

A MANIAC BUTCHER STABS NINE MEN

Pigsticker Kills Five and Wounds Four Fellow-workmen.

HE SLASHES RIGHT AND LEFT.

John Murphy, shrieking like a crazed man, suddenly turns from hog-killing to man-killing in Packing Company's Slaughterhouse at Somerville, Mass.—Pursues fleeing crowd and strikes down man after man—Government Inspector disembowelled.

Somerville, Mass. (Special).—With a maniacal shriek John Murphy turned from pig-sticking to man-killing in the North Packing and Provision Company's slaughterhouse here.

Driving his fellow workmen before him he slew five and wounded four others. Two of the wounded, one of them a Government Inspector, were reported later as dying.

The dead: Hubert Smith, colored, Cambridge. James Gatre, colored, Cambridge. Thomas C. Cambridge. Michael Janicus, Somerville. Unidentified white man.

The wounded: Dr. Daniel C. Hayes, Government Inspector, of Waltham. John Cheevus, Cambridge. John Lewis, Cambridge. John Patterson, Somerville. Hayes and Janicus were fearfully slashed.

According to some of the workmen Murphy had been acting peculiarly for some days, but he returned from his dinner at noon, apparently normal.

Shortly after 2 o'clock he suddenly uttered a scream and sprang at Dr. Hayes, waving his 15-inch razor-edged knife, which he had been using in slaughtering hogs, in his hand. He cut a deep gash on the neck, stabbed him over the heart and practically disembowelled him. The terrified workmen rushed for the door, but Murphy ran after them, slashing right and left. Every man whom he struck went down with a groan. The crowd plunged downstairs, with Murphy after them, and at every landing he cut somebody. On the second floor one of the workmen, an Italian, seized a heavy bar of iron and felled Murphy, but he was quickly on his feet again and wounded another man.

On the street floor he was given another heavy blow on the head and his knife was wrenched from his hand. Two policemen came in to assist the workmen, and Murphy was given a fearful beating before he was finally overpowered and taken to the police station.

Murphy is 50 years old, weighs 200 pounds and was regarded as one of the strongest men in the plant. He had been employed at pig killing for some years by the North company. He is married and lives in Somerville. He came from Iowa 9 years ago, and worked for the North company 5 years.

The wounded men were hastily taken to the Cambridge Relief Station, where it was reported that there was little hope of Dr. Hayes or Cheevus surviving their wounds.

PRAYS AFTER RAVING.

Maniac Hog Butcher Allows No One To Approach Him.

Cambridge, Mass. (Special).—The death of Dr. Daniel C. Hayes, who was stabbed by John Murphy, the hog butcher, who slew five men and seriously wounded three others at Somerville is expected hourly.

John Cheevus and Joseph Chicock, who also were stabbed, are in a critical condition and their recovery is considered doubtful.

In a padded cell at the Somerville police station Murphy allowed no one to approach him, and, after hours of raving, he began to pray.

PREACHER'S SON KILLS BOY.

Blows His Head Off For Talking About Him.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—Edgar Serber, 16 years old, was called from his home in West Nashville and killed in the street by Jesse McPherson, 15 years old. The boy used a repeating shotgun and fired twice, blowing off the top of his victim's head.

McPherson, who is the son of Elder Joseph McPherson, a preacher of the Church of Christ, was arrested. He admitted that he went to Serber's home to talk about him. Some weeks ago the boy engaged in a fight, in which Serber is said to have used a buggy whip on McPherson.

Dynamites His Own House.

Oregon City, Ore. (Special).—In a fit of insanity at Marquam, near here, Bert Garrett placed a charge of dynamite under the kitchen of his house. The house was destroyed and Garrett, his wife and daughter, aged 5 years, were killed.

Kills Children And Herself.

Coriannica, Texas (Special).—Mrs. J. M. Green, residing at Richland, a village near this place, killed three children, aged 12, 7 and 2 years, and herself with a razor. Domestic trouble is said to have prompted the tragedy.

Bandit Is Identified.

Spokane, Wash. (Special).—W. D. Woods, now in jail in Omaha, charged with holding up the Overland Limited, was identified by Police Chief Chester Edwards by means of portraits as Dan Downer, a man frequently arrested in Spokane. Edwards says he assisted in arresting Downer and Fred Torgenson at Everett last October. He found in their grips a safe-blowing outfit. Torgenson is now with Woods in the Omaha jail.

