

ASBESTOS CO. WAS A MYTH

Widow Of Dr. Bull, The Distinguished Surgeon Charges Qualey And Corbett With Larceny Of \$35,000.

New York, July 28.—On complaint of Mrs. Mary Nevins Bull, of Newport, R. I., widow of the late distinguished surgeon, Dr. Wm. T. Bull, of New York and Newport, John Qualey and Henry Wiley Corbett of this city, were arrested here today, charged with larceny of \$35,000 and held in \$15,000 bail each for arraignment tomorrow morning. Corbett was seen talking to Qualey's wife in the rear of the court room, as the magistrate was listening to the complaint against Qualey who had been picked up by detectives on the street. He was promptly collected to face the same charges. Mrs. Bull's complaint recites that she was induced by the prisoners to invest \$35,000 in an asbestos company which, instead of doing the business of \$100,000 a week represented, with factories at Newark, N. J., Kansas City, Chicago and Dorchester, Mass., was in reality a myth.

ANGLICAN CHURCH AT MORDEN DEDICATED

Bishop Of Nova Scotia Addresses Large Congregations On Important Day In The History Of Parish Churches.

Aylesford, July 27.—On Sunday last His Lordship Bishop Worrell visited this parish. In the morning Christ church at Morden was consecrated. Five years ago the church at this place was burned on the night the first service was held by the present rector, Rev. H. T. Parlow. There was no insurance and it has only been in the history of self-denial on the part of both rector and people that it has been rebuilt. A beautiful little church of Gothic architecture now replaces the old one. All the windows are of stained glass except the east window. The church at the consecration was filled with an attentive audience who listened to a forceful sermon from the bishop who took for his text: "Quit You Like Men." In the afternoon at St. Mary's church, Auburn, the rector presented 37 candidates for confirmation, 16 males, 21 female, the largest number presented at one time in the history of the parish. The main part of the church and the gallery were filled to overflowing while numbers turned away not being able to get seats in the church. Confirmation was held in the evening at Christ church, Berwick, where six more candidates were presented. Here, as at Auburn, numbers were turned away as the church and aisles were crowded. His Lordship gave practical and inspiring addresses to the candidates at both churches and at Berwick when the work of the day was concluded. He spoke to the congregation in most appreciative terms of the very successful work being carried on by the rector and said that great improvement was noticed everywhere in the parish and urged the congregations to do their duty in the work of the church. All three churches were most prettily decorated with petal plants and cut flowers. Preceding confirmation seven adults had been baptized at the parish church and were afterward confirmed. On Thursday, July 7th the annual picnic at Morden was held. As the day was showery the attendance was not as large as usual. However, \$135 was the amount taken in. The Saturday before the picnic Mrs. Parlee entertained St. Mary's Sunday school children at tea at the rectory when 30 children spent a very happy afternoon with games and music on the rectory lawn.

NEWS OF FREDERICTON IN SHORT METRE

Fredericton, N. B., July 28.—The committee of the Board of Trade recently appointed to prepare for the forthcoming visit to Fredericton of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education welcomed last night at the City Hall a fairly large and representative gathering of merchants, manufacturers and labor leaders, who were in response to the invitation issued by the committee for a preliminary conference on the matter. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday.

Fredericton, N. B., July 28.—Capt. A. H. Borden of Halifax is here today conducting the examination of the members of the class of school teachers taking a course in physical drill at the Provincial Normal School. At noon Capt. Borden stated that the young ladies were doing creditable work in their examinations, which would be concluded this afternoon.

A. A. Sterling, who has been re-appointed a member of the Board of School Trustees, has already served 35 years in that capacity in this city.

PETTIGREW IS GOLD WATER CANDIDATE

Springville, Me., July 28.—James P. Pettigrew of Portland, was nominated for congress by the district prohibition convention of York and Cumberland counties here today.

Edward H. Emery, of Sanford and Rev. F. E. Briggs, of Lyman, were previously given the nomination, but declined.

