

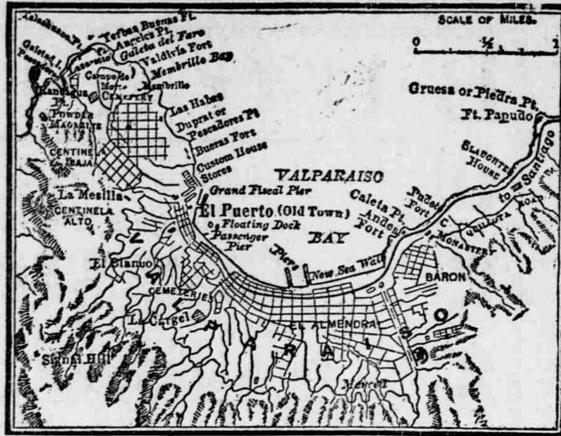
CHILE GETS SHOCK

Earthquake Wrecks Valparaiso and Other Cities.

HUNDREDS ARE DEAD

Fire Follows Quake and Victims Are Roasted in Demolished Homes.

Disaster Similar to That at San Francisco Befalls Port and Capital of Southern Republic—Tidal Wave Leaves Trail of Disaster—Miles of Pacific Coast Line of South America Wrecked.



MAP OF VALPARAISO AND VICINITY.

city the beaches are strewn with dead bodies and all kinds of wreckage. The misery of the Chilean inhabitants is almost indescribable. It must be remembered that it is mid-winter there and that the rigors of the climate add to the suffering of the thousands who have been made homeless.

Two Severe Shocks Felt.

There were two distinct shocks in Valparaiso, the second one causing most of the damage. Scores of houses crumpled up like so many card structures, while others were engulfed by the chasms of the earthquake, and hundreds of men, women and children were blotted out of existence. The city became a raging sea of flame, fires making headway in a dozen different sections, most of the city which escaped the earthquake's ravages being doomed by the flames. The fire-fighting forces of Valparaiso were powerless against the tremendous extent of the flames and little could be done to check their onslaught.

An extremely large number of persons in Valparaiso who were not killed instantly by the earthquake's effects suffered injury from tumbling walls, and the list of the maimed and wounded will probably run into the thousands. The scenes in Valparaiso have probably never been approached in the western hemisphere except at San Francisco, the city being an utter in-

STATISTICS OF THE CHILEAN EARTHQUAKE.

EFFECT IN VALPARAISO.
 Dead (conservative estimate).....2,000
 Injured (conservative estimate).....7,000
 Homeless.....100,000
 Property loss.....\$250,000,000
 Number of shocks.....382
 Duration of shocks (hours)......60
 Area of city destroyed.....60 per cent

Big Buildings Destroyed.
 Arsenal. Bank of Tarapacay.
 Naval schools. Spanish Italian bn's
 Victoria theater. Bellavista station.
 Italian legation. Espiritu Santo
 Hotel Royal. church.
 Electric light plant. La Marced church.
 Bank of Chile. Gas and water wks.

EFFECT IN SANTIAGO.
 Dead (official report)..... 55
 Injured..... 1,000
 Homeless..... 10,000
 Property loss.....\$6,000,000

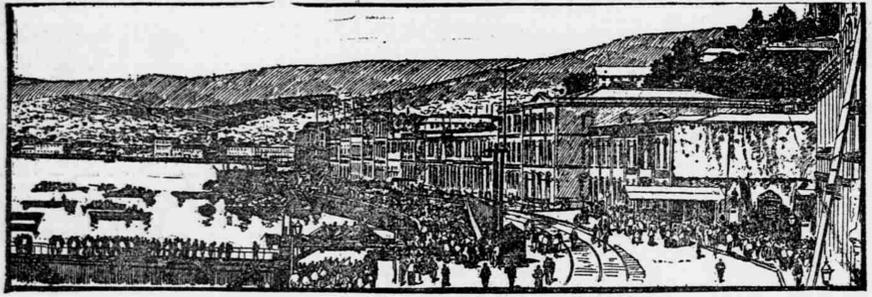
Big Buildings Destroyed.
 Parliament building. National library.
 Municipal building. Archbishop's palace.
 Court house. Peruvian legation.
 Central market. President's palace.

