

# POOR DOCUMENT

THE STAR, ST JOHN N. B. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1909

## VIOLENT DEATHS IN THE TRAIL OF A VIOLINIST

(Continued from Page 1)

may be numbered among her intimate friends. Miss Annie Richard, a Boston beauty, Miss Richard married John Henley, an American, of leisure, and they went with him to Paris, where they made a home, living and entertaining well, but by no means extravagantly. The friendship of the two women continued after they became brides. It even survived the sensational elopement of the Princess de Chimay with Rigo.

### MEET IN RESTAURANT.

The elopement of Rigo and the Princess took place in December, 1906. They first met in Paris at a fashionable restaurant, where the Hungarian gypsy had been engaged to play at a series of afternoon concerts.

In Paris the Princess and her gypsy lover surrounded themselves with a gay circle of friends. They established a little Bohemia of their own, and among these who sometimes came to their supper and musicals, was the Princess' old-time friend, the wife of John Henley. Mr. Henley had been among the first to denounce Princess de Chimay's actions in deserting her husband for the penniless gypsy fiddler, and he made every possible effort to convince his wife that her association with the Princess should cease.

One night in February, 1897, when Mr. Henley was supposedly absent from the city, his wife gave a supper entertainment. Among the guests were the Princess, Rigo, and others belonging to their own gay set.

It was a jolly party, with wine, music and feasting, and when the festivities were at their height, the infuriated husband, returning unexpectedly, strode into the dining-room, where the merry-makers had gathered, and in his anger struck his wife to the ground.

Rigo attempted to save Mrs. Henley from the blow, but was too late to do more than prevent its repetition as he raised the dashed woman to her feet. Then as he placed Mrs. Henley in a chair he called her husband a coward, and was rewarded with a water carafe, which the thoroughly enraged Henley smashed over her head.

That broke up the party. Henley unceremoniously ordered all his wife's guests to leave the house immediately. They gathered up their wraps, music and hats and hastily departed. Then Henley dismissed all the servants, bag and baggage, and within an hour after his return home he and his wife were alone in the house.

THE HENLEYS DISAPPEARED.

Next morning the Henleys had completely disappeared. Not a trace of them was to be found anywhere. All their belongings, their furniture and effects were left behind. In the dining-room were the remains of the half-eaten supper, and overturned chairs, and the shattered water carafe.

Five years after the fatal supper the sequel of the tragedy was enacted in Spain. Peasants living in the wild regions around Valladolid had long complained of a certain desolate house owned by an eccentric American who was never there. From the house, they said, harrowing shrieks were occasionally heard, and strange lights were seen to flicker through the darkness.

The authorities, disbelieving those wild tales, which were having a depressing effect on the minds of the superstitious peasantry, decided to have a midnight supper at the alleged haunted house, and in order to reassure the rustic, three officers of the last accompanied by their wives, bravely entered the house on the night appointed and set out the feast they had brought with them.

The strange meal had scarcely begun when a series of shrieks sounded from the recesses of the stone corridor beyond the dining room. Then the door was flung open and in staggered a dishevelled, half-dazed woman. The wives of the officers, startled in terror, fled to the nearest door. The men stood aghast at the strange apparition.

Then another dazed, bedraggled shape followed, pursuing the woman. The men followed her, and in the confusion it was the lost John Henley, the American, who for five years had kept his wife a prisoner in the house, torturing her until she confessed that she had been at fault in retaining her husband in the Princess de Chimay and for Rigo.

His mind unbalanced by jealousy of the wife he still loved, Henley had followed her to Paris, where he had been going out but twice a month at midnight, to obtain provisions from distant villages.

All this the once beautiful Mrs. Henley told the three officials and besought them to take her away. When the police insisted on removing the woman Henley picked up a knife from the table and stabbed his wife before the six terrified beholders would interfere, afterwards plunging the knife into his own heart.

Both died instantly. As a play the tragedy was a great success when produced recently in Paris. As a tragedy it overbore all the other tragic events and romantic episodes crowded into the life of Rigo.

