

# "Valley of Paradise" Shaken

**V**ALPARAISO follows San Francisco as a melancholy reminder of the instability of those sections of the Pacific coast.

Valparaiso is a city of 150,000 people. Located seventy-five miles northwest it is connected by rail, it is a city of business blocks, more resembling a European seaport than any other on the coast. It is the capital of the province of the same name, and the bay before it is shaped like a half moon and is large enough to float the vessels of the world.

The business section is built upon land reclaimed from the sea, and much of the residential portion is built upon terraces in the face of the hills, which rise from the bay like an amphitheater to a height of 1,800 to 2,000 feet. Elevators are used to convey people to the upper section of the city.

Valparaiso does annually a business equal that of any American city twice its size. Its industries include foundries, railroad and machine shops, sugar refineries, distilleries, large bottling works and factories of various kinds. It is the terminus for many European steamship lines.

**Former Calamities.**

Valparaiso, "the Valley of Paradise," may with greater propriety be called the valley of earthquakes and calamities. In 1730 occurred the first great recorded disturbance of the earth on which the city stands. The whole city was practically destroyed. In 1822 Valparaiso was again badly shaken, though the earthquake of that year displayed its greatest energy 100 miles north of that city. The coast was found to have risen in consequence of the disturbance from three to five feet for a distance of at least thirty-five miles. In 1835 Concepcion underwent a similar experience. The land in its vicinity had been raised by a severe shock between four and five feet. In 1857 Valdivia was destroyed and the coast in the neighborhood raised from five to eight feet. However, it is Caracas that is known as "the City of Earthquakes," and it is situated among the mountains of one of the spurs of the Andean system.

The year 1730 witnessed the first great earthquake that shook Valparaiso. Practically the whole town was destroyed in this convulsion, and only after many years of slow progress did it recover. In 1822 a second earthquake came to shake down what had been rebuilt. In this catastrophe many lost their lives. A great fire swept the city in 1841, 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 1856. When the Spanish made the last futile attempt to destroy the republic of Chile, in 1891, they sent a fleet into the harbor of Valparaiso, and the town was mercilessly bombarded. What with the damages wrought by the shells and the fire that followed, \$2,000,000 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 of sun-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 terminating in two horns of rock at either boundary of the bay. On nearer view the extensive artificial embankment, or mole, 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 the cerros and along the water front. The custom houses along the embankment are the tall buildings to be passed by a passenger coming from the sea. They are handsome and commodious structures, thoroughly equipped with hydraulic machinery for the lifting of goods from ship's 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 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 little distance from the square, in the direction of the bay, stands the massive buildings constructed on the characteristic architectural lines of Latin America.

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

**The Modern Section.**

The eastern part of the city, where it broadens out between the Malleco and the cerros, is the most modern section.

Through this section runs the avenida Real, the main thoroughfare, which is split by a middle band of cemented boulevards, ornamented by fountains and statuary.

The portion of the city on either side of the avenue, popularly known as the Alameda district, contains the finest mansions of the wealthy people, the theaters and the cathedrals. On feast days and Sundays the beautiful Victoria plaza, located in the center of the Alameda, is always thronged with promenaders. The fine residence of Senora Juana Rosa de Edwards, one of the philanthropic women of Valparaiso, overlooks this plaza on the right.

Here also are located the Victoria theater and the church of Espiritu Santo. Near the Bella Vista railroad station, at the end of the Alameda, stood the old cathedral of La Merced, the parochial church of the Twelve Apostles, the Odon theater and the Museum of Natural History.

The cerros, or cliffs behind the lower city, made accessible by the inclined railroads, had lately been made the sites of many beautiful residences and summer villas. The Cerro Concepcion and Cerro Alegre were particularly the chosen spots of the elite.

**Former Calamities.**

Vina del Mar, a suburb five miles from Valparaiso, was the Trouville of all Chile. Situated in the midst of the mountains in a natural garden spot, this little town was the favorite place for all the aristocratic and Chilean society every summer. Here the legion people from Santiago made their summer homes, and here the wealthy folk of Valparaiso came to take the waters, attend the races and pass away the summer with promenade concerts, dances and gaming.

