

## BILL UP TO CONTROL TELEPHONE COMPANIES

Will Not Be Permitted to Run Poles and Wires at Will in Future

Government Measure Provides for Municipalities and Towns Having a Say in the Matter—Complaint About Norwegian Vessels Gobbling Canadian Coasting Trade—Niagara Falls Power Bill Withdrawn—Members Charge Americans With Being Insincere in Their Anxiety About Spoiling Scenic Beauty of the Falls.

Ottawa, May 29.—Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced a bill today to carry out the tariff changes mentioned in the budget. The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Hyman presented the report of the commission appointed to investigate the fallen tower.

Mr. Foster called attention to an article in La Presse severely criticizing him as being an enemy of the French people, making gratuitous slanders and misrepresentations, etc. He said he would later on return to the matter, but for the present he would content himself by placing the contents of the article before the house. He was not in the habit of complaining of the press, but the article referred to went beyond the limit.

### Niagara Falls Legislation.

Mr. Cockshutt brought up the question of electric power at Niagara Falls. This was done on a motion of Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick to drop the bill to regulate the exportation of electric power. Mr. Cockshutt was in favor of such legislation, and also that the government should not be hurriedly drawn into any arrangement with the United States that would prevent the people of Ontario getting an advantage of power from Niagara Falls for industrial purposes. The cry for the preservation of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls had arisen on the American side by those who wanted to limit the impetus that cheap power would otherwise give to industrial development on the American side. Mr. Cockshutt had for \$5 per horse-power. Mr. Cockshutt also brought up the question of jurisdiction.

Hon. Mr. Hyman said that the question of jurisdiction was not very easily settled. The policy of the government was indicated in the withdrawal of the bill. Since the introduction of the bill it was decided to have a conference with Mr. Whitney over the subject. There were difficulties in the way, and it was decided to withdraw the bill for the present.

### Americans Not Sincere.

Mr. German (Welland) said that it was absurd to say that power could be developed at present at a profit for \$5 per horse-power. It would cost more than that. It was evident that Mr. Cockshutt did not know anything about the subject. On the American side they had reached their maximum and could not develop any more power. But for this no one would have heard of the necessity of protecting the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls. He believed in preserving the scenic beauty of the falls, but he did not believe in retarding the wheels of industry.

The government should be careful about entering into any treaty arrangement with the United States in regard to the development of electric power at Niagara Falls. Within a very few years they will be away from Niagara Falls would be run by electricity within the distance that it was possible to transport. The Grand Trunk, the Michigan Central, and other roads would use this power.

The bill was withdrawn.

Some progress was made with Hon. Mr. Emmerson's bill to amend the railway act. The minister substituted a new clause providing for the interchange of traffic and running powers under the control of the government.

## MARRIED AGAIN, THOUGH NOVA SCOTIA WIFE STILL LIVES

Salem, May 28.—In the district court today, Avery M. Weston, blacksmith, of this city, pleaded guilty of polygamy, and was held in \$1,000 for the supreme criminal court.

Evidence submitted to the police shows that Weston was married to Miss Agnes M. Sollows at Port Maitland (N. S.), May 20, 1903, and soon after the couple came to Massachusetts and settled in Essex. They lived together for quite a while, two children being born, and one survives.

Last Tuesday evening Weston was married to Miss Eliza M. Denison of Gloucester, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Joseph B. Palmer, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, in this city.

Some ten days ago City Marshal Field was informed by first wife of Weston, who now lives in Roxbury, that her husband was about to marry another woman, and in case the wedding took place to secure a warrant and place him under arrest.

Weston is about 23 years old and his second wife 20.

Rev. Joseph B. Palmer and J. Clifford Entwistle express much indignation that the police who knew the intention of Weston allowed him to marry a second time. Mr. Palmer says that as the police were aware that Weston had taken out a marriage license all of the clergymen of Salem and Gloucester should have been notified not to perform the ceremony.

The police had knowledge of the issuance of the marriage certificate more than 24 hours before the wedding took place. City Clerk Entwistle says that the case was in charge of the police and that they should have acted. Otherwise he would have had Weston placed under arrest before he was married to Miss Denison.

### Militia Changer.

Ottawa, May 29.—(Special)—The following are gazetted: 71st York Regiment—To be honorary lieutenant colonel, Lieutenant Colonel T. G. J. Loggie, reserve of officers.

73rd Northumberland Regiment—To be provincial lieutenant, Herman Attridge, centennial, 14th May, 1906.

scorching hot weather a certain section of the city is "broiled tender."

## UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Class of Thirty-one Will Receive Degrees Tomorrow Afternoon

Professor Remembered by His Friends—Juryman's Death and Counsel's Illness Postpones Seery Case Again—Many Going West on an Excursion—Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, N. B., May 29.—The annual convocation exercises of the University of New Brunswick will be held in the college hall on Thursday afternoon, commencing at 2.30 o'clock.

The graduating class of this year numbers thirty-one, fifteen in arts and sixteen in engineering.

At a meeting of the Historical Society Tuesday it was decided that the old French gun that was dug up near the Barrack Square will be mounted on a suitable platform and carriage and presented formally to the city by the society on Monday, June 25, at an hour to be fixed by the mayor and common council.

