture in the Japanese Empire to the effect that the immigration of laborers and artisans to this country is to be prohibited. Although under the terms of the treaty with Great Britain subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan are guaranteed equal rights with British subjects in all parts of the British Empire, in view of the special circumstances of the case the government of Japan has undertaken to waive its rights under the treaty and to meet the wishes of Canadians. The net result is that, as a consequence of the representations of Hon. Mr. Lemieux and of the able assistance he received from the British ambassador to Japan, Mr. Macdonald, a very delicate subject has been finally removed from the field of international controversy and one phase of the Asiatic question, and that the most dangerous phase, has been definitely settled in what we believe will prove to be the true interests of all concerned.

Now that such a gratifying consummation has been reached, it may not be amiss to point out that if the Premier of Canada and the government of which he is the leader had been merely desirous of gaining a little brief popularity in British Columbia—of playing the game with the view of gaining popular acclaim and holding on to power because it is so difficult to gain power, which is the sum of Premier McBride's ambition according to his own acknowledgment—it would have been an easy thing to pass a Natal Act, thus accomplishing in some degree results which have been gained more effectually in a more excellent way. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a statesman who believes in doing things in a statesmanlike manner. He recognises that Canada is a portion of the British Empire and that Canadians as British subjects must not attempt to shirk their Imperial responsibilities. Whatever petty politicians like McBride and Bowser may say or do, notwithstanding the ravings and rantings of shallow-pated individuals, such as Macgowan and McGuire of Vancouver, the sentiments of nations sufficiently powerful to be considered worthy of an alliance with the Mother Country must be respected by all Canadians. Notwithstanding what has been written by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the fact is clear that Japan have said "if this matter be British Columbia or by Canada of a Natal Act which would do violence to treaty rights and practically cast a stigma upon her people as an inferior class. But when approached in a reasonable manner and the case laid frankly before them, the statesmen of Japan has said "If this matter be left in our hands we shall see that your wishes are complied with."

The Dominion government believes Japan will act with perfect good faith in this matter. It accepts the assurances of the Imperial government of Japan. The policy of the Mikado's government has gone into effect already. The general result of that policy, supplemented by internal regulations emanating from Ottawa with the approval of Japan, is that the immigration of Japanese from all sources has practically ceased. But if the unexpected should happen and the regulations should not meet expectations, the government of Canada will denounce the treaty with Japan and take such action as may be considered necessary to guard this coast from another Asiatic invasion.

As the matter stands to-day a very difficult and troublesome question—a question fraught with dangerous possibilities from an Imperial point of view—has been removed from the realm of controversy. It has been settled to the satisfaction of the Imperial government, to the satisfaction of the Japanese government, and we believe to the satisfaction of all British Columbians whose views are not strictly of a narrow and partizan character. The government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier deserves the greatest credit for its statesmanlike attitude on the question and for the efforts it has made to avoid creating complications which might prejudicially affect the relations between two of the world's most potent sea powers. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the statesmen and newspapers of Great Britain will make a fitting acknowledgment of their obligations to the Premier.

OUR INTEREST IN THE MINT.

Readers of the Times doubtless noticed the dispatch we published from Ottawa the other day with reference to the Canadian mint. In that dispatch it was stated that several new denominations of coins are to be cast and placed in circulation, all the metal for which, with the single exception of the nickel five cent piece, is to be obtained from the mines of British Columbia. Two gold coins, a two and a half dollar and a five dollar piece are to be minted and placed in circulation. So that Canadians will shortly have the satisfaction of handling gold pieces the products of their own mines and of their own mint. The opposition has somewhat acridly criticised the mint and the alleged excessive cost of its construction. Such critical comments have been effectually met by the announcement that the staff of the institution has been appointed entirely from Great Britain and the whole of the works executed on the recommendations of an Imperial official. The staff looks large on paper, but if there is not sufficient for it to do in making Canadian coins, its time will be fully occupied in coining gold and silver currency made of Canadian metal for circulation in Great Britain. This arrangement has received the sanction of the Imperial government. The idea of the establishment of the mint ought to meet with general approval. It certainly ought to be approved unanimously by the people of British Columbia.

