tions of the Pacific coast. Valparaiso is a city of 150,000 peo- statuary.

ple. Located seventy-five miles northwest endugh to float the vessels of the world. the face of the hills, which rise from right. the bay like an amphitheater to a height

Its industries include foundries, ratiroad and the Museum of Natural History. and machine shops, sugar refineries, distil-

of various kinds. It is the terminus for many European steamship lines.

Former Calamitties.

Valparaiso, "the Valley of Paradise," may with greater propriety be called the distance of at least thirty-five miles. In and gaming. 1835 Concepcion underwent a similar experience. The land in its vicinity had been raised by a severe shock between destroyed and the coast in the neighbor- better known as "Robinson Crusoe's ever, it is Caracas that is known as "the of the Andean system.

The year 1730 witnessed the first great earthquake that shook Valparaiso. Prac- formed the basis of De Foe's immortal tically the whole town was destroyed in this convulsion, and only after many years what had been rebuilt. In this catastrophe many lost their lives. A great fire swept the city in 1843, destroying \$1,000,000 worth of property. Hardly had the fortunes of the community begun to mend when a second fire licked up five times as much wealth as had the first. This was in 1858.

When the Spanish made the last futile attempt to destroy the republic of Chile, in 1806, they sent a fleet into the harbor of Valparaiso, and the town was mercilessly bombarded. What with the damages wrought with the shells and the fire that followed \$10,000,000 was the loss counted up. The last great disaster preceding the one which the Chilean city has just suffered came in 1888, when a large dam back of the city burst and a portion of the business district was washed away, with great loss of life.

A View of the City.

Travelers say that the first sight of the city of Valparaiso confirms the belief in the fitness of the baptismal name conferred upon it by the old Spanish voyager. After passing through a sea gate very much like the one that gives entrance to the bay of San Francisco, a passenger on an incoming steamer sees the city, unless it has again been wiped out, piled up in terraces in-browned buildings upon the steep hills that rise almost immediately from the water front.

The city proper takes on roughly the form of an amphitheater, the circling ridge of hills upon which it is built torminating in two horns of rock at either boundary of the bay. On nearer view the extensive artificial embankment, or malecon, that follows the shore nearly its whole distance along the city front, seems to form a restraining wall that keeps the heaped up city from slipping into the bay.

-Along the Water Front.

The port district is that which lies below passenger coming in from the sea. They are handsome and commodious structures, thoroughly equipped with hydraulic ma- service within the city for official use at holds. On the water front, too, are two floating docks, capable of accommodating ships of 4,000 tons burden.

In the center of the port district stands the Plaza Sotomayor, the downtown park expenses and net earnings. of the city. A monument to the heroes of the last Peruvian war, surmounted by a statue of the Chilean general, Arturo Prat, stands in the center of the square. At a of capital, after caring for depreciation. little distance are the tribunals of justice, massive buildings constructed on the characteristic architectural lines of Latin

Near this plaza is the fine marine government house, overlooking the Malecon paeso, a broad esplanade along the embankment, which is the favorite promenading place for the Valparaiso folk on long summer evenings. During the summer season a military band holds forth on the Malecon every night, and the procession of carriages bearings veiled senoritas and punctitious grandees winds round and round the music stand in formal line of

West of the Malecon stands the Membrillo and Playa Ancha, popular bathing houses, situated on the white strip of beach fringes the bottom of the cerros. What Wal Kai-kai beach is to the summer folk of Honolulu, the Playa Ancha is to rare species.

The Modern Section.

ALPARAISO follows San Fran- Through this section runs the avenida Austrian cavalry and received wounds that cisco as a melancholy reminder Brasil, the main thoroughfare, which is disabled him for army life. Converting his of the instability of those sec- spilt by a middle band of cemented bou- fortune into money, he left Europe and levard, ornamented by fountains and went to Valparaisa. Having a hermit's dis-