LONG SILENCE OF MURDERER IS BROKEN

Wireless Message From C. P. R. Steamer Last Evening Confirms Report Of Dr. Crippen's Presence On Board.

Continued from page 1. bricks in some parts earlier than in others, and decided to dig the whole street up, with the result that the inspector, after digging some little distance, came across what was evidently a portion of a human body, and later on the mutilated remains of a body were found.

He communicated these facts to New Scotland Yard, when Sir Melville Macnaghten and Superintendent Frost attended and viewed the remains.

Crippen was born at Gold Water, Michigan, U. S. A., and was educated at Indiana and Los Angeles, California completing his medical education at Michigan, Cleveland and New York, and has practised at Detroit, San Diego, Lakewood, City, St. Louis and Brooklyn, N. Y., and eye specialist. The public are earnestly requested to note the description of these two people and to communicate any information to New Scotland Yard.

Where the Deed Was Done.

Hilldrop-crescent is a secluded street, lying off the busy thoroughfare of Camdenroad. The house in question No. 39, is a well-proportioned, semi-detached villa, on the west side, containing twelve rooms and a basement, the front portion of which forms a coal-cellar. The residence is heavily bordered with trees and evergreens, now thick with summer leaves. There for some time past lived Mr. and Mrs. Hawley Crippen. Since February there had been very few signs of life at the house, but this did not occasion much comment among the neighbors, who, with the indifference characteristic of a great city, had no knowledge of the people residing next door beyond, perhaps, a facial recognition. Mrs. Crippen, however, had many friends. In fact, as one who took a chief part in the discovery of the body stated, "She had so many friends that her disappearance could not go on for long unnoted. It is surprising that the inquiries were not set on foot much earlier." The apparent dereliction of the house, the vague reports to inquiries, determined her friends that a keen search should be made for the lady. Then at last the police were communicated with. They took steps to verify, if possible, the statements that had been made concerning Mrs. Crippen, and falling to do this they proceeded to the territory with a vaguely outlined country.

At this interview the story of Mrs. Crippen's business trip to America, of her serious illness there and subsequent death, was not repeated. Instead, the police were informed that Mrs. Crippen's whereabouts were not known to her husband, and that she had left home after some unpleasantness and had not been heard of since.

Careful Search Rewarded.

Almost immediately afterwards Crippen left home and the discovery described in the official statement was made as the result of long and painstaking and detailed examination of the premises. Stray passers-by about 11 o'clock at night witnessed a series of flashes, followed by minor explosions. The spot where the emannated was the coal-cellar by the side of the garden path. Every effort was being made to conceal this gruesome part of the work. Canvas had been placed by the explosion of the flash-light photographs; whilst the silent workers were compelled to seek relief, however, temporary, from their painful task. Some time before the body had been discovered and the photographs were taken for the purpose of preserving a perfect record of everything connected with the gruesome find.

It was evident that attempts had been made by the murderer to dismember the body, and the quicklime had worked in such a way as to make it almost unrecognizable. That the poor woman had been brutally murdered there was not the least doubt, and from the scraps of clothing which remained on the body the police were able to identify the remains as those of Belle Elmore. It is doubtful if it will ever be ascertained how the woman met her death, but it is more likely than not that she was shot.

The police, in the course of their search, found a number of letters which are expected to help them in finding the missing man. Miss Le Neve is thought to be in Edinburgh. Shortly after one o'clock next day a small party of men drove up to the house and left two coffins, one in the house and one in the garden. An authoritative denial was given to this and the rumors, it is reported, that two coffins would be needed for the removal of the woman's body to the Chapel-at-Ease, Holloway, as it was in such a shockingly mutilated and decomposed state. The death of Miss Elmore, it is reported, lasted about an hour and a half. It was conducted by the home office expert, Dr. Pepper, and the divisional surgeon, Dr. Marshall. The inquest will be held at the coroner's court.

Press Notices of Victim's Death.

