

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

There has been a heavy fall in the price of wheat in the Chilean market.

Fire at Lead, S. D., destroyed property worth \$100,000. One entire block of buildings was consumed.

The Keystone Slate Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., has increased the wages of its employees 15 per cent.

It is stated that \$225,000 has been subscribed toward the construction of the alumni hall at Yale university.

A secret movement is under way in Hawaii to flood the islands with Portuguese laborers from the Azores islands.

One hundred and eighty-four Americans have been killed and 976 wounded in the Philippines since hostilities opened.

A decision was rendered by Judge Peabody in the St. Louis city police court that under certain conditions a husband has the right to beat his wife.

After attempting to murder his wife and baby, Walter Miller, foreman in the Detroit soap works, sent two bullets into his own brain and died almost instantly.

The three largest of 20 pearl button factories operated at Muscatine, Ia., have advanced wages 15 and 20 per cent. Six hundred button workers are employed in the factories.

The bill providing for the incorporation of the St. Louis World's Fair, to celebrate in 1903 the centennial of the Louisiana purchase, has passed the Missouri senate. It has already been passed by the house.

The Kilauua Plantation Company has been incorporated at San Francisco. The capital stock is \$2,000,000. The directors are A. B. Spreckels, J. D. Spreckels, William Irwin, C. A. Hugg and W. D. K. Gibson.

A large number of Spanish officers, who had been prisoners in the hands of the Tagals, have entered the service of the latter. Among the prisoners were some of the chiefs of the Spanish general staff and officers of artillery.

There are persistent rumors in Manila that Aguinaldo has been supplanted in control of Filipino affairs by General Antonio Luna, commander in chief of the Filipino forces. Luna is described as being a typical belligerent.

Unless the testimony of several important witnesses shall be impeached, something which is very unlikely, the beef inquiry board will be obliged to sustain the charges of General Miles that the soldiers were fed upon embalmed or preserved beef, says a Washington correspondent.

At Ishpeming, Mich., 800 strikers made a demonstration by parading the streets. All the mines are closed. Three men were killed by an explosion at the railroad cap factory at Braddock, Pa. The building was wrecked.

William A. Phillips, son of an Indiana missionary, has been arrested for insanity in Oakland, Cal. Ovestudy is the cause.

A Pennsylvania freight train, near Greenburg, ran into and killed James Driatel and John Clark, and injured John McAllister.

James F. Elwood, of Brooklyn, fell dead in the betting ring at Benning after cashing a ticket on Tuttt, winner of the third race.

The president has signed a proclamation opening to settlement May 4, the larger portion of the Southern Ute reservation, in Colorado.

The German plan for settling the Samoan question suits England. As America is also satisfied, a joint high commission will probably be named.

The United States transport Ingalls arrived at Port Antonio, Jamaica, with General Alger on board. She reported all well and proceeded to Porto Rico.

The law does not prohibit the sale of liquor in army canteens. Attorney-General Griggs has rendered a decision to that effect at the request of the secretary of war.

At a mass meeting of miners of the central district of Iowa, it was voted to order a strike, to take effect at once. The decision involves 2,000 miners. Operators are firm in refusing to raise the scale.

Carter H. Harrison has been re-elected mayor of Chicago by a total vote of 146,914, against 108,804 for Zina R. Carter, the Republican candidate, and 45,401 for John P. Altgeld, the independent Democrat.

A committee, whose members are of all the nationalities in Manila, headed by John McLeod, an Englishman, has been organized for the purpose of interviewing the Filipino leaders and petitioning for the release of the Spanish prisoners, in the name of humanity.

Minor News Items. Andrew C. Fowle, who died of heart failure at his home in Newark, N. J., aged 70 years, in 1862 constructed for the government the first geometrical lathe for bank note engraving.

At the request of the state department the announcement is made for the benefit of concession seekers that the islands evacuated by Spain in the West Indies are under military control pending legislation by congress to determine their future government.

LATER NEWS.

New York is preparing an elaborate exception to the cruiser Raleigh, due from Manila.

The congress of universal brotherhood will convene for a seven days' session at San Diego.

The San Francisco Examiner states there is a probability of a combine among the redwood lumbermen of this coast.

