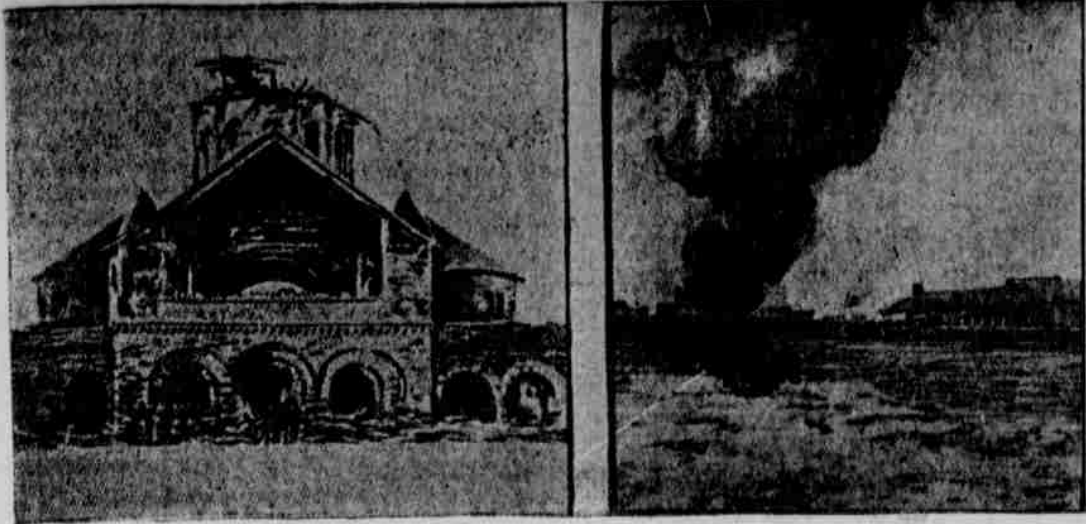


Views Showing the Devastating Effects of Earthquake and Fire in San Francisco.



THE RUINS OF THE STANFORD MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A SECTION OF THE CITY DURING THE FIRE.

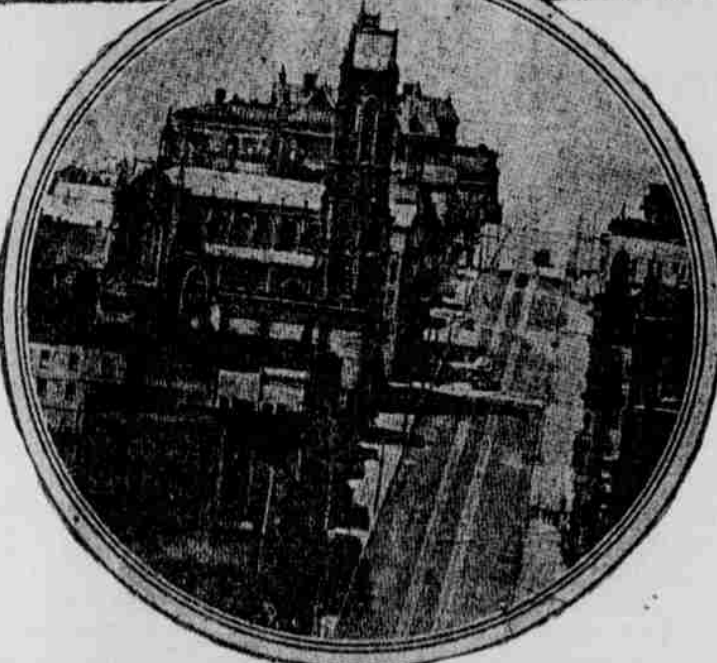
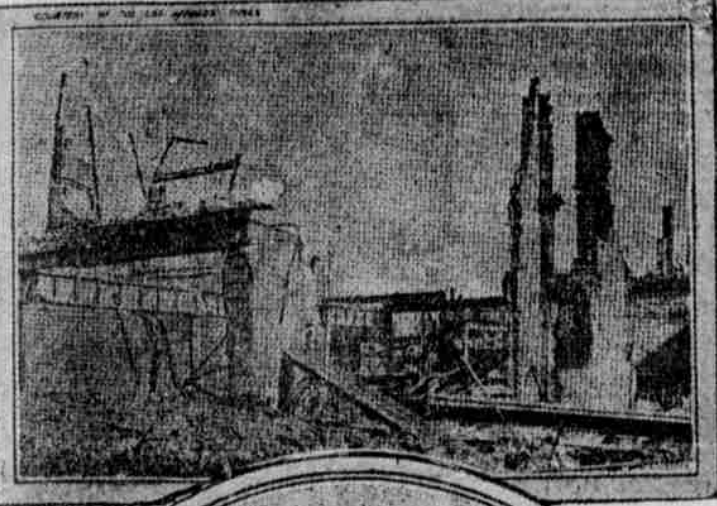
The eastern section of the country is only now beginning to realize the widespread nature of the San Francisco disaster. The pictures of the wrecked and burning city now coming in tell the story as it was impossible to tell it in any other way.

