

DEAD EXCEED 2,000

Valparaiso At Last Learns Extent Of Loss of Life.

HALF THE POPULATION LEAVING

Steamers Carrying Thousands From Ruined City—Every Church, Hospital and Theater Destroyed.

Valparaiso, Aug. 23.—Plaza de la Victoria as far as the plaza in the section called Las Delicias, five-fifths of the houses are completely destroyed by the earthquake, and the remaining one-fifth are badly damaged. From the Plaza de la Victoria down to the custom house only about one-third of the houses sustained damage. The banks of the city and the customs warehouses were not damaged. With the exception of Espiritu Santo, all the churches in the city were destroyed, as were the hospitals and the theaters.

The number of dead is more than 2,000. The office of the Havas agency, although seriously damaged, are still being used for the company's business.

The tragic scenes of the San Francisco disaster were reproduced here. There was a fight against fire, the lack of water and robbery and pillage.

The authorities are now beginning to get in provisions, and water again is being supplied. All the fires have been extinguished. The first shock lasted four minutes and a half and the second two minutes. Most of the houses were thrown down by the second shock.

Estimates of the damage range from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The Alameda quarter has been absolutely destroyed. The people are still camping on the surrounding hills and in the streets, and only today are calm and courage returning.

The declarations are made that 80,000 people will leave the city. The lack of food is not yet serious. Telegraphic communication was re-established with Santiago yesterday.

A number of steamers are engaged in moving the people of the city to points to the north and south.

TO KILL GOVERNOR.

Assassin Makes Attempt on Life of Cuban Official.

Havana, Aug. 23.—An attempt was made this evening to assassinate General Emilio Nunez, governor of the province of Havana. The would-be-assassin was arrested. His identity is not known, but he is a white man and was well dressed.

A telegram to the government late tonight stated that Major Laurent, with his detachment of rural guards, fought Guerra and his 300 men for three hours completely defeating him, killing or wounding many of his followers and taking three prisoners. The dispatch adds that the rebels dispersed in all directions, being chased long distances. None of the rural guards were hurt.

General Jose Miguel Gomez, who was arrested Tuesday, was formerly governor of Santa Clara province and was the Liberal candidate for the presidency last year. He is expected to arrive in Havana early tomorrow. The government always suspected Gomez along with other Liberal leaders of conspiring or conniving at insurrectionary schemes, but there was no definite evidence until it developed that he was planning to take the field at the head of the Santa Clara insurgents. Had General Gomez taken the field, it would have had an immense influence, as he is a strong, magnetic military leader.

Uncle Sam for Banker.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—A movement to secure more than 1,000,000 petitioners for the establishment of postal savings banks was started tonight by the North Side Turner society, many of whose members suffered by the collapse of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank. The plan contemplates that the National association of turners shall turn each one of its 37,296 members into a canvasser for signatures. Every candidate for congress throughout the country will be urged to state his attitude, and all political parties asked to assist.

Oppose Monroe Doctrine.

San Juan, Costa Rica, Aug. 23.—At a preliminary meeting of the American club today, the views and objects of that organization were formulated. It is declared to be the purpose of the club "to work for the union of Latin America and to be prepared to oppose the United States in its work of annihilation of Latin-American commercial independence." The Monroe doctrine is declared to be a menace to all Latin-American countries.

China Will Open the Door.

London, Aug. 23.—A correspondent at Tokio, of the Daily Telegraph, reports that the United diplomatic representations of the United States, Great Britain and Japan have resulted in China promising to establish customs on the Russo-Chinese frontier. Not until this is an accomplished fact, the dispatch adds, will Japan consent to the establishment of customs houses at Dalny and Antung.

STORM FOLLOWED THE SHOCK.

Earthquake, Fire, Wind and Lightning Terrified Valparaiso.

Valparaiso, Aug. 22.—The loss of life by the earthquake of Thursday, August 16, probably will not be short of 3,000, while the property destroyed is estimated at \$100,000,000, and probably is far in excess of that sum.

Order is being maintained with the utmost severity by the military, police and armed citizens' patrols, who are empowered to shoot looters on the spot. The authorities are showing the utmost energy in the protection of property.

With the first terrible shock of the earthquake buildings collapsed, their walls falling with a tremendous noise. The inmates in many cases were unable to escape. The shock was followed almost immediately by a fierce storm, the wind prostrating the walls that had been weakened by the earthquake, and these broke trolley wires, which flashed incessantly. The second shock was even heavier than the first.

