MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

Average Daily Circulation.... Last Week.... 6,963

THE EVENING TIMES

Times Want Ads ... Yield ... Good Returns.

VOL. II, NO. 224. ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1906. ONE CENT

NO WEDDING BELLS RANG OUT FOR HER

For Miss Gibbon Swears Mr. Rowley Did Not Appear on Day He Was to Wed Her---Breach of Promise Case Opened---A Love Letter.

At ten o'clock this morning, when court opened, comparatively few were present in the count room to hear the case of Gibbon vs Rowley, which is the only breach of promise case that has come to trial in this city for years.

The plaintiff in the case was dressed in white duck this morning and appeared to be a young woman between twenty-eight outli ne of the case. He said it was an disposition.

The defendant looked very feeble, as he walked into court and appeared to be fully 80 years of age.

Dr. L. A. Currey represented the plaintiff, and J. B. M. Baxter the defendant.

It is a non-jury case and $10,000 damages are asked for. After L. A. Currey had moved for trial he began a general outline of the case. He said it was an action for breach of promise to marry, and that there were two counts in the declaration. 1—That the defendant and plaintiff agreed to marry each other, and a reasonable time had elapsed since the agreement, and, 2, that the day set for the marriage has passed by.

Mr. Currey also said that the defendant had refused to marry the plaintiff. He said that the day set for the marriage was Thursday, Nov. 16th, last, and that the place for the marriage was agreed upon to be Mrs. William Baxter's, of Adelaide road, and that the defendant named Rev. Mr. Marr, of Carleton, to tie the knot. The plaintiff went to the house, but the defendant did not appear. The defendant proposed to the plaintiff in her brother-in-law's house on Duke street, one evening. She is a trained nurse in Massachusetts, and they corresponded. Captain Gibbon, her father, resides in Bayswater, Kings Co.

Miss Gibbon terminated her engagement at the Massachusetts hospital and came to St. John. Mr. Rowley greeted her at the steamboat, but neglected to show up on the 16th, the date set for the marriage. Mr. Currey said that the plea that she exonerated him is not correct.

The plaintiff, Ethel Grace Gibbon, was then called. She said she was the daughter of Captain Charles Gibbon, of Kings Co. She is a trained nurse in the Boston Hospital. She is engaged there at present and has been a nurse about three years. She first studied for two years in Cambridge hospital. She said she was here now in connection with the suit. Last October she was getting $21 per week. Miss Gibbon said she met the defendant, George Rowley, about five years ago, on Main street, St. John, at her aunt's home, Mrs. Gibbons. She was introduced to him by her aunt. She did not meet him frequently, but later met him at Mrs. William Baxter's, Adelaide road. She was going back to Boston. He asked her to marry him and remain in St. John but she said she had to go back to the hospital. That was the last week in September. He asked her to write to him and she promised to do that. She left on the boat the next morning and he came to the house on Duke street that morning. He proposed again. She told him that she had to go back. He did not go to the boat and she went away. They corresponded.

To Mr. Currey, she said that she lost the letters that he wrote to her the first year. In September, 1905, she came to St. John and then went to her father's, where she remained about a month. Mr. Rowley went up to her father's. He said he went up to see her. He addressed her as "Ethel."

Mr. Currey attempted to illustrate how he proposed to her by saying "Well, Ethel," but he was stopped by the court.

Mr. Rowley told Miss Gibbon that there was no one living who he wanted to have his money more than her. He thought that her work was too hard for her. He said he had between $5,000 and $6,000 in one bank and $1,600 and $2,000 in two other banks respectively. Miss Gibbon wrote to the defendant when she got home to Bayswater to let him know, as he had requested that, but she did not ask Mr. Rowley to come up. Miss Gibbon said she came home because her father had written for her. Mr. Rowley stayed up there about seven days and with her visited her friends. In answer to Mr. Currey, Miss Gibbon said that the defendant called her his darling right along and said that he loved her more than anyone else and that he worshipped her. Miss Gibbon said that she met Mr. Rowley several times in Bayswater. When she came to St. John she met Mr. Rowley at her sister's on Duke street on several occasions.