THE WATER WORKS.

The city council of 1908 has been authorized by popular vote to proceed with the improvement of the water works system. It has been empowered to borrow six hundred and nineteen thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of Engineer Adams, involving a renewal of the system of distribution of water and increasing the effective capacity of the reservoir at Elk Lake. The opinion of the ordinary citizen not endowed with expert knowledge is that in the past there has been a good deal of bungling, to use the mildest possible term, in connection with the administration of the water works department. We are not vharging any one connected with the civic administrations of the past, whether permanent officials or elective representatives, with these mistakes, or whatever the proper term may be in describing what has occurred. We are merely giving expression to the popular opinion. We are simply calling attention to a common topic of discussion in the public places of the city.

Now six hundred thousand dollars is a very large sum of money, and it is the obvious duty of the new council, from which much is expected, to take the most effective possible measures to insure that this sum shall be expended in the manner most likely to secure the maximum of benefit to the ratepayers and the citizenship generally. The council is expected, in a word, to disregard all the precedents of the past and to place a qualified man in charge of the improvements to the water works. The man intrusted with this work should have something more than a mere theoretical knowledge of the engineering business. He should be a properly qualified professional man—a competent engineer.

The old council decided that the time had come to employ a man whose whole duty it should be to superintend the water works. When this decision was reached the public assumed that an authority whose qualifications were unquestioned was to be appointed to take over the management of the water works, leaving Mr. Raymur in the position to which he was originally appointed, that of city auditor. But the unexpected happened. Mr. Raymur was selected for the post of water commissioner. Possibly the appointment was a wise one. It may be that he possesses all the qualifications necessary. His extensive experience in the water works department and the intimate knowledge he has gained in connection with the office may have justified the course of the old council. We have nothing whatever to say in disparagement of Mr. Raymur's engineering talents. But we do contend that the members of the new council are expected to put aside every consideration, to disregard all influences which may be brought to bear upon them, and to act solely as they would act if the improvement of the water works were their own private business. If the members of the council were expending over six hundred thousand dollars on works in which they were personally interested they would not select as superintendent of their business a man of purely theorotical attainments. They would first of all engage a practical man and hold him responsible. That is what the people expect of the new council. And we are pleased to see such a course appears to be in contemplation.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

Hull, Que., Jan. 22.—The Hull board of trade has obtained an analysis of the water supply in an endeavor to see if it was contaminated. The samples are said to be pure and the big epidemic of typhoid must be traced to other sources.

DECEIT AND TREACHERY.

The public ought to be deeply interested in the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne now in progress in the Legislature. The discussion has been chiefly confined to the action of the government in regard to the so-called Natal Act passed at the last session, to which the Lieut.-Governor refused his assent. The Premier, supported by his chief legal adviser, Attorney - General Bowser, sets up a new constitutional doctrine, which is practically that the government can only be held responsible for the acts of the representative of the Crown when it chooses to acknowledge such responsibility. This is a very convenient position for a government to assume which confesses frankly and without qualification that its chief aim is to hold office. As the Premier himself puts it, "It is a pretty hard thing to get into office, and the game when you get there is to stay there." Hence we have a frank confession of something the public never had any doubts about: that the Bowser Natal bill was a part of a political game, designed to hoodwink the people in the hope of retaining office. But designing politicians who undertake to deceive the public should play the game more deftly than McBride and Bowser have played it.