On March 26 there appeared in the "Era"—the theatrical newspaper—the following announcement among the deaths: "Elmore—23 March, in California, U.S.A., Miss Belle Elmore (Mrs. H. H. Crippen)." The following announcement of the death of Mrs. Crippen appeared in the "Stage" of April 7 last: "The Music Hall Ladies' Guild have lost a friend by the death of Miss Belle Elmore (Mrs. H. H. Crippen), of California. She was honorary treasurer to the Guild for some time, but resigned from that position about two months ago in order to visit California."

Handsome Typist Arouses Jealousy.

A member of the committee of the Music Hall Guild described Mrs. Crippen as being the sweetest woman she knew, and as "the quintessence of the well-bred American woman." Miss Le Neve, the typist, is described as a handsome girl, who is known as "Mademoiselle." She is reported to have an extraordinary amount of showy jewelry. She had been with

South America an Unknown Land to the Average North American

Wonderful Scenery and Great Thriving Cities in Southern Half of Western Hemisphere.

Buenos Aires the Second Largest Latin City in the World—Still Growing.

Buenos Ayres, July 28.—The fourth annual conference of the Pan-American union in this city is likely to call the attention of North America to some of the features of her Southern sister.

Buenos Ayres is nearly as big as Cleveland, Cincinnati and Detroit together. It has a population of the average American of the States. Buenos Ayres has a population of 1,242,750 souls, 1909 census.

Furthermore, Buenos Ayres is a wonderful city, with a big one. It is the second Latin city in the world in size. It is the Paris of the new world.

And it has more of the zest of life than Paris. "Buenos Ayres is Paris given a kick and told to wake up"—is an Englishman's comment on Buenos Ayres.

This conference brought together delegates from 21 republics. From the United States came Henry White, Col. E. T. Crowder, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Moses, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reinech and David Kinley.

These men represent the oldest, biggest, most wealthy and most enlightened of the republics of the union—but not the most enlightened as regards the other republics of the union.

The ancients used to draw maps of the world, surrounding the known territory with a vaguely outlined country.

WILL PREVENT FARM FAILURES

Large Tracts Devoted to Experimental Purposes Expected to Prove Of Great Value—New Route.

Calgary, Alberta, July 28.—Six "Demonstration Farms," containing a total of approximately 5000 acres, have been started in Alberta along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the purpose of showing the incoming thousands of settlers from Missouri and elsewhere the most profitable crops either for irrigable or non-irrigable land. This, it is hoped, will be the means of preventing a series of unprofitable experiments by the new farmers. The farms are distributed over a wide area, so the tests are comprehensive enough to be of value to every locality. They are under the supervision of Prof. Elliott and are the outgrowth of small experiments along the same line inaugurated some time ago by the Canadian Pacific.

Prof. Elliott has his headquarters at Strathmore and the chain of farms extend from Strathmore to Kinmore. Each farm is of sufficient size for the most varied and complete experiments. Special attention is being devoted to tests of various grain crops, Western Canada's grain having already become an international transportation prize.

Growing Trade.

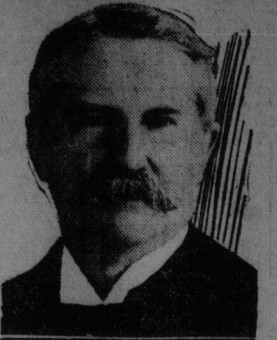
"The movement of Canadian grain to Europe via Vancouver and Cochrane is attracting the closest attention of Graham Conway, a British engineer, who is here after having spent several years in Mexico. The shipments of Canadian grain across the Isthmus of Panama over the Tehuantepec Railway have become so large that the Pearson Company of London, the largest contractors in the world, and the controllers of this railway, are planning to make it a four-track system. The present line shows practically no grade and therefore can be cheaply operated, exports of initiative is not the least, will appear, they think, when the army is under fire. Nevertheless they all agree that the model divisions go through the manual of arms with precision equity, if not generally better than, European armies.

