

LONG USED TO EARTHQUAKES

Golden Gate Metropolis Has Been Shaken Often In the Past.

PRESENT WORST EVER KNOWN

Some of the Skyscrapers and Other Buildings Destroyed—Magnificent City Hall in Ruins—Fires Arrested by Dynamite—Earthquake of 1868 Described by Mark Twain.

ries, the eight storied being most numerous. The Call and Examiner buildings were almost totally destroyed in the earthquake and many other skyscrapers were severely shaken, cracked and damaged. One of the chief buildings which collapsed was the new postoffice. This was a substantial structure of granite, costing to exceed \$5,000,000. While not striking from an architectural standpoint, the postoffice was impressive from its massiveness. The Postal building was badly damaged, and the operating room was a wreck. Power of every kind was destroyed, and there were no lights, either gas or electric. Neither the Palace hotel nor the St. Francis was destroyed as far as the framework goes, but the inside plastering and decorations were greatly damaged. The business section of the city from Market street to Mission street and

Other imposing edifices, many of which have been more or less severely injured, are the Hotel St. Francis, the Palace hotel, the Hall of Justice, the Mutual Bank building, the Pacific Mutual Life building and the Callaghan building. The greatest property damage resulted in the manufacturing district and the greatest loss of life in the tenement house district. The chief street of the city is Market, running diagonally for many miles. The destruction of many of the department stores and other business blocks on Market and Mission streets was almost complete. A fire added to the horrors of the situation, and, as the water mains had been burst by the shock, the fire department was helpless. The flames ate their way along Market street, and other fires started in different parts of the city. As the earthquake occurred but a little after 5 o'clock in the morning, practically the entire population was in

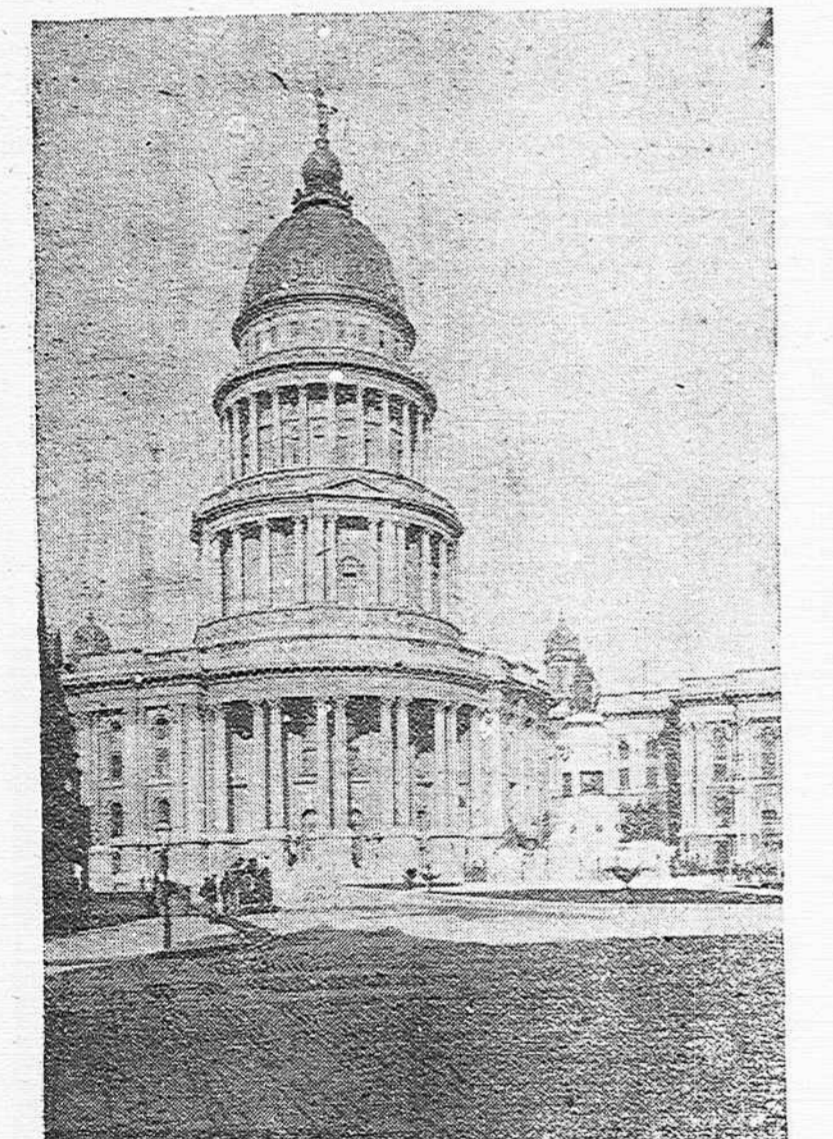


THE CALL BUILDING, ALSO DESTROYED.

