TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DRIVEN OUT OF HOMES BY FIRE

(Continued from page 1.)

THE SPECTACULAR EFFECT OF FIRE

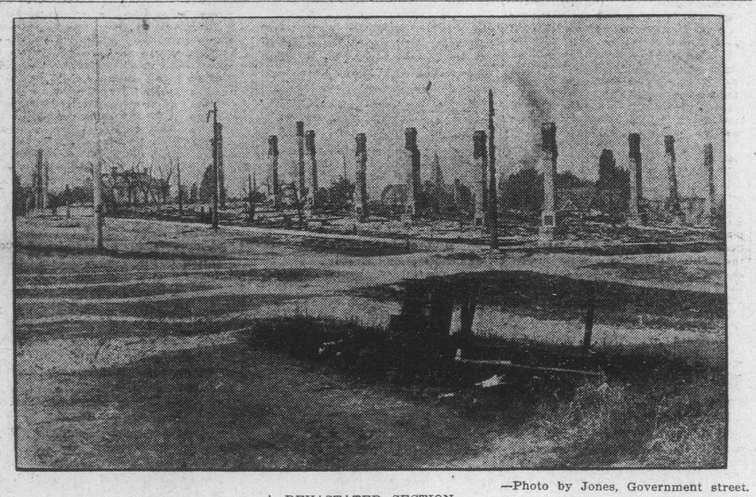
Was Inspiring as it Wound Its Zig Zag Course Through Residential Part.

From a height 200 feet above the sea level the fire presented an eminently spectacular effect. Picture columnar masses of dense waving smoke which rose to a certain height and were then broken and driven like an overshadowing pall over an entire section of the city. From out this pall serried masses of flame, surmounted by fiery tongues, gave to the onlooker the appearance of an entire city on fire. The red gold orb which hung in the far off distance, gradually sinking towards the western horizon, was at times entirely obscured and its luminosity dimmed by the fierce light of blazing buildings.

But the strangest and most appalling feature of all was the deafening roar which rose upon the gusts of wind. This alone portended the terrible nature of the calamity which had overtaken the city. At intervals it would lull only as it seemed to gather an accelerated fury, and the sound was borne to the ears of the onlooker in a dread and appalling fashion.

Owing to the dense clouds of smoke it was impossible to see the long intervals of distance which separated the scenes of the different outbreaks. To the onlooker observing the scene it appeared like one long river fire cutting its zig zag course right through the heart of the northeastern section. At times the smoke clouds were wafted into indescribably fantastic shapes which influenced by every caprice of the wind broke over the surrounding country.

Even at night time, when the fire was thoroughly under control, the scene had lost little of its spectacular beauty. The charring embers and the blazing debris bespoke in startling manner the general ruin which had befallen a section of the city.



—Photo by Jones, Government street.

A DEVASTATED SECTION.

Photo taken at corner Blanchard and Chatham streets, showing ruins on block.

STATEMENT MADE BY FIRE CHIEF

Attributes Inability to Cope With Flames as Due to Lack of Water.

When interviewed this morning in regard to the method in which yesterday's fire was fought, Fire Chief Watson said that the fire department did all that was possible to quell the conflagration, but were handicapped by a lack of water throughout the whole district above Government street.

"The brigade had to work under many disadvantages," said the chief, "A strong wind was blowing, carrying the sparks from the first outbreak over a district filled with old wooden buildings, thus scattering the conflagration in a most serious manner. Below Government street there was a good supply of water, and had the fire not been spread by the wind to Green street and that portion of Hearld street above Douglas, the blaze would not have been of a very serious nature. As it was the brigade had to be divided, and we were fighting three fires at once. Above Government street there was a disheartening lack of water, the fact that hundreds of people had turned their taps on for the purpose of protecting their residences being partly the cause of this. The two Merryweather engines and the other apparatus were used, and the brigade did all that was possible to stay the flames.