The most tumbled and tangled district in the city is not the southern fringe of Market street, the area where the devastation was widest and the

lencia there is a hole ten feet wide. The asphalt is turned up from the center of this hole like the petals of a flower, and from it comes a stream of clear water. No one can tell whether this stream comes from a broken main or from a brook which used to run down Eighteenth street.

Valencia Hotel sank ten feet into the earth and pitched forward into the street. When the debris of the hotel

ALL THAT REMAINS OF GRACE CHURCH, STOCKTON AND CALIFORNIA STREETS.



GRACE CHURCH BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.

loss of life greatest, but on a little strip between Harrison and Valencia Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets. It was in this area that the Valencia Hotel sank into the earth. The block between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Valencia is twisted out of all appearance of houses. The cur tracks at one place run in a wavy line from one side of the curb to the other. The asphalt is broken as though great bubbles had forced their way through it.

At the corner of Eighteenth and Va-

was cleared away it was found that the asphalt pavement before it had bulged upward to make a mound four feet high. The hole into which the foundations sank is filled with water.

The big fire obliterated the old Chinatown forever. Mayor Schmitz has informed Chief of Police Dinn that all of the Chinese now in the city will be collected and placed in and near Fontana's Warehouses, near Fort Mason, and that the new Chinatown would be located at Hunter's Point, on the southern extremity of the county on

It is now decided that the old lines of the city will not be followed, but that instead new thoroughfares will be traced, all streets made wider than formerly, and a uniform style of architecture adopted. For two years Daniel Burnham, an architect, had been agitating for a city beautiful. He had rallied many business men to his support, but his plans were abandoned by the city authorities only two months ago as beyond all reason in cost.

Now, the twin disaster of earthquake and fire has made possible the accomplishment of Burnham's dream, which it had been admitted by every one would transform San Francisco into the most beautiful city in the world. Work will begin at once in pushing Burnham's ideas to complete development, and all the municipal officials are enthusiastic over the outlook. Mayor Schmitz expressed his delight with the plan for the new San Francisco.

"The whole city will be remodeled," said Mayor Schmitz. "We will start work right at the water front. Even the ferry house, which survived the fire, will be torn down and replaced



FRONT OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, SHOWING DAMAGE DONE BY EARTHQUAKE.

the bay shore. It is several miles distant from the old Chinatown. All Chinese who have left the city and who return to it will be concentrated at the new point.

by a magnificent structure on the Burnham designs. In the water front section alone we will spend \$25,000,000. New wharves and depot will be built, and market street from end to end



MARKET STREET AT CORNER OF FIRST.

will offer two unbroken lines of skyscrapers. Throughout the city improvement will be carried out exactly as Mr. Burnham has advocated for two years. "We will have a great boulevard and terrace at Twin Peaks, and the several new parks and other beauty spots conceived by the architect now will be completed. The changes will cost tens of millions, but the result will be that San Francisco will stand as the most beautiful of all cities. I predict that there will be nothing to compare to the new city in beauty and utility. We were too cramped in our business quarters. Now we are going to have plenty of elbow-room, and, besides, we will have a city that will delight the eye. All the old ugliness has gone forever.

