

CHARACTERISTIC VIEWS IN VALPARAISO, CHILEAN SEAPORT DEVASTATED BY EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE

Valparaiso, capital of the province of Valparaiso, is the principal city on the South American west coast. It is Chile's fortified seaport and has a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand, having grown from six thousand in 1826. It is one of the most progressive cities of South America.

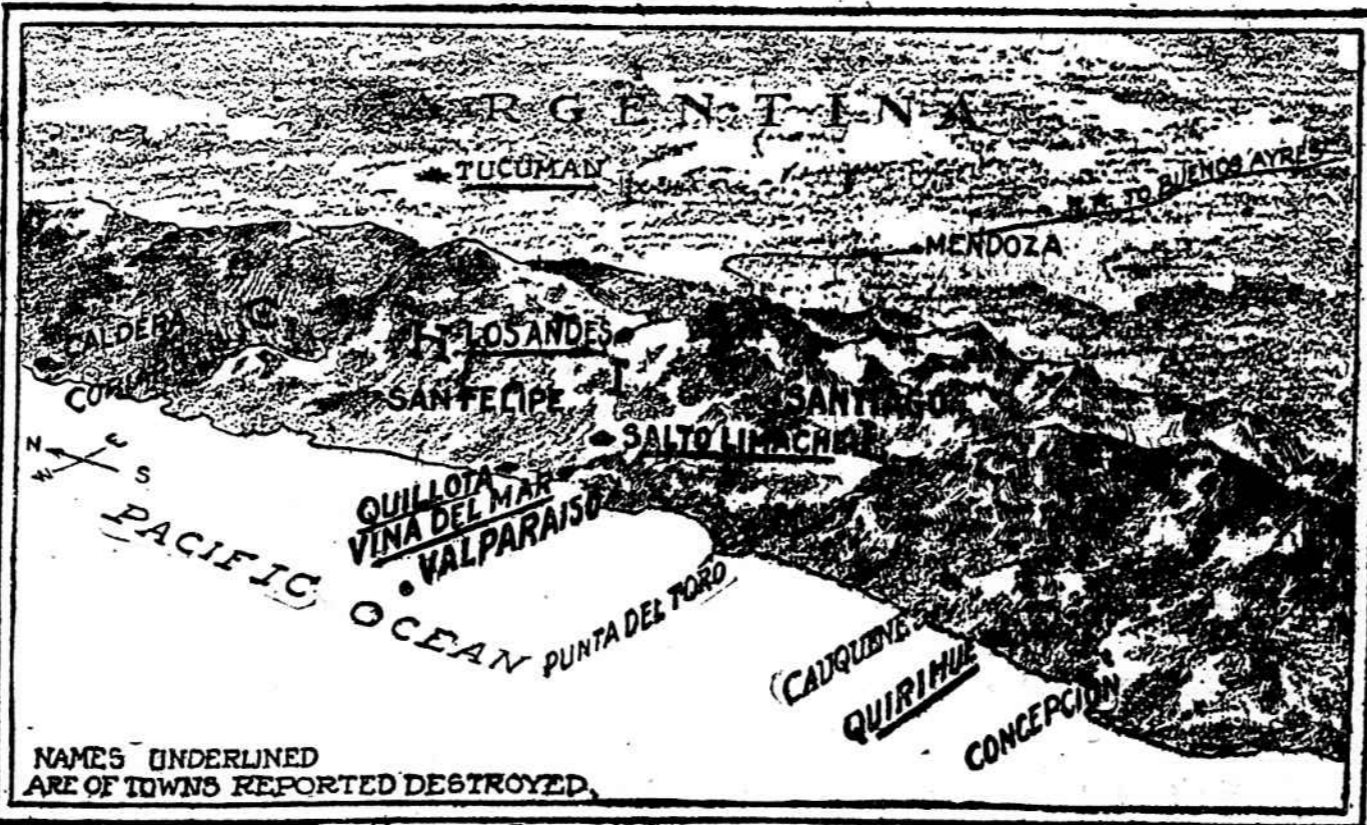
It is connected by rail with Santiago, the capital, sixty-eight miles distant.

Paralleling the Chilean coast of twenty-three hundred miles is the same mountain chain which lies at the back of the State of California, and through which the earth's tremors ran which so completely transformed San Francisco.