"I have all along advocated the purchase of one or more motor chemical engines, such as are now being used in the majority of the large cities. Yesterday the horses played out on us after an hour or two, and we had trouble in hauling our apparatus about to fresh fires. In a city like Victoria, where there are so many streets lined with inflammable wooden houses, motor chemical engines are almost imperative. Had we been in possession of them yesterday the fire would not have caused much damage above Government street."

RELIEF FUND FOR FIRE SUFFERERS

Subscriptions Are Flowing Into the Mayor's Office--Help From The City Funds.

It is estimated that 250 people were rendered homeless by yesterday's dread visitation. They all, however, found willing friends to help them in the time of need. Not a single application for accommodation was received at the police station last night. Mayor Morley sent the police through the devastated district late last night, but all the homeless ones had found accommodation. Blankets had been collected at the police station, but none of them were needed. This morning there were a couple of applications at the Mayor's office for financial assistance, and this was at once given out of the city's funds.

Before the evening was far advanced, and when the news of the catastrophe was bruited abroad, subscriptions commenced to flow into the Mayor's office.

C. F. Todd started the movement with a donation of $500. Up to noon today the following subscriptions had been received, in addition to the above: Mayor Morley, $100; T. Ellis, $100; David Spencer, Ltd., $100; A. J. H. Potts, $50; G. J. Johnston, $25; Findlay, Durham & Brodie, $25, and the same firm on behalf of the Nowich Insurance Company, $25, and H. Nash, $5.

These subscriptions are all being held by Mayor Morley, as he considers that any applications for assistance should be met by the funds from the city treasury. A meeting of the city council will be held on Friday evening to determine what course of action will be pursued.

A portion of the proceeds from the garden party to be given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed Episcopal church on Saturday night next will be devoted to the fund now being raised for those who are homeless on account of the fire.

A meeting of the Friendly Help Association will be held to-morrow at 11 a.m. to consider what steps are necessary to relieve the distress caused by the fire. The rooms will be open every morning this week at 11 o'clock, and some of the committee will be present to receive donations and to distribute help.

Hon. W. Templeman, Ottawa, has notified the local branch of the Bank of Montreal by telegram, to place to the credit of the Mayor of the city the sum of $100 to be used in relieving distress and hardships from the fire.

THOSE WHO WERE MADE HOMELESS

The Occupants of the Dwellings Which Were Destroyed by the Flames.

About 125 persons above Douglas street had their homes burned and were left without shelter. In addition to this, about as many more were driven out the cabins in the two blocks below Douglas street, including Chinamen.

The following in the residential parts were driven out of their homes:

On Chatham street, east of Douglas, south side—W. W. Carlow and family of 7, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd with several boarders, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and child, Detective and Mrs. McDonald and child.

On Blanchard, between Herald and Chatham—Mrs. Field and daugiter, and several boarders, Mr. and Mrs. North and family of five children, Mr. and Mrs. Shade and child, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Legg and child.

On Herald street, below Douglas, north side—Three small cottages owned by Chinaman, Hong Wey.

Herald street, above Douglas, north side—Calvary Baptist church, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson.

Herald street, above Douglas, south side—St. John's Sunday school, F. Landsberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jones and child, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Geiger.

On Pioneer street, between Blanchard and Quadra, north side—Mrs. Scott and child, Mr. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Mrs. King and daughter with Mrs. Hounslow, Geo. Keller, wife and three children, Mrs. Whitehead, son and boarder, Mr. and Mrs. McCrackan, Mr. Rudd and child.

On Green street, north side—Mr. and Mrs. J. Saltes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown and five children, J. Hannan, wife and child, J. Thompson, wife and daughter.

On Green street, south side—Mr. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. R. Keown, Mr. and Mrs. Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Melhuish and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and daughter.

On Chatham street, between Blanchard and Quadra—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. T. Shaw and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and family.

THE INSURANCE WHICH WAS CARRIED

The Companies Which Were Effected by the Fire Yesterday Afternoon.

The insurance companies affected include the following together with the amounts mentioned.