BRAVES SURE DEATH FOR HIS WIFE

Louis Cohen Leaps Into Niagara's Torrent.

Desperate Struggle To Save The Woman From Intended Suicide While Excited Crowd Looks On. Cohen Grasps A Stump And Is Kept From Being Swept Over, But Help Is So Long Coming That His Wife Dies.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. (Special).—Louis Cohen, of Buffalo, saw his young wife leap into the swirling river between second and third Sisters Islands at 5 o'clock P. M., only 150 feet above the brink of the cataract. Without a moment's hesitation he followed her, caught her hand and struggled desperately to save her.

Mrs. Cohen probably died in her husband's arms. Before it was possible to bring efficient help an hour had passed, during all of which Cohen was making frantic attempts to reach the shore. But the struggle against the current—at this point it is about 20 miles an hour—was beyond merely human muscle. Fortune aided him.

With his wife tightly clasped to him he felt himself bump into a grounded tree stump and on this he got a grip with his one free hand. He lustily shouted for help, and word was carried to the reservation police, but it was nearly an hour after Mrs. Cohen jumped into the river that Officer James Martin arrived with ropes, and Representative James S. Simons and three other men.

Three times they threw the rope before it fell within Cohen's grasp. When he did catch it he was too weak to tie it about his own or his wife's waist. The two were twenty feet away from shore, and it was extremely difficult, owing to the precarious nature of the footing, to make a good cast. Pinned against that tree stump by the terrific rush of water, all the strength had gone out of Cohen. And, too, he had been unable to keep his wife's face above the water.

Once Cohen had hold of the rope the men on shore began to pull, and Officer Martin, who was in the front, slipped and fell into the stream, but quickly regained his feet. When within 15 feet of the shore, Cohen lost his grip on his wife's body and it was carried off down stream and was lost to view.

Cohen was so far gone when the rescuers got him on shore that he could not speak for 10 minutes. His first words were:

"She is out there. Go and get her. She is dead. She died in my arms."

Meanwhile a crowd had gathered. Superintendent Perry and Chief Shoemaker skirted the Goat Island shore looking for the body, but could see nothing of it. Cohen joined them, always insisting that the body must have stopped short of the cataract and might be reached by men daring enough.

William Barnett and Hugh Brown, who had joined the searchers, finally spied the body just before 7 o'clock. It was held fast by a rock, about 100 feet above the brink. Without ropes Brown and Barnett waded out into the stream and moving carefully over the slippery rocks reached the body. Just as Brown touched the body the current caught it again and it whirled around in an eddy. It was with the greatest difficulty that the two men brought the body to land. Life was quite extinct.

Airship Destroyer Now.

Victoria, B. C. (Special).—That secret trials of airships and aeroplanes in Northern Japan have demonstrated that guns and heavy loads can be carried was the story brought here by the steamer Mont-eagle. It was said that the Japanese have invented an airship destroyer fitted with shells which explode on contact with another airship.

Buried Under Their Engine.

Saginaw, Mich. (Special).—Engineer John Smith and Fireman Reynolds were killed when a Pere Marquette Railway engine ran into a washout and tipped over, burying them underneath. The accident happened two miles west of Freeland.

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Leading independents deny that they are to join the United States Steel Corporation.

Uncle Sam is not making much silver money. Last month only \$1,459,000 was coined.

Insiders in North Butte have been working very hard to get the public interested in that stock.

From a space about 30 feet square one Cobalt mine extracted \$1,000,000 worth of silver.

United States Steel is operating 80 per cent of its full capacity. A year ago only 48 per cent was in operation.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's gross income is now as large as it was in 1906, but not up to the banner figures of 1907.

About 5,000 tons of ore are being handled at the Steptoe concentrator. Of this the Nevada Consolidated supplies 3,500 tons and the Cumberland Ely 1,500 tons.

An influential man in Tonopah is responsible for the statement that the company is earning 180 per cent on its stock.

Commercial failures in the United States during the month of May, according to Dun, were 1,028, with total liabilities of \$14,383,750.