The Shibley tragedy was not attended with any such sensational details. When Coroner Acetelli began investigating the case immediately after the bodies of Shibley and his wife had been found he sent for the Hungarian gypsy, Rigo, and questioned him closely. The coroner had learned that because of the friendship that had existed between Mrs. Shibley and the woman who is at present the wife of the violinist Shibley had grown furiously jealous.

When the police broke into the Shibley apartment, in West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, on the night of November 3, they found Mrs. Shibley dead, lying in her nightgown on the bed. Shibley's body, partially clothed, lay on the bed by the side of his wife. It was evident that after chloroforming his wife Shibley had jabbed a carving knife into his left arm above the elbow, falling to bleed fast enough, he



### Seeks Anty Drudge's Advice.

Mrs. Neighbor—"Won't you please tell me, Anty Drudge, how you keep your curtains so snowy white? Mine are supposed to be white though I suppose you think like everybody else that they're ceru."

Anty Drudge—"Why, certainly, Mrs. Neighbor. It's the easiest thing in the world. I wash them myself with Fels-Naptha soap in lukewarm water. Fels-Naptha makes them white and that kind of washing doesn't wear them out nearly so fast."

Leaning over a steaming washtub is a fine way to ruin the complexion. Heat and steam redden and inflame the face. Then a touch of cold air will roughen and chap the skin.

That is one of the many reasons why thinking women prefer to wash clothes with Fels-Naptha soap in lukewarm water.

It saves the hands and face from harm.

It saves the danger of taking cold in Winter, because you don't need to have your kitchen or laundry full of steam like a Turkish bath.

It saves fuel; you don't need an over-hot fire.

It saves the clothes, because there is no boiling to weaken them and no hard-rubbing to wear them into holes before their time.

Isn't all that worth while? Yes, you'll say, if it will make the clothes clean.

Just try it. They'll be cleaner, sweeter, whiter than you could get them any other way. And Fels-Naptha is just as effective with flannels, woollens, colored clothes.

Be sure to get the genuine Fels-Naptha and follow directions on the red and green wrapper.

has slashed his arm with a razor and then had laid down to die. The Shibleys were to have been guests of Rigo and his wife at their home, No. 188 Lenox Avenue, on the afternoon of the murder and suicide. When they failed to appear at the time appointed Mrs. Rigo rang up the Shibley apartment. Shibley answered. Mrs. Rigo asked to speak to Mrs. Shibley.

"She's asleep," Shibley replied, and I don't know where she is. Mrs. Rigo then asked if the Shibleys would come over. Shibley replied that he did not think he could, as his wife was ill, and consequently he could not come. It is probable that Mrs. Shibley was already dead when her husband talked with Mrs. Rigo over the telephone. An hour or so later he too was dead.

There have been other tragedies interspersed with romances in the life of Rigo. He was already married when he eloped with the Princess de Chimay, but his first wife, Marietta Rigo, did not sue him for a divorce until 1906, nine years after the elopement.

All this the once beautiful Mrs. Henley told the three officials and besought them to take her away. When the police insisted on removing the woman Henley picked up a knife from the table and stabbed his wife before the six terrified beholders would interfere, afterwards plunging the knife into his own heart.

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## AUSTRALIA PRODUCED MANY FIGHTERS WHO WON TITLES OR FAME IN RING

Jackson, Fitzsimmons, Goddard, Griffo, Crodon, Dawson, Hall, Slavin and Others Have Upheld Antipodes in Art of Fisticuffs.

While England and Canada can boast of few great pugilists who have won fame and championships in years gone by, the British Empire is not to be despised as a whole in this respect. For Australia has turned out many remarkable prizefighters. Tommy Burns is a Canadian by birth, and England has been well represented in the ring by Jim Macle, Charley Mitchell, Sam Carney, Alf Greenfield, Ben Jordan, Billy Plimmer, Pedlar Palmer, Jim Driscoll, Owen Moran and others.

But Australia can boast of at least two champion heavyweights—Peter Jackson and Robert Fitzsimmons—who were real champions in their prime.