Liverpool, London and Globe, loss $16,000.

Western Insurance Company of Toronto and Norwich Union of England, joint loss about $8,000.

Etna Insurance Company, loss $4,000.

Commercial Union Insurance Company, $3,000.

The Queen and Scottish Union and National companies lose $2,500 between them.

The Anglo-American and Equity companies lose $4,000 between them.

British American Insurance Company, loss $8,000.

Royal Insurance Company, loss $2,500.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, loss about $3,000.

Over $5,000 worth of property is insured direct with firms outside the city, and is not in the books of local agents.

The total amount of property covered by insurance as far as can be ascertained up to the time of going to press is over $50,000.

NOTES.

Chas. Smith, chairman of the Nanaimo fire wardens, telegraphed last night to the Mayor offering apparatus and men. Mayor Morley replied, thanking him, and stating that the fire was under control.

A motor car whose occupants held gingerly on their knees a case of dynamite cartridges, threaded its way through the stricken area between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. It was thought the explosive might serve to blow up houses lying in the path of destruction, but it was not utilized.

A pigeon soaring too low over the flame - enveloped Calvary Baptist church had its wings burned and fell headlong into the flaming pile.

As far away as Willows Beach the camping grounds were covered by ashes and particles of charred wood.

Many afflicted families took up their quarters in outbuildings close by the scenes of their ruined homes.

Fire Chief Watson hurried from point to point in a red Oldsmobile auto.

In many parts of the affected area the scene was typical of the inhabitants of a city preparing for flight.

Many household effects which had not been removed to a sufficient distance from a burning edifice caught fire and were totally destroyed.

The water pressure was hopelessly inadequate to deal with the conflagration.

While the actual loss of building and household goods does not perhaps exceed $100,000, it would take a considerably larger sum to replace the houses and other buildings destroyed. The majority of the structures were erected many years ago when wooden houses did not cost very much to build. To replace the burned property would take nearly twice as much as the amount actually lost.

A contingent of soldiers from Work Point, under the command of Lieut. Vien, did good work. They came from the barracks at the request of Mayor Morley.

On nearly all the housetops near the affected area men and women could be descried tearing away the shingles as the sparks rested on the roofs.

The Y. M. C. A. has placed its building at the disposal of the members of the Calvary Baptist church. It will be utilized for a prayer meeting tomorrow night.

The standing chimneys which mark the site of the various houses which were demolished will be pulled down this afternoon.

The men from Work Point barracks did yeoman service with sledge hammers, axes and picks. They came up in automobiles.

Ropes were brought into requisition in pulling down the houses on Pioneer street to stay the progress of the fire.

David Spencer and Moore & Whittington were among those who lent their vans for the purpose of conveying household effects from the burning area.

Women with children in their arms shed bitter tears at the loss of their property.

There was little excitement among the spectators, and for the most part superb order was maintained.

Chief Langley, of the city police, went from point to point in the auto belonging to the Lieut. Governor.

It was thought at one time that some opium-crazed denizens of Chinatown might be lost in the flames. Special search was made, but none were found.

It was late this morning before the burning debris on the scene of devastation was finally extinguished.

Homeless Chinamen were given accommodation for the night by their fellow Celestials.

Rev. G. K. B. Adams is in possession of a package which was picked up on Herald street. It is marked "Pete to Bill, at Christmas."

Two men, overcome by the intense heat, fainted opposite St. John's church schoolhouse.

One gentleman, whose zeal overran his discretion, kept rushing from house to house and smashing the windows.

Two new houses near the shadow of the Calvary Baptist church escaped the flames. They were occupied by S. Turpel and J. Petticrew, and the former spent his time on the roofs warding off the sparks.

J. E. Gribble, a newly-married resident of Chatham street, above Douglas street, removed all his household effect from his residence. His neighbor, Mr. Bittancourt, moved nothing from his house. Both houses escaped the flames.