Five minutes afterward fires started in every direction, and immediately the whole town which had been momentarily in darkness, was illuminated by gigantic flames. The firemen made a desperate fight, though there was but little water, as most of the mains had been broken by the early tremor.

FOREIGN CAPITAL TO REBUILD.

Its Interests Are Large and Chilean Credit Is Good.

New York, Aug. 22.—Juan Tonkin, a Chilean civil engineer, who is now in New York, said last night:

"In Valparaiso local and foreign interests are so great that it is absolutely certain the city will be rebuilt. The financial burden of rehabilitation will not be thrown on Chile alone, but also on the numerous foreign interests, which include most of the nations of the world. Of the foreign interests I believe the English will be the heaviest losers, especially the many English fire insurance companies that suffered great losses in the destruction of San Francisco. However, it must be kept in mind that Chile enjoys very high financial credit, especially in the London market, where her bonds are quoted at 99 1/2 per cent. The external debt of Chile is about \$105,000,000, which has always been scrupulously served, and it takes only 21 per cent of the Chilean government revenue to serve this debt. The Chilean state railway alone represents nearly as much as the external debt, while the salt petre lands represent four or five times as much more."

KUROPATKIN IS NEEDED.

Disgraced General Has Full Confidence of His Soldiers.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.—Is General Kuropatkin, once the pride of the entire Russian army, war minister and fighter by nature, but whose laurels were trampled under foot by the victorious Japanese at Liaoyang, in the earlier days of the fighting in Northern Korea and Manchuria, to be vindicated.

That is the question uppermost in the mind of every officer of the army tonight, and also the chief topic of discussion at the military clubs, on the question arising through the industrious circulation of a report that the czar has sent for the general and intends to place him once again at the head of the department of War. Such action would overthrow all ancient Russian traditions, but it is apparently necessary.

Kuropatkin is the one man, and probably the only one in all Russia, who is in a position to reorganize the army. He is loved by the common soldier, who believes that he is the only officer of general rank who has their interest at heart. If intrusted with the task of bringing back the allegiance of the troops to the "Little Father," he could do it, and the knowledge that this is so is responsible for the belief here that he is to come into his own again.

Since his return from the front, a disgraced and broken hearted man, the general has been in retirement at his mother's home, but it is generally expected that he will soon be back in the capital in his old position as minister of war.

Wilson Inspects Incognito.

Omaha, Aug. 22.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of Agriculture, unattended, arrived at a local hotel late last night, and, without registering or disclosing his identity, early this morning drove in a closed carriage to the packing plants in South Omaha. After a short inspection of several of the plants the secretary again returned to this city, saying: "I am going to South Omaha, but I don't want my identity known. I have inspected all the packing plants and found them in good condition."

Storage Dam Is in Danger.

Phoenix, Aug. 22.—As the results of heavy rain in the Salton watersheds, the work of the contractors on the government storage dam at Roosevelt performed during the past three or four months has been greatly damaged, and unless the water falls rapidly, everything in the way of construction, together with much of the machinery, will be washed away. Tonight the whole volume of the river was pouring through a channel 60 feet wide.

Police Will Keep Order.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Payment by Receiver Fetzer of a dividend of 20 per cent to depositors of the defunct Milwaukee Avenue State bank, ordered by the court last week, will begin tomorrow morning. There were 22,000 depositors in the institution when it failed, and in anticipation of a rush on the place tomorrow an extra detail of police has been asked for to keep order.

CHINESE FOR CANAL

Commission Asks for Bids to Supply Coolie Labor.

WANTS 2,500 IN FIRST BATCH

Reserves Option of Calling for More at Will—Strict Terms for Their Return.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Specifications for bids to furnish Chinese labor for the construction of the Panama canal were issued today by the Isthmian Canal commission. The basis for bidding is, for 2,500 coolies, although it is made clear that the commission may call for such additional numbers of Chinese laborers as it may need should the experiment be successful, but the number shall not exceed 2,000 per month. All proposals must be received not later than 10 A. M. September 20, at which time they will be opened. The usual conditions regulating competitive bidding for government supplies are prescribed by the specifications.

Individuals, co-partnerships or corporations competent to fulfill the terms of the proposal will be permitted to bid, but the proposals must be accompanied by a certified check or by a bond for \$50,000. The bond of the successful bidder will be advanced to \$100,000, which will be forfeited if he should fail to enter into a contract. Proposals are to be expressed in terms of hourly wages, payable in gold currency of the United States or its equivalent, for the labor of not less than 2,500 Chinese for a period of not less than two years, which may be extended.