Wheeling, W. Va., street cars are still tied up by the strike. Street-car strikers at Bay City, Mich., drove off non-union men.

Two cowboys at Alamo Gordo, N. M., held up the office of the Alamo Gordo Lumber Company and secured \$50,000 worth of scrip.

The overflow of the Yellowstone river caused by the gorging of the ice is practically over. Twelve were drowned at Glendive.

At North Enid, O. T., Postmaster W. H. Day was out with a hatchet and killed and the office robbed. There is no clue to the murderer.

The Twenty-first infantry has left Plattsburg for Manila. The soldiers carried a silk flag presented by Mrs. McKinley two years ago.

Geologists of the university of Chicago are planning to spend a part of the summer in Arizona, to study the formation of that territory and New Mexico.

At Bridgeton, N. J., 1,000 glass workers struck for union wages and recognition of the union. All the employees of the Star glass works, at Medford, also struck.

Oriental advices state that a sensation has been caused at Peking by an edict issued by the empress dowager, accusing Li Hung Chang and Chang Jumel, governor of Shang Tung, with gross extravagance.

Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, postmaster of Denver, and ex-United States senator, died at his home in that city of appendicitis, after a three days' illness. He was born in Orleans county, Vermont, November 26, 1839.

Advices at Lima in regard to the revolution in Bolivia say the situation at Oruro, where President Alonzo has established a base of operations, is desperate. The federalists, or insurgents, are pushing their operations.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the house of commons, at Ottawa, that the government had received a proposition from the United States respecting the delimitation of the Alaska boundary, but he could not give the details.

A. J. Smith, of Salt Lake City, committed suicide at the Millard hotel, Omaha.

The Twenty-first regiment will leave Plattsburg, N. Y., for San Francisco, whence they will proceed to Manila.

The controller of the currency has issued a call for a report of all the national banks at the close of business April 5.

Major-General Shafter has arrived at Washington. He will testify before the army court of inquiry into the beef charges.

The operators and conductors of the Wheeling, W. Va., Railway Company have struck for an advance in wages, and the road is tied up.

The London Mining & Manufacturing Company's property, at Ducktown, Tex., has been sold to the Levisohn Bros., the copper kings, for \$110,000.

At the bimonthly meeting of the Association of Steel Shafting Manufacturers, in Pittsburg, it was decided to make an advance in prices, averaging 5 per cent.

Public sympathy is with the employees to such an extent in the street railway strike at Bay City, Mich., that the sheriff can secure no men to act as deputies.

Judge Field, the great American jurist is dead at his home in Washington. He had served a longer term on the bench than any judge ever appointed.

George Reid was killed, Mack Reid probably fatally wounded, and two other men hurt in a pitched battle between the Preacher and Reid factions at Brunson, S. C.

Jack MacMillan, well known in Europe and the United States as a curler, was caught in a belt in a flour mill at Lindsay, Ontario, and so badly mangled that he died.

James Elsey, the English messenger boy who left London, April 1, for California, to rival the recent trip of Jagers, the messenger boy sent to Chicago, has arrived at New York.

Miss Marie Burroughs, of the Stuart Robson company, accidentally stabbed Harold Russell, of the same company, in the face at the Broadway theater, Denver. Mr. Russell's injury is slight.

Tommen in the mines in the Southern Illinois coal district have decided to strike as the result of their employers' refusal to grant a raise of 25 cents a day. This will tie up at least 3,000 men.

Hollister McGuire, fish commissioner, and State Senator Reed, of Oregon, were drowned in the North Umpqua river. Their boat upset in the rapids. W. F. Hubbard saved himself by swimming ashore.

Secretary Wilson is making arrangements for letting the government seed contracts in the spring instead of in the autumn, as has been done heretofore.

General Marcus P. Miller, who commanded the forces that captured Ilo Ilo, and who has just retired, bears the honor of having received five brevets for gallant and meritorious conduct in active service—three in the civil war and two in Indian campaigns. General Miller was born in Massachusetts.

WILL CUT LUZON IN TWO

Americans Cross the Lake to Take Santa Cruz.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PICKED MEN

Lawton and King in Command—Troops Will Be Transported by the Laguna de Bay, Cesto and Napinda.