The output of lead in this country by the American Smelting Company is 18,000 tons a month, and the price has risen from 4 cents to 4.55 cents a pound.

New York State collected in May \$291,550 from the tax on stock transfers.

CHAUFFEUR GETS LONG PRISON TERM

In Sing Sing From Seven to Twenty Years.

JUDGE CALLS HIM MURDERER.

William Darragh, Who Ran Down And Killed Young Ingvaard Trimble And Then Fled From New York, Gets Severe Arraignment From Judge—Next Man Arrested On Same Charge May Go To Electric Chair, Court Declares.

New York (Special).—William Darragh, the chauffeur who killed a boy and ran away, was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for not less than seven years, and not more than twenty. Judge Mulqueen's remarks were calculated to make an impression wherever they are read; and it is safe to say that every chauffeur and automobile-driver will read every word of them.

Judge Mulqueen said that the proof of murder had been overwhelming, and that Darragh should have been glad to escape with a conviction of manslaughter. He added that, if another chauffeur should be tried on a similar charge, he would undoubtedly be sent to the chair.

It was Darragh who ran down 13-year-old Ingvaard Trimble, at Morning-side Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on March 27, and, after dragging the boy for some distance, thus inflicting the injuries from which he died, speeded away and was arrested only after a pursuit to Texas. He was accused of murder, and the General Sessions jury before which he was tried found him guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

Warning To The Reckless.

Judge Mulqueen told Darragh that, if he imagines himself the victim of the popular clamor against reckless chauffeurs as a class, he was mistaken, because he had a fair trial, and had been convicted on the strength of his own crime. However, the judge then went on to say that he hoped the punishment he meted out to Darragh would serve as a warning to other chauffeurs.

"This case has excited such interest that it seems proper to state briefly the principles that guide the determination of the sentence to be imposed," said the judge. "Not that I wish to add to your sufferings, but because I think that the public should have a clear notion of the matter."

"No new or obscure law has been invoked in this instance. The statute defining murder in the first degree is very old. It provides as follows: 'The killing of a human being, unless it is excusable or justifiable, is murder in the first degree, when committed by an act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without a premeditated design to effect the death of any individual.'"

"That law was enacted at a time when the automobile was unknown, and when the present intolerable conditions could not possibly have been foreseen. And yet it so clearly applies to the reckless use of these machines that I doubt if its terms could be improved upon by the most expert legislative draughtsman."

"It was urged by your learned counsel that you did not intend to kill your victim. But it is an elementary legal rule that a man's intent may be inferred from his acts. When you took your seat in that car you were free to drive carefully or recklessly. You chose to go at a most reckless speed. And you knew that you bore a message of death to the unfortunates in your path. You knew that all the people had at least an equal right to our streets and roads. You cared more for your own pleasure than for the life of any other person. You had the power to choose, and you elected to do that which destroyed an innocent life and brought the deepest sorrow to a happy home."

Brands It As Murder.

"Experienced counsel evoked all their skill and persuasive eloquence in your behalf. Every talesman who admitted the slightest prejudice was excluded from the jury, and those finally chosen were repeatedly warned in my charge to concentrate their attention solely to the evidence produced in this case. They were told that it was not their duty to regulate public affairs, but to decide on the truth or falsity of the specific charge against you. If any motive swayed the jury other than a sense of duty it was not a desire for revenge, but rather a spirit of mercy. Indeed, I am convinced that if you had been a rich man or a dissolute man the verdict would have been murder."

"The legal proof of murder was overwhelming. But not even the most sympathetic could acquit you of manslaughter. The statutes defining that crime were clearly applicable, and no question of intent is involved in them. The law does not seek revenge, and punishment of one criminal is intended to serve as a warning to others."

Cost \$100 For Friend's Drink.

Montrose, Col. (Special).—It cost J. H. Clark \$100 to treat a friend to a drink of whiskey here. Extracting a flask from his pistol pocket, he presented it to the friend on a street corner, and was immediately arrested and fined \$100.

Vivisection Defended.

Philadelphia (Special).—Vivisection was discussed at the session of the American Surgical Association, in annual meeting here. Dr. William S. Halstead, of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, said only one of the animals experimented upon at Baltimore died, and he justified his death by saying that as a result of the experiment facts were learned, including the transplanting of glands, which have saved scores of human lives.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT IS NOW AT KIJABE

A Ride on the Cowcatcher For Over 20 Miles.