It is connected by rail, it is a city of busi- of the avenue, popularly known as the the lobster and other kinds of fisheries ness blocks, more resmbling a European Almendral district, contains the finest could be made profitable, he leased the seaport than any other on the coast, mansions of the wealthy people, the thea- island from the Chilean government and It is the capital of the province of the ters and the cathedrals. On feast days conducted this industry, as well as fruit same name, and the bay before it is and Sundays the beautiful Victoria plaza, raising, on a large and profitable scale, like a half moon and is large located in the center of the Almendral, is The war with Peru at length occurred and always thronged with promenaders. The his business was broken up. The business section is built upon land fine residence of Senora Juana Ross de Ven Rodt returned to Europe, but found reclaimed from the sea, and much of the Edwards, one of the philanthropic women himself so little adapted for civilized life residential portion is built upon terraces of Valparaiso, overlooks this plaza on the after his island experience, and so home-

of 1,600 to 1,700 feet. Elevators are used ter and the church of Espiritu Santo. Near with him a bride to share his lot. There to convey people to the upper section of the the Bella Vista railroad station, at the on the green tropical shore, the most im-Valparaise does annually a business equal dral De la Merced, the parochial church for many years. that of any American city twice its size. of the Twelve Apostles, the Odeon theater

The cerros, or cliffs behind the lower leries, large bottling works and factories city, made accessible by the inclined rallroads, had lately been made the sites of villas. The Cerro Conception and Cerro Alegre were particularly the chosen spots

Vina del Mar, a suburb five miles from valley of earthquakes and calamities. In Valparaiso, was the Trouville of all Chile. 1730 occurred the first great recorded dis- Situated in the midst of the mountains in turbance of the earth on which the city a natural garden spot, this little town was stands. The whole city was practically made the gathering place for all the elect destroyed. In 1822 Valparaiso was again of Chilean society every summer. Here badly shaken, though the earthquake of the legation people from Santiago made that year displayed its greatest energy their summer homes, and here the wealthy 100 miles north of that city. The coast folk of Valparaiso came to take the watwas found to have risen in consequence of ers, attend the races and pass away the the disturbance from three to five feet for a summer with promenade concerts, dances

Is Crusoe's Island Destroyed? One report from the stricken region is four and five feet. In 1837 Valdivia was that the historic island of Juan Fernandes,

bood raised from five to eight feet. How- island," was destroyed by the earthquake. Juan Fernandez is, or was, 400 miles off City of Earthquakes," and it is situated the Chilean coast. The island belonged among the mountains of one of the spura Chile. But once Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch seaman was its sole inhabitant. It was Alexander Selkirk's story that

romance, "Robinson Crusoe." De Foe, as everybody knows, picked up of slow progress did it recover. In 1822 a the island of Juan Fernandez, carried it second earthquake came to shake down across the Andes and plunked it down into killed. the Caribbean sea, off the coast of Guinea, But Selkirk lived on the island just where it was when last Thursday's earthquake

> It was in 1704 that Alexander Selkirk, the Scotch seaman, was cast away here and remained four years before he was picked up by a British ship and taken back to his killed. own country. Many are the experiences 1851-Calabria, Italy; earthquake, 10,000 which the island has undergone since then. In the early part of this century it was used for a time as a convict settlement and in the walls of the cliff are to be found hundreds of dungeons hewn by the killed. prisoners themselves in the heart of the rock. But the distance from the mainland, killed. as well as the difficulty of keeping the garrison provisioned and recruited, led to sev- property damage. eral outbreaks of the prisoners, in which 1888-Island of Mondo, Japan; earththey massacred the warden and troops, quake, 10,000 killed. The Chilean government decided to abandon Juan Fernandez as a convict settlement

It was not until 1873 that the island was 1902-Mount Pelee; 20,000, again inhabited. Then it was leased for a term of years by a Swiss partrician named Baron von Rodt. He had served in the lost; property loss by fire, \$250,000,000.

position, he established himself on the re-The portion of the city on either side mote island of Juan Fernandez. Finding

sick for his ocean home, that he set sail Here also are located the Victoria thea- again for Juan Fernandez, this time taking end of the Almendral, stood the old cathe- posing of the dosen villas, was his home

> Former Earthquakes. Here are some of the disasters recorded

A. D. 63: Pompell and Herculaneum many beautiful residences and summer partially destroyed; legions of lives lost. A. D. '79: Pompell and Herculaneum wholly destroyed and burned by eruption of Vesuvius; whole population of the two cities killed. \$26-Earthquake at Antioch; 250,000 vic-

1137-Catania; 15,000 lives lost.