from the bay back was almost completely wrecked. The most conspicuous building in San Francisco, the city hall, is almost totally ruined. It cost from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, took twenty-five years in construction and was surmounted by a dome 232 feet high. It was thought to be very solidly constructed, being built substantially of brick, with the walls covered by cement. The interior of the dome was decorated with expensive marbles taken from the Pacific coast mountains. Another very fine building, which cost over \$5,000,000, is the splendid ho-

bed. Men and women rushed wildly forth in their night robes and fled in panic through the streets. Many were caught by the falling roofs and walls, and in the poorer districts the tenements collapsed like eggshells, crushing and suffocating their inmates before they had time to escape. In many cases fire finished the work of death, catching the victims as they were pinned still alive under the debris. To arrest the spread of the fire along Market street many buildings were dynamited. The track of one railroad was depressed four feet or more for a distance of three miles. At one point in the city the earth cracked open for a distance of six feet, leaving a yawning chasm of fathomless depth. The destruction of all telegraph wires, except one belonging to the Postal union, made it almost impossible for the stricken city to communicate with the outside world. The severe injury to the Western Union and Postal offices, also the Associated Press, greatly added to the difficulty. The practical destruction of six or eight blocks, coupled with the immense loss of life and damage to property throughout San Francisco and the entire coast region, makes this the worst earthquake disaster in American history, exceeding even the historic Charleston earthquake of a few years ago. San Francisco has suffered from many slight seismic shocks, one of them occurring about a year ago. At that time a long article appeared in one of the papers, signed by a professor in one of the observatories near by, stating that there was no particular danger from these tremors of the earth's surface. The coast region, according to this writer, was newer than parts of the country farther east and was therefore settling. He said people should feel no alarm, as nothing serious was liable to happen. Evidently the earth's crust in the Golden Gate region has been doing some more "settling."

THE recent disastrous earthquake extending over so large a part of the Pacific coast region and wrecking such an extensive section of the city of San Francisco was not the first of these catastrophes known in the western metropolis, though by all odds the most damaging. For many years the municipal authorities refused to permit tall buildings in the city because of the fear of earthquakes, several of which had already been experienced. Finally the interdiction was removed, however, and a number of skyscrapers resulted. Prior to 1850 there was hardly a building in excess of five stories and only a few of that height. Today there is one eighteen stories high and quite a number from twelve to fourteen stories. In the spring of 1868, about 10 o'clock one night, the city had a seismic shock that put to test its high structures. It was the worst earthquake since 1805, when for eight or nine blocks on the main street (Market) the ground was cracked open several inches. In the upheaval of 1868 the tall buildings were given a fearful shaking, and some of their occupants were made dizzy and sick. The structures were uninjured, and ever since that time there has not been so much question of the safety of high buildings of modern construction—that is, buildings of structural iron frame and facings of pressed brick, terra cotta or stone. It was M. H. De Young, the proprietor and editor of the Chronicle, who was the pioneer in this respect. He met with opposition from the municipal authorities fourteen years ago when he decided to erect a ten story house for his newspaper. It was believed to be a dangerous undertaking because of the earthquake fear, but Mr. De Young won out and thereby set an example of enterprise to other wealthy men who have since built more tall buildings. For instance, D. O. Mills, the New York banker, who owns a great deal of San Francisco property, has one of the tallest and finest structures in the city. Claus Spreckels, known throughout the country as the sugar king and the



CITY HALL, WHICH WAS WRECKED.

richest San Franciscan, owns a building seventeen stories high, commonly known as the Call building. On three of the corner sites, where Third street intersects Market, is located the great Spreckels building, the home of the Chronicle, and the Hearst building, occupied by the Examiner, the three great Pacific coast newspapers having contributed handsomely to the building development of San Francisco in recent years. The city now has its share of tall buildings, one being eighteen stories in height. The major part of them are eight, ten and twelve sto-

tel erected by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs on fashionable Nob hill. Mrs. Oelrichs, who is a daughter of the late Senator Fair, has shown fine taste in the architectural plans of the new hotel—Seen Call; the De Young building, the home of the Chronicle, and the Hearst building, the three great Pacific coast newspapers having contributed handsomely to the building development of San Francisco in recent years. The city now has its share of tall buildings, one being eighteen stories in height. The major part of them are eight, ten and twelve sto-

The last earthquake that occurred in San Francisco was in January, 1900. Several distinct shocks were felt early in the morning, causing the vibration of buildings all over the city. The chief building affected was the St. Nicholas hotel, which was severely shaken. The walls collapsed in certain parts of the structure, guests were thrown out of their beds and furniture was destroyed. In 1904 there was a severe seismic disturbance in Los Angeles, which was felt throughout the city and for a radius of several miles around.