INTERIOR CITIES DEMOLISHED
 Chile.

	Population.
Vina del Mar.....	12,000
San Felipe.....	12,000
Quilota.....	9,000
Illapel.....	5,000
Valparaiso.....	5,000
Los Andes.....	5,000
Lima.....	4,000
Quilque.....	4,000



One of the worst earthquake disasters in the history of South America occurred in Chile, with the City of Valparaiso as the focus point of the calamity, according to cables from Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, and other South American points. Advances are to the effect that a large part of Valparaiso has been blotted out, with an appalling loss of life and the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, while frightful damage has also been caused to other towns and villages for hundreds of miles up and down the coast in Chile and Peru, by the succession of earthquake shocks which



WATER FRONT OF CHILEAN CITY VISITED BY BIG EARTHQUAKE.

wrecked the entire Pacific coast line of South America Thursday night.

So widespread and so great is the disaster that it was impossible as yet to gather more than the most fragmentary details, but enough is known to make it sure that the catastrophe ranks second only to that in San Francisco. As was the case in San Francisco, famethreatens the tens of thousands of survivors of the earthquake. The earthquake caused such terrible immediate damage that all communication was stopped between Chile and the remainder of the world. The most terrible rumors were afloat in Argentina and Brazil as to the extent of the Chilean disaster, some reports being to the effect that not only has Valparaiso been largely destroyed but that the earthquake has caused sweeping loss in life and property from one end of Chile to the other. According to some of these reports, Chile is said to be a land of wreck, desolation and death from the southern to the northern boundary.

Ships Lost in Harbor.

Following the first shock, which came without warning and was of terrific force, a tidal wave swept in from the

ferno of death, suffering and desolation.

Crossed the Andes.

From the few details of the earthquake obtainable it appears that the disturbance passed south along the Pacific coast and cross the Andes at Buenos Ayres. During the night the volcano of Tupungato was heard roaring, and the people fled to the churches to pray for safety. At San Juan, in the Andes, high winds accompanied the shocks.

The shock around Los Andes was severe, and it is feared that the town has been destroyed. The shocks also seriously affected the towns of Rosario, Aranas, Rloja, San Luis, and Tucuman. The disturbance was felt at some points in the Argentine republic.

The earthquake occurred about 8 o'clock Thursday evening, and it was of such tremendous violence that the seismographs in Washington, Baltimore and other American cities registered the shocks plainly. In Baltimore the needle was thrown off the registering cylinder.

In an Earthquake Belt.

Valparaiso is in a marked earth-

Llail Lal.....	2,500
Quilte.....	2,000
Libat.....	1,500

Argentina.	
Tucuman.....	50,000
Andre.....	3,000
Inca.....	2,500

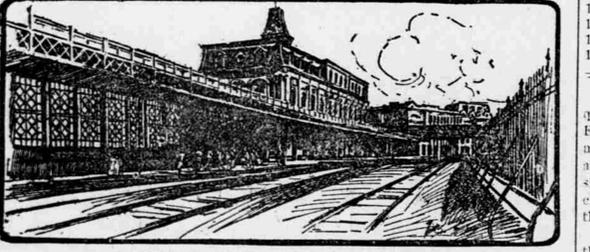
Historic Earthquakes.		
Year.	Place.	Victims.
345 B. C.	Dugos, Greece, buried and 12 cities destroyed in Campania.....	Thousands
157	Asia and Macedonia.....	Thousands
557	Constantinople damaged.....	Thousands
742	Syria, Palestine and Asia, 500 towns destroyed.....	Thousands
1158	Syria.....	20,000
1286	Cilicia.....	60,000
1731	Pekin, China.....	100,000
1754	Grand Cairo.....	40,000
1755	Lisbon.....	30,000
1629	Kingdom of Naples, 30 villages destroyed.....	70,000
1693	Sicily, 54 cities and 300 villages damaged.....	100,000
1703	Jeddo, Japan.....	200,000
1731	Pekin, China.....	100,000
1754	Grand Cairo.....	40,000
1755	Lisbon.....	50,000
1829	Spain, numerous villages destroyed.....	6,000
1857	Calabria, Italy.....	10,000
1863	Manila, Philippine Islands.....	1,000
1868	Peru and Ecuador.....	25,000
1887	Southern Europe.....	2,000
1891	Japan.....	4,000
1905	Calabria, Italy.....	500
1906	San Francisco.....	2,500

In view of the visit of the earthquake so closely following the San Francisco disaster it is interesting to note that the formation of the land and the surroundings of Valparaiso are similar to those of San Francisco. The climate also is almost identical with that of the California city.