The chairman announced that the common council has donated \$100 towards the expense of mounting, and he has ordered a suitable platform and carriage. Permission will be asked to have the gun mounted on the upper side of Queen square. The formal presentation will take place on the Monday, as St. John's day will fall on Sunday this year.

It was further decided to have a draft of the testimonial prepared by the president, on the departure of S. D. Scott from the city, engrossed and presented to Mr. Scott at the first convenient opportunity.

Dr. Morris Robinson, Dr. Silas Alward and Dr. A. W. Maclean were elected members of the society. The following resolution was introduced by D. R. Jack, seconded by Dr. P. R. Inches, and unanimously carried:

Whereas, it is desirable to impress on our local municipalities the duty of preserving the history of the city, and to encourage the present and future generations to realize the importance of the struggle, the sufferings and the sacrifice of the British Canadian soldiers who fought to become a great nation in the world;

And whereas, as examples of the early struggle, the old fortifications of the city, and the old forts at Fredericton and St. John's, are of great historical value, and it is the duty of the municipality to preserve them as monuments to the brave soldiers who fought for the freedom of the British Empire;

Resolved, that the municipality be requested to purchase the old fortifications of the city, and to preserve them as monuments to the brave soldiers who fought for the freedom of the British Empire.

And whereas, the very conditions upon which this historic site was transferred to the keeping of the city of Fredericton, and the fact that the site is of great historical value, and it is the duty of the municipality to preserve it as a monument to the brave soldiers who fought for the freedom of the British Empire;

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## PRESENTING STANLEY T. HANG

Found Guilty of Murder of Nova Scotia Farmer at Ellershouse

A QUICK VERDICT

Jury Out Only Half an Hour—Prisoner, Before Sentence, Charged the Judge With Being Unfair, Asserted His Innocence, and Declared He Was a Victim of Perjury and Prejudice.

Windsor, N. S., May 30.—George Stanley T. Hang, the murderer of Freeman Horrie at Ellershouse, will pay the penalty of the law with his life on the first day of August. Such was the sentence of the judge today.

The jury was out about half an hour when they held the prisoner and took their places and gave their verdict of guilty. The judge asked the prisoner if he had anything to say before sentence should be pronounced upon him.

Stanley responded by charging the judge with not having given him a fair trial. He said that the press and all the people, including the officers of the law were prejudiced against him. Everybody that came near him since he was confined in jail was prejudiced against him.

"I am not guilty of this dreadful offence. I am innocent of this awful crime which I am charged." He concluded by saying that he was offered up as a terrible holocaust on the altar of prejudice and perjury.

His lordship listened patiently during this speech from the prisoner which was well delivered and showed him to be a well educated man with a good command of the English language.

Before pronouncing sentence the judge said he had regretted that he could not believe his story, that he had no doubt of the guilt. He took from hence to the place of confinement in Windsor and taken to the place of execution on the first day of August, 1906, and hanged between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and high noon and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

After pronouncement of the sentence the prisoner was led away. He walked out with a firm step.

MISS BETTIE GIVES DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST HECTOR

Details in Hampton Court How Colored Man Assaulted Her—Prisoner Sent Up for Trial.

HAMPTON, May 29.—(Special)—At 9 o'clock this morning the preliminary examination of George Hector, the colored youth, who has been held in jail here since May 21st, on a charge of criminal assault and attempted rape, was held at the office of Sheriff Freeze, court house.

Henry Piers, J. P. J. M. McIntyre appeared for the solicitor general on behalf of the crown. The prisoner was unrepresented.

The witnesses examined were Constable Campbell, who was on duty at the time of the arrest, and already given in the press. Annie Bettie, the complainant, a small, delicate looking woman of twenty-five years, followed. She gave her evidence in a clear and sufficient manner, but broke into tears when called on to state minutely what the prisoner said and did in the time of the assault.

From first to last he was in the station about 15 minutes. He first accosted her as she stood looking out of the door, with the enquiry, "Are you going to school?" to which she made no response, but turned back into the room and sat down. The prisoner followed her in shortly afterwards, shut the door, and made an indecent proposition to her. She pushed him aside and said, "Go away and behave yourself!" He took her by the neck of the collar and threw her upon the floor. As she struggled to release herself he seized her by the throat, but she managed to roll away from him and as the engine whistled blew at the Iron Bridge she offered him a quarter to let her go. He took the money, and as the train came in, crossed the tracks in front of the engine and went over the hill.

She was helped on board by the conductor and brakeman, in a very exhausted condition from the struggle she had gone through, which lasted about five minutes, as far as she could judge.

William Morgan, conductor, and James Gibson, brakeman, on I. C. R. train No. 133, on May 21st, testified as to the complainant's condition when taken on the train, and the evidence of a violent personal struggle she had endured. As she was helped on the train she said, referring to her assailant, "there he goes over the hill there now," pointing to the right hand. They looked out the man had passed out of sight. All the evidence was read over to the prisoner, at his request, and at his close he said he had nothing to say.