Manila, April 11.—At nightfall last night, Generals Lawton and King launched an expedition of three gunboats, with 1,500 picked men in canoes in tow of the gunboats. The object of the expedition is to cross the lake, capture Santa Cruz and sweep the country to the south.

The expedition, which embarked at San Pedro Macati, consists of eight companies of the Fourteenth infantry, three companies of the Fourth cavalry, four companies of the North Dakota volunteers, four companies of the Idaho volunteers, two mountain guns and 200 sharpshooters of the Fourteenth infantry.

At the mouth of the Pasig river the men will be transferred from the canoes to the three gunboats, Laguna de Bay, Cesto and Napinda. Santa Cruz, the objective point of the expedition, is at the extreme end of the lake.

The withdrawal of the 18 companies constituting the expeditionary force made a gap in the line from the beach to Culiculi, just southwest of San Pedro Macati, which was subsequently filled by the Fourth regular infantry.

The rebels on the extreme right had evidently been informed of the withdrawal of the troops, and they attempted to sneak through after nightfall, but were met with a warm reception, and fell back in disorder on discovering that the line was still intact.

LOST IN THE UMPQUA.

Hollister D. McGuire and Senator Reed Drowned.

Roseburg, Or., April 11.—Hollister D. McGuire, fish commissioner of Oregon, and A. W. Reed, state senator from Douglas county, were drowned in the North Umpqua river, opposite Riverdale farm, six miles below Roseburg, this morning. Messrs. Reed and McGuire, accompanied by W. F. Hubbard, who has charge of the Clackamas hatchery, went down the North Umpqua to locate a site for a hatchery, intending to return this evening. McGuire, Reed and Hubbard went by freight train to Winchester, where they boarded a small boat for the junction of the rivers, six miles below Roseburg.

They were warned by people living in the vicinity, who were acquainted with the river, that it was very dangerous, especially to those not acquainted with its rapids and whirl pools, but they were old boatmen, and expressed no doubt of their ability to take care of themselves. The river for three or four miles above its junction with the South Umpqua is a succession of rapids and whirlpools, and at places, especially at this time of year, is both deep and dangerous. After the party had gone a considerable distance down the river, having safely passed through two or three of the rapids, a rowlock was broken, thus rendering the boat practically unmanageable. They attempted to work their way to shore with one oar, and approached so near that Senator Reed grasped the branch of an overhanging tree, but the current was so swift that the boat was being drawn under water, and he released his hold. The current then shot the boat rapidly into the stream, where it was swamped and upset. McGuire and Hubbard struck out for shore. Hubbard reports that McGuire was swimming ahead of him and appeared to be swimming easily. When Hubbard reached the shore, and turned to look for his companions, McGuire had disappeared, and Reed had climbed onto the boat, which was rapidly drifting down stream, and he saw him no more. As Senator Reed could not swim, he was probably washed from his insecure position and sank to rise no more.

JUDGE FIELD DEAD.

Great American Jurist Passed Away at Washington.

Washington, April 11.—Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, retired, died at his home on Capitol Hill, in this city, at 6:30 o'clock this evening, of kidney complications.

He had been unconscious since Saturday morning and death came painlessly. Ever since Justice Field's retirement from the supreme bench in December, 1897, he had enjoyed comparatively good health, and being relieved from the responsibilities which he had borne for so many years, he became more cheerful than formerly, and seemed to enjoy the society of his friends and acquaintances more than ever before. About two weeks ago he took a longer ride than usual in an open carriage and contracted a severe cold, which rapidly developed the kidney trouble from which he had suffered, though but slightly, for some time. The disease readily yielded to treatment, and on Thursday last he sat up for a time and seemed quite himself again, but on Saturday morning a change for the worse took place, and about noon he lost consciousness. From that time he sank rapidly, and expired at 6:30 o'clock.

Paris Officials Cautious.

Paris, April 11.—The recent terrible fires in New York have made Paris officials demand the use of non-inflammable wood in the construction of all new buildings for the exposition, and the rule will be rigidly enforced.

REVENGE WAS THE MOTIVE.

Incendiaries Burned Andrews' Home in New York.