"The new San Francisco will be better than the old, as was the case in Boston, Chicago, Seattle, Galveston and Baltimore, but on a much larger scale. Thirty days will see 50,000 men at work in the burned district."

The delivery of telegraphic messages to persons in San Francisco was an impossibility. The messenger service of both the big companies was paralyzed.

Bells Weaken the Tower.
Another Italian campanile, only one degree lower in fame than that of Venice, is threatened. This is the great bell tower of the Cathedral of Lecco, one of the loftiest in Italy—about 250 feet. It is also of great antiquity. Its weakness is due to the daily ringing of its enormous bells.

Aluminum and Lead.
Aluminum and lead will not alloy. They mix when melted, but separate when cooling.

Owed to the Oyster.
In the opinion of an epicure, an oyster, eaten as nature, is a symphonic poem, to which the dashes of cayenne pepper, the squeeze of lemon juice and the brown bread and butter are the orchestration.

Goose as a Watch Dog.
A Bangkok resident keeps a goose which acts as a watch dog. He has trained the bird to give a credible imitation of a motor car hooter whenever a stranger approaches.—Bangkok (Siam) Times.

Gas Displaces Electricity.
It is proposed to dispense with electric light in the streets of Preston, England, and to substitute incandescent gas lamps. Advocates of the change consider that they will get a better light than now at cheaper cost.

New French Stamp.
The new French penny stamp will be printed in two colors, and will bear, like the other stamp of the Republic, a figure of a woman sowing seed in a field.

A Brain Poison.
In their latest annual report, an exhaustive document, the British Lunacy Commissioners say, as a result of their researches into the relation of drink and insanity: "It cannot be denied that alcohol is a brain poison."—New York Evening Sun.

The Rainiest Day.
A celebrated astronomer asserts that the ninth day of the moon is the most rainy of the whole twenty-eight and a clock in the afternoon the rainiest hour of the day.—Seapack.

Benedictines in England.
The Benedictines from France, who have settled at Malvern, England, have merely come home again. King Edward, the Confessor, founded a hermitage at Malvern, and after the Norman conquest, in 1066, the hermitage became a Benedictine priory.

Princess Ena's Title.
King Edward has ordained that Princess Ena of Battenberg, the future Queen of Spain, shall henceforth be styled her royal highness.

In Contempt of Majesty.
A governess named Kathie Schmidt is to be prosecuted for less majestic because she wrote her name in a visitor's book at a hotel at Gross-Lichterfelde, immediately beneath the signatures of the King of Saxony and the two princesses.

Casino Cement for Porcelain.
Mix ten parts of recently prepared casela with thirty parts of soluble silicate of soda and twenty parts of similar silicate of potash.—Nouvelles Scientifiques.