STRIKE TIES UP STREET CAR SERVICE

Columbus, Ohio, July 28.—Although there are 1651 officers and men of the Ohio national guard camped in Columbus tonight no effort is to be made until tomorrow noon to resume service on the lines of the Columbus railway and light company, which have been involved in a strike since Sunday. Governor Harmon's arrival from his summer home in Michigan is awaited before cars are taken out again. There has been no disorder since the cars were stopped at 10 o'clock last night when riots were raging in various parts of the city.

A Tag Day Proposed.

Mrs. E. A. Smith is planning to hold a children's "tag day," similar to that for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A., in aid of the Campbellton fire sufferers.



HENRY WHITE.



LEWIS NIXON.

DELEGATES TO PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

They called "Terra Incognita"—land unknown. It was rumored that dragons and other rambunctious creatures lived in this unknown land, but no body knew for certain about it.

To the average North American South America is quite as much a terra incognita as the unknown world was to the ancients.

Americans know a whole lot more about Europe than they do about the new world below the line. Many go to Europe every summer. There are thousands there now. There are few ever think about coming down here. They are more apt to think of going to Africa. Thousands of Americans are in the Pyramids, but precious few have seen the home of the Incas; tens of thousands have seen the Jungfrau—but who has seen the glittering peak of mighty Aconcagua, more than half as high again as the Jungfrau or Mt. Blanc.

If we are looking merely for high again why South America can show it. 20 Switzerland and still have scenery to spare.

There are 40 mountains in South America more lofty than any in Europe, and perhaps a score more lofty than any in North America.

Interested in cities? South America has 'em. Buenos Ayres, mentioned above, is the biggest. Rio de Janeiro is much bigger than Boston. Montevideo is bigger than Cincinnati. Santiago is bigger than New Orleans.

Interested in municipal affairs? Rio

furnishes an example of municipal enterprise such as no North American city has ever yet approached. In a few years the Brazilian capital has been practically rebuilt, with wide streets and parkways, with a wonderful seawall avenue and with a wealth of beautiful new buildings. The efforts of Chicago, Cleveland and other American cities to establish civic centers look feeble beside the accomplished fact in Rio.

Incidentally the harbor of Rio makes the much-vaunted bay of Naples look like a mud puddle.

If we are interested in agriculture or in grazing the Argentine and Uruguay can show us something; if in engineering, there are some railways in the Andes that are worth our while; if in exploration, there is plenty of real "land unknown" left in South America to afford the explorer amusement for some time to come.

And then there is in South America a waterfall 250 feet high to Niagara's 170 and 6500 feet wide to Niagara's 4070.

And of course this continent boasts the biggest river in the world. Altogether South America is worth seeing.

When the New York-Buenos Ayres regularly limited is running regularly over the Pan-American railroad, well, that will be a long while yet, but they do say that we shall be able to go from New York to Panama by rail for the celebration when the canal is opened.

CHINA MAKES BID FOR AID OF KITCHENER

Celestial Empire Wants K. of K. To Reorganize Her Armies—Plans To Increase Size Of Her Forces.

Pekin, June 28.—The modern army of China has attracted the attention of army officers from many foreign countries. In view of the tremendous possibilities of an army of Chinese, foreign military men are prompted to consider the ability of the Chinese as soldiers, their aptness, their knowledge and appreciation of modern methods of warfare and the development of their patriotism, on which much depends.

The latest suggestion, in connection with a new Chinese army that the government has invited Lord Kitchener, England's field marshal, to reorganize the former Manchu army of China are said to include all told, between 500,000 and 600,000 men; but most of the soldiers are entirely ineffective except for suppressing risings of unarmed people. The Hsuanfanti, comprising the former Manchu army of the Eight Banners, the Chinese army of the Green Standard and others, is not to be taken into account for any serious campaign. Its forces are little more than armed rompers with unarmed men, and their weapons are in most cases obsolete and ill kept. But there are in China over 160,000 effective soldiers, trained and armed with modern rifles and rapid fire guns.

These troops, unlike the others, are schooled in the modern methods of warfare, many of them are able to read and to write a little and they are offered by men who have studied the former Manchu army of those in China where foreign instructors are employed. According to the original programme this new army should increase to the number of 400,000 men in 1913, and to 1,185,000 in 1920.