In addition to the fear of earthquakes, the Valparaiso people are in constant dread of storms, which sweep in suddenly and frequently from the sea. Some of the most violent storms have been coincident with earthquake shocks, and the possibility that the two disturbances are allied in origin is a matter in which science is interested.

Although the main commercial center and the seat of government of Chile seem to have suffered most severely from the disturbance grave alarm is felt for the safety of the inhabitants of scores of other places along the coast, as the whole lower Andes range was severely shaken.

As at San Francisco, famine threatens the tens of thousands of survivors of the disaster, and an appeal for world-wide relief is expected from the devastated republic.



RAILROAD STATION OF VALPARAISO.

ocean. Many vessels were borne aloft by it and hurled high and dry ashore where their wrecks are now lying. Just above the city one steamship lies nearly a half mile inland, her plates ripped and torn by the rocks and her hull half buried in the sand.

The damage to the shipping is beyond computation. At the time of the catastrophe the harbor was filled with shipping from all ports of the world, many of the vessels being laden with rich cargoes. More than half of them are ashore and most of the latter it will be impossible to float again. Scores of seamen lost their lives as the great tidal wave swept the vessels ashore, and for miles along the coast in the

quake belt. The city was partly destroyed in 1855 by a seismic shock, and many people lost their lives. In 1880 another earthquake visited the city and caused considerable damage, though the loss of life was insignificant.

There have been shocks of less violent nature in other years. The recurring disturbances have caused some of the residents of the city to build with a view to earthquake resistance, but in the main the town's structures outside of the business center are frail. In one densely populated section the streets are tortuous and narrow and the dwellings are so built as to offer weak resistance to an earth disturbance.

PULSE of the PRESS

There are 130,000,000 Russians and only one Czar. This is what seems to make it one-sided.—Philadelphia Press.

The sweet boy graduates are of two classes—those who hunt for jobs and those who accept positions.—New York Mail.

Wheat is 10 cents cheaper a bushel than at this time last year. Bread should be cheaper, too.—New York World.

From the way the rubber trust is stretching out one can see that its directors favor an elastic policy.—New York Herald.

The Russian peasant is taking advantage of the calm that precedes the storm to get in his harvest.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dowle has been ousted from Zion City by the courts. Now is the time for him to "make good" as a "restorer."—New York Herald.

The people of this country wanted to know what they were eating, and, having found out, are not quite happy.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It will probably suit the Russian terrorists as well to scare the czar to death as to smite him with a bomb.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Now a Boston scientist has discovered seventeen varieties of germs on a ten-dollar bill. Boil your ten-dollar bills.—Washington Post.

There is only one bridge that never goes down under stress of weather, and that is being played at summer resorts.—New York Commercial.

Before being shot, General Stoessel is to be dismissed from the army. That means he is to be fired first and shot afterward.—Washington Post.

About the easiest job now in sight in St. Petersburg would be that of taking the census of the American residents of that city.—New York Tribune.

"Uncharted rock," says the captain of the Siro. Four hundred lives is a high price for such an addition to cartography.—New York American.

Sir Thomas Lipton is coming for that cup with two yachts next time. All right—if two yachts can sail faster than one.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Carnegie Steel Company will drill a well 6,000 feet. What an excellent hole for President Corey to crawl into.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Back, back to your pagoda, bat-eyed Gaekwar of Baroda; well for you you'd left our beaches ere you failed to praise our peaches.—New York American.

Pittsburg has a way of keeping in the news, what with rich men who marry actresses and bank cashiers who turn defaulters.—New York World.

A university professor claims it is possible to live without brains. Has probably examined the fellow who rocked the boat.—New York American.