SAN FRANCISCO IN HISTORY

Stricken City Long Permeated With an Air of Romance.

IN THE DAYS OF VIGILANTES

How the Metropolis of California Was Purged of Disorder—Lynching of Casey—The Days of the Forty-niners—Town Depopulated by the Rush of Gold Seekers.

SAN FRANCISCO, the earthquake stricken city, has long been permeated with an air of romance and adventure. Nowhere may one turn without being reminded of the legends that have been woven around the forty-niners and their immediate followers. The names of the streets and of the business blocks, such as Kearney, Sutter, Montgomery, Dupont, Flood, Crocker and Sharon, bring to the mind of the visitor long forgotten stories of riot or adventure and of fortunes whose vastness once excited his wonder or made him incredulous. The site of the city was first visited by Europeans in 1776, and in 1775 Burell ordered a fort, presidio and mission founded on the bay. One year later, the year of the Declaration of

happened: "Its houses were left unoccupied and unprotected, its former trade ceased, its lots fell to a small part of their value, its two weekly newspapers were suspended, and the town, deserted by the bulk of its inhabitants, was at one time without a single officer clothed with civil authority." After the first rush to the gold diggings the town began to regain its lost ground, and ere long the influx of gold seekers gave quite an impetus to its growth. The town was incorporated in April, 1850, and the first common council elected proceeded with diligence to plunder the city treasury. The same year the state was admitted to the Union, and when the steamer Oregon brought the news—there was no telegraphic communication in those days—business was entirely suspended and the entire population rushed to the wharfs to welcome the harbinger. The town had about 10,000 inhabitants at that time, and when the people were informed that the signal flags of the Oregon indicated that California was a sovereign state of the United States of America "a universal shout arose from 10,000 voices on the wharfs, in the streets, upon the hills, housetops and the world of shipping in the bay." In its early history the city suffered from several disastrous fires. Between December, 1849, and June, 1851, six conflagrations played havoc with the growing young town. Better buildings were planned and several fire companies were organized. These were steps in the right direction. It was also discovered that the fires were started by criminals who profited by the confusion. This fact and the inefficiency and corruption of the city government led a large number of citizens to organize the famous vigilance committee which ruled the place in 1851. Quite a number of crooks were lynched by the committee, others were driven out, like John Oakhurst, the leading figure in Bret Hart's "Outcasts of Poker

Flat" and the city went through a purification process that was of great benefit to it. The aspect of San Francisco at this time was not inspiring to inflowing gold seekers. It was a straggling medley of low, dingy adobes, frail wooden shanties, born in an afternoon, with a sprinkling of more respectable frame houses and a mass of canvas and rubber tents, rising in a crescent upon the shores of the cove. From Clark point it skirted the land to Telegraph hill, along the Clay street slopes, tapering away to the California street ridge. The larger number passed to the southwest shores of the cove, beyond the Market street ridge, a region sheltered from blustering winds and provided with good spring water and named the Happy Valley. Stockton street, stretching from Sacramento to Green streets, presented the nearest cluster of dwellings, and Powell street was the abode of churches, for of the six churches in existence in the middle of 1850 three traced its roots and two stood upon cross streets, within half a block. Mason street, above it, was really the western limit of the city, as Green street was the



MARKET STREET FROM SECOND STREET WEST.