Military attaches in Peking will generally say that they doubt the capability of these modern troops in action. The chief difficulty is that they lack of initiative is not the least, will appear, they think, when the army is under fire. Nevertheless they all agree that the model divisions go through the manual of arms with precision equity, if not generally better than, European armies.

CANADA CLOSES GATE AGAINST BOSTON GREEK

Application Of New Law Barred Admission Of Young Immigrant To Halifax—May Report To Washington.

Boston, July 28.—George Chamis, age 19, a Greek, who left here last Saturday on the steamer A. W. Perry for Halifax, returned on the same steamer yesterday, having been refused admission to the Canadian authorities. The law which barred the young man was recently adopted. Unless a person makes a continuous passage from the country to which he belongs, he is not permitted to enter a Canadian port.

A somewhat similar case occurred recently when two Italians who had been at work here attempted to go to Canada, but found the gates barred against them. Commissioner Billings is investigating the case of Chamis, and may report the circumstances to Washington.

PHONE LINEMAN INJURED.

Halifax, July 28.—Geo. Walker, an employe of the Nova Scotia Telephone Co., while repairing a wire on a post on Quinpool road this morning touched a live wire with his hands and was thrown from the pole. He was burned some, but his worst injury is sustained by the fall. He is in a critical condition.

TWO COUPLE FLAG ENGINE FOR FAST RIDE

Italian Nobleman And Wife Run Race To Boston To Keep Promise To Meet Distinguished Guest.

Manchester, July 28.—Marchese Paolo di Montagliari, charge d'affaires of the Italian embassy, was lolling on the veranda of the fashionable Essex county club-house at Manchester by the sea yesterday, when he suddenly remembered that a distinguished Italian lady, one of the friends of his royal patrons, the king and queen of Italy, expected him to meet her on her arrival from New York at the south station in Boston at 5 o'clock. The train that would enable him to keep his appointment left Manchester at 4:15.

Summoning his wife, he rushed with her in a big automobile at breakneck speed to the station, only to see his train pulling out and speeding for Boston.

Time Tables No Aid. The appointment must be kept at any cost, for he had given his word to Donna Anna Maria Strozzi, descendant of one of Italy's oldest families, that he would meet her when she stepped from the New York express.

It was the word of an Italian nobleman that had been given to the lady from overseas. It was an engagement that must be kept at any cost. But how? That was a question that seemed anything but easy to answer.

Time tables were consulted to see if the next train to Boston would arrive in sufficient time to enable Marchese Montagliari to meet his guest at the appointed hour.

To his despair he found that this plan would not do. Other means of reaching Boston must be secured.

Then it was that one of the highest officials representing the Italian nation in this country bethought himself of a special train. Some messages were speeding over the wires, addressed to high railroad officials, asking that a special train be made up and sent to his aid.

Back over the wires flashed a message that it would be impossible for such a train to be arranged for in the time required. It was hopeless, and it was the now thoroughly excited charge d'affaires, to expect to reach Boston in this manner.

For a moment it seemed to Marchese Montagliari that the word of an Italian nobleman must be called to account, for he could see no way clear to keep his appointment.

Gathered about on the platform of the station were men and women of prominence of the world over. They had learned of the plucky Italian's predicament, they were fascinated in their expressions of sympathy but they could discuss no way in which to relieve the tense situation.

Just then, as affairs seemed to have almost reached the breaking point, the crowd on the station platform heard the sonorous siren chime whistle of the locomotive that draws the "Mihonals" Express" on its daily trip to Magalloway.

The sound indicated that the big engine, running light, was one of the swiftest on the road, was going Bostonward, en route to its stall in the Salem roundhouse.

Like a flash Marchese Montagliari turned to the station master. "Flag that engine!" he commanded. "It must stop for one moment."

For a moment the station master hesitated. Then, with a glance at the charge d'affaires, he did as he was commanded, the waving red flag bringing the engine to a sudden pause amid the exhaust of hissing steam and the grinding of suddenly applied brakes.