After the noon recess Mr. McIntyre informed the magistrate that after consultation by telephone with the solicitor general, he had decided to ask that the prisoner be committed to jail on a kindred charge to that preferred, namely that of criminal assault. This was agreed to and Hector was sent back to prison to wait his trial.

Exponent of Bloodless Surgery.

H. A. Barker of Hamilton House, Park lane, London, whose methods of bloodless surgery were criticized a year ago and who offered to forfeit \$5,000 to any charitable cause if he failed to prove them superior to orthodox methods, is now willing to give \$50,000 to any needy London hospital in a similar test. He says he is willing to submit to the severest conditions any representative body of surgeons may impose. He states that all he asks, in the event of success, is that his methods be generally adopted in hospitals.

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## FOR CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE

Catechism Which Would Become Familiar to All Britishers; 3,000,000 Celebrate Empire or Victoria Day.

London, May 19.—The promoters of the Empire Day movement—and Lord Meath has been the life and soul of it from the first—have every reason to be satisfied with their efforts, for, according to their present information, Empire Day will be celebrated by 3,000,000 children in various parts of the British realm. Lord Meath has issued an imperial catechism for the children of the empire, which should be kept for future celebration on Victoria or Empire Day. It is as follows:

FOR THE USE OF CITIZENS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Query. What is your relation to the British Empire?

Answer. I am a subject of King Edward VII and a citizen of the British Empire.

Q. What is the extent in square miles of the British Empire?

A. About twelve million square miles (12,000,000 square miles), of these only 121,000 square miles are in the United Kingdom.

Q. What proportion of the earth's surface does the British Empire cover?

A. About one-fifth, or 21 per cent.

Q. How does the extent of the British Empire compare with that of other countries?

A. The extent of the British Empire is greater than that of any other state. The nations outside the British Empire possessing the largest extent of territory are: Russia, 8,000,000 square miles; United States, 3,623,000 square miles; Brazil, 3,280,000 square miles.

Q. What is the number of the subjects of King Edward VII?

A. About 400 millions (400,000,000). Of these only about forty-three millions (43,000,000) live in the United Kingdom.

Q. What proportion of the inhabitants of the earth are the subjects of King Edward VII?

A. About one-fifth, or about 21 per cent.

Q. How does the population of the British Empire compare with that of the most populated countries outside the empire?

A. The population of the British Empire is about equal to that of China, and more numerous than that of any other country.

Q. The most populated countries outside the empire are:

People.

China with about 400,000,000

Russia with about 130,000,000

United States with about 84,000,000

Q. What are the numbers of the inhabitants of the principal cities in different parts of the empire?

London 4,648,850

Calcutta 1,910,117

Glasgow 728,430

Manchester 557,808

Salford 228,893

Bombay 776,000

Liverpool 523,400

Birmingham 357,965

Sydney 511,030

Madras 509,346

Melbourne 498,079

Dublin 387,041

Montreal 267,730

Johannesburg 153,642

Canberra 77,068

Q. The inhabitants of the earth vary in race, and in the color of their skin. The principal colors are white, copper, yellow, and black. Among how many of these races and colors are the subjects of King Edward to be found?

A. Among all. Of these about fifty-four millions (54,000,000) are white, and 344 millions (344,000,000) colored.

Q. What are the numbers of the subjects of King Edward belonging to the principal religions?

A. There are about 208 million Hindus, 120,000,000 Mohammedans, 94,000,000 Christians, 58,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Jains, 23,000,000 other religions and Pagans.

Q. What is the value of the total trade of the British Empire in the year 1904?

A. Thirteen hundred and five million pounds (£1,305,283,000), of which 733 per cent was with foreign countries and 267 per cent between different parts of the empire.

Q. What is the amount of tonnage of steam and sailing vessels owned by the empire?

A. The empire owns 9,426,403 tons of steamships, and 2,729,038 tons of sailing vessels.

Q. How is the British Empire governed?

A. Different portions are governed in different ways. Some portions, like the United Kingdom, the Canadian Dominion, the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, and Newfoundland, are self-governing; others are partly self-governing and partly governed by officials appointed by the British government; and others again, like India, are governed by officials appointed by the home government, but all acknowledge allegiance to the king-emperor.

Q. Why should a citizen of the British Empire owe duties to the state?

A. Because citizens of the British Empire enjoy privileges and an amount of personal liberty and freedom unsurpassed by those enjoyed by the citizen of any other state in the world, and therefore owe a debt of gratitude to the empire, which protects them in the enjoyment of these unrivalled privileges, liberty, and freedom.

Q. What is the "Empire Day" movement?

A. An organized effort throughout the empire to celebrate the birthday of the king-emperor.

Q. It means clean, whiter clothes—no backs, no chapped hands—no cotton gloves—no shirtings—fabrics—means a million of clothes washed every five minutes, with less trouble and exertion than running a sewing machine.

WASH DAY IS CHILD'S PLAY WITH THE NEW CENTURY WASHING MACHINE.

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Victor—"I've just been to make my first call on Mrs. Johnson." Lady of the house—"So glad, dear. Poor thing, she's glad to know anyone."

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