1268-Cicilia: 60,000 killed. 1456-Naples: 40,000 persons met death, 1581-First carthquake in Lisbon, recorded by history; 20,000 persons killed; 1,500 houses destroyed. 1623-Naples; 70,000 victims.

and missing. 1603-Sicily; 100,000 men, women and children entombed and engulfed. 1703-Jeddo, Japan: 200,000 met doath

1667-Schanaiki, Russia; 80,000 killed

in earthquake. 1706-Abruzzi, Italy; 15,000 victims, 1716-Algiers; earthquake, 18,000 killed. 1731-Peking; earthquake, 95,000 killed. 1734-Canton; earthquake, 100,000 killed. 1746-Lima; earthquake, 18,000 killed. 1754-Cairo; earthquake, 40,000 killed.

1755-Lisbon; earthquake, 50,000 killed in five minutes. Most of city destroyed. 1773-Guatemala; earthquake, \$3,000 killed. 1783-Calabria; earthquake, 100,008

1797-Quito; earthquake, 41,000 killed. 1812-Caracas; earthquake, thousands 1814-Mount Taal, Luson; volcanic erup-

tion: 15,000 killed. 1832-Aleppo; earthquake, 22,000 killed. 1830-Canton, China, earthquake, 6,000

victims. 1861-Mendoza, South America; earthquake, 12,000 killed. 1883-Krakatoa; volcanic eruption, 26,000

1882-Isle of Ischia; earthquake, 2,000 1886-Charleston; 27 lives lost; great

1891-China and Japan, 30,000.

1894-Venezuela; earthquake, 3,000 killed. 1905-India: 20,000.

1906-April 18-San Francisco: 500 lives

Recent Progress Made in the Field of Electricity

Telephone Company Franchises. New York and New Jersey telephone com- the connection is said to be 'close'; when panies replied in substance as follows: The companies are willing to agree with

the city that, so long as no other public different waves, superposed in the antenna telephone system is established in the city, and no other telephone franchises are granted, they will: First-Jointly pay to the city annually

the sums following, which will be charged as a part of their operating expenses: In average is atruck between the two. The the cerros and along the water front. The first five years, \$116,000; second five years, use of great energy to produce Hertzian custom houses along the embankment are \$122,000; third five years, \$134,000; fourth five waves produces a result that is always the first buildings to be passed by a years, \$152,000; fifth five years, \$176,000; each year thereafter, \$200,000.

chinery for the lifting of goods from ship's 50 per cent reduction from schedule rates. Third-File with the city comptroller annually a verified report, audited and cershowing total investment, gross earnings,

> Fourth-Adjust their rates from time to time to limit their net earnings to approximately 10 per cent on the actual investment The companies decline to give up their

> franchises and make new applications, arguing that the system they have built up is greatly to the advantage of the city and its residents. The offer of the Atlantic Telephone com-

> pany, which applied for a franchise to operate with a long distance connection through Philadelphia, was to give free service to the city equal to that for which the city is now paying \$275,000 a year, to provide house 'phone service for \$12 per year for 600 messages, and to give a single message service at 5 cents within any borough and 10 cents for interborough calls, with a minimum rate of 2 cents a call for wholesale users of the system.

Present Status of Wireless.

A review of "Telegraphy, Telephony and Mr. Fournier:

The eastern part of the city, where it with the apparatus, and the inconveniences less telegraphy will remain imperfect. Telebroadened out between the Malecon and of this have been only slightly lessened. the cerros, is the most modern section. Arco has discovered that for the indirect 1906.

excitation of the antenna it is useful to N response to the request of the employ in certain cases a 'loose' connecnew board of estimates for an tion with the exciting circuit. When the offer of terms for a continuance number of windings of the primary and of the present telephone fran- secondary circuits of the Tesia transchises, without competition, the former is large relative to the wave length, this number is small, it is called 'loose.' In any case, indirect excitation causes two