Something like twenty years ago Australian Billy Murphy brought the featherweight championship to Sydney, N. S. W., when he defeated the famous Joe White of the Belfast Spider, by a knockout at Frisco in 1890.

Joe Goddard, the Barrier champion, earned the distinction of making John L. Sullivan decline his challenge when the latter visited Melbourne, and later when Goddard came to this country, he won real fame by knocking out Peter Maher in three rounds.

Frank P. Slavin, who beat Jake Kilrain at Hoboken in 1894, was another put into the Antipodes, while George Dawson, after winning the lightweight championship of Australia, came to America and mounted the boxing ladder so rapidly that Tommy Ryan finally sidestepped him for welter-weight honors.

Other Australian fighters who won titles in 1892, when he beat Jake Kilrain at Hoboken in 1894, was another put into the Antipodes, while George Dawson, after winning the lightweight championship of Australia, came to America and mounted the boxing ladder so rapidly that Tommy Ryan finally sidestepped him for welter-weight honors.

Frank P. Slavin, known in the ring as Paddy, was born in Maitland, New South Wales, in 1882. He did a year's work in 1885, 1886 and 1887 in Australia and arrived in England in 1888, after a great black man, and he was a pugilist since a year ago last July Robert stacked up against Jack Johnson and was smothered in two rounds.

Slavin, however, got the money and was acknowledged "the champion of England." Slavin nearly a year later stopped Joe McAuliffe in five rounds at the Ormonde Club of London, and then won the championship of Australia by knocking out a native Australian, for he was not a native Australian, for he was born at Christened, St. Croix, West Indies, on July 3, 1861. He stood six feet half inch in his stockings and weighed, when in fighting trim, close to 300 pounds.

JACKSON STARTED IN SYDNEY. Jackson began his ring career in Sydney in 1882, when he quickly demonstrated that he was a terrific fighter by knocking out several heavy opponents, including Joe Goddard in four rounds.

In 1884 he was knocked out by Bill Paine in three rounds, but when they met in another bout the police interfered after six rounds had been fought.

It was in 1888 that Jackson arrived in San Francisco for the first time. He began his American career as champion of Australia, for he had stopped Tom Lees in thirty rounds at Sydney two years before. Before 1888 ended his colored man had beaten George Godfrey and Joe McAuliffe at the old California Athletic Club, the former in twenty-four.

In 1889 Jackson was very busy. He defeated Patsy Caffery, Shorty Kinkaid, Sailor Brown, Mike Lynch, Paddy Brennan, Ginger McCormick and Jack Fallon.

Then he sailed for England, where, in the short space of eight days, he beat seven men, each in three rounds. On November 11, 1889, Jackson defeated Jim Smith in two rounds at the Pelican Club in London, his chief second being Sam Fitzpatrick, Jack Johnson's manager.

Jackson returned to America with a big reputation in the "big boys" and would fight him except second rounds, and after stopping Denver Ed Smith in five rounds, Peter called for Australia, where he fought a draw with Joe Goddard, the battle lasting eight rounds.

Jackson returned to America in 1891, and on May 21 of that year, he met Jim Corbett, then a comparative novice, at the California A. C. Hiram Cook, the referee, declared the bout no contest after sixty-one rounds of milking.

After knocking out a couple of "dubs" in January, 1892, Jackson sailed for England, where he knocked out Frank P. Slavin in ten rounds at the National Sporting Club, London, and won the championship of England and Australia.

Person Davies had Jackson under his wing then, and brought the famous negro back to America, where he started for a year in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Jackson was living at a great pace at that time, and soon lost his vitality, so that he was merely a shadow of his former self when Jeffries knocked him out in three rounds in Frisco in 1893. Jackson became a physical wreck after that and died of consumption in Australia in 1901.

Fitzsimmons, who was born in England in 1882, made his first appearance in the ring at Timaru, N. Z., at Jim Macle's tournament when he defeated four men and won the amateur boxing championship of New Zealand.