Mr. Roosevelt Delighted With The Beauty Of The Scenery In The Rift Valley—American Missionaries Welcome The Party And Mr. Roosevelt Will Lunch With Them—A Night Under Canvas.

Kijabe, Africa (Special).—The Roosevelt special arrived here. Mr. Roosevelt was delighted with the beauty of the scenery, especially the Rift Valley, on the way up from Nairobi. He and Major Mearns rode on the cowcatcher of the locomotive for 22 miles. On the way a hyena, which got on the rails, was almost run down. All the porters of the expedition, who had preceded Mr. Roosevelt to this point, were lined up at the station platform and cheered Mr. Roosevelt when the train pulled in. The American missionaries also were at the station to greet Mr. Roosevelt.

Kijabe is 44 miles from Nairobi in a northwesterly direction. The country between Nairobi and Kijabe is for the most part thickly wooded and high. The greatest elevation of the Kikuyu escarpment is 7,830 feet. From this point there is a magnificent view. The traveler looks down some 2,000 feet into the Great Rift Valley—a rift which can be traced from the Zambesi to Palestine, though it reaches its finest development at about this point. Elephants plentiful in these forests, but they are fairly safe from the hunter, for the thickness of the growth renders their pursuit very difficult.

The mission at Kijabe is an American organization called the Africa Inland Mission. It is independent and self-controlling in the field, although represented by home councils in Philadelphia and London. The purpose of the mission is the evangelization, so far as possible, of the tribes in the interior of Africa who have never heard the gospel. The headquarters are at Kijabe, where schools are conducted for missionaries' children and for the industrial training of natives.

The Sotik district is in the southern part of Kisumu province and consists, broadly speaking, of a series of ridges with numerous streams and strips of forests. The district is about 75 miles east of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The Kisi people inhabit this territory, but they are little known to Europeans. They are said to be brave and warlike, amiable, intelligent and good cultivators of the soil.

On this expedition the members of the Roosevelt party will have their first real experience of the African jungle, as some of the Sotik district are very little known to the white man.

WAGES RAISED IN PITTSBURG.

Ten Per Cent. Given By Republic; Other Companies To Follow.

Pittsburg (Special).—Several thousand employees of the Republic Iron and Steel Company received an advance of 10 per cent. in their wages, effective at once. It is said that practically all the other concerns which cut wages the first of April will restore the former scale before the first of July.

Orders were issued by the H. C. Frick Coke Company for the firing of 1,200 additional coke ovens in this district.

This will make 3,000 ovens fired in the last three weeks and will put in operation a total of 15,000 out of the company's total of 20,000 ovens.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT MAKES BIG CUT.

Appropriation Estimates For 1911 Reduced by \$8,500,000.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The estimates of appropriations for the Interior Department for the fiscal year 1911, as approved by Secretary Ballinger, show a net decrease of \$8,500,000, as compared with the 1910 appropriations.

The reduction is made up largely in the estimates for army and navy pensions; the Indian service and the General Land Office. The appropriations for the department for 1910 are approximately \$184,000,000, while the estimates for 1911 are approximately \$175,500,000. The total increases recommended amount to \$469,000, and the total decreases \$9,000,000. The reduction in the estimates is in pursuance of President Taft's desire for economy in governmental expenditures, and it is not believed that the efficiency of the Interior Department will be in anywise impaired.

Last Lieutenant General.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., will be placed on the retired list of the Army Wednesday. With his retirement the grade of lieutenant general on the active list will become extinct. Major General Leonard Wood will become the highest ranking officer on the active list as senior major general. In March, 1907, Congress passed a law providing that the grade of lieutenant general should cease to exist on the retirement of General MacArthur. The principal reason for this action was that the rank had ceased to have any particular status.

Blinded By Flash Of Lightning.

Vincennes, Ind. (Special).—While sitting with her back to a window awaiting her turn to enter the gold medal oratorical contest at Vincennes University, Miss Ola Wilson Yates, a member of the graduating class, was blinded by a flash of lightning. Physicians hastily summoned found she had been blinded, and in this condition she remained for an hour. On regaining her sight she insisted on going into the contest. She spoke for about five minutes and became blinded again.