. . . The energy utilized to put the antenna in vibration need not be so powerful when the connection is loose. In different cases either a close or loose connection may be used, but generally an comparatively feeble. On the other hand, the attempts to steer the waves made by Second-Furnish telephone facilities and Artone in Italy have given no practical Along these lines there has been practically no progress at all. The use of detectors enabling the operator to read by sound has become general . . tified, if desired, by public accountants, detector most employed is the electrolytic detector whose principle was announced in 1900 by Captain Ferrie. . . . If a tiny platinum point (0.01 millimetre in diameter) be plunged into acidulated water, it constitutes an imperfect contact of great sensitiveness to Hertzian waves. . The Marconi company always uses the magnetic detector invented by Marconi in 1962,

which gives excellent results." The applications of wireless telegraphy continually extending. All warships and large liners have the apparatus; and new stations on land, especially in Europe, are continually being erected. The necessity for international regulation becomes more and more apparent, but the conference on the subject, which met for the first time in Berlin in 1908, has not reconvened owing to the opposition of England and Italy, which countries, the writer charges, desire a Marconi monopoly. concludes: "Is wireless telegraphy destined to remain eternally fettered by the imperfections that now limit its service to a considerable degree? We are unwilling to believe this. Three great problems re-Wireless Telegraphy in 1905" is contributed main to be solved before it is freed and deto La Nature by Lucien Fournier, who veloped to its furthest extent-the 'steering' Valpareiso. Horse cars running to this dismirses the first two subjects with a few of the waves, the 'tuning' of transmitter spot are daily crowded to their utmost words and devotes himself chiefly to the to receiver, and the reform of these de-The park of Playa Ancha, sit- last. His review leaves the reader with vices. So long as we cannot unite into a uated on the bluff that marks the western the impression that the technic of wireless sheaf the Hertzian waves that are now disterminus of the bay. Is laid out in broad is not advancing greatly, although the field persed in all directions, so long as an interavenues and filled with flowering plants of of its application is extending widely. Says mediate stations can intercept messages not intended for it, and finally, so long as Since 1901 the improvements in the new a special apparatus has not been devised to mode of communication have to do only receive and transmit these signals, wireunication asks much from the year

From Jaffa to Jerusalem

(Continued from Page One.)

Gilbon, Little Hermon, Tabor and precipitation. We reached Nazareth, which fisied up a little valley all its own,

tars in the two front rooms. Mary and Jesus often went, as mothers I saw the probable place where Jesus ant make ourselves understood. I gave them He took hold of my gray whiskers and

and children do now, and we climbed the in the boat and preached to the people on all a sight through my field glass. very high hill behind Nazareth, from which the shore: Matt. xiii:1.52. We also passed could see as much, if not more, of the plain of Genneseret and the site of chapel, conducted by monks in charge of ber of questions, but he was past his days Palestine perhaps than from any one point. Magdala, the home of Mary Magdalen. the monastery. Could not understand why of giving much intelligent statistics. From it we could see the whole town of Reached Tiberias after sundown, and I did not drink wine. Wine was the first Jerusalem is a city of religious-Jews. Nazareth, the whole country from the spent the night in the hotel at Tiberias, thing offered to me when I arrived at the Christians of different types, and Moham-Mediterranean to the mountains beyond Started early next morning on our return monastery, and was offered to me re- medans-all intensely interested in their Jordan and the sea of Galilee and from for Nazareth. On the way I left the peatedly at my meals. The bed was good, Mount Hermon far north to the mountains carriage in the road and went up on top but the meals I did not relish. The drink- that everywhere abound; the Jews walling of Samaria. Doubtless Jesus, who was so of the Mount of Beatitudes. There is no ing water was also good. They charged at the old wall for the kingdom taken fond of the mountains, had often climbed road or path, and the trip was a very me ? francs for lodging, supper and break- away from them, the Mohammedan mainto the top of this high hill and looked over difficult one. From its top I had a splen- fast. I returned to Nazareth by the same taining his sect by superstition and milithis wonderful country as He studied and did view. I could see the site of Caper- route I went to the Mount. meditated upon the works of the prophets naeum on the lake of Galilee. It was on and other holy men of His nation. Having this mount that Jesus is supposed to have turn trip to Haifa, where we arrived at 4:30 time to the reputed places where the Lord used up the whole day till the sun went down, we returned to our hotel, where "Sermon on the Mount." Matthew, chap- Mount Carmel. We did not have time to and where He died and ascended to heaven, we spent the night. To me Nazareth is in ters v, vi and vil. I stopped at Cana in the visit the place on Mount Carmel where also to Mary and to the saints in caves, many respects the most beautiful and at- chapel supposed to contain the home of Elijah demonstrated that Israel's God was grottoes and in dark places, dimly lighted tractive spot in all Parestine. We started out early next morning