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Dan Crodon, a crack middleweight, was born at Riveraville, N. Z., in 1882. In 1880 he won fame by staying eight rounds with Jim Hall, after which he won the middleweight championship of Australia by knocking out Starlight in seven rounds.

Jim Hall, had he taken care of himself, might have won the championship of the world, for he was a wonderful two-handed pugilist; game, aggressive and clever. He was born in Australia in 1883 and was six feet half an inch tall.

NEW ORLEANS CITIZENS ARE AGAINST REFORM

Public Meeting Held to Protest Against the Suppression of Race Track Gambling.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—A meeting of 1200 citizens, including a large number of business men, was held last night to start a movement for the restoration of winter racing and to protest against the enactment of Blue Laws in Louisiana. A preamble to resolutions adopted favoring racing and condemning prohibition declared "The citizens of New Orleans have not been and never will be in favor of circumscribing the liberty of its citizens or visitors within its borders beyond the limits of common sense and necessity, and they point to the evils and hypocrisies that have been brought upon some of Louisiana's sister states by tyrannical and oppressive prohibition laws."

WANT CHANGE IN U. S. TARIFF ON WOOL

WATERVILLE, Me., Jan. 5.—At a meeting of the woolen mill men of the state here today the opinion expressed by those present favored a change in the tariff on wool from a specific to an ad valorem. They complained of the duty on cheaper grades of wool being too high, and that all duties should be abolished, wished that on cheaper wool be more in proportion to that on higher grades.

A committee was appointed to attend a meeting of the woolen manufacturers in Boston.

MERGER WILL CROWD OUT HALF THE PICTURE SHOWS

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A \$15,000,000 merger, according to an announcement made tonight, will end a moving picture war that has been in progress for many months. The merger is a consolidation of interests of moving picture material manufacturers and operators and it will result, it is said, in the crowding out of the business nearly fifty per cent. of the moving picture places now in existence.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Jan. 5.—The plant of the Puget Sound Mills and Timber Co., said to be the highest single mill in the world, burned last night. The damage was \$415,000; insurance \$150,000.

W. L. Cleveland, a saw filer, was wounded to death and several other persons had narrow escapes. The fire started from a hot box.

GRIFFO BEGAN OPERATIONS IN CHICAGO

In the latter part of 1888, Griffo began operations in Chicago in the drawing battles with Tommy White, Solly Smith, Kid Lavings and Van Heest and defeating Young Scotty. At Jones and the Weir on points. Griffo went to Boston then and beat Billy Murphy, also boxing an eight round draw with clever Johnny Griffin.

In 1890 Griffo and Dixon went twenty-five rounds to a draw at Coney Island, the latter being one of the best fighters in the history of pugilism. The Australian then stopped Horace Leeds and Jim Corbett, and boxed draws with Jerome Quigley, Jimmy Dine, Hall McCarthy and others. He defeated on points later on Joe Harmon, Eddie Curry and Charley Barnett.

He was arrested frequently as a vagrant, was committed to the insane asylum several times and a few months ago he was reported dead from a complication of diseases. But he is still alive in Chicago—a wreck.

THE BARRIER CHAMPION.

Joe Goddard, the Barrier champion, was born at Pyram, N. S. W., in 1881. He was a six-footer and a typical giant in build. He began fighting in 1888, and after losing to Jim Hall in four rounds and boxing an eight round draw with Jackson at Melbourne, he knocked Joe Chopski out twice, each time in four rounds.

In October, 1891, John L. Sullivan reached Melbourne, and Goddard challenged him. Sullivan dodged the issue and put up his sparring partner, Jack Ashton, as a buffer. Ashton was game, but Goddard beat him in eight rounds.

He tackled Peter Maher at the Coney Island A. C. for a \$500 purse, and Peter went to sleep in three rounds. This success made Goddard look like a champion, but early in 1893 Denver Ed Smith knocked him out in six rounds for a \$10,000 purse at the Olympic Club, New Orleans.

In 1893 Goddard arrived in this country and was knocked out in six rounds by Sharkey at Frisco. He put Maher away in a round not long after that, but he wound up his career by suffering defeat at the hands of Kid McCoy (foul), Gus Ruhlin and Sharkey.