When she was going back to Boston, Mr. Rowley went to the boat with her. Prior to that he had taken her for a drive and told her how much he loved her, and he said he was lonesome and wanted someone. She said that he should live with his niece, but he replied that he had given her all that he had intended to. In answer to his proposal of marriage, she said that she would think of it and let him know. Miss Gibbon said that she never ran after Mr. Rowley. There were no secret meetings, for they were all at the homes of her relatives. This was in the last of September, 1905. Before she went away he coaxed her not to go. Shortly after she went back she received a letter from him, which again renewed the proposal. They corresponded all along and she kept all his letters since 1904. Those of 1904 are destroyed. On Nov. 7th, 1905, she returned, having previously consented to marry him. Mr. Rowley met her at the boat. Together they went to her sister's, on Adelaide street. He said that he was glad that she had come home.

The court suggested that Mr. Currey prove the contract to marry and the plaintiff's counsel took up the correspondence, which Mr. Baxter had.

"How many letters have you got?" asked Mr. Currey.

"Something less than a hundred," replied Mr. Baxter.

A number of letters written by Mr. Rowley to Miss Gibbon were produced and put in evidence.

Miss Gibbon, resuming, said that she stayed with her sister in Portland, Me., on her way here. When she reached here she was met at the boat by her father, Mr. Rowley and her brother-in-law. Together they went to her sister's home on Adelaide street, where Mr. Rowley remained about an hour and a half.

To Mr. Currey, Miss Gibbon said that while Mr. Rowley was in the house he told her sister that he had brought her home to be married. He told her that he had between $5,000 and $6,000 in the savings bank, $2,000 and $1,600 in two other banks, owned a freehold property and did not owe a cent to anyone and that he was going to give her all the money that he had in the savings bank. He told her that he loved her and he wanted to do what he said he would. Miss Gibbon said that she gave up her position to come home to marry Mr. Rowley. Two days after she came Mr. Rowley came back again and he asked her if she were perfectly willing to marry him and she said that she was. She spoke to him about his people and he said he hadn't thought about them. He made arrangements with Miss Gibbons' sister to ask her husband to get a nice little house in north end for them to rent. Mr. Rowley asked her if she would not like his sister for company that winter, and she said yes, she would. The day for the marriage was not set then, but two days afterwards he came again (that was on a Saturday) and asked her if she would consent to board with her sister in north end for the winter and he would live in Carleton. He said that he would pay for her board. On the same day Mr. Rowley asked Miss Gibbon to go with him to the savings bank and get the money in her name. She refused, and told him to bring it to her. He agreed to do so on Monday. On the same Saturday he asked her what minister she wanted, and as she did not care, he suggested Rev. Mr. Marr. He said he would see him and he would come back on Tuesday and on Thursday they were to be married at her sister's, Mrs. Baxter's, Adelaide Road.

The plaintiff had never seen or heard tell of Rev. Mr. Marr before. He did not come back after that Saturday. He did not show up on Thursday and she had been ready and was willing to be married. She thought that Mr. Rowley might be unwell, and between eight and nine o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Baxter and herself went to Mr. Rowley's house on Princess street, Carleton. They entered, and as soon as he saw them he tumbled over as if going to faint, and said that he thought he would not live through the night. He told her if she would go back to Boston he would pay her for it. He told her that he could not think of being married, and she told him that he would likely be all right in the morning. When Miss Gibbon suggested the getting of a doctor Mr. Rowley's sister objected to it. She told him that he had not treated her fairly. He said he could not walk, but she saw him walk across the floor as well as ever as soon as she had gotten out of the house. Miss Gibbon went back to her sister's, and after a few days she wrote him a letter, and asked him to come over and explain. He did not come, but wrote one letter after her visit, but she burned it. In it he said that he was not any better. He wrote that before she had written to him. Today in court was the first time that she had seen him since she met him at his house. After her visit to Carleton he never offered to marry her and she was willing to marry him subsequent to the date set for the marriage provided that he had given a satisfactory explanation for his non-appearance. She said she wrote a letter to him and she could not say if there was anything in that letter that could be said to release him from the contract. Mr. Currey produced a letter dated Nov. 25th, from Miss Gibbon to Mr. Rowley and it is the one that is supposed to release Mr. Rowley from the contract to marry. The letter was written by Miss Gibbon after she went back to the hospital to work. A postal-card was produced, written from Miss Gibbon to Mr. Rowley and on the postal was a picture of a little boy fishing and a large water animal biting at the hook. The bait evidently appeared to be good. A letter dated Dec. 29 was put in evidence. It was one that had been written by the plaintiff to the defendant.