Without a word of explanation Marchese Montagliari hurried his wife to the fireman's side of the engine. When she had quickly seated herself on the little seat by the side of the gauges and valves the Italian nobleman ordered the engine to proceed.

ST. STEPHEN MEN ON EUROPEAN TRIP

J. T. Whitlock, Cashier Of Defunct Bank, Will Accompany E. I. Kenen On Business Trip To England & Russia.

St. Stephen, July 28.—Mr. E. I. Kenen left today on a business trip to England and Russia. During his European trip Mr. Kenen will join his brother, a large wholesale furniture dealer in Walbeck, Germany. Mr. Kenen will be accompanied on his trip by his friend Mr. Julius T. Whitlock, cashier of the late St. Stephens bank. They will sail on the Empress of Britain tomorrow.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., July 28.—The prices of Ontario grains, especially oats, are quoted firmly. A consignment of No. 2 white oats was reported to have sold here yesterday at 47 cents on tracks. Supplies of wheat and oats are both low and although the volume of trade is small, it is sufficient to keep local quotations quite steady. New winter wheat flour for future delivery is out of line with the British market by fifty cents per bushel, and export dealers here are unable to book orders for shipment in August at present prices. Trade in Manitoba wheat and oats is also reported as being very dull.

ONTARIO WHEAT—Nominal, No. 1, Northern \$1.19; No. 2 Northern \$1.15; No. 3, Northern, \$1.12 at lake ports for immediate shipment.

OATS—Canada Western No. 2, 44 cents; No. 3 Canada Western 42 1/2 cents at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2 white 40 cents at 41 cents outside; No. 3 white 38 cents to 39 cents outside; 45 cents to 46 cents on track at Toronto.

MILLFEED—Manitoba bran \$20 per ton; shorts \$22 per ton, on track at Toronto; Ontario bran \$30 per ton; shorts \$22 per ton on track at Toronto.

To Quebec on Business. P. Kinsella of North End has left on the Ocean Limited for Eastern Quebec to erect a monument to the late Alexander Ross, who was one of the oldest inhabitants of Quebec. Mr. Kinsella will also visit Montreal and Oshawa.

FRANCE ELECTROCUTED

Napoleon Rivet Pays Penalty For Slaying Of His Compañeriot And Fellow Employee—Traced By Cigarette.

Boston, July 28.—Napoleon Rivet was executed in the electric chair at the Charlestown state prison early this morning for the murder of Joseph Galloux. The current was turned on at 12:13, 40 and the man was officially dead at 12:21.

The crime for which Rivet was executed was the murder of his room mate, Joseph J. Galloux, in a plumber's shop on Hall street, Lowell, on the night of Feb. 21, 1908.

A Lowell police officer, patrolling his beat on the morning of March 1st, found the body of Galloux, who had been employed in the place as a plumber's assistant. The man's head and face were covered with bruises, while his mouth, throat and hands were found to be marked as by a powerful acid.

A post mortem examination disclosed the fact that Galloux had been struck over the head with an iron pipe and that sulphuric acid had been poured into the man's mouth and throat. The skull had been fractured and death was ascribed to a hemorrhage of the middle meningeal artery, over the left ear. After the autopsy on the man, his murderer had turned open a gas jet to complete the work.

The trial of Rivet for the government showed that Rivet had been made a beneficiary in a life insurance policy for \$1000 on the life of Galloux, that the two had been together on the night on which the crime was committed and that a cigarette stub of the brand used by Rivet had been found on the floor beside the body.

The defense was an alibi. Rivet claiming to have been at the home of a relative the night of the crime.

Both men were natives of Quebec, Galloux being 37 years old and Rivet 28, at the time of the murder.

WAS LIKE THE LOST ARDUCHE

Man Seen In New York Was Known As Baron De Ott—Was Same Age As John Orth.

New York, July 28.—The man whom Dr. Perenz, of Hungary, declares to be the long-missing "John Orth," (Archduke John Salvador of Austria), as related in a Paris cablegram, was known in this city as Baron De Ott. He spent about two months here from the end of last March to the end of May, staying at the Waldorf and the "Netherland" hotels.