Chinese laborers will be required to work ten hours each day. Overtime will be paid in excess of ten hours and for all the work upon Sundays or holidays at the rate of time and a half. The holidays recognized are January 1, February 22, July 4, November 3, Thanksgiving day, December 25 and the first and last days of the Chinese New Year.

SANTIAGO HURRYING RELIEF.

No Railroad for a Month—Madman Proclaims End of World.

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 21.—The mayor of Santiago declares it will take one month to re-establish railroad communication between here and Valparaiso.

It has been discovered that certain parts of the bay of Valparaiso are considerably shallower, and new soundings will be necessary.

As a result of the destruction of all the drugstores in Valparaiso, medicines and drugs are lacking. Eighteen ambulances with beds, a consignment of medicines and a number of nurses are leaving for Valparaiso. Consignments of provisions are being shipped as quickly as possible.

The destruction of the villages of Papulo, Zapilla and Renza has been confirmed.

FIRES ARE QUENCHED.

Valparaiso Guarded by Troops—Provisions Cannot Get Through.

Valparaiso, Aug. 21.—The fires which broke out after the earthquake have, as a result of stubborn efforts, finally been suppressed. Dynamite was largely used to this end.

The streets of the city are constantly patrolled by military and other forces. Many robbers have been shot and killed. Martial law prevails.

Telephone communication between here and Santiago was restored today. The telegraph wires, however, are still down, and the railroad is not yet working. Letters to the outside world are sent to Santiago by horsemen.

Meat is being distributed in the streets here by order of the authorities, and trainloads of provisions have been started from Santiago, but cannot get through.

American Gold Mine Deal.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—The newspapers here report that Americans are negotiating for the purchase of the Nerchinsk gold mines, which have been the cause of a great scandal in which several grand dukes were involved. The mines are supposed to contain quartz worth \$2,000,000,000 and the court camarilla is reported to be anxious to dispose of them, but the Americans have been chary of purchasing a concession which might be repudiated by parliament at any time that it so desired.

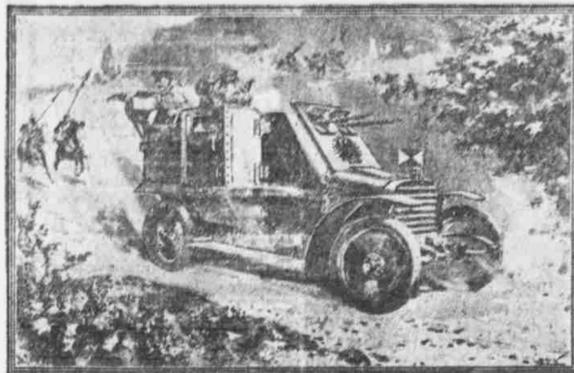
No Americans Killed.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 21.—Dispatches from Valparaiso received here today state that the earthquake there caused immense destruction. The loss of life is not stated. The government will ask the Chilean congress for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the reconstruction of Valparaiso. The banks of Valparaiso will be opened tomorrow for two hours. No newspapers are yet published. No Englishmen or Americans were killed or injured.

Poor Old Robinson Crusoe.

New York, Aug. 21.—A report reached this city today that the South American earthquake destroyed the island of Juan Fernandez, off the Chilean coast. It belonged to Chile, and on it were a penal settlement and a fort. This is the island made famous by Daniel Defoe, as the scene of the thrilling adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

THE ARMORED AUTOMOBILE.



An important means of conveyance in business and pleasure, the automobile has also taken its place as an adjunct to the field of carnage. The German Kaiser has introduced it into his armies and is well pleased with the possibilities. In the bush and in the mountain passes, of course, the horseless carriage would be useless, but in the open and especially where good roads prevail as they do throughout a greater part of Europe the automobile is to take the place of horses in conveying officers from one part of the field to another. Its use will enable a commanding general and his aides to cover a much wider territory than would be possible with horses. In all German army maneuvers the automobile finds a prominent place. The machines used are heavily armored, carry quick-firing rifles to be discharged through loopholes, and are provided with cases of revolvers for use at close quarters. In actual warfare even the wheels would be protected by armored casings. Our illustration, from the London News, represents a group of officers traveling from one point to another and protecting themselves in a hot attack.

RAVAGES OF ROSE BEETLE.

A Destructive Insect that Attacks Roses and Grapes.