While proceeding to the fire yesterday afternoon, Fire Chief Watson was thrown from his buggy and received several painful scratches and bruises. The accident was caused by one of the wheels of the vehicle giving way. During the progress of the fire the chief, in company with most of the firemen, received cuts and bruises from falling timbers.

The Chinese Girls' Refuge Home, on Cormorant street, was among the threatened buildings. The occupants, including the matrons, Mrs. Snider and Miss Sherlock, were camping at Foul Bay, and made a record trip in to protect the home which fortunately was unharmed.

Quite a number have been unable to locate goods which were removed hurriedly from their homes during the fire. If those having unclaimed goods in their possession would notify the Times the list will be published for the benefit of the owners.

Mrs. Clarence Cox wishes to thank all those who assisted her during yesterday's fire.

Detective McDonald wishes to thank the public for help rendered in saving his household effects at the fire.

The old fire hall on Pandora street is being used as a store room for the effects saved from the fire. A number of policemen worked until 10 o'clock last night carrying furniture and other household belongings to the hall.

The Methodist Indian Mission building, on Herald street, among the first edifices to be destroyed, was uninsured. Rev. S. J. Thompson is taking up the matter of its restoration with Dr. Sutherland, the head of missions of the Methodist church in Canada, but nothing definite has yet been determined.

TROUBLE FEARED.

Brest, July 23.—The Japanese squadron is expected to reach this port tonight. This delay in arriving is generally attributed to the desire of the commander to make as short as possible the time that the American and Japanese warships will be together in the harbor, in order to reduce the chances of any untoward incident between the sailor men.

The sailors from the American cruisers Washington and Tennessee, now here, seem to hold some grudge against the Japanese on account of a fancied grievance at Jamestown, and there has been some threatening talk in the cafes frequented by the American blue jackets.

Rear-Admiral Stockton, in command of the American vessels, has decided to grant no shore leave after the Japanese arrive. The American officers are preparing to treat the Japanese visitors with great cordiality. They will be shown every courtesy and will be entertained at dinner on board the American flagship.

VICTORIA AT WINNIPEG FAIR

ATTENTION GIVEN TO CITY'S EXHIBIT

Free Press Gives Attention to the Display Made at the Prairie Show.

The Winnipeg Free Press in a recent number referring to the exhibit made by Victoria, which is under the charge of Herbert Cuthbert and W. J. Martindale, says:

"A bit of England on the Pacific coast," is a description of Victoria very characteristic of an Englishwoman. Those who have seen Victoria must admit that it is a very apt phrase. It will appeal to so many who have made Canada their home but still cherish a warm affection for the land of their origin. Perhaps it is the direct prod this phrase gives to our innate love of the home land that has caused Herbert Cuthbert, the secretary of the Development and Tourist Association, of Victoria, to adopt it so profusely on the very handsome literature which is supplied to those who desire to learn from him something of the British Columbia capital. At the Winnipeg fair a special building has been set aside for the purpose of giving British Columbians an opportunity of displaying examples of their product. Each year a very handsome showing has been made, but since the building was erected and devoted to that special purpose no better or more effective exhibit has been made than that of the Victoria Development and Tourist Association at this year's exhibition. It has some new features this year that will interest not only those interested in British Columbia, but also those who follow horticultural pursuits. Being an Englishman, the writer's eye was first attracted by the beautiful green, and the freshness, of specimens of the old familiar shrubs common to every well furnished English garden. To see them immediately conjures up pictures of the rare old homes that have around them a luxuriance of shrubs of a kind that do not take kindly to the climate of Manitoba. But they seem to have found a very congenial soil in Victoria. The old "monkey puzzler," the cypress, the cedar, the box, are here shown as growing to perfection in the district of which Victoria is the centre. These fine specimens have been brought 1,500 miles and yet they do not show any signs of being worn by travel, and those who take the trouble to see them will understand, and be able to realize, how the soil and climate that will mature them into such healthy and vigorous growth can be made into "a bit of England."