**Is Crusoe's Island Destroyed?**

One report from the stricken region is that the historic island of Juan Fernandez, better known as "Robinson Crusoe's Island," was destroyed by the earthquake. Juan Fernandez is, or was, 400 miles off the Chilean coast. The island belonged to Chile. But once Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch seaman was its sole inhabitant.

It was Alexander Selkirk's story that formed the basis of De Foe's immortal romance, "Robinson Crusoe."

De Foe, as everybody knows, picked up the island of Juan Fernandez, carried it across the Andes and plunked it down into the Caribbean sea, off the coast of Guinea. But Selkirk lived on the island just where it was when last Thursday's earthquake found it.

It was in 1794 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 own country. Many are the experiences 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 prisoners themselves in the heart of the rock. But the distance from the mainland, as well as the difficulty of keeping the garrison provisioned and recruited, led to several outbreaks of the prisoners, in which they massacred the warden and troops. The Chilean government decided to abandon Juan Fernandez as a convict settlement.

**Recent Progress Made in the Field of Electricity**

**Telephone Company Franchises.**

In response to the request of the new board of estimates for a continuance of the present telephone franchises, without competition, the New York and New Jersey telephone companies replied in substance as follows:

The companies are willing to agree with the city that, so long as no other public telephone system is established in the city, and no other telephone franchises are granted, they will:

- First—Totally pay to the city annually the same following, which will be charged as a part of their operating expenses: In first five years, \$115,000; second five years, \$122,000; third five years, \$134,000; fourth five years, \$155,000; fifth five years, \$175,000; each year thereafter, \$200,000.
- Second—Furnish telephone facilities and service within the city for official use at 50 per cent reduction from schedule rates.
- Third—File with the city comptroller annually a verified report, audited and certified, of their earnings for depreciation. 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.
- Fourth—Adjust their rates from time to time to limit their net earnings to approximately 10 per cent on the actual investment capital, after costs for depreciation.

**Present Status of Wireless.**

A review of "Telegraphy, Telephone and Wireless Telegraphy in 1905" is contributed by Joseph W. Ladd, of London, who dismisses the first two subjects with a few words and devotes himself chiefly to the last. His review leaves the reader with the impression that the technique of wireless is not advancing greatly, although the field of its application is extending widely. Says Ladd:

"Since 1901 the improvements in the new mode of communication have to do only with the apparatus, and the inconveniences of this have been only slightly lessened. Arco has discovered that for the indirect

excitation of the antenna it is useful to employ in certain cases a 'loose' connection with the exciting circuit. When the number of windings of the primary and secondary circuits of the Tesla transformer is large relative to the wave length, this connection is said to be 'close'; when this number is small, it is called 'loose.' In any case, indirect excitation causes two different waves, superposed in the antenna. . . . 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 average is struck between the two. The use of great energy to produce Hertzian waves produces a result that is always comparatively feeble. On the other hand, the attempts to steer the waves made by Arco in Italy have given no practical result. 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. . . . The detector most employed is the electrolytic detector, whose principle was announced in 1900 by Captain Ferris. It consists of a platinum point (.001 millimeter in diameter) 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 1900, which gives excellent results."

**From Jaffa to Jerusalem**

(Continued from Page One.)

Gilboa, Little Hermon, Tabor and precipitancy. We reached Nazareth, which sited up a little valley all its own, and was sheltered on every side by high hills, a most beautiful situation. We visited the Church of the Annunciation, built by St. Helena, over the supposed site of the house of Joseph, Mary and Jesus. Two or three rooms are pointed out in this home. The first room is divided into two and another room back in the rock is called the kitchen. There are several altars in the two front rooms.

We also visited the supposed site of the carpenter shop of Joseph and the synagogue in which Jesus went as His custom was on the Sabbath day and read from the book of the Prophet Isaiah, as recorded in Luke viii.20. We went to the Fountain of Mary, or Mary's well, the great fountain of Nazareth, where, without doubt, both Mary and Jesus often went, as mothers

Austrian cavalry and received wounds that disabled him for army life. Converting his fortune into money, he left Europe and went to Valparaiso. Having a hermit's disposition, he established himself on the remote island of Juan Fernandez. Finding the lobster and other kinds of fisheries could be made profitable, he leased the island from the Chilean government and conducted this industry, as well as fruit raising, on a large and profitable scale. The war with Peru at length occurred and his business was broken up.