cut) \$10.75 Brass Beds .. \$48.00

passed Cana, where Christ performed His of those which held the water that Jesus trip to Nazareth, high up on the southeast resurrected and living Christ at the right first miracle, within good view of Mount turned into wine. Tabor; close by the Mount of Beatitudes At Nazareth took noon lunch and started We visited a large Catholic institution and then down a very steep hill to the on horseback for a trip to the top of and took a look over the Mediterranean true evangelical believers who worship town of Tiberias, the chief city now on Mount Tabor, a three hours journey. All sea and down southward along the coast God in spirit and in truth, such worshipers the lake of Gallice. After lunch because the way the roads, or rather paths were to Caesarea from the lofty lighthouse. my partner was not well. I took a trip rough and stoney, and in many places very Returned to the hotel and soon boarded. For many years the Protestant Evangeliand was sheltered on every side by high in company with a Scotch engineer over steep. The mount is 1.600 feet above the our steamer to Beirut, Syria, where we cal mission work of Jerusalem and Judea hills, a most beautiful situation. We vis- the lake to the supposed site of Caper- plain which surrounds it. I enjoyed the arrived May 9, 1906. In my Galilean trip has been given over to the English church ited the Church of the Annunciation, built nacum. The wind blew so hard and the whole trip, especially when I was going by St. Helena over the supposed site of waves were so rough that our sail hoat sig-zag route up the mount proper, to the any organized evangelical Christian work. this was first contemplated, I was told the house of Joseph, Mary and Jesus. Two dipped water several times. We moved top. Although I walked much of the way, I tried to do what I could personally. My that Frederick IV of Prussia, brother of or three rooms are pointed out in this along like an express train, and reached I was not a particle tired. The prospect traveling companion, a German, for a long Emperor William I of Germany, said in home. The first room is divided into two Capernaeum in a very short time. Caper- in every direction was beyond expression. and another room back in the rock is nasum is in almost total ruins. The well- I could see very plainly Mount Hermon in called the kitchen. There are several al- defined ruins of the synagogue built of the north. I visited some old ruins on the clear white stone, seem to be the only top of the mount, said to have been built of my helpfulness to them in a clearer minor differences and co-operate harmon-We also visited the supposed site of the ruins that have been preserved and can be by the Crusaders. I had a visit with a knowledge of Christian living and a more lously in the establishment of His kingarpenter shop of Joseph and the syna- plainly seen. This is the supposed place fine family. A motherly-looking woman determined purpose to live such a life. rogue in which Jesus went as His custom where Jesus preached His great sermon, with a baby on her knees, two very ladywas on the Sabbath day and read from the John vi:28.09. In the ruins of this like young women, and two fine looking, triarch of the Armenian church, residing salem and Judea is yet in the main in the book of the Prophet Esalas, as recorded synagogue there was a stone found with an well dressed boys. Our conversation was at Jerusalem, gave Mr. Bryan's family and hands of the English church and the Gerin Luke vidic 30. We went to the Fountain inscription, which spoke of bread or not very fluent for they could not under- myself a very cordial reception. He is man Lutheran church. Mary, or Mary's well, the great fountain manna that may have suggested the theme stand my language nor I theirs, but we over 90 years of age. As soon as we ap-Nazareth where without doubt both of this sermon. On my return to Tiberias, talked with signs, etc., and managed to proached him he rose up and greeted us.

-1418 Douglas St.

I attended a religious service in a small

My companion and I started on our re-

end of the mountain. there was no opportunity for me to meet time officially connected with the Chinese substance, as I have not the exact stategovernment, and the Scotch civil engineer, ment before me: "Over the tomb of our