Independence, the Spanish settlers began the work, and when Vancouver, the explorer, visited the place in 1792 the presidio represented the military authority, while the pueblo and mission stood for the civil and religious factors respectively. The mission was secularized in 1824 and a town laid out the year following. In 1840 an American man-of-war, under command of Commodore John B. Montgomery, entered the harbor and hoisted the stars and stripes over the town. Mexico, which succeeded Spain as the owner of California, was then at war with the United States, and the act of Commodore Montgomery ended her dominion over San Francisco. Montgomery appointed Lieutenant Washington A. Bartlett to be Frisco's first alcalde, or mayor, under the new regime. Under Spanish and Mexican rule the town was a sleepy, unprogressive place, but with the coming of Americans and the discovery of gold in 1848 there came an era of growth and haste. This did not eventuate at once, for the first news of the discovery of gold practically depopulated San Francisco. The town was smitten as by a plague, and one historian thus describes what

happened: "Its houses were left unoccupied and unprotected, its former trade ceased, its lots fell to a small part of their value, its two weekly newspapers were suspended, and the town, deserted by the bulk of its inhabitants, was at one time without a single officer clothed with civil authority." After the first rush to the gold diggings the town began to regain its lost ground, and ere long the influx of gold seekers gave quite an impetus to its growth. The town was incorporated in April, 1850, and the first common council elected proceeded with diligence to plunder the city treasury. The same year the state was admitted to the Union, and when the steamer Oregon brought the news—there was no telegraphic communication in those days—business was entirely suspended and the entire population rushed to the wharfs to welcome the harbinger. The town had about 10,000 inhabitants at that time, and when the people were informed that the signal flags of the Oregon indicated that California was a sovereign state of the United States of America "a universal shout arose from 10,000 voices on the wharfs, in the streets, upon the hills, housetops and the world of shipping in the bay." In its early history the city suffered from several disastrous fires. Between December, 1849, and June, 1851, six conflagrations played havoc with the growing young town. Better buildings were planned and several fire companies were organized. These were steps in the right direction. It was also discovered that the fires were started by criminals who profited by the confusion. This fact and the inefficiency and corruption of the city government led a large number of citizens to organize the famous vigilance committee which ruled the place in 1851. Quite a number of crooks were lynched by the committee, others were driven out, like John Oakhurst, the leading figure in Bret Hart's "Outcasts of Poker

earthquake two of the most prominent corners in the city were occupied by gambling dens. One of them, known as the Cafe Royal, has been a veritable gold mine for its proprietors. The California supreme court has rendered a decision to the effect that the game of draw poker is not a game of chance, but involves judgment and other elements as well as chance or luck, and because of this decision these places are permitted to be maintained. They are frequented by a hard looking crowd of men, and many scandals are told associated with these places. A visitor's life is probably safe in these resorts, but his money is not. It is said that the son of the premier of British Columbia was fleeced of \$8,500 in the Cafe Royal a few years ago. He lost \$1,500 in cash, but stopped payment on \$7,000 in checks. San Francisco has forty-seven square miles of territory, or about 30,000 acres, within the municipal limits. The finest residences are on Nob hill and Pacific heights, both of which districts command magnificent views of the bay and the Golden Gate. The city has six large parks and twenty-two small ones, and Golden Gate park occupies over 1,000 acres.



SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

Gambler's Salve. This salve is intended especially for sore nipples, burrs, frost bites, chapped hands, itching piles, chronic sore eyes, granulated eye lids, old chronic sores and for diseases of the skin, such as tetter, salt rheum, ring worm, scald head, herpes barbers' itch, scabies, or itch and eczema. It has met with unparalleled success in the treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents per box. Try it. For sale by The Arant Co. Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

The Richest man in the World. The richest man in the world can not have his kidneys replaced nor live without them, so it is important not to neglect these organs. If Foley's Kidney Cure is taken at the first sign of danger, the symptoms will disappear and your health will be restored as it strengthens and builds up these organs as nothing else will. Oscar Bowman, Lebanon, Ky., writes: "I have used Foley's Kidney Cure and take great pleasure in stating it cured me permanently of kidney disease, which certainly would have cost me my life." The Arant Co. Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

Nothing will relieve indigestion that is not a thorough digestant. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat, and allows the stomach to rest—recuperates grow strong again. A few doses of Kodol after meals will soon restore the stomach and digestive organs to a full performance of their functions naturally. Sold by The Arant Co. Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

The Poor Poets. "Poets are born, sir," said the bard to the editor. "Yes, I know they weren't hatched from duck eggs," answered the editor. "But the question is, Why are they born?"—Cleveland Leader.

Dress Cures. Men do not seem to derive any special comfort from donning a new tie or fancy waistcoat when stocks fall or their livers are out of order, but there is no time when a woman cannot be distinctly cheered by something new to wear.—Lady's Pictorial.