"Did the defendant during the courtship give you any presents?"

"He gave me a watch chain," replied the witness.

Miss Gibbon said that he gave that on the day the wedding was named. She also said that he gave her a Bible. That was sent from St. John to Boston. It was just a small one. He first talked marriage in September, 1904. In September, 1904, he gave her a $5 gold piece.

"During alleged courtship," Mr. Currey went on to say, when the judge said, "It was a very strong courtship, I should judge, although I have very little experience."

Mr. Currey—"You and Mr. Baxter have no experience."

She did not want to take the $5, but he said that he had lots of money. She was sick in the hospital and he sent money to her, but the presents all considered would not amount to over $100. Miss Gibbon said that after she went back to the hospital and wrote to him asking him to take back his presents, she was angry about the remarks that were being passed. Miss Gibbon trained for two years in Cambridge Hospital, Mass. Her father, who resides at Bayswater, was a sea captain.

Adjournment was made until 2.30 o'clock.

One of the Letters

A letter bearing date Oct. 19th, from Miss Gibbon to Mr. Rowley is in effect: "I have been thinking of your offer Mr. Rowley as I told you I would. While it would be very hard for me to give up my profession now after working so hard for

(Continued on page 2.)

EMOTIONAL INSANITY TO BE THAW'S DEFENCE FOR MURDER OF WHITE

Lawyers Will Drag the Skeletons Out of the White and Thaw Closets and Reveal Whole Shameful Story in Their Efforts to Save Their Client From the Chair.

NEW YORK, June 29.—An announcement that the defence will make "emotional insanity" the basis for its fight for the release of Harry K. Thaw, in jail indicted for the murder of Stanford White, set at rest the speculation on this point today. Justifiable homicide and the straight plea of insanity had been suggested as a line of defence, but Thaw himself made the insanity move impossible by his refusal to consider it and by declining to allow alienists to question him. It will not be claimed that the young man is insane now. Such a plea would mean a sentence to the asylum for criminal insane at Matteawan. This new line means a trial and if the plea of "emotional insanity" is justified Thaw will be a free man. The defence, it has also been announced, plans to bring out the whole story of White's life, of his relations with Evelyn Nesbitt before she married Thaw and of his subsequent actions, which, the defence claims, annoyed Mrs. Thaw and goaded the husband on to the shooting.

District Attorney Jerome, who is on his vacation, left Cape Breton yesterday for New York. The arraignment of Thaw today in the court of special sessions is simply for the purpose of receiving the prisoner's plea of "not guilty," and Mr. Jerome's return, it is expected, will hurry the actual trial. It is suggested today that the district attorney may personally conduct the prosecution.

Mrs. Thaw will be a witness for her husband at the trial. She has declared her willingness to tell all she knows. She fully realizes that in doing so she will subject herself to a searching cross-examination. That Thaw bought a revolver to kill White, or that the killing was premeditated will be denied. The defense is prepared to prove that Thaw had been accustomed for more than two years to carry a revolver. About two years ago, according to evidence in its possession, Thaw was attacked by thugs while out late one night, and since that time had carried a weapon.

Thaw Might Have Waited

NEW YORK, June 29—Stanford White was buried yesterday with simple ceremonies at St. James, Long Island, where he had a summer home. The services were held in the St. James' Episcopal church.

In the opinion of the physicians who performed the autopsy on White's body, the life of the architect was shortened not more than two years by the bullets from Thaw's pistol. He was found to be suffering from Bright's disease, from incipient tuberculosis and from fatty degeneration of the liver.

May Never be Tried

NEW YORK, June 29—Harry Kendall Thaw may never be placed on trial for his life for the murder of Stanford White. Every effort of the most prominent lawyers of New York and Pittsburg will be devoted to that end. Every advantage, every benefit of the millions and millions of dollars that his family declare will be used to save him, will be for that one purpose.