THE GREAT SEATTLE FAIR IS OPENED

President Taft Presses Gold Electric Key In Washington.

FLAGS UNFURL AND GUNS BOOM.

Fireworks, Bands, Fountains, Machinery And Salutes All Begin At Same Time—President Presses Key Studded With Gold From Klondike—Dual Ceremony At The National Capital And At Seattle—Addresses By President Taft And James J. Hill.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—President Taft in the White House at 3 o'clock P. M. pressed a telegraph key of Alaskan gold and sent a spark across the Continent that put in motion the wheels of the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exposition; loosed the waters of its fountain, unfurled its banners, started its bands playing; released showers of daylight fireworks; called upon the saluting guns of the American and Japanese fleets; set all the locomotives in the harbor and all the wharves and shrieking and brought forth universal rejoicing from all Seattle, which has toiled for years to bring about this day.

Just before noon (Pacific time) word was flashed to the White House that all was ready and President Taft's response set loose the flags, bells, machinery, curious Japanese fireworks and noise. When the message was announced a huge gong struck five strokes and an enormous American flag was unfurled and thousands of small flags were scattered in the breeze. A mountain battery fired a salute of 21 guns. The Japanese and American fleets in the harbor, several miles away, crashed out their tribute. Luncheon was served to invited guests at the speaking platform. During the afternoon there were receptions at all the state buildings. The day was warm and partly cloudy.

The Exposition gates were opened at 8:30 o'clock. At 9:30 o'clock troops from the United States Army and Navy, the Japanese cruisers Aso and Soya and the state militia paraded through the grounds under the command of Col. T. C. Woodbury, U. S. A., and the column was reviewed from a stand at the head of the court of honor by exposition officials, visiting governors, the Admirals H. Ijichi and Uriel Sebree.

The ceremonial exercises were held in a vast natural amphitheater sloping to Lake Washington. The stage of this theater seats 1,500 persons and is located at the lakeside.

The program included music, invocation by Catholic Bishop Onward J. O'Day, brief addresses by Director General L. A. Naisseau and President J. F. Chilberg, a long address by James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern board, and a benediction by Episcopal Bishop Frederick W. Keator.

James J. Hill said: "The greatest service to the nation, to every state and every city today would be the substitution for a term of years of law-enforcement for law-making. Get the laws fairly tried, weed out those improper or impracticable, curtail the contempt of law that now flourishes under the American system of nonenforcement, and make the people understand that government means exact and unsparring justice, instead of a complex game. This is the only safeguard if respect for and confidence in the governing system itself are not to be gradually undermined."

"In no spirit of hypercriticism or pessimistic gloom are these suggestions made. We are most sensitive to any imperfections in what we love best and prize most highly. We must guide our course past the shoals where we can hear the breakers roaring, as well as by the infinitely larger expanse of the safe and sunlit sea. Just because we believe in and trust the strength of our defenses we should examine them for any defect that might grow into disaster. And those who most exult in the present and most confide in the future of this country are most bound to labor that her greatness, if it may be, shall become without a flaw."

NORTH GIVES UP BUREAU.

Census Director Makes A Farewell Speech To His Clerks.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—S. N. D. North relinquished his position as Director of the Census and bade farewell to the many clerks who for seven years have served under him. Chief Clerk Rossiter will be in charge of the bureau until E. Dana Durand, Mr. North's successor, confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. North was the recipient of masses of flowers from the clerks. He said that he has as yet fixed no plans for the future. Mr. North addressed the clerks, bidding them good-bye, and LeGrand Powers, chief statistician of agriculture, replied on behalf of the employees.

Flour Bleachers' Petition Refused.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—That the interest of the Alsop Process Company, of St. Louis, in the Department of Agriculture, placing the ban upon the use of nitrogen peroxide in bleaching flour, is too remote to entitle them to institute mandamus proceedings, is held by the affirmative opinion delivered by Justice Robb, of the District Court of Appeals.

North Texas Wheat \$1.35.