New York, April 11.—Despite reticence on the part of the police, facts became public today which made it appear that the fire which destroyed two houses and resulted in the death of 13 persons was of incendiary origin. It has transpired that a few hours before the flames were seen a policeman was sent for from the Andrews house and was mysteriously dismissed by a servant, who said he was not wanted. Letters threatening the lives of the Andrews family, and the children of Mrs. St. John, were found. It is believed the motive for the incendiarism was revenge, and that the affair rose out of a quarrel among the servants. Foley, the butler in the Andrews family, is under surveillance, and the police are investigating clues which chiefly rest upon anonymous letters. Mary Flanagan, a dead maid servant, seems to have been the central figure in this alleged plot.

The police today gave out three scurrilous letters which have been sent to members of the Andrews household. One was addressed to Mary Flanagan. The letters made charges against her and the butler. In a letter addressed to Mrs. St. John, the writer said: "I hope you and Mrs. Andrews don't think for one moment that I am reconciled or pacified with Mary Flanagan, for indeed I am not, and what is further, I will not be until I get my revenge. I feel that I have given warning enough, and I am going to fix her for life, and because you and Mrs. Andrews did not give heed to warnings, I am going to fix you, too. I'm going to make some one throw something in your nurse's and children's faces that will disfigure them and eat all the flesh off the bone. This I will do for spite, because you did not let Mary go, as I told you. You had just as well let her go first as last. You will have no girl alive when I get through with her."

DEWEY IS A SAILOR

He Declines to Be a Candidate for the Presidency.

New York, April 11.—Admiral Dewey has given to the Manila correspondent of Leslie's Weekly an interview regarding the suggestion that the admiral be made a candidate for the presidency next year. The admiral said, as to his politics: "I am a sailor. A sailor has no politics. The administration is his party and, Republican or Democratic, it makes no difference. Then, again, I come from Vermont, and you know what that means. To be anything but a Republican in Vermont is to be a man without a party. My flag lieutenant comes from Georgia. He tells me that to be anything but a Democrat in the South is to be a nobody. If I lived South I would probably be a Democrat."

"Have you ever voted?" the correspondent asked.

"Yes, years ago, but my vote was usually influenced by personal preference or local conditions. I am not a politician, have never held political office and am totally ignorant of party intricacies and affiliations."

Admiral Dewey said that neither by vocation, disposition, education nor training was he incapacitated to fill the presidency. He said that he was too well along in life to consider such a possibility. His health would not admit of it. All his life's work was in different lines of effort; and that, while the kindness and enthusiasm of his friends were grateful to him, and the generous tributes of the American people were dear to him, he could not and would not be a candidate for the presidency of the United States under any conditions.

Boys in a Fight.

West Point, N. Y., April 11.—A fierce battle occurred at Highland Falls at a late hour last night between candidates for admission to West Point as cadets, on the one side, and boys of the village on the other. There were about 30 cadets in the fight, but they were outnumbered three to one by the boys of the town. Several of the candidates were more or less injured, the most seriously being U. S. Grant the Third, appointed at large by the president. Young Grant was assisted to his quarters at the Cranston hotel. Many of the boys of the town were also badly used up.

Captain Dayton's Orders.

Washington, April 11.—The cruiser Detroit has been ordered to stop at Cartagena, Colombia, before putting in at Port Limon. She is due at the first named port tomorrow.

The instructions prepared for Captain Dayton in substance authorize him to deal with the situation on its merits and according to his own judgment. If he finds that the Nicaraguan general, Torres, at Bluefields, is oppressively treating the American merchants he will put a stop to the complaints.

Montana Floods.

Chicago, April 11.—A Record special from Glendive, Mont., says: An ice gorge in the Yellowstone river at this point caused that stream to overflow last night, drowning four persons. Eight more are missing. Three spans of the steel bridge are washed out, causing a loss of \$25,000. The Northern Pacific tracks are inundated and possibly washed away for some distance, and the loss to livestock by drowning will involve a large sum.

The Spanish government has received news of Carlist agitation in Andalusia, but it is officially declared that there is no prospect of an uprising.

At Charlestown, W. Va., a charter was granted to the Arizona, Eastern & Montana Smelting, Ore Purchasing & Development Company, with authorized capital of \$5,000,000.