Although it is impossible to get any documentary evidence of the fact, it is quite clear that the Bowser Bill of last session, called a Natal Act, was never intended by the government to come into effect. The Premier had conversations with the Lieut.-Governor upon the subject of the bill some days before it finally passed the Legislature or he would not have been in a position to assure Hon. R. R. Scott that it was not the intention that it should become law. Mr. McBride must have led His Honor to believe that he asquiesced in the action proposed, otherwise the bill would have been assented to and sent on to Ottawa to await the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the ordinary procedure. The whole of the proceedings from first to last in connection with the bill furnish an example of how the demagogue and trickster plays the political game. And the contemptible conduct of the government is aggravated by the fact, now plainly apparent, that while it was posing as the defender of the people against the cheap labor of the Orient the corporation which placed it in power and another corporation quite as friendly were conspiring to defeat, and did defeat, the object of the regulations agreed upon between Ottawa and Tokio—regulations which up to the date of the conspiracy had proved quite satisfactory in excluding Japanese.

IMPERIAL MR. BOWSER.

Article one of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan says:

"The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the Dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

This is an Imperial instrument and cannot be amended or modified except by the consent of one of the sovereign powers concerned. Hon. Wm. J. Bowser, Attorney-General in the McBride government, proposes to constitute himself a sovereign power. He has submitted a bill to the Legislature which may or may not become law. According to the provisions of this bill he purposes to take from subjects of the Japanese Emperor rights and privileges which have been accorded the said subjects by Great Britain. If any Japanese should undertake to exercise the said rights this sovereign power, Mr. Bowser, will impose a heavy fine upon them. If they refuse to pay the fine levied by this world-potentate, then they shall be subject to imprisonment for a specified term.

Now supposing the powers which are (although they obviously ought not to be) superior in potency to the sovereign Bowser should permit this bill to become law, what would the outcome be? A Japanese subject breaks the Bowser law and is cast into prison. Would the Japanese government quail before this great one from British Columbia? Or would it send over some one a degree lower than Mr. Bowser, (possibly one Togo upon a battleship), to argue the case and to request the release of the subject imprisoned?

We do not suggest for a moment that our Mr. Bowser is not powerful enough in his own person or position to defy the united navies of Great Britain and Japan. He blew high enough and strong enough in the Legislature yesterday to sink the great United States Armada. But he is a man of orderly methods, and he ought obviously to go about this business in a regular manner—in a constitutional way, seeing that he is such a stickler for constitutionality. Before he attempts to exercise sovereign power he ought to constitute himself a sovereign, either by usurpation or by popular acclaim. He doubtless thinks sovereignty by either method would be easy of accomplishment. He understands that he can play upon the multitude as with a wind instrument, swaying it according to his Imperial will. Therefore we ask Mr. Bowser to come out boldly and tell us what he has on his mind. Also whether when he, after the manner of the great one whom he fancies he resembles and whose poses he copies, has executed his great coup, whether he will retain Mr. BcBride as his Prime Minister? That is, provided an absolute monarchy is not in contemplation.

"THE FLOWING TIDE."

Two federal bye-elections were held in the East yesterday. One contest was in Stanstead, Quebec. The seat was formerly held by a Liberal. Mr. Lovell, the government candidate, was elected by a majority of 260. The dispatch which conveys this information points out that at the general election the majority in favor of the Liberal candidate was 273. So that, assuming the returns may not be altered by the official count, Mr. Borden and others who spoke in the constituency have succeeded in changing the political faith of six electors and a half. The other election was held in South Huron, Ontario. This seat was formerly held by Mr. Gunn, a Conservative. Mr. McLean, a newspaper man and a Liberal, was returned by a majority of 134. The majority of Mr. Gunn at the general election was 111. Consequently, while the Laurier government has lost, apparently, the confidence of six electors and a half in the province of Quebec, it has gained a whole constituency and a member from the province of Ontario. Can the net result be considered conclusive evidence of the waning popularity of the federal government in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario? What about that flowing tide of which Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Hibbert Tupper and Mr. Borden and the Colonist have been discoursing so eloquently and so confidently of late?