I might add that the archbishop or pa-

referred to his own age. Mr. Bryan, through our dragoman, asked him a num-

cut)..... 23.50

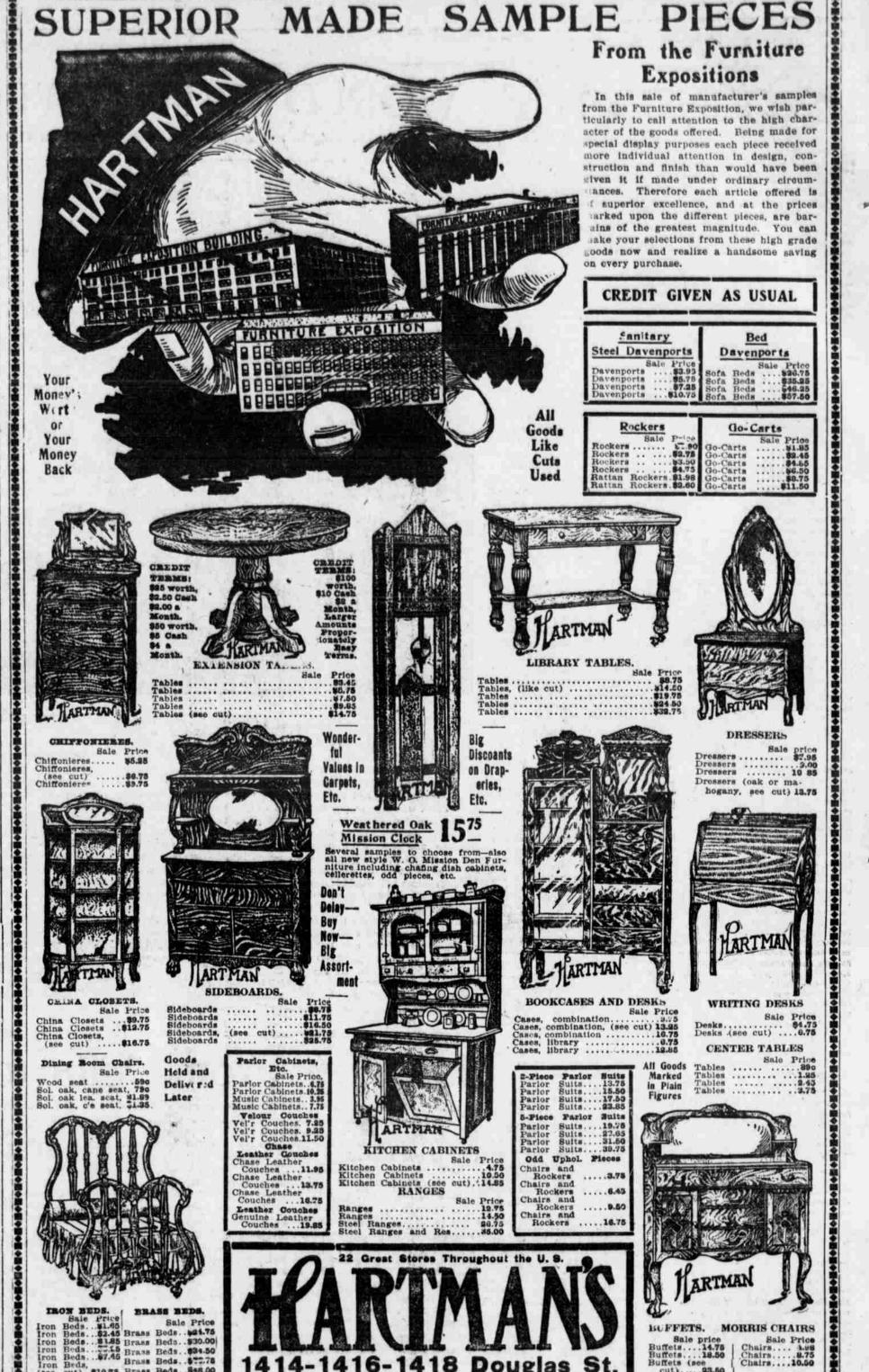
special beliefs and in the sacred places tary power; the Greek, Armenian and Catholic Christians, devoting too much delivered His inimitable and comprehensive p. m. Next morning we went to the top of and His disciples taught, worked, suffered Nathanici and in another chapel, in which the true God before the priests of Baal, with candles and tapers, instead of magniwere some ancient stone pots, said to be We could see the place, however, on our fying and worshiping as they ought, the hand of God.

There is comparatively but a handful of as Jesus said the Father seeks.

and the German Lutheran church. When both heartily expressed their appreciation Lord and Savior we should iay aside all dom in Jerusalem."

The evangelical protestant work in Jeru-

ROBERT WEIDENSALL Geneva, Switzerland, July 24, 1906 .



Is to love children, and no home can be completely happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering, danger and fear that she looks forward to the critical

hour with apprehension and dread. Mother's Friend, by its penetrating and scothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness, and all unpleasant feelings, and

so prepares the system for the ordeal that she passes through the event safely and with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." \$1.00 per bottle of druggists. Book containing valuable information mailed free. THE BRADFIELD BEGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.