Fort Worth, Texas (Special).—Reports received here from the wheat growing belt of North Texas show that the first of this season's crop in the United States is being contracted for at \$1.35 and upward. In some instances farmers are securing contracts that will give them an advance which may occur in the market at the time the wheat is thrashed. Millers are eagerly buying the crop at the present quotations.

Has Clairvoyant Arrested.

Perth Amboy, N. J. (Special).—A clairvoyant known here as "Madame Fay" was arrested on a warrant from Wilkes-Barre, Pa. She is charged with swindling Chester Van Scoy, of that city out of \$1,000. It is alleged that she persuaded him to intrust the money to her keeping under the promise that it would increase tenfold by the use of a magic powder.

James S. Manning A Judge.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—James S. Manning, of Durham, was appointed by Governor Kitchin as an associate justice of the State Supreme Court of North Carolina, to succeed Judge Henry Groves Connor, appointed United States judge for the Eastern District of this State. Mr. Manning is about 50 years old and was the manager for Governor Kitchin in his campaign.

Athlison's new bond issue amounts to \$26,000,000.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

A severe blow to the proposed lakes to gulf deep waterway project, it was intimated, would be the report of the Board of Army Engineers.

The contract for constructing the drydocks at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was awarded to the San Francisco Bridge Company for \$1,560,000.

The Senate adopted Mr. LaFollette's resolution calling on the President for the correspondence relating to the German report on wages.

President Taft appointed William R. Harr, of the District of Columbia, an assistant attorney general of the United States.

Business transacted by the Panama Railroad commissary amounted to over \$3,000,000 during the last fiscal year.

Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, who is leaving for a summer vacation abroad, called upon President Taft.

The President nominated Luther Conant, Jr., of New York, to be deputy commissioner of corporations.

A conference of representatives of railroad and shippers all over the country was begun at Washington.

Vice Admiral Baron Uriu paid a call of respect upon President Taft at the White House.

A delegation of the Carders Woolen Manufacturers Association, made a strong protest to President Taft against the woolen schedule as framed by the Senate committee.

The Japanese government has conferred upon John J. Carly, of New York, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Order of the Rising Sun.

A movement was started in Congress to bring the coffin containing the remains of William Penn from England to this country.

Almost on the eve of his departure for Europe later in the month, Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, called on President Taft for a conference of labor matters.

A dispatch to the State Department from Santo Domingo says that the revolution at Mont Christi has been suppressed.

Consul Griffith, at Tampico, Mexico, has cabled the State Department a denial of reports of storm damage at that place.

A new counterfeit \$5 silver certificate of the series of 1829 has come to the attention of the Secret Service Bureau.

A falling off of 41,236,171 occurred in the number of cross-ticks purchased by the railroads of the country in 1908.

Four submarine boats will participate in the maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet this summer.

Orders relieving five retired naval officers—from active duty were issued.

Attorney General Wickersham applied in the Supreme Court for an injunction to prohibit the Bronx River Commission of New York from discharging sewage in New York Bay.

Upon their petition for a rehearing sentence was deferred in the case of the six Tennessee lynchings, who were brought to the bar of the Supreme Court.

A formal meeting of the parties interested in the settlement of the Emery claim against Nicaragua was held at the State Department.

Commissioner of Corporations Smith conferred with President Taft concerning the important investigations in progress in his bureau.

A cut of \$8,000,000 was made in the estimates of appropriations for the Interior Department.

The Senate began work on the cotton schedule of the Tariff Bill.

A farewell reception was given to Director of the Census North.

The Treasury deficit for the month of May was \$5,453,955.

Senator Cummins introduced his income tax bill.

Belt Kills In Pittsburg.

Pittsburg (Special).—Following a damaging electrical and rain storm a second storm was experienced in this city and vicinity. Lightning caused one death, set fire to a number of houses and heavy rain interrupted street car traffic here. In the country districts many farms were damaged and crops seriously injured. It is estimated the loss from both storms will reach about \$100,000.

Mexico's Pulque Trust.

Mexico City (Special).—Of the 1,400 pulque shops in the federal district, 760 have been closed by the Pulque Trust recently formed among the rich hacendados of this section. With the diminishing of the shops by half, the price of the beverage had doubled. It now ranges from four to six cents a glass, whereas, until the formation of the trust it was from two to four cents.

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