### NEW GOODS.

Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots and Prunes. Prices right at JAS. COLLINS & 210 Union Street, Opp. Opera House.

### FREDERICTON CURLERS

ARRANGE OUTSIDE GAMES

Skips Chosen for Matches in St. John—Well Known Lady Dead—Legal Mixup Settled.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 6.—At their regular monthly meeting last night the Fredericton curlers arranged to play outside clubs as follows: At Campbellton, January 14th, and at Chatham January 18th. Four rinks a side. Skips elected Hawthorne, Loggie, Simmons and Tibbitts. Substitutes: St. John.

At St. John, St. Andrew's Club January 26th, Tibbitts and Carlson club January 27, six rinks a side, except Carlson, which is four rinks. The skips elected are: For St. Andrew's and Tibbitts, Tibbitts, Simmons, R. P. Randolph, Hawthorne, Loggie and Carl. For Carlson, Tibbitts, Simmons and Randolph. Hawthorne and Loggie are to drop out.

Mrs. Sarah Pickard, formerly of this city, and mother of the late Herbert B. Pickard, the Gloucester scholar who died while attending Edinburgh University, passed away at her home in Boston yesterday, and her remains will be interred here Thursday. She leaves two sons, residing in Boston, Elbridge and Joseph G. Pickard, whose wife is a half sister of Senator Thompson, and the late Mrs. G. E. Barbour, of St. John. Deceased was 86 years old, a native of Kingsclear, and sister of the late A. B. A. Everett of this city.

The case of Nicholas vs. Hunter, which took a sensational turn in the equity court yesterday forenoon by the sudden announcement and unexpected withdrawal of Curry and Gaulty, counsel for the defendants, is being proceeded with today, and will probably last all the week.

Carroll, M. P., and Jones are conducting the share of Fredericton Gao Light Co. stock were knocked down by W. T. Whitehead at par. The stock pays a per cent dividend and was the property of the late M. Catherine Coy.

A wild storm of rain and wind has prevailed for the past 12 hours, and much of the snow has disappeared.

### AN INCUBATOR TRUST

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 5.—Incubator manufacturers of Nebraska, Iowa, and eastern states gathered today and formed an organization, which, it is said, will control the industry in the United States. Delegates deny the formation of a trust. The manufacturers represented \$1,000,000 worth of business a year, it is said.

WINDSOR, Jan. 5.—Michael Murphy of the New Glasgow hockey team was today fined \$5 and costs amounting to \$10, for assaulting Frank Brown, during a hockey game last night. The case was heard before Magistrate Curry and the court was crowded during the trial.

## PIDGEON'S RICES

MEAN ECONOMY.

If you are buying at higher than Pidgeon's prices you are paying for something that won't give you more quality. Always remember that it's quality you are buying—not expensive fixtures. Pidgeon's attractions are high qualities and low prices. We can save you money on offerings like these:

Boys' Suits, \$1.68 to \$5.48  
Boys' Overcoats, \$2.98 to \$5.48  
Men's Suits, \$4.48 to \$13.48  
Men's Overcoats, \$4.98 to \$12.48  
Men's Pants, 98c. to \$3.88  
Boys' Pants, 48c. to 98c.

Rubbers--Men's, 75c. Boys', 65c. Girls', 45c. Child's, 38c.

C. B. PIDGEON,

Corner Main and Bridge Streets.

## ENGINEERS MAKE A LONG TRIP BY DOG TRAIN

GIMLI, Man., Jan. 6.—Mr. R. D. Fry, Hudson Bay Railway surveyor, and E. Morrier and P. Peters, of the Dominion survey, arrived here today from Fort Churchill, having covered 1100 miles by dog train in 45 days. The entire party behind are reported to be well.

## CHARLOTTETOWN'S RECORD.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 6.—The cases at the police court during 1908 were 32, compared with 29 in the previous year. Prohibition violations were 25, compared with 27 in 1907, and drunks 119 to 111.