During the last few years complaints have been made in increasing numbers by fruit growers and gardeners of the ravages caused by the rose beetle. This destructive insect is called the rose beetle, from its attacks upon the buds and full-blown flowers of roses, which it burrows into and devours, but it by no means confines its attention to this plant. It is especially injurious to the blossoms of the grape, upon which it clusters in great numbers, and soon destroys all possibility of fruit, and



THE ROSE BEETLE. It attacks the blossoms of fruit trees, large and small, ornamental shrubs, flowers, and, in fact, almost any kind of vegetable growth. It appears in immense numbers, and covers the plants that are attacked with a sprawling mass of beetles, full of alarm to the careful gardener and anxious grower.

The beetle is pale brown or drab in color, about a quarter of an inch in length, and with very long, spiny legs. The early stages of the insect are passed underground in sandy meadow land, where as a grub it feeds upon the roots of grasses and other plants. The eggs are laid by the female beetles in the ground during June and July, and the grubs become full-grown before winter; in the spring they turn into the pupa (or chrysalis) state, and come out as winged beetles in June. For about five weeks in June and July they abound, and then suddenly disappear, having completed their life course, not to be seen again till the following summer. Happily there is only one brood in the year.

It is a remarkable fact that the ordinary insecticides have little or no effect upon this pest, and it will eat blossoms sprayed with paris green and thrive upon them. Many experiments have been tried, and it is found that, where the work is to be done on a large scale, the congregated insects may be repelled by a wash made by adding about three pecks of freshly-slaked lime to a quart of crude carbolic acid in fifty gallons of water. This does not kill the insects, but the smell of the carbolic drives them away.

Another method is to spray the masses of beetles with half a pound of fish-oil soap in a gallon of water. It is claimed that this will kill about 95 per cent of the insects. It acts by closing up their breathing apparatus and causing death by suffocation. On a small scale much may be done by beating the insects, in the early morning when they are sluggish, into pans containing a little coal oil and then burning them; or they may be knocked off into an open umbrella and then destroyed. Choice grapes or plants may be protected with netting.

FIRST STREET IN AMERICA.

Highway in Plymouth, Mass., Is Named After University Town.

Leyden street, Plymouth, Mass., the first street in America named after the famous Holland university city, from which the pilgrims came, was surveyed on Dec. 28, 1621, says the Municipal Journal and Engineer. The records state that "so many as could went to work on the hill, where we purposed to build our platform for our ordinance, and which doth command all the plain and the bay, and from whence we may see far into the sea, and might be easier impaled, having two rows of houses and a fair street. So in the afternoon we went to measure out the grounds; and first we took notice how many families were there, willing all single men that had no wives to join with some family, as they thought fit, so that we might build fewer houses; which was done, and we reduced them to nineteen families. To greater families we allotted larger plots; to every person half a pole in breadth and three

in length, and so lots were cast where every man should be; which was done and staked out," and this was the laying out of Leyden street. An unfinished plan of this street is to be seen on the old records of the courthouse.

The street was laid out in reference to the water supply, for "there is very sweete brooke runnes under the hill-side and many delicate springs of as good water as can be drunk."

Isaac De Rasleres, visitor from New Netherlands, gives this account of the architecture: "The houses are constructed of hewn planks, with gardens also inclosed behind and at the sides with hewn planks, so that their houses and courtyards are arranged in very good order, with a stockade against sudden attack; and at the ends of the street are three wooden gates. In the center, on the cross streets, stand the governor's house, before which is a square inclosure, upon which for patrollers (steen-stucken) are mounted, so as to flank along the streets. Upon the hill they have a large square house with a flat roof, made of thick sawn planks, stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannon, which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds, and command the surrounding country.

Now Plymouth is a town of 10,000 inhabitants. Main street, the principal business street, below where it meets Leyden street, is now a well-macadamized street, with granite curbing and concrete sidewalk and substantial buildings on each side. The town is provided with a public waterworks, sewer system, gas, electric plant for light and power and an electric railway. Throughout most of its history, notable as a fishing village, thriving manufactories now provide profitable occupation for the townspeople.

TRUTH AND ACCURACY.

Western World Claims Most Credit for Veracity.

When Sir Walter Scott was asked what was the proper education for a young man he answered: "To learn to fish and to tell the truth. It is possible that the complete art of angling may conduce to the grace of patience and to the development of the reflective faculties, but it is quite certain that truth-telling is one of the corner stones of society and the basis of all real character, according to the Philadelphia Ledger. An ancient Swiss writer says of truth, without hyperbole:

"The study of truth is perpetually joined with the love of virtue; for there's no virtue which derives not its origin from truth; as, on the contrary, there is no vice which has not its beginning from a lie. Truth is the foundation of all knowledge and the cement of society."