There are two sections of Valparaiso, one devoted to commercial activity and the other to domestic life, that part of the city fronting the water, on which immense warehouses and spacious docks and quays are built, having been in the early days of Valparaiso the centre of its thrift. As Valparaiso began to grow there was a gradual movement back from the shore front, until to-day the slopes leading to the heights are occupied by magnificent residences, the homes of the big merchants of the city, all built to endure, and forming one of the show sights of the Chilean city.

Of course, the streets in the old quarter are crooked and narrow, but the enterprise which struck the city three decades ago is seen in the regular, wide and perfectly equipped thoroughfares in the Almendral. In a southern direction from the city run the Nuevo Malecon and Gran Avenida, joining out in the country in what is known as one of the best thoroughfares in the world.

Valparaiso's harbor is protected on



NAMES UNDERLINED ARE OF TOWNS REPORTED DESTROYED.

DISTRICT VISITED BY EARTHQUAKE.

loons which have been known to sailors of nations for over fifty years. They are called the "Fore-top," "Mairtop," and "Mizzentop," respectively, and are still frequented by the crews of sailing ships in the harbor. Valparaiso is one of the few remaining ports where sailing ships can be seen in any numbers. The majority of them are engaged in the nitrate carrying trade.

The town is situated in what seismologists term the "earthquake

Arica, one of the seaport towns, on May 5. Prolonged and severe shocks were experienced at Valdivia April 24.

There is about \$60,000,000 of foreign capital, mostly German and British, invested in various industries in Chile. A few years ago the capital was principally British, but now the Germans predominate. The Valparaiso electric street railway system was constructed by a German com-

pany, but it is now owned by a local concern.

About 20,000 persons are employed in Chile by British companies in the extraction and preparation of nitrate and bring Chile two weeks nearer to Europe. It is expected that the line will be opened toward the end of 1908. Another railway is being built from the Peruvian frontier to the Straits of Magellan, with branch lines to coast ports, mining districts and agricultural centres.

Chile has been visited by severe earthquakes about every sixty years. In the last severe earthquake, in 1835, the Isle of Santa Maria was uplifted in three different localities, eight, nine and ten feet, but all this land subsided a few weeks afterward. At the same time two great waves rolled over the town of Talcahuano.

Valparaiso's chief manufactures are cotton goods, machinery and iron goods. Much mineral water is bottled there, while the sugar refineries and the brewing and distilling interests are large. From the city are exported nitrate, in which millions are invested, grain, wool, leather, guano, saltpetre and copper, although this mineral has not been developed to its fullest extent.

Valparaiso suffered a disastrous earthquake in 1855, it was bombarded by the Spanish in 1866 and suffered from a terrific tidal wave on June 30, 1899, which wrecked the railroad and did a great deal of damage in other directions.

Chile threw off the yoke of Spain in the early part of the nineteenth century. It consists of twenty-four provinces and territories and contains 290,329 square miles.



THE PORT OF VALPARAISO.



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF VALPARAISO.

three sides by steep hills, which rise to a height of 1700 feet, and are terraced by rows of wooden houses. The finer buildings of brick and stone, are situated below on the level, which is practically all made ground.

The harbor is open to exposure from the north, and is a dangerous anchorage for vessels at all seasons of the year. In ordinary weather there is always a heavy surf, and when a storm occurs vessels are frequently torn adrift from their anchorage and dashed to pieces on the beach. The Chilean Congress recently decided to have a breakwater constructed to protect the shipping at a cost of \$20,000,000.

There are several wharves on the water front where ships of small tonnage can go alongside, but the larger steamers have to anchor in the bay and discharge and load their freight by lighters. The principal steamship line to Valparaiso is the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company, which operates a service from Liverpool via the Straits of Magellan and a coast service between Valparaiso and Panama.

The town section of the City of Valparaiso is called the Almendral. In it the principal business houses, the Park, and the Plaza Victoria are situated. The streets are broad, reg-

ular, and well built. One of the finest new stone houses in this section is the five-story building erected and owned by the Mercurio newspaper. The terraces on which the wooden houses are situated are reached from the lower section of the city by means of electric elevators.

To the northwest of the Almendral is the quarter known as the Puerto, in which the public buildings, warehouses, and docks are situated. The streets in this older section of the city are narrow and crooked and the majority of the buildings old in structure and design.