His business here was to consult a lawyer in connection with some involved legal questions arising out of the possession of property in the Argentine Republic. John P. Everett of No. 32 Nassau street was recommended to him as a lawyer particularly well versed in the laws of South America. In his visits to Mr. Everett, which continued during the two months he was accompanied by the Marquis de Cassorelli, who is described in the Paris telegram printed yesterday as a well-known Italian lawyer.

Mr. Everett refused yesterday to express any opinion regarding the identification of the baron, with the missing archduke. He could not, he said, give any information regarding him or the matters on which he was engaged, on the ground of professional secrecy.

Well-Bred Man. "I can say this, however," said Mr. Everett. "I saw a good deal of Baron De Ott while he was here and he impressed me as a man of high breeding and wide knowledge and an accomplished linguist. I could wish for no pleasanter, more charming companion. To illustrate his wonderful knowledge, I may mention that the first time he called here he noticed on the door the name of Francis L. Kuerst, who has his office here. He at once inquired if he were not of Swiss origin and then went into the history of the family. He said that the Kuersts generally assumed they were German-Swiss, as they came from the German part of Switzerland. As a matter of fact they were of Latin origin. Mr. Kuerst had no idea of the particulars of the baron's story, but in inquiry he showed his that the baron was correct in every detail."

Baron De Ott appeared to be about 56 or 57 years of age, which would agree with the age of the missing Archduke, who was born in 1855. He is described as a man of military bearing, whose walk betrayed traces of a cavalry training. He was over six feet in height and was particularly well posted on military affairs.

He has apparently travelled all over the world and was well informed regarding the personages in Court circles in Europe. He was also, like "John Orth," who disappeared while in command of a sailing ship, thoroughly acquainted with matters pertaining to navigation. He had lived some years in South America, and particularly Argentina, but Mr. Everett declined to state in what region the estates concerning which the baron consulted him lay.

Mr. Everett saw a good deal of his client socially. He came with the highest references, and Mr. Everett had no occasion to question his identity. On leaving here in May he went to London, and as far as Mr. Everett knows is still in Europe, but he is not informed of the baron's present whereabouts.

To Quebec on Business. P. Kinsella of North End has left on the Ocean Limited for Eastern Quebec to erect a monument to the late Alexander Ross, who was one of the oldest inhabitants of Quebec. Mr. Kinsella will also visit Montreal and Oshawa.

FRANCE ELECTROCUTED. Napoleon Rivet Pays Penalty For Slaying Of His Compañeriot And Fellow Employee—Traced By Cigarette.

Boston, July 28.—Napoleon Rivet was executed in the electric chair at the Charlestown state prison early this morning for the murder of Joseph Galloux. The current was turned on at 12:13, 40 and the man was officially dead at 12:21.

The crime for which Rivet was executed was the murder of his room mate, Joseph J. Galloux, in a plumber's shop on Hall street, Lowell, on the night of Feb. 21, 1908.

A Lowell police officer, patrolling his beat on the morning of March 1st, found the body of Galloux, who had been employed in the place as a plumber's assistant. The man's head and face were covered with bruises, while his mouth, throat and hands were found to be marked as by a powerful acid.

A post mortem examination disclosed the fact that Galloux had been struck over the head with an iron pipe and that sulphuric acid had been poured into the man's mouth and throat. The skull had been fractured and death was ascribed to a hemorrhage of the middle meningeal artery, over the left ear. After the autopsy on the man, his murderer had turned open a gas jet to complete the work.

The trial of Rivet for the government showed that Rivet had been made a beneficiary in a life insurance policy for \$1000 on the life of Galloux, that the two had been together on the night on which the crime was committed and that a cigarette stub of the brand used by Rivet had been found on the floor beside the body.

The defense was an alibi. Rivet claiming to have been at the home of a relative the night of the crime.

Both men were natives of Quebec, Galloux being 37 years old and Rivet 28, at the time of the murder.