An exposure—that is what an open trial means. The raking over of all of the old scandals, the delving into Thaw's past life, the making public of all of the shame and ignominy of his relations with Evelyn Nesbitt, what it meant when the Thaw family introduced her to Pittsburg society and stood sponsor for her, that is what an open trial will mean to the Thaw family. And to prevent it all of the Thaw millions are available.

For White, for the dead man who is to be buried tomorrow, to him an open trial means more in shame and disgrace and obloquy than to anyone else living or dead.

It means the making public of the secrets of the "Studio of Shame" in Madison Square Garden, the awful orgies of the "Chorus Girls' Club," the unspeakable crimes and shameful, horrible "diversions" in another club, where young girls, girls of 13 and 14, were the guests, at which those who were present still recoil in shame.

And because of all of this all of the White millions and all of the White influence will be exerted to prevent an open trial. His friends, his boon companions, those who took part with him in the shameless orgies, they will do all they can to prevent an avenging of their friend's murder.

(See also page 7.)

CZAR OF RUSSIA FEARS FOR LIFE

Members of Russian Court Practically Prisoners at Peterhof---Czar Will Not Venture Forth for Fear of Assassination.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29—An official denial is given of the report that the Emperor and court are leaving Peterhof and returning to Tsarskoe-Selo, owing to the discovery of a revolutionary plot among the palace servants. The report is officially accounted for by rumors following the retirement of General Plesko, the Commandant at Peterhof, and the appointment of Colonel Lermentoff, commander of the imperial regiment of Uhlans, as his successor.

The former's retirement is stated to be due purely to private considerations, but several officers of his staff are indignant at the promotion of Col. Lermentoff over their heads, and have asked to be relieved, giving rise to the report of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. While the official explanations are regarded with suspicion, as it is beyond question that the terrorists and revolutionists are constantly attempting to gain a foothold in the palace, there is no cause to doubt the truth of the official statement that the court has no intention of returning to Tsarskoe-selo this summer. Peterhof, in reality, is much safer for the imperial family than Tsarskoe-Selo, being located on a gulf, enabling the imperial yacht to be moored at a wharf but two hundred yards from the palace, always available to convey the emperor and his family to Finland or some other place of security.

There is an elaborate system of wireless telegraphy connecting the palace at Peterhof with the fortresses of Cronstadt, Viborg and Helsingfors and with the warships in the gulf, thus insuring his majesty against being again cut off from the outside world, as he was during the telegraph operators' strike last fall.

Since the revelations that disloyalty had invaded even "His Majesty's Own" Regiment (the Preobragensky Regiment of the Guards), it is asserted here that nothing would be surprising. General Trepoff, commander of the palace, who is personally charged with protecting the safety of the emperor's person, has redoubled his precautions. The garrison at Peterhof has been strengthened by a guard of Circassians and the detachment of Cossacks about the palace has been doubled. The servants of the palace, as heretofore, are the emperor's faithful Mamalukes and Tartars, some of whom do not speak the Russian language. The Russian servants are confined for the time being to tried lackeys and valets, but among these the terrorists have frequently boasted that they had spies.

Newsboys carrying sacks are forbidden to enter the grounds of the old palace to which the public is admitted, and no one is allowed within the walls surrounding the grounds of the small palace, where the imperial family resides, without a permit.

Secret police by the hundreds, in civilian clothes, throng the parks and streets. The emperor never drives out beyond the grounds of the small palace and the members of the court are practically prisoners within its walls. The principal amusement is tennis, but all the customary gaiety of court life has vanished.

PUBLIC OPINION IS IN FAVOR OF COUNCIL ENFORCING THE ACT

At four o'clock this afternoon the common council will meet and decide whether St. John is to have a compulsory education law or not. A strong sentiment in favor of the adoption of the act and its enforcement at once is expressed by many prominent citizens who have been interviewed on the subject. Almost without exception those seen have spoken in favor of such a law and though in some cases the reply was made that the matter had not been given much thought, yet all were united in saying that the principal of compelling all children to attend school was a good one and was for the benefit of the children. Mayor Sears this morning was visited by a number of citizens who urged the adoption of the compulsory law. Among those calling upon his worship was Professor I. T. Richardson, of the Queen street school. Mr. Richardson was heartily in favor of the scheme and urged the necessity of the law being put into effect as soon as possible.