The "Puerto" has three famous sa-

ltd., and has always been subject to shakes more or less severe. Several shocks have been felt in Chile this year, and have caused considerable alarm to the inhabitants. At one

town, Rancagua, there were thirty distinct shocks on the night of March 27, and a violent shock was felt at

of soda for export. The late Colonel North, who was called the "Nitrate King" in England, was one of the

king carried joy to Newcastle. King Edward didn't carry coals to Newcastle on his recent visit, but he carried joy. Heretofore Newcastle's chief magistrates have been plain mayors; henceforth they are to be lord mayors.

Prince and Pauper. Most any man can make a fool of himself. It is where he wants an elegant job and doesn't care for the expense that he gets some woman to help him.—Puch

Recapitulation of the day's events. The reception of Mr. Bryan at Madison Square Garden was a grand success. The great popular reception to the Nebraskan will be held at Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League. Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland will preside at the reception, and Mr. Bryan is expected to make a two hours' speech and to address one or more open-air meetings in Madison Square. The Madison reception will be but the beginning of a series of similar affairs on a smaller scale, which will end with a big public meeting of welcome, when Mr. Bryan reaches his home in Lincoln, Neb.

On the day after the Madison Square Garden reception, Mr. Bryan will leave for New Haven in company with a large delegation of Connecticut supporters. In New Haven he will be the guest of New Haven Democratic Club and will deliver an address in the open air. An interesting feature of his visit there will be a conference of leading democrats from New England, including candidates for governor, mayors of cities, democratic state committeemen and the New England democratic national committee. This conference, it is announced, is for the purpose of agreeing on a common basis for campaigns of this year and of two years hence. From New Haven, Mr. Bryan will go to Bridgeport, where he will deliver an address in the evening and on the following day he will address a meeting at Jersey City. On Saturday night he will be the guest of active newspaper men who cover political assignments for their papers.

While the reception to Mr. Bryan will be the most remarkable popular demonstration to a plain American citizen ever seen in the country, and while New York City will be crowded with more visitors than at any one time in its history probably, no difficulty is apprehended by the managers of the entertainment in caring for the throngs of strangers. Of course, everybody will not be able to hear Mr. Bryan's speech in Madison Square Garden, but every visitor will be able to see him during the parade in the afternoon and at night in Madison Square Park.

Mr. Bryan will land at the Battery at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, where he will be welcomed by as many people who can crowd into Battery Park and the streets in the vicinity. A sufficient force of police will be on hand to preserve order there and along the entire route of march. Mr. Bryan will ride in an open carriage with Governor Folk of Missouri, and probably Acting Mayor McGowan. An escort of one of the city troops will be provided, and it is optional with visiting delegations to follow on horseback or in carriages.

Simplicity is to dominate everything about the reception, at the request of Mr. Bryan, and the procession up Broadway will be without music or other accessories of a garish nature. As Mr. Bryan is to be welcomed merely as a distinguished American in private life, who has attracted worldwide attention as one of the greatest men this country has produced, the desire is to avoid the trappings of political demonstration.

BOOST FOR BRYAN

Will Be Inaugurated on His Landing in Gotham.

OPENS THIRD CAMPAIGN

Many Thousands Will Crowd Madison Square Garden to Take Part in Great Public Home-Coming Welcome.

A New York special says: The home coming of W. J. Bryan, after a tour around the world, promises to inaugurate the opening of the "Commoner's" third campaign for the presidency.

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THE THIRD IN TEN DAYS.

Another Lynching Pulled Off in South Carolina by a Mob.

Will Spain, a North Carolina negro, 21 years old, was shot to death by a mob near St. George, Dorchester county, South Carolina, Thursday afternoon. This is the third lynching in South Carolina within ten days.

Spain was detected trying to enter the room of a white girl through a window. After his capture by a mob, the negro did not protest his innocence, but admitted that he had gone to the residence with the intention of entering it, but for what purpose he did not say.

PLUNGED THROUGH TRESTLE.

Freight Train Thrown Into River. Two of the Crew Killed.

A Bristol, Va., dispatch says: As a result of a washout, a freight train on the Virginia and Southwestern railway ran off a trestle at Moccasin river at 2 o'clock Friday morning and the engine and eight cars loaded with coal were plunged into the river and two persons were killed and another seriously injured.