Premier's Statement On Natal Act

Special to the Times.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Ralph Smith (Nanaimo) asked the premier in the house to-day had the government anything whatever to do with advising the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia to withhold his assent to the Natal Act of 1907.

Sir Wilfrid answered that no advice was given to the Lieutenant Governor on that question.

He further said he would bring down all the correspondence to-morrow.

BOAT MISSING AFTER COLLISION

No News of 28 Persons Who Put Off From Steamer Amsterdam.

Hook of Holland, Jan. 23.—No news has yet been received of the missing boat from the steamer Amsterdam, one of the several that put off from that vessel after the collision on Tuesday night with the steamer Axminster. It is believed that this boat has been carried south by the currents, and that she will make a landing somewhere on the coast.

The heavy fog, which still continues, has interfered with the search for the missing boat, but all the vessels anchored in the fairway have been visited, and not on had heard of her.

The boat carries 28 persons, of whom 21 are passengers. She is said to be well provisioned.

At the time of the collision the Amsterdam was coming from Harwich with 56 passengers on board. All the other passengers and crew were transferred safely to the Axminster. The Amsterdam was beached.

THE SITUATION OF COAST FISHERIES

Information Is Sought in House Regarding Subject by H. C. Brewster.

On the order paper of the House is a resolution standing in the name of H. C. Brewster, which the member for Alberni is waiting to bring before the legislature. The motion is as follows:

"That an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of (a) correspondence, (b) documents, showing the contentions and claims of the province against the Dominion, or vice versa, in regard to (1) fisheries, whether sea or inland; (2) hatcheries; (3) foreshores."

The information sought is regarded as of the greatest importance to those engaged in the fishing industry. At the present time licenses are issued to the fishing companies by the Dominion government.

The provincial authorities claim a right to exercise jurisdiction over the fisheries on the coast. The result is that those engaged in the industry are in uncertainty with regard to the situation. In some cases the local government has given notices to companies which conflict in part with the license granted by the Dominion government.

Mr. Brewster seeks to obtain all the information on the subject possible.

A CAPTAIN'S COLLECTION.

Steamer Germanicus Has a Valuable Aggregation of Curios.

Captain W. B. Berndt, of the German steamer Germanicus, which arrived at Portland has what is believed to be the greatest private collection of spears, swords and other weapons of warfare in existence in the world today. Included in it are also many curios from remote parts of the world where civilization is yet in its infancy.

The steamer Germanicus is to finish her lumber cargo for Sydney, Australia. The collection occupies the walls of two departments of the cabin and is greatly admired by everybody coming on board. It represents a search of 20 years, and it would be difficult to estimate its value. A small pair of antelope horns from the interior of Africa Captain Berndt values at $500, and they occupy only about three inches of the wall space. The rings on these tiny horns indicate that the animal had attained an age of at least 33 years.

A collection of human skulls form the decorations surrounding the skipper's bed and a constant clatter of teeth is heard in response to the rolling of the steamer when in motion. This weird and gruesome music, the captain declares, has the effect of a lullaby. Staring him in the face is the skull of one of the Spaniards of early days in California. It was secured in Eureka when the steamer was there about a year ago. A perfect Flathead Indian skull also occupies a position of honor.

The sword collection contains specimens from all parts of the dark continent and Oceanica, some of them being extremely dangerous because of their poisoned edges. Captain Berndt scratched a cat one day with the point of a dagger that had been described as poisonous and the nine lives went out almost instantly.

Captain Berndt knows the history of every article in the collection, and there is not one in the lot without a history and an interesting one at that. One murderous looking knife has the record of having snuffed out 72 human lives. It was once the property of the official executioner of one of the islands in the Indian ocean. Another ugly looking knife is encased in a scabbard of huban skin.

Kaffir and Hottentot shields and boomerangs from Australia serve to form a veriety to the wall decorations, and the skins of monster reptiles, alligators and lizards form draperies of the ceilings, while the floors are covered with rugs of beasts from the jungles.