The San Quentin penitentiary has sold 3,500,000 grain bags for this season's delivery.

CAPTURE OF SANTA CRUZ

Most Interesting Battle of the War.

NO AMERICANS WERE KILLED

Filipinos Driven From the City With Great Loss—General Lawton's Plans a Perfect Success.

Manila, April 12.—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the lake, and driven the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Po Wab, into the mountains. The American loss was six wounded. The rebels lost 68 killed and 40 wounded.

Santa Cruz was the Filipino stronghold in Lake Laguna de Bay, and it fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war. The plans of the American commanders worked perfectly, with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river.

About 1,500 picked men, commanded by General Lawton, on account of the illness of General King, partly surrounded the city while the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Oeste and Napinda, under the command of Captain Grant, of the Utah battery, shelled the city and outlying trenches.

General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, sometimes leading charges in Indian-fighting tactics, which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with the smallest amount of damage to the city and slight loss to the Americans.

A casco, with a force of 200 picked sharpshooters, under Major Weisenberger, mostly belonging to the First Washington regiment, was run into a shallow about five miles south of the city. Then a few shells were sent toward the entrenchments of the rebels at the edge of the woods, sending the enemy scampering inland. Then a number of Americans jumped into the water, and wading for about 400 yards, crept forward on the line, covering the landing of the remainder, which finished debarking about 5 o'clock.

Three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted, were sent ashore on a dangerous marshy point, directly south of the city, under fire from the enemy's trenches. Meanwhile in the town itself there was utter silence, and there was not a sign of life.

At sunrise the assault commenced. The American outline south of the city stretched two miles inland, and with its left sweeping the shore, it moved north, while the Fourth cavalrymen, on the right, advanced toward the city, pouring volleys on the trenches.

Simultaneously the gunboats hovering along the shore shelled the woods ahead of the troops, and drove the Filipinos inland. The gatlings cleared several trenches.

The trenches that were not cleared by the gunboats gave considerable resistance when the line was nearing the city, and the Laguna de Bay and Oeste bombarded for an hour in the hope of making them too warm for occupancy, but did not succeed in clearing them entirely.

General Lawton, with the Fourteenth infantry battalions, approached a narrow iron bridge across a creek on the south border of the town. Here a company of Filipinos was entrenched across the stream and behind a stone barricade at the entrance to the bridge. The Americans rushed forward in single file in the face of a galling fire, demolishing the barricade with their hands, and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen.

The Filipino soldiers in the town, secreted in various buildings and firing from the windows, gave the invaders an interesting hour. There was a regular nest of them in the stone jail, which is hedged in by a wall. This was a veritable pepperpot. The Americans, single or in pairs, entered the houses, and many warriors were taken prisoners.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the governor, and a guard was immediately placed in the church, as sacred edifices are always the first objective point of looters. Within an hour the town was patrolled, and all looting rigidly prevented.

Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the two preceding nights, and only a few Chinese shopkeepers have emerged from hiding and resumed business.

On the march north of town were found 40 dead Filipinos, some terribly torn by shells, and many others wounded, to whom the Americans offered their canteens as though they were comrades. A surgeon who traversed the field counted 80 killed, and General Lawton will report at least 68.

A Strategic Position.

Manila, April 12.—The capture by Lawton of Santa Cruz is of immense strategic importance. It is the key to Laguna de Bay, and now cuts off Aguinaldo from the troops south of Manila. As the wires are cut he cannot communicate promptly except with the troops he has with him.

Copper Mine Consolidation.

Boeton, April 12.—The copper consolidation conferences held here today will result in a combination of all Montana and Michigan mines in one company, with tremendous capital. The details will be announced soon.

Thistle Is Not Lost.

Victoria, B. C., April 12.—The sloop Thistle is not lost, as reported, and the Ford and Thames families, given up for dead, are alive and well, in Alert bay.

NOT A MATAAFAN STRUCK.

Germans Claim Americans in Samoa Shoot Badly.

San Francisco, April 12.—The German Democrat, published in this city, has received a letter from one of the chief German officials at Samoa, which is interesting as giving the German views of the complications at Apia.