TUMORS CONQUERED

SERIOUS OPERATIONS AVOIDED.

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the Case of Mrs. Fannie D. Fox.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor.

The growth of a tumor is so slow that frequently its presence is not suspected until it is far advanced.



So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by profuse monthly periods, accompanied by unusual pain, from the abdomen through the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation or displacement, secure a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will give you her advice if you will write her about yourself. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

"I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine. Eighteen months ago my periods stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly that I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician and was told that I had a tumor and would have to undergo an operation.

"Soon after I read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed the tumor is entirely gone. I have been examined by a physician and he says I have no signs of tumor now. It has also brought my periods around once more, and I am entirely well."—Fannie D. Fox, 7 Chestnut Street, Bradford, Pa.

The Earth's Motion.

We have no direct sensation of the earth's motion because of its absolute smoothness and freedom from all jar or vibration, and, as everything—land, sea and air—is carried along at the same rate as ourselves, there is nothing to afford us any evidence that we are moving at all until we make reference to something altogether detached from the earth—as sun, moon or stars—and even then, until reasoning and mathematical calculation are brought to bear, it is these bodies and not ourselves which seem to move.

Gliding in a boat down a smooth river it is often impossible to perceive that we are moving except by reference to objects on the banks, and even then it is difficult to resist the impression that they are in motion while we are at rest.

The mere detail of speed does not affect the question, and, although the earth is rushing through space at the rate of eighteen miles a second, the motion, infinitely smoother than that of a boat on placid water, is absolutely imperceptible.

THE STARVING SAVANT.

A poet sat composing toasts Before a fireless grate; A mangled pencil 'twixt his teeth, Upon his lap a slate. While 'neath his ribs, his appetite Bespoke an "empty" dread. "Oh would," sighed he, "instead of words, These toasts were made of bread!" —F. A. Brandt in Life.

GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP.

No Medicine So Beneficial to Brain and Nerves.

Lying awake nights makes it hard to keep awake and do things in day time. To take "tonics and stimulants" under such circumstances is like setting the house on fire to see if you can put it out.

The right kind of food promotes refreshing sleep at night and a wide-awake individual during the day.

A lady changed from her old way of eating to Grape-Nuts and says:

"For about three years I had been a great sufferer from indigestion. After trying several kinds of medicine the doctor would ask me to drop off potatoes, then meat, and so on, but in a few days that craving, gnawing feeling would start up and I would vomit everything I ate and drank.

"When I started on Grape-Nuts, vomiting stopped, and the bloating feeling which was so distressing disappeared entirely.

"My mother was very much bothered with diarrhea before commencing the Grape-Nuts, because her stomach was so weak she could not digest her food. Since using Grape-Nuts she is well, and says she don't think she could live without it.

"It is a great brain restorer and nerve builder, for I can sleep as sound and undisturbed after a supper of Grape-Nuts as in the old days when I could not realize what they meant by a "bad stomach." There is no medicine so beneficial to nerves and brain as a good night's sleep, such as you can enjoy after eating Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."



Sotomayor Square on Water Front.

ular, and well built. One of the finest new stone houses in this section is the five-story building erected and owned by the Mercurio newspaper. The terraces on which the wooden houses are situated are reached from the lower section of the city by means of electric elevators.

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Isn't It The Truth?

"Say, paw," queried little Tommy Toddles, "who are the city authorities?"

"The city authorities, my son," replied Toddles, Sr., "are officials who claim to have no authority when the dear public wants something done." —Chicago News.

Few Diamond Weddings.

Only one couple in 11,000 live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

Who's Hoosier.

An Indiana woman has just died at the ripe old age of 112. It is unfortunate, if true, that she has left no written record of the Indiana poets and novelists she had met.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Not All of Life.

The young have to learn to live; the old, to die. It is difficult to decide which is the more disagreeable process.—London Truth.

Profound Observation of a Traveler.

If a man had to wait half as long for his dinner at home as he does at the swell city cafe he would do things that would give the neighbors something to talk about for weeks.—Washington (Kan.) Register.

Remembers War of 1812.

Mrs. Ruth Allen Smith, of Putney, Vt., who is in her 102d year, distinctly recalls the departure of her brothers to the war of 1812.