GOVERNMENT ON THE EXEMPTION

BILL WAS FRAMED TO FULFIL PROMISE

Claimed by Majority That Early Construction of Line Thus Secured.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The bill introduced by the government to permit the granting of exemption from taxation upon railways is explained in government circles as necessary to carry out agreements made by the government with railway companies in the province.

It is explained that the immediate construction of the extension of the E. & N. line on Vancouver Island was undertaken on an agreement being made by the government that a bill would be passed. The ministry take the position that this assistance was a wise thing to grant. There were advantages to the province in having work commence at once in supplying work to the unemployed and in developing the island. The government met the company in the matter and agreed to introduce a bill granting exemption from taxation for a term of years.

While this will be the explanation probably offered in the legislature the general public will not be slow to note that the C. P. R. in extending the E. & N. at once sought to save the subsidy granted by the Dominion government.

The bill will also apply, it is reported, to a portion of the V., V. & E. line now held by the Great Northern and under construction, owing to the policy of the Dominion government. For a portion of the V., V. & E. the question arose as to whether the company was entitled to a provincial subsidy voted some years ago. The provincial government refused the liability to pay the subsidy, while the company, it is claimed, pressed its right to collect. A compromise was reached whereby the advantages of continuing the work were obtained and the company forfeited any right to the subsidy by this exemption proposition now introduced.

These are two propositions upon which the government framed the policy of exemption from taxation, according to those best informed in government circles.

Bryan Will Get Nomination

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—The intention of the Democratic party to nominate William J. Bryan for president at the convention to be held in June was declared on the floor of the House of Representatives yesterday.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Ponoka, Jan. 21.—Ben Kampman, aged 21, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed the residence of E. K. Bullock, eleven miles east of this town. Kampman slept with Roy Bullock, up stairs, and the latter gave him warning. Bullock got out of the window and Kampman started to secure some clothing.

FAIR DATES ARRANGED.

Regina, Sask., Jan. 21.—Fair dates have been decided upon and will not conflict with those for Winnipeg and Brandon. Calgary fair ends on July 9th, and the following week Winnipeg and Brandon hold shows. Regina fair will commence on July 21st and last to 24th.

THE TRIO

PURITY—FLAVOR—STRENGTH

Has made a Multitude of Friends for

"SALADA"

TEA

Sold in Sealed Lead Packets Only. At Your Grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD—ST. LOUIS, 1904.

DARING FISHERMEN.

Run Off With the Prize Crew—British Cruiser Hoodwinked.

Grimsby fishermen are famed for recklessness and courage, but no more amazing story has been told in recent times than that which leaked out when the Alliance Steam Fishing Company's trawler Catalonia returned to Dundee recently.

On the vessel's deck was a smart naval officer, and he surprised the local customs authorities immediately the vessel reached the piers by calling upon them to arrest the ship and confiscate the gear. Then the story leaked out. Some days previously at midnight the fisheries cruiser Freya was patrolling the Moray Firth, when her searchlight picked up the trawler steaming steadily along with her gear down. The cruiser's commander ran alongside, and charged the skipper with poaching within the three-mile limit. The skipper hotly denied the allegation, but the officer's "You are under arrest, and must accompany me to Cromarty" settled matters. A prize crew was put on board, and the skipper was ordered to stow his gear, while the naval commander checked his position on the chart and verified his surroundings. With a final peremptory "follow me," the cruiser headed for Cromarty.

The trawlermen heaved the nets and prepared to follow, but when they were ready the cruiser was out of sight, and, instead of heading for Scotland, the trawler put about. It was in vain that the officer in charge of the prize crew protested, and spoke of pains and penalties. The fishermen were four to one, and had no fancy for Scottish prisons. At full speed the trawler ran out to sea, and daybreak found her out of sight of land with a crew intent on fishing, and some very amazed officials, who felt they were being badly treated.