Dr. Andrew D. White says that murder trials are farcical. Perhaps he refers to those conducted in the columns of the yellow press.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Henry W. Hering, cashier of the ruined Chicago bank, says he knew nothing about the looting. Why didn't he? That's his business.—Philadelphia Press.

If the proposed method of making paper from cotton stalks proves a success the American forests will feel a little less apprehensive.—New York World.

The ice trust fears a famine because it cannot get enough men to handle its product. Has it tried offering wages as big as its profits?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Heads you lose, tails we win," seems to be about the show some of the Chicago banks give their depositors for their money nowadays.—New York Commercial.

Maxim Gorky is making a lot of noise not dissimilar to that of a man who has been "booted" off the front stoop and is trying to stifle his rage.—Philadelphia Press.

It must be highly diverting to the Japanese to watch the Russians smashing that part of their armament that did not get into the late unpleasantness.—Chicago Post.

By the way, what has become of our old friend Count Witte? From his continued silence we infer that he is sequestered somewhere among the tall grass.—Philadelphia Press.

New York is suffering from a shortage of chorus girls. There doesn't seem to be any relief in sight unless the managers lower the age limit to 42.—Philadelphia North American.

The English judge who bars sketching of scenes in the divorce court sets a good example. The courts and their proceedings should not be exploited for popular amusement.—New York Tribune.

Colonel Watterson is curious to know if the new slang skiddoo is any improvement on the old slang skeddaddie. It is. It is shorter and better adapted to these busy times.—Philadelphia Press.

The fire insurance companies need not expect to hear the last of their shameless methods in San Francisco so long as they weep or quibble over their obligations. They have been guilty of the most foolish business policy conceivable.—New York World.

A FAMILIAR CRY FROM THE NORTHWEST.



—Sioux City Journal.

CUBAN REVOLUTION BEGUN.

Insurrector Kills Lieutenant—Capture Eight of His Men in Battle.
 Government officials in Cuba reluctantly admit a revolution has begun. Reports from the interior tell of the first important battle and the danger of fresh uprisings.

In a fight near Hoyo Colorado the insurrectos killed Lieut. Roque of the rurales and captured eight of his men. Two of the rebels were slain.

PRESIDENT PALMA. President Palma has issued a decree increasing the rural guard force by 2,000 men. It is reported that Secretary of Public Works Montalvo has been placed in command.

According to a Havana dispatch Guerra is advancing to take Pinar del Rio with 800 men, who are marching in three columns. There are only 300 rurales defending the city. The rebel movement in Pinar del Rio is widespread. Some estimates place the number of rebels there at 2,000. It is rumored that Jose Miguel Gomez, with 600 men, is heading an uprising in Sancti Spiritus. It is impossible to tell how big the movement is. If Gomez is in arms it is a serious affair. It is also rumored there is an uprising in Cardenas. It is reported that a cabinet crisis is imminent and that Senor O'Farrill, secretary of the government, will resign.

Ever since the riotous disturbances attending the Cuban general elections last year there have been mutterings of discontent and occasional insurrectionary enterprises in various parts of the island. At that time there was a violent clash between the moderates and the liberal parties, and Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, the liberal candidate, openly defied the Palma government, declaring it to be guilty of election frauds and various forms of coercion. Riotous disturbances, involving bloodshed, followed at Cienfuegos and elsewhere.

The present revolutionary movement in the provinces of Santiago, Havana and Pinar del Rio indicates that the men who have been inspiring the various riots, dynamite plots and insurrectionary demonstrations that followed last year's elections are still busy. Gen. Gomez is again at the head of the trouble and the movement has assumed a sufficiently serious form to warrant the government in mobilizing troops, a pitched battle being already reported. The fact that rebel proclamations are being liberally distributed among the rural guards recalls Gomez's boasts of a year ago that in a crisis 90 per cent of the troops would be found taking sides against the government.

There is little to indicate that the present movement is anything other than an uprising of political malcontents and adventurers bent on getting control of the offices, though the recent action of President Palma in forcing the liberals out of power in the Havana council, causing them to resign in a body, may be the immediate exciting cause. At the time of the disturbance of last year it was reported that the revolutionaries' real object was to create a situation which would menace the government with a threat of intervention by the United States. It is quite probable that their activity now is for political effect, with an eye to a more even division of governmental patronage.