W. S. Fisher said he was heartily in favor of a compulsory school law, but he thought that the application of it should be combined with prudence. He was glad to see the matter taken up by the government. In reference to its application in St. John, he thought it was no use to go ahead too hastily; the school board should be consulted in the matter by the council as otherwise it might embarrass them to have to provide for more scholars than they had room for. He failed to see the advantage of putting a law into effect until it could be made operative, and he feared that under present conditions it could not be made operative this year.

He thought the law a most desirable one, as it would mean the taking off of the street and out of employment many children who should be receiving an education.

Rev. C. W. Hamilton said he had not looked into the act and was therefore not familiar with its provisions, but he believed in the general principle of compulsory school attendance. "So many parents are utterly careless unless some pressure is brought to bear to compel them to have their children attend school." He thought it would work in the interest of a vast number of children, for their present and future good.

W. M. Jarvis expressed himself as being in favor of the law. He thought it ought to be carried out if not too expensive.

Ex-Ald. McArthur said he was decidedly in favor of the act. He thought all the children should be properly educated and a compulsory law was a necessity if this was to be carried out.

J. Willard Smith expressed himself strongly in favor of a compulsory school law and thought it should be put in operation at once. The council had had plenty of time to consider and it was not a new subject by any means.

D. J. Purdy, M. P. P., strongly favors the introduction of compulsory education, as a means of bettering the community and feels that by enforcing such a law many children would be educated, who otherwise would simply be on the streets.

Chas. Miller favors compulsory education as a means of advancing the interests of the community.

F. S. Thomas is a strong advocate of compulsory education, and has always favored its introduction.

D. H. Nase informed the Times that he would be glad to see the introduction of compulsory education.

Rev. Canon Richardson, in reply to a request for his views, said the benefit to the community from compulsory education was almost too obvious to admit of discussion. Not only would it be an advantage from an educational standpoint, but there was also a moral side, it would have the negative effect of keeping children off the streets. He believed many children were sent to work too early and this evil the enforcement of the act should also help to remedy. It would in every way be an undoubted benefit to the city.

Rev. Howard Sprague said he had no hesitation in saying that to put the act in operation in the city would be a great benefit to the community generally. He was in favor of putting it in force as far as the lower grades in the schools were concerned but did not believe it would be required through the whole course.

M. Coll, a member of the board of school trustees, said he was much in favor of the provisions of the act being adopted. He thought anyone who saw any benefit in education would say St. John ought to have it. There might be some difference of opinion, he thought as to the number of additional children who could be accommodated but it was only a question of a short time now before the city would be obliged to provide another school.

Mr. Coll added that he did not think the expense attached to the scheme need be great, especially as the police would be able to render valuable assistance. "The great advantage of the act," he concluded, "is that people cannot take it or leave it as many of them would otherwise do."

Ald. Bullock, another member of the school board, while in favor of the principle of the act, said the schools were so crowded that he did not know where any more children could be accommodated. He thought additional quarters would have to be provided and that instead of passing the resolution this year people should be given time to thoroughly consider the question. It might be well to put it to a plebiscite at the civic elections next spring.

W. Frank Hathaway said: "I am strongly in favor of compulsory education and I think the citizens would be willing to pay a little more to secure it. It would not mean much expense for the first year or two. There can be no question that it would act as a great deterrent to crime among the juvenile population."

Ald. Baxter said he would favor putting the act in force at once and appointing the police to look after the carrying out of its provisions for the present.

Put the Law in Force

(Daily Telegraph.)

The aldermen will set the clock back today if they refuse to take advantage of the progressive and reasonable compulsory school law passed last winter at Fredericton. The Telegraph is not prepared to believe that a majority of the council will vote against what every man among them must believe to be the best interests of the city. It is true that excuses for delay can be put forward; but they are only excuses, not sound arguments. The act was passed some months ago. It is not likely that the aldermen have failed to make themselves acquainted with its provisions, inasmuch as it was framed particularly for the cities and it was known that St. John conditions in particular rendered such legislation desirable.