With true Scottish philosophy, however, they accepted the situation, and incidentally the fishermen's tobacco. Fishing was continued until Christmas Day, when the jovial skipper and his captured captor enjoyed Christmas dinner together. That afternoon saw the trawler's gear so badly damaged that she had to give up fishing and run for port. The naval men brightened up when the Humber was reached, and, with the local authorities behind them, the cruiser's officer was able to arrest the ship in very truth. A Scottish court will now have to decide the skipper's fate.

STEAMER VADSO IS SAFELY FLOATED

She Has Been Taken to Comox and Is Expected Here To-morrow.

Comox, Jan. 23.—The Vadso was brought into port this morning in tow of the Salvor. The vessel is badly damaged below the water line, and she shows signs of her six days sojourn on the reef near Cape Lazo. The pumps had to be kept going continuously, but she will be sufficiently patched up to make her return to Victoria to-morrow.

DARK BROWN TASTE

YOUR HEAD ACHES
TONGUE IS COATED
MOUTH TASTES BAD
STOMACH IS SICK

The Grastic Juices Are Not Doing Their Duty and You're in the Grip of Nervous Dyspepsia.

A hot bitter fluid, and sour indigested food rise in your mouth.

Your vision is crossed with specks that float before the eyes.

Very shortly you'll have nausea, rank breath, and sleepless nights.

What you need is Ferrozone.

It regulates the gastric juices, puts new life into the stomach, braces digestive powers, gives the aid that's so bodly required.

Ferrozone is the best treatment because it goes to the root of the trouble, remedies the conditions that cause dyspepsia and thereby cures permanently.

If you want proof, read the experience of Mr. E. P. Davison, a well known resident of Portland, who writes: 'Ferrozone is beyond doubt a most powerful cure for indigestion and weak stomach. Food so badly disagreed with me that I was almost afraid to eat. Pastry and starchy foods fermented, caused sour risings and gave me headaches, brown taste offensive breath. I grew weak, my weight ran down fifteen pounds and my looks fully indicated all that was wrong. Ferrozone put me on my feet again. It braced me up, renewed my digestion and made me a well man."

Doctor and patients alike speak of the merit of Ferrozone; it is different from other remedies, different because it cures so you stay cured. Try it; sold everywhere in 50c. boxes.

PERSONALS.

Andrew Wright and wife, were passengers by the Princess Royal Wednesday and went by the Northern Pacific for Southern California.

CONSECRATED TO ORGIES AND VICE

(Continued from page 1.)

In another letter he suggested that plumbers working on a building adjoining the Twenty-fourth street house might be induced to drop some heavy article through the skylight and reveal what was below. Thaw also called attention to the fact that there was a libel suit in Paris, instituted by a young woman who had been mentioned as posing for the picture previously complained of. Thaw declared that the houses in Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets were "consecrated to orgies by a gang of rich criminals."

Thaw suggested that a copy of one of his letters be sent to District Attorney Jerome and also suggested that if Mr. Comstock needed more funds to carry on the inquiry he might ask Miss Helen Gould for assistance in that line.

Giving the name of a young actress Thaw described her at length, and said he had made an effort to save this girl from "the blackguard." Thaw said he enlisted a prominent man in the cause, who was at first loath to believe that such practices as complained of existed, but afterwards was convinced. This man threw what protection he could about the girl, but when he had gone abroad "the blackguard got her."

"Besides four victims I have already told you about there is another," continued Thaw. "'The blackguard' asked her to marry him, and she left her place. It is now being talked about in the newspaper offices, and I hope to be able to give you the name and details soon. Please destroy this."

In several of the letters Thaw spoke of enclosing $100 more for the secret service fund. Thaw wrote under the name of "Ferguson," in accordance with an arrangement he had previously made, so that his name would not be included in the annual report of contributions.

On cross-examination District Attorney Jerome asked Mr. Comstock if he ever got into the Twenty-fourth street house.

"No, sir."