"The Switzerland of Canada" is what Sir Wm. Mulock calls Vancouver Island; but surely he cannot know England well. Get closer to this exhibit of what can be grown to perfection around Victoria and it will strengthen your belief that there must be a remarkable resemblance between the climate of England and that of the southern end of Vancouver Island with the exception that in the latter locality they must have more sunshine. The lilies of England are wonderfully fair and beautiful, but they lack in size and lustre when compared with the wonderful products of Victoria which are to be seen at the British Columbia building at the fair. One end of the exhibit is devoted to a display of cut flowers. These, it must be remembered, have travelled over 1,500 miles. Nevertheless as seen yesterday they show the possibilities in flower production, out-of-doors, around front steps, edging driveways, massed in beds—in Victoria. If this was the purpose of the exhibit it is an eminent success. Amongst the specimens of flowers shown were delphiniums, lilies, roses, grasses and many others.

In addition to the fine display of perennials an exhibit is made of bulbs. Speaking of bulbs brings to mind Holland, and the idea seems to have thoroughly established itself in our minds that the best bulbs come from Holland. But Victoria is asserting the claims of its locality to rank even higher than Holland in the quality of bulbs produced. It is quite true that as fine bulbs as were ever grown have come from Victoria. In season the fields of tulips and narcissus to be seen at that city are really wonderful.

Messrs. Wallace & Wollaston have demonstrated that around Victoria the bulb growing industry is capable of development as all the conditions essential to it are there. Often have Free Press readers heard of the wonderful fields of flowers at the coast, but they can now see for themselves at the British Columbia building the bulbs which give to the Victoria residents their hyacinths, crocuses, daffodils and other beautiful bulb blooms.

It seems that Victoria bulbs will soon eclipse those of Holland; authorities, of high standing in horticultural circles, have said so and it is no wonder that Mr. Cuthbert, speaking enthusiastically of the attractions of Victoria, should draw special attention to this unique distinction which in due time the world will accord to that fair district at the coast.

It is unusual to speak of "holly" farms, but that term at Victoria is a common place. Trees from these are on exhibit. Associations of Yuletide have associated this shrub with many tender memories and it does seem to be somewhat of a pity to see it brought down to the common field of commercialism from that of adornment of lawns and as an emblem of a season of joy. But it is now "farmed" as wheat is "farmed;" set out and planted with a view to quantity and quality of product just in the same way as an Irishman would plant potatoes, only perhaps the holly in Victoria would be tended more scientifically. "How is the product measured?" Mr. Cuthbert was asked. "It is sold by the pound. The price varies at from about forty to fifty cents per pound. I've had to pay that for it in Victoria. I have in my mind a case where a holly farmer got forty dollars for the product of one tree, and one farm I know of has 1,500 producing holly trees." From these farms the holly at Christmastime is shipped to all parts of the world. Here again have we another reminder of the old land—the holly that is so associated with its Christmases is sent from this "bit of England on the Pacific coast" in larger quantities every year to English people the world over.

It is upon the fruit products of the Victoria district that the many people were bestowing most attention. Cherries were in greatest prominence. Mr. Cuthbert said that the season had not been one of the best for cherries, but the quality of the fruit shown did not seem to bear out what he said. Some very fine samples of gooseberries can also be seen. A novelty well worth examining is the Logan berry. This is a hybrid—crossed from a blackberry and a raspberry. Its form is like an elongated raspberry and its taste combines the tartness of the rasp with the ripe mellowness of the blackberry. Other fruits are also shown, but it is too early in the season to give an adequate representation of the possibilities of the Victoria district as a fruit growing centre. The display made is effective and every sample shown is this year's growth and every sample also bears the name and address of the grower. This is a good feature.