Delay in this matter will be inexcusable. The aldermen who vote to put the law in force may be confident that the thinking public will heartily endorse their action.

Get Busy, Gentlemen

(Daily Sun.)

The aldermen need time to study the theory and practice of compulsory education before they commit the city to it, says the mayor. One would imagine from this that the policy was a new one, never before under intelligent review and needing the stamp of our common council's wisdom before it can be passed as good. But already it has the hall mark of proved value through much experiment. In other communities it has been tried and found wonderfully successful, and in few places was it any more needed than it is in St. John. A year's pondering on the part of the aldermen will have no other effect than to increase this need.

In Fredericton

A Fredericton despatch referring to the meeting of the city council tomorrow to consider the compulsory attendance act, says:

"It seems to be the general opinion among those who are in a position to know that the feeling is in favor of enforcing the act."

THE TIMES NEW REPORTER

SOCIETY ITEM.

Miss Birdie McWhat was a welcome caller upon the Times new reporter this morning. Birdie has not been quite in her usual health of late. Her new teeth have been giving her some trouble. The contractor who supplied these teeth was rather careless about the back-filling, and portions of it became detached. Without being aware of the fact, Birdie had for some time been mixing this filling with her food, and swallowing it. The effect was somewhat similar to that produced by Chicago tinned meats, and Birdie's physician was quite puzzled for a time over her condition. The fortunate discovery of the cause led to a consultation with the dentist, and now Birdie is herself again. The popular young social leader is looking extremely well, and a few days at the shore will give her that charming color so much sought after at this season.

◆ ◆ ◆

PROBABLY NOT TRUE.

A man who had been on a fishing trip to one of the lakes in Queens county, returned this morning and asserts that the farmers up that way are utilising a new power for their farm waggons by hitching them to mosquitos, a pair of which can haul a heavy waggon without apparent effort, over the roughest roads. He says the new power beats gasolene and denatured alcohol to a standstill.

There is reason to suspect that this is a fisherman's tale, as Mr. Hiram Hornbeam declares he doesn't believe a word of it. Up at this place the mosquitos do nothing but flirt with strangers, and sing their little love songs in the gloaming.

◆ ◆ ◆

A SERIOUS MATTER.

The ferry committee are smitten with a new fear. The new Sunday Observance Law applies to ferry steamers. The members of the ferry committee know perfectly well that the Ludlow cannot be made to observe any law. She is a law unto herself. Unless exception is made in her case she will have the city in for a fine every week she is on the route. A delegation may be sent to Ottawa to tell parliament the story of the Ludlow and explain the peculiar position in which the city council finds itself. The Ludlow was built on the continental Sunday plan.

MORAN FOR GOVERNOR

Prohibitionists of Massachusetts Nominate Boston's District Attorney for Gubernatorial Chair.

BOSTON, June 29—District Attorney John B. Moran was given the gubernatorial nomination by the Massachusetts prohibitionists at their annual state convention, held in this city yesterday. Rev. Charles A. Crane, pastor of People's Temple, Boston, placed Mr. Moran's name before the convention.

The party platform deals in great part with a discussion of the liquor traffic. It charges that state and local officials try "to shield and protect notorious lawbreakers."

The action of Governor Guild in signing the co-called Touraine, 12 o'clock, abutters and screen bills is denounced.

"The state committee has given its indorsement to Mr. Moran," said Chairman Nicholls yesterday. "He has been nominated on a platform in which we express regret at the non-enforcement of the laws of the state, and call for an enforcement of all laws upon the statute books.

"The resolutions express regret at the enactment of the legislation of the past year, and they contain a public appeal to the voters for their condemnation of the political corruption now existing. These are special issues in our fight, although they are not new issues."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

AMHERST, N. S., June 29 (special)—James Kerr, aged 70, an employe of Rhodes Curry & Company's car works, was terribly mangled today. One arm was severed, his legs and body badly crushed and little hopes are entertained for his recovery. He is still unconscious. He was passing a machine called the Gaynor, and was drawn into it. Kerr belongs to Halifax, where his wife resides.

THAW PLEADS NOT GUILTY

NEW YORK, June 29—Harry Thaw entered a formal plea of not guilty when arraigned on a charge of murder in the supreme court today. The plea was entered with a reservation that it may be withdrawn on Tuesday next.