The prosecutor devoted much time with the witness, calling attention to the fact that the statements in the letters were coherent, understandandable, and rational in their references to an historic event.

The letters the witness said, came in the usual way, through the mails, with postage fully paid, and addressed according to directions given to Thaw.

Mr. Comstock was still on the stand when luncheon recess was ordered.

New York, Jan. 23.—The end of the second Thaw trial is fast approaching. This fact was indicated late yesterday when Dr. Charles Wagner was first of the alienists to be called by the defence, took the stand for his preliminary examination.

Anthony Comstock, vice president for the society for the suppression of vice, had been heard as a witness earlier yesterday, and Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the defendant, had completed her testimony. The kindergarten teacher, who had charge of Harry Thaw as a lad of six, also testified, and the day marked a long stride toward the conclusion of the case.

Mr. Comstock's testimony, while new had been discounted by the known facts of the Thaw appeal to him to assist in closing the house where Stanford White was alleged to have maintained elaborately furnished apartments and where young girls were said to have been misled. A dozen letters that Thaw wrote to Comstock regarding the matter and giving a description of the Twenty-fourth street house were admitted as evidence and read to the jury. District Attorney Jerome seemed as well pleased as the defence with the letters and read into the record, himself, most of Comstock's replies to Thaw. The witness intimated in testimony that nothing had ever come of the complaints, legal evidence being lacking.

Mrs. William Thaw, still unable to walk unassisted, because of her recent illness, was not long upon the stand. She told of the early life of Thaw, of influence before his birth, and of the mental unsoundness of two of her brothers. There was no cross-examination, Mr. Jerome contenting himself by reading to the jurors the affidavit made by the elder Mrs. Thaw last year, when the question of her son's sanity was pending before a lunacy commission. In that affidavit she swore that in the direct line of decent there had been no insanity in the Harry Thaw family for four generations. As to the collateral cases Mrs. Thaw said there were but two, and they were easily accounted for. In her statement to the commission, Mrs. Thaw also resented the insinuations she said she had been compelled to suffer, because of newspaper reports of insanity in the family and declared there were no family secrets to hide and no skeleton to be bared.

Mr. Littleton may continue with expert testimony to-day or he may offer as witnesses the doctors from Rome, Paris, and London, who are to tell briefly of attending Thaw in those cities. Another doctor is expected to tell of an outbreak on a train and that will end all but the expert testimony. Yesterday the codicil to Thaw's will was placed in evidence but the will itself was temporarily ruled out because of the insufficiency of evidence showing its custody since 1905. Mr. Littleton said he would supply this today or to-morrow.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYN

Victoria Meteorological O
15th to 21st Janu

The weather during this week generally overcast and consider fallen both on Vancouver I the Lower Mainland, while in foot of snow has fallen.

There have been two storms o week; the first occurred on Thu 16th, and was confined to the of Vancouver Island and southw mouth of the Columbia river. reached a velocity of 52 miles Cape Flattery and 60 miles head. On the Straits of Fuca a and the Sound district only fresh winds were reported.

On Sunday, the 19th, the m storm of the season occurred; the barometer had fallen to 2 at Cape Flattery, and the maxi velocity ranged from 76 miles at gston to 84 miles from the so the mouth of the Columbia riv vicinity the actual hourly veloc exceed 41 miles, but gusts las intervals far exceeded this storm was also felt on the Lo land, and at Vancouver some d done to some small crafts in and also to several houses in th of the city. During Monday this storm passed eastward to provinces, where it caused h and mild weather. With the e the last two days, the weathe abnormally mild in the Atla while in the Yukon the maxi temperature ranged from 6 b below zero. In the prairie pro temperatures were general Rockies to Manitoba, and o from Regina to Lake Superior the weather has been mild in A moderately cold in Saskatch Manitoba.