Ripe tomatoes, grown at Victoria, are shown, and they are, so far as the eye and taste of an amateur goes, perfect. Different growers appear to achieve different but excellent results. Some shown as being grown by Bagshaw's are almost the shape of an apple, have a fine color and taste and a skin without the appearance of a blemish upon it. Woodward's and Dennis' appeared to vary in form from those of the grower mentioned, but they all would be accounted real delicacies upon any table in Winnipeg at the present time. "They are getting them in Victoria every day now fresh from their gardens," Mr. Cuthbert did not fail to point out.

This attractive exhibit still remained to have one or two finishing touches to be put upon it, but even as it was, the attendants in charge had a very busy time answering the inquiries from the people that surrounded it.

One reason why the exhibit of the Victoria Development and Tourist Association is attracting so much attention is the prevalent interest in British Columbia fruit lands. But the exhibit in itself has special attractions. Mr. Cuthbert claims that some of the old English shrubs grown in Canada are exhibited for the first time in Winnipeg. Whether this is the case or not many people appear to take quite an interest in them. The eye, however, cannot resist the luring colors of the ripe fruit and the fresh flowers. Each day will see some variation, as new shipments from sunny Victoria arrive to be placed on exhibit.

WHITE PASS MAY EXTEND LINE

TO TAP THE WHITE HORSE COPPER CAMP

President Graves Leaves To-Night for the North to Look Over Ground.

Seattle, July 23.—S. H. Graves, president of the White Pass & Yukon route will leave Seattle to-night for White Horse for the purpose of determining the question of an extension of the railway through the copper belt at that point. Before Mr. Graves leaves the camp he will have decided whether to recommend the construction of this line to his directorate. He will spend a week looking through the various properties of the camp in company with A. L. Berdoe, general manager of the White Pass.

Several years ago, or shortly after the discovery of the copper belt, the White Pass caused a preliminary survey of a line right through the camp. Owing to delay in the development of the camp location surveys were not made. However, now that capital has commenced to develop the camp, there is a reasonable inducement for the building of a spur which will make possible the shipment of ores to the main line of the railway at much less cost than now obtains where all hauling is done by wagons over miles of roads which are not in the best of condition.

As planned by preliminary survey, the spur to the copper belt will leave the main line of the White Pass & Yukon at a point about seven miles to the south of White Horse. The road will be about twenty-five miles in length, running right through the centre of the camp. Aerial and surface trams from the various mines will carry the ores to the spur. Construction of the spur will be started next spring provided it is determined to build.

LOS ANGELES TRAGEDY.

G. T. Bennett Killed by a Woman Who Feared a Rival.

Los Angeles, July 23.—George T. Bennett, proprietor of the Bennett Electrical Company, was shot and instantly killed last evening by Estelle Corwell, a young woman whom he had known for the past five years. Bennett was killed as he sat on the porch of the home of Miss Marguerite Bennett, who, although of the same name, was no relation. The confession by Bennett's slayer that she was not married to him caused a sensation scarcely less pronounced than the news of the tragedy.

According to the story related by Miss Corwell, Bennett has of late been a frequent caller at the home of Miss Bennett, and Miss Corwell became convinced that he was about to desert her. Last night she drove to Miss Bennett's home in a cab, and, calling Bennett to where his automobile stood at the curb, shot him twice, one of the bullets taking effect in his brain. Miss Corwell drove to the police station, where she surrendered herself into custory.

PULP WORKS AT SWANSON BAY

IMPORTANT CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED

Nearly One Hundred Men Will Be Put Work Preparing for to Buildings

Vancouver, July 24.—Two important contracts for construction work in connection with the establishment of the paper pulp works at Swanson Bay by the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Paper Company have just been awarded, one for the excavation and concrete work on the pulp mill buildings and the other for the construction of a power dam, pipe line and electric lighting plant. The former contract went to the B. C. General Contract Company, of Vancouver, and the latter to Messrs. Elliot & McCallum, also of this city.

The B. C. General Contract Company will, within a few days, send a force of 75 or 100 men north to Swanson Bay to start work. The contract of this company calls for excavations for foundations for the various buildings of the pulp mill proper and for the concrete construction of several of the buildings which by reason of the uses to which they are to be put, are to be built entirely of that material.