STETSON'S MILL STARTS

Stetson's big mill at Indiantown started again today and is running full swing. Warner & Co.'s mill is still down, and it is not known definitely when operations will be resumed. J. E. Moore, when asked today, said he had no idea whether or not he would re-open this season. As already announced, Miller's mill will probably start Tuesday and the others will likely be cutting again next week.

The special committee appointed at the treasury board meeting last evening to deal with the tenders for the new city debenture issue of $721,000 met this morning and the entire amount was allocated to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The committee will report to the council this afternoon. The figure paid could not be learned this morning.

The funeral of Ina Erb, who died of diphtheria at the hospital, took place this afternoon, Rev. P. J. Stackhouse officiated and interment was made in Fernhill.

Mr. and Mrs. James Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Al. Baxter, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Price returned last night from Disappointment Lake, bringing with them 141 fine trout.

George Thompson, who was kicked by a horse at Camp Sussex, arrived today by the Maritime Express and was taken to the hospital.

TODAY'S NEWS OF FREDERICTON

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 29.—(Special).—There are eight hundred and sixty-seven candidates for the Normal School entrance and matriculation examinations, which begin on Tuesday. They are divided among the several stations as follows: St. John, 140; Fredericton, 136; Moncton, 126; St. Stephen, 108; Woodstock, 93; Chatham, 86; Hillsboro, 61; Sussex, 59; Andover, 26; Bathurst, 25; Campbellton, 18.

Dr. W. F. Ganong, of Smith's College, Northampton, Mass. is in the city. Tomorrow he will be joined by Prof. Pierce of the same institution and on Monday they will leave on a cruise to the wilds of Miramichi.

Martin Keoghan, of Chatham, has made application to the crown land office for one hundred mining areas in the vicinity of Chatham Junction. This brings the total number of areas applied for up to five hundred. It is likely Dr. Ellis of the government geological survey, at present in St. John, will be asked to go to Chatham Junction and make a report on the alleged discovery of gold.

Chief Rutter has been notified that the Amherst fire department will send fifteen men to Fredericton tournament.

Seven laborers employed on the sewerage system are on strike because of the contractors refusing to pay them fortnightly instead of monthly.

DEATH WAS DUE TO BLOW

TRURO, N. S., June 29.—(Special).—Clifford Weldon, aged seventeen, son of C. Weldon, died Tuesday night, according to the coroner's jury's verdict, as the result of a blow from Stanley McDuffie, of Selma, while in a fight the previous evening.

The boys had a fight and Weldon did his usual day's work the following day. At six o'clock he felt ill and died in convulsions shortly after. McDuffie attended the funeral and feels badly over the affair. The whole community is stirred over the occurrence.

MONTREAL STOCKS

MONTREAL, June 29 (Special)—There was a further downward tendency in the stocks today, but liquidation was light. The list was very narrow and changes were slight in extent. Mackay sold at 72 to 71 7-8; Dominion Iron, 27 1-4; Detroit United, 93 3-4 to 93 1-2; Montreal Power, 97 1-2; Montreal Street Railway, 279 1-4.

CIVIC PAY DAY

Chamberlain Sandall today paid out the following amounts in civic salaries for the past two weeks:

Streets	$3,060.71
Water and sewerage	2,924.08
Ferry	176.37
	$6,161.16

TO REPEAL PENSION ACT

OTTAWA, June 28—(Special)—Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced today a bill to repeal the act of last session giving annuities to certain privy councillors.

Quite a number of St. John people left this morning for Sussex to attend the races there today. Among those going up on the morning train were: D. C. Clinch, C. J. Ward, Walter Campbell, Chas. Bell, Alderman Christie and Mr. Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Edgecombe, 202 Princess street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Hester L., to J. G. Settle, the middle west representative of the Hartt Shoe Co., Fredericton.

DEATHS

ELMORE—In this city on the 26th inst. Mary, wife of John Elmore, in the 77th year of her age, native of Co. Tipperary, Ireland, leaving two sons and two brothers, Michael and Thomas M. Wistead, to mourn their loss.

Funeral Monday morning at 8.30 o'clock from her late residence, Sydney St.