The correspondent writes that with all the shooting that has been done, not a single Mataafan has been killed or wounded, and that the Mataafans and Germans have apparently a great contempt for the fighting ability of American and British sailors. The Mataafans are anxious for the allied forces to come out and fight in the open, where they wish their native instruments of war, will have a chance against the modern weapons used by the Americans.

The letter says that Admiral Kautz gave no warning of the bombardment, but that when it first commenced it was thought a salute had been fired. According to the correspondent, the British consul, Maxse, is greatly blamed for the troubles, and there seems to be an inclination among the Germans to hold the British responsible for the war instead of the Americans.

CERVERA'S SUNKEN SHIPS.

Wrecking Company Gives Up the Job of Raising Them.

Washington, April 12.—Acting Secretary Allen has received a letter from the manager of the Neptune company, announcing that it is not possible to raise and repair the vessels of Cervera's fleet sunk near Santiago. The conclusion is that in the case of the Colon, the company cannot undertake to raise her unless the United States government will guarantee expenses in the event of failure. The wreck is lying in the surf line, and save on exceptionally calm days it cannot even be approached by small boats.

As to the Viscaya, the company finds that while it is entirely feasible to float her, she would probably not be worth enough to the United States government to warrant the heavy expenditure.

The Swedish company having thus withdrawn, the navy department is free to entertain any other solid project that may be advanced for raising one or more of the Spanish ships.

FOUR WERE DROWNED.

Result of a Wreck Between Vancouver and Malcolm Islands.

Victoria, B. C., April 12.—George Schnoeter is the sole survivor of a shipwreck which occurred between Malcolm and Vancouver islands March 17. The sloop on which he and Tom Hackett, of Seattle, had been selling liquor to the Northern Indians was lost in a storm while all on board were intoxicated. Those drowned included Hackett, an Irish logger known only by his first name, Charlie, and two half-breed women.

It is supposed that it was the wreck-age of this craft that was mistaken for that of the yacht Thistle, the latter craft, with her party, being safe at Alert bay.

RIOT AT PANAMA.

Clash Between White and Black Miners—Seven Were Killed.

Pana, Ill., April 12.—In a riot which broke out at 10:30 A. M., on the main street in front of the telegraph office, between white and black miners, in which deputy sheriffs took part, six men and one woman were killed. Nine persons were wounded, several so seriously that they will die.

The killed are: Lavier L. Roog, a Frenchman and a union miner; Frank Coburn, white, son of ex-Sheriff Coburn; four unknown negro miners and one negro woman.

Fatal Mining Disaster.

Austin, Tex., April 12.—A mining disaster in which 12 men lost their lives is reported from the Sierra Mojada mining camp, located in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, 60 miles south of Presidio, Tex.

An explosion of foul gas occurred in the Veda Rica silver mine, and before all the miners could get to the surface the dry timbers were on fire, the fierce flames barring exit.

On the Verge of War.

Port au Prince, Hayti, April 12.—The relations between the republic of Hayti and the republic of San Domingo are strained, owing to disputes regarding territories claimed by both republics. The two governments are concentrating troops on the frontiers, and it is reported that the Dominicans have invaded Haytian territory and occupied Las Caobas.

Colombia's Time Is Up.

London, April 12.—The Italian government, according to a special correspondent from Rome, has declined to give Colombia any further time in which to pay the Cerruti claim under Mr. Cleveland's award, and has ordered the Atlantic squadron to proceed immediately to Cartagena, "to bring the Colombians to their senses."

Italy's Delegate.

Rome, April 12.—Italy has been formally invited to the disarmament conference at The Hague, and has appointed as one of her delegates Marquis Visconti Venosta, minister of foreign affairs in the late Rudini cabinet.

Rajah's Ninth Victim.

Kansas City, April 11.—"Rajah," a mammoth elephant owned by Lemmon Bros.' circus company, which has been wintering in Argentine, Kan., near here, today killed its keeper, Frank Fisher. Fisher had returned to the tent intoxicated, and tried to make the elephant perform. Becoming enraged, Rajah threw Fisher and knelt upon him, crushing his life out before assistance could arrive. He is said to be Rajah's ninth victim.