Yon Rodt returned to Europe, but found himself so little adapted for civilized life after his island experience, and so he set sail again for Juan Fernandez, this time taking with him a bride to share his lot. There on the green tropical shore, the most imposing of the dozen villas, was his home for many years.

**Former Earthquakes.**

Here are some of the disasters recorded by history:

- A. D. 62: Pompeii and Herculaneum partially destroyed; legions of lives lost.
- A. D. 79: Pompeii and Herculaneum wholly destroyed and burned by eruption of Vesuvius; whole population of the two cities killed.
- 114: Earthquake at Antioch; 250,000 victims.
- 1137—Catania; 15,000 lives lost.
- 1245—Cicilia; 50,000 killed.
- 1455—Naples; 40,000 persons met death.
- 1581—First earthquake in Lisbon, recorded by history; 35,000 persons killed; 1,500 houses destroyed.
- 1623—Naples; 70,000 victims.
- 1647—Schanakli, Russia; 80,000 killed and missing.
- 1693—Sicily; 100,000 men, women and children entombed and engulfed.
- 1703—Jeddo, Japan; 200,000 met death in earthquake.
- 1708—Abruzzi, Italy; 15,000 victims.
- 1716—Algiers; earthquake, 15,000 killed.
- 1721—Peking; earthquake, 95,000 killed.
- 1734—Canton; earthquake, 100,000 killed.
- 1746—Lima; earthquake, 14,000 killed.
- 1754—Cairo; earthquake, 40,000 killed.
- 1755—Lisbon; earthquake, 50,000 killed in five minutes. Most of city destroyed.
- 1773—Guatemala; earthquake, 33,000 killed.
- 1783—Calabria; earthquake, 100,000 killed.
- 1797—Quito; earthquake, 41,000 killed.
- 1812—Caracas; earthquake, thousands killed.
- 1814—Mount Taal, Luzon; volcanic eruption; 15,000 killed.
- 1822—Aleppo; earthquake, 22,000 killed.
- 1820—Canton, China, earthquake, 6,000 killed.
- 1831—Calabria, Italy; earthquake, 10,000 victims.
- 1861—Mendoza, South America; earthquake, 13,000 killed.
- 1883—Krakatoa; volcanic eruption, 26,000 killed.
- 1883—Isle of Ischia; earthquake, 2,000 killed.
- 1888—Charleston; 37 lives lost; great property damage.
- 1888—Island of Mondo, Japan; earthquake, 10,000 killed.
- 1891—China and Japan, 30,000.
- 1894—Venezuela; earthquake, 2,000 killed.
- 1902—Mount Pelee; 20,000.
- 1905—India; 20,000.
- 1906—April 18—San Francisco; 500 lives lost; property loss by fire, \$250,000,000.

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Davenport	\$7.25	Sofa Beds	\$49.25
Davenport	\$10.75	Sofa Beds	\$57.50

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Rockers	Sale Price	Go-Carts	Sale Price
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Rockers	\$9.50	Go-Carts	\$18.55
Rockers	\$11.50	Go-Carts	\$24.50
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Rattan Rockers	\$22.00	Go-Carts	\$31.50

**HARTMAN**

**LIBRARY TABLES.**

Tables	Sale Price
Tables (like cut)	\$8.75
Tables	\$14.50
Tables	\$18.50
Tables	\$24.50
Tables	\$32.75

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Dressers	Sale Price
Dressers	\$7.95
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Dressers (oak or mahogany, see cut)	12.75

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Cases, combination	Sale Price
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Cases, library	16.75
Cases, library	18.75
Cases, library	22.75

**WRITING DESKS**

Desks	Sale Price
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Desks (see cut)	18.75
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Tables	Sale Price
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Tables	14.75
Tables	18.75
Tables	22.75

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Iron Beds	Brass Beds
Iron Beds	\$24.95
Iron Beds	\$28.95
Iron Beds	\$32.95
Iron Beds	\$36.95
Iron Beds	\$40.95
Iron Beds	\$44.95
Iron Beds	\$48.95
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Iron Beds	\$56.95
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