The building of a dam across Swanson creek immediately on the brink of the falls, a short distance from tidewater, is to be started right away by Messrs. Elliot & McCallum. The senior partner of this firm was foremen of construction when the big dam of the Vancouver Power Company was built several years ago just below Lake Buntzen on the north arm of Burrard Inlet about fifteen miles from Vancouver.

Besides building the dam this firm will lay the pipe line from the dam, a distance of 1,000 feet, to the large sawmill of the company, which has already been completed and in which machinery is now being installed.

The plant at the start of operations will have a capacity of from 25 to 40 tons of pulp per day, and for its operation, power will be secured from three Pelton water wheels. One wheel will be placed in the sawmill, another in the wood preparing plant which is to be housed in a building to be erected adjoining the sawmill and the third will operate the light and power plant. These three wheels will draw their water from the pipe line running from the dam to the mill. A head of 120 feet of water will be available on the completion of the dam across Swanson creek. All raw material is to be handled and transported from point to point and building to building by power conveyors.

The output of the pulp mill will be largely placed in the Japanese market at the outset, according to Mr. J. M. Mackinnon, resident manager of the company. According to quality the value of wood pulp runs from $60 to $75 per ton. As all buildings and equipment in the Swanson Bay plant are designed and located so that the output may be doubled, it is probably only a question of a short time when from 50 to 80 tons of pulp will be produced daily. Mr. T. T. Whittier, the company's engineer, is at present in Vancouver on business.

HAS DECIDED TO SETTLE IN VICTORIA

F. Jones, Formerly of Winnipeg, Will Make His Home In This City.

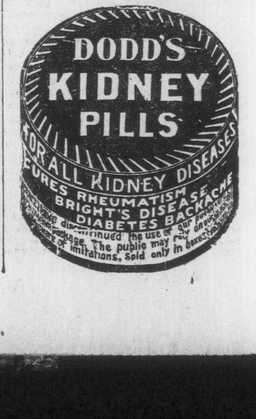
Winnipeg, July 24.—Fred Jones, who was chief assistant to Mr. Whyte, of the C. P. R., some years ago, is in the city. When he left here Mr. Jones identified himself with a big lumber company operating at Golden, with which Mackenzie & Mann and Hugh Sutherland were connected. Mr. Jones accepted a block of stock when he entered the service of the company. Recently the company sold out to an American syndicate and the shareholders each received a big amount in cash. It is said that Mr. Jones got for his portion $225,000 in cash. After looking over British Columbia he decided to settle in Victoria, where he has purchased a fine residence.

JILTED GIRL'S CRIME.

A Spaniard named Cruanos, who had a profitable mineral water business in Paris, had been greatly helped in building up his trade by a pretty brunette, Mlle. Leonie Longuet.

A day or two ago Cruanos informed his devoted ally that he was going to marry a wealthy lady. Her jealousy aroused, she determined that if she could not have him no one else should.

Finding him asleep, she shot him through the head, laid her own head on his breast, folded his arms about her neck, and fired a revolver shot into her right temple.



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ever.
The excitement increased
ings were held; arms wer
to the number, it is said,
five rifles with ammunitio
ing was set for July 12t
leadership of one Rodrigu
ago, and Gen. Cainancho,
The plan was to begin c
"rushing" small isolated p
guards, massacreing the
ing Santiago itself, and if
ing out the American ga
there was trouble in the
evident, and Lieut. Dough
erican officer in charge
guards of Santiago, ma
meet it and sent a requis
ana for a big lot of cart
secret service officers also
and exposed the whole
days before the date set f
ing. To the leaders they
on the subject of arborcul
ticed by American soldi
with a solemn warning to
any interference therein.
to check their patriotic ar
peace reigns throughout

SECURED WAR IND

Mexico City, July 23.—Ac
interview with a Central
recently arrived in this cap
Zelaya, of Nicaragua, exac
demnity of 2,500,000 pesos fr