We of the western world are wont to arrogate to ourselves the virtue of truth-telling. English and European writers constantly speak of highly developed talents in mendacity and deception as "oriental." Some of our merchants and our missionaries who have had intimate dealings with the Chinese—whose business men make absolutely no use of written bonds or engagements of any sort to bind them to the performance of their obligations, but rely on the word given, which is as sacredly kept as any bond could be—may be inclined to smile when the Anglo-Saxon's merits as a truth-teller are extolled; but in a general way there is something to be said for the westerner's boast. Due meed may be given, but the fact remains that in the western world, as contradistinguished from the east, more reverence is habitually paid to the truth than among backward peoples, because more depends on the practice of truth with us.

Little Satisfaction.

"Here, you!" growled the fat man in the corner seat of the crowded car, "my feet are not there to stand on!" "That's so," replied the quiet of fender; "since you're sitting down you don't need 'em for that purpose, do you?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

By the time a man has made enough money to enable his wife to command elegance in dressing, she hasn't the form that will show off clothes.

GIVEN LEGION CROSS.

Bernhardt Decorated with Much-Prized Emblem of French Order.

Sarah Bernhardt has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in Paris, after years of agitation over the question whether that distinction could be conferred on her.

Mme. Bernhardt is one of the few women who have been admitted into the famous order founded by Napoleon, although of its living members she is by far the most widely known and most famous. Merit in military or civil life being the prerequisite for the decoration, the field of artistic endeavor is the only one in which a woman can hope to achieve the renown that will bring her the coveted emblem. Even then she must be a Rosa Bonheur or a Bernhardt in order to win recognition.

For many years the coveted decoration was denied to Mme. Bernhardt, although another actress, Mme. Bartet, received it more than a year ago. The first woman to be honored with this distinction was Mme. Bonheur who



SARAH BERNHARDT.

was decorated in 1865. Twenty years later the list of women legionaries included less than a score.

The Order of the Legion of Honor was established in 1802, when Napoleon was at the height of his glory. It became a prize for which the officers and men in the Napoleonic armies were ready to take the most desperate chances on the field of battle, and the man upon whose breast the order was pinned by the emperor himself, after some hard-won victory, felt that no greater honor could be bestowed upon him.

The decoration was not limited, however, to the heroes of war. Distinguished service to the state or the public in civil life also was rewarded by the cross, which came to be so dear to the hearts of the French people that the order was maintained after the fall of the Napoleonic regime.

Not His Age.

The oldest youngster in the Senate of the United States is Petrus of Alabama. The Southerner says that a man who does not grow old as rapidly as do his friends is at a certain disadvantage in their presence. The Senator is moved to this reflection by an incident occurring at the recent ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the new Senate office building.

A venerable old fellow, much bent and broken, approached the Alabamian, whom he took by the hand, affectionately inquiring as to his health.

"I am in excellent health," briskly responded Mr. Petrus, not recognizing the old gentleman.

"Why, don't you know me, Petrus?" came in surprised tone from the other, who gave such clear evidence of the flight of years, "we were classmates."

Whereupon Mr. Petrus remembered; and the two had a friendly chat.

When the old chap had departed, Mr. Petrus turned to a colleague, observing:

"I knew that gentleman was just my age, but God bless me, I didn't dream that I was his!"—American Spectator.

Why Ice Floats in Water.

Water is the sole exception to the otherwise universal law that all cooling bodies contract and therefore increase in density.

Water contracts as its temperature falls, and therefore becomes heavier and sinks until it reaches thirty-nine degrees. At this temperature water is the heaviest. This is the point of its maximum density. From this point it begins to expand. Therefore in winter, although the surface may be freezing at a temperature of thirty-two degrees, the water at the bottom of the pool is six or seven degrees warmer.

Suppose that water, like everything else, had gone on contracting as it cooled until it reached the freezing point. The heaviest water would have sunk to the lowest place and there become ice. Had the water when at the bottom turned into ice, the stones would have locked it in their interstices and held it there, and before the winter was over the whole pool would be entombed in clear, beautiful crystal.

Nerve.

"Mr. Farsyte sent me over to ask you if you'd lend him your umbrella?" said the boy.

"Certainly," replied Subbubs; "but what does he want with it? It isn't raining."

"No, sir; but he said it was pretty sure to be rain! some day soon, and he'd need it then."—Catholic Standard and Times.

If the attention of those you are talking to wanders frequently, that is a sign you are not talking well and are talking too much.