A Young Mother at 70. "My mother has suddenly been made young at 70. Twenty years of intense suffering from dyspepsia had entirely disabled her, until six months ago, when she began taking Electric Bitters, which have completely cured her and restored the strength and activity she had in the prime of life." writes Mrs. W. L. Gilpatrick, of Danforth, Me. Greatest restorative medicine on the globe. Sets Stomach, Liver and Kidneys right, purifies the blood, cures Malaria, nervousness, and Weakness. Wonderful Nerve Tonic. Price 50c. Guaranteed by The Arant Co. Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

Living indoors so much during the winter creates a sort of a stuffy, watery-ozone condition in the blood and system generally. Clean up and get ready for spring. Take a few Early Risers. These famous little pills cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels and give the blood a chance to purify itself. They relieve headache, sallow complexion, etc. Sold by The Arant Co. Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

Stomach and Liver Trouble Cured. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup cures stomach and liver trouble as it aids digestion, and stimulates the liver and bowels without irritating these organs like pills and ordinary cathartics. It cures indigestion and sick headache and chronic constipation. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or grip and is mild and pleasant to take. Refuse substitutes. The Arant Company Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

The Fifth Nerve. Sneezing is averted by pressing the upper lip, because by doing so we deaden the impression made on a certain branch of the fifth nerve, sneezing being a reflex action excited by some slight impression on that nerve. Sneezing does not take place when the fifth nerve is paralyzed, even though the sense of smell is retained. You feel the life giving current the minute you take it. A gentle soothing warmth, fills the nerves and blood with life. Is a real pleasure to take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. The Arant Company Drug Store, successors to The R. B. Loryea Drug Store.

If You Were Asked to give your reasons for believing that the Home Life Insurance Co. of New York is one of the best companies, you would probably answer because it is Old, Strong and Reliable! BECAUSE it is more than a generation since it was chartered. BECAUSE its business from the outset has been ably and conservatively managed, and its growth has been healthy. BECAUSE its investments have always been prudently made, and its financial affairs kept well in hand. BECAUSE of the high character of the securities it has always held. BECAUSE the Policy-Holders have been most amply protected, all claims having been promptly and honestly settled. Is this not the Company to recommend to your friends? This is what the best known papers have to say: Honest company found at last by the insurance investigators. Home Life is square.—New Haven Union, 12-11-04. The good record made by the Home Life on Friday stood the test of further examination yesterday.—N. Y. World, 12-12-05. Home Life fought shy of high finances. Insurance company found with clear bill.—Washington Times, 12-11-05. Mr. Hughes was moved to make this comment: "You have apparently \$74,000,000 insurance in force; how is it possible for you to do all that business with all your accounts on your books?"—N. Y. Times, 12-9-05. The Home Life supplied one of the marvels of the present investigation—an insurance company without any obvious scandals.—N. Y. Tribune, 12-12-05. The investigating committee has at last found one company with what is apparently a perfectly clean record.—N. Y. Commercial, 12-12-05. Mr. Hughes failed to bring out a single questionable transaction.—N. Y. Sun, 12-12-05. Investigator Hughes finds one insurance company that benefits payees.—Cincinnati Post, 12-11-05. Honesty found in an insurance company. No "yellow dog" fund. No campaign or legislative payment by Home Life.—N. Y. World, 12-9-05. When President Ide of the Home Life Insurance Company finished his testimony before the Armstrong Committee this morning Mr. Hughes sighed: "It's hopeless!" He harvested a mighty crop of admissions.—Evening Sun, N. Y., 12-11-05. The Home Life Insurance Co. of New York is one of the strong and reliable financial institutions of the country. Its successful career of over FORTY FOUR YEARS has been the result of careful and conservative management and honorable dealing with its Policy holders. THE HOME LIFE of New York is one of the strong, reliable financial institutions of the country. Its successful career of over FORTY FOUR YEARS has been the result of careful management and honorable dealing with its Policy holders. For further information write to S. E. INGRAM, Manning, S. C. Dividends Apportioned Every Year. S. E. INGRAM, District Agent, Manning, S. C. WILSON BROS., General Agents, Columbia, S. C.

BRING YOUR JOB WORK TO THE TIMES OFFICE.

GIVEN AWAY! In one of our show Windows you will see a beautiful Hand-painted China Dinner Set. Fourty-two Pieces, which will be given free to any one of my customers who holds the lucky number. We will give a coupon for every twenty cents purchase made at our store, which entitles the holders to a chance at this Set. Don't forget to see it, and have us explain, and if you are looking for Bargains in Clothing, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, HEAVY UNDERWEAR OR GENTS' FURNISHINGS. of any kind, come to see us before you buy. Money saved is money made. We especially invite your attention to our Line of OVERCOATS. C. M. Davis & Co