Deepening the Delaware Channel.
 The active work of dredging the Delaware river channel to a minimum depth of thirty feet was begun by the government dredges at the joint expense of the city and State, which have appropriated \$750,000 for this purpose.

Lynching Postals Barred.
 Postmaster Ramsay at Salisbury, N. C., refused to transmit postal cards bearing photographs of the recent negro lynching at that place. This action has now been confirmed by the department at Washington, and the cards will be confiscated.

NEW MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

Secretary Wilson Anxious to Restore Confidence in Our Products.
 After the first day of October next every piece of meat which leaves a packing house or slaughter house will bear a brand or label marked "U. S. inspected and passed." And according to regulations which were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture the other day this brand or label will be a notification to the world that the United States absolutely guarantees, under its official seal, that the product is clean, wholesome, and that it was packed and slaughtered under the most careful sanitary conditions which the ingenuity of man can devise.

According to the census reports of the year 1900 there were 929 packing plants in the United States. The total capital invested in the industry was \$237,639,440, and the value of the annual product of these establishments reached the enormous total of \$913,914,624. Of course this included a great many small establishments which are not affected by the Wadsworth-Beveridge law, and the Secretary of Agriculture is not prepared to say at present just how many of these plants will be subject to government inspection, but the Secretary does say, and he says it with a great deal of emphasis, that no establishment which fails to provide itself with government inspectors will be permitted to ship a ham, a quarter of beef or a can of goods, in which meat enters as a component part, to any place outside the State in which the establishment is unless it first provides for government inspection.

The new law will be put into full force and effect on the first day of next October. On that day every ham, every side of beef, every strip of bacon, every can of lard, every package of meat food products, in fact, every particle of food of which meat forms a part, whether in a barrel, box, can or canvas sack, or in any receptacle or container, or loose, must bear a government stamp before a railroad company will accept it for shipment to a point outside the State in which it was prepared.

LABOR FAMINE IN NORTHWEST.

Agriculture and Industrial Sections Loudly Call for Help.

Scarcity of labor is the cry all over the Northwest from the head of the lakes to the wheat fields of the Dakotas, where the demand has reached a critical stage. In many cases the farmers are offering from \$2.50 to \$3 per day and board and have not more than 50 per cent of the labor they require. The same conditions are being experienced in all lines of industry, including the railroads, contractors and miners both on the range and in the copper country. The labor famine in the Northwest is pronounced the worst in the history of the section.

Even Chicago's bank failures are on a huge scale. Zion City's call for help is not addressed to the ravens. No place left for that Syrian leper, it appears, but a balloon. The Monroe doctrine must be pleased at having a hall in Rio named after it. That New York woman's hotel is already having trouble with the age limit. In Russia when a workman strikes now the government strikes back with a club. Now that the Longworths are home the country can afford to look cheerful again. Russell Sage's body lies moldering in the grave, but his coin keeps working on. The assassination business seems to be the only thing that is flourishing in Russia. Miss Viola Allen announces one of the last of her positive retirements from the stage. General Strike doesn't seem to be any more of a success than the other Russian generals. There is a suspicion in some quarters that the Czar's famous "iron hand" is sheet iron. It will be conceded that Pittsburg is the greatest steel, freight and trouble center in the world. The Standard Oil Company will have to use the card system to keep all its indictments straight.



Even Chicago's bank failures are on a huge scale. Zion City's call for help is not addressed to the ravens. No place left for that Syrian leper, it appears, but a balloon. The Monroe doctrine must be pleased at having a hall in Rio named after it. That New York woman's hotel is already having trouble with the age limit. In Russia when a workman strikes now the government strikes back with a club. Now that the Longworths are home the country can afford to look cheerful again. Russell Sage's body lies moldering in the grave, but his coin keeps working on. The assassination business seems to be the only thing that is flourishing in Russia. Miss Viola Allen announces one of the last of her positive retirements from the stage. General Strike doesn't seem to be any more of a success than the other Russian generals. There is a suspicion in some quarters that the Czar's famous "iron hand" is sheet iron. It will be conceded that Pittsburg is the greatest steel, freight and trouble center in the world. The Standard Oil Company will have to use the card system to keep all its indictments straight.