The following is a summ weather for December, 1907:

Precipitation in Inche

	Rain.
Victoria	4.78
Vancouver	7.96
New Westminster	7.36
Kamloops	.03
Barkerville	.10
Port Simpson	5.94
Atlin	....
Hornby Island	9.38
Thetis Island	8.04
Beaver Lake	7.22
Big Creek, Chilcotin	....
Ladner	7.10
Alberni, Beaver Creek	9.88
Nanaimo	8.19
Steveston	6.52
Denman Island	11.40
Vernon	....
Cowichan, Tzouhalem	8.50
Goldstream Lake	9.94
Alberni Townsite	10.72
Coquitlam	10.50
Summerland	.20
Naas Harbor	5.00
Salmon Arm	.20
Golden	....
Nickel Plate	....
Crawford Bay	1.20

At Victoria—The total amou ed of bright sunshine was 27 mean proportion for the m 0.10; highest temperature, 56.1 est, 30.4 on 16th; mean, 42.5. 7,832 miles of wind recorded trical anemograph, the directi follows: North, 1,465; northeas 1,615; southeast, 1,300; south, west, 1,717; west, 812; northwe

Vancouver—Highest, 56.9 on 23.8 on 17th; mean, 39.4.

New Westminster—Highest, lowest, 21.4 on 16th; mean, 38.5.

Kamloops—Highest, 51.8 on 11.5 on 19th; mean, 31.9; brigh 42 hours and 36 minutes.

Barkerville—Highest, 58 on below zero on 29th; mean,

Port Simpson—Highest, 54.2 est, 29.0 on 30th; mean, 38.0.

Atlin—Highest, 36.5 on 4th; on 31st; mean, 18.9.

Thetis Island—Highest, 53.5 est, 26.8 on 16th; mean, 39.9.

Big Creek, Chilcotin—Highest lowest, 32 below zero; mean, 16.

Ladner—Highest, 57 on 1st; on 15th; mean, 38.7.

Alberni, Beaver Creek—High 3rd; lowest, 22.9 on 30th; mean

Nanaimo—Highest, 52.8 on 26.0 on 30th; mean, 38.1; brigh 33 hours and 26 minutes.

Steveston—Highest, 51.5 on 22.0 on 16th; mean, 38.6.

Vernon—Highest, 46 on 21st lowest, 10 on 31st; mean, 30.3.

Cowichan, Tzouhalem—High 8th; lowest, 26 on 16th; mean,

Summerland—Highest, 43 o est, 12 on 31st; mean, 29.8.

Salmon Arm—Highest, 48 on 10 on 31st; mean, 31.5.

Golden—Highest, 39 on 1st, 7th; lowest, 23 below zero on 20.3.

Nickel Plate—Highest, 39 on 2 below zero; mean, 21.7.

Crawford Bay—Highest, 44 est, 12 on 16th; mean, 31.2.

IN THE FULL CO

(Appeals Which Were Dis Wednesday's Sitti

Before the Full court the case of Myers vs. Ty missed. Mr. Justice Irvi Justice Martin delivered ments, in which Mr. Jus concurred.

In Kirkland vs. Brown, appeared for the plaintif Aikman for the defendant, raised a preliminary object the case was dismissed.

This completes the list present down for the Fu they will meet February hearing of special cases.

DEATH OF EDWAR

Resident of Salt Spring I Away at St. Joseph's

The death occurred at hospital on Tuesday of a h est resident of South Sal and, in the person of Edw for some time past has tim of a lingering illnes was aged 57 and some ago settled on a mixed Spring Island where he ever since. He was a n tario.

The late Mr. Lee had r self very popular. His always kindly and his b bilities were widely re was an earnest Christian tive representative of th church. His end w through grief at the deat A few days ago he under ation from which he nev leaves a large family South Salt Spring Island

—The Plimley Automob Ltd., are to be congratul excellent map they have ing 1,500 miles of splendi the outlying districts of sides having a scale sho tances of all surroundin the city, it also gives where game and fish ab