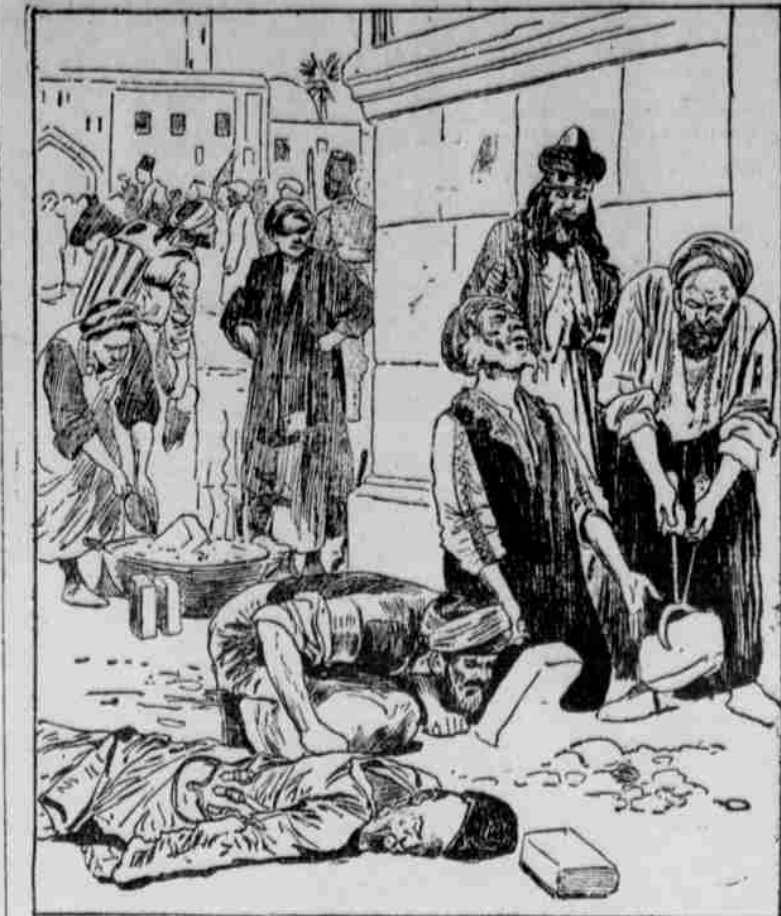
Boers in Mexico.
The Boer colony, established in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, two years ago, is doing well. The colonists are laying up money. They have disposed with Mexican labor and are doing their own work.

The Country's Orange Crop.
Last year's production of oranges in this country was 10,000,000 boxes, or probably 1,000,000,000 oranges. That is an allowance of twenty to each inhabitant.

An Alpine Telephone.
The telephone is to be invoked as an additional security against disaster to climbers in the Alps. Italy will have the honor of the first installation, which will take place in the Como region.

New Survey of Tripoli.
An Italian scientific expedition will shortly proceed to Tripoli to carry out a topographical survey. It was recently found that there were errors of distance in the maps of as much as 200 miles.

The Strange, Weird Things That Some Men and Women Do in the Name of Religion.



WHITE-HOT BRICKS DESTROY PILGRIMS' SIGHT.

One of the most extraordinary modern sacrifices for the sake of religion is that of the pilgrims who go to Mecca, and in order that the Prophet Mohammed's tomb shall be their last earthly sight, burn their own eyes out. In this act, "See Mecca and die" has its variant enthusiasm in "See Mecca and see no more." The words are literally obeyed by certain devout Moslems, who, after beholding the Prophet's tomb, destroy their sight by gazing at white-hot bricks, which are supplied near the Kaabah.—London Illustrated News.

ARMOR FOR FIRE FIGHTERS.

Strange Appliances Used by the Firemen of Berlin.



Fireman Attired Like a Diver.

The first of these suits is made of a double layer of waterproof material, the intervening space of which is filled with a slight layer of water, the whole being kept thoroughly moistened by a spray over the helmet. Although advocated for cellar work, it is really to clumsy an appliance for such purposes;

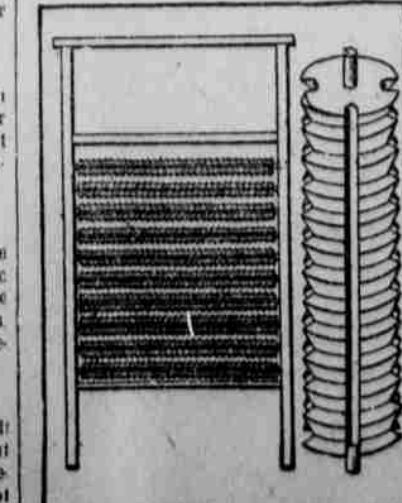


Protection From the Flames.

but for open work in high temperatures it is extremely useful. The appliance dates from 1884. In many ways it resembles a diver's suit excepting that the helmet is of basketwork instead of

A NEW WASHBOARD.

To improve the construction of washboards and to provide a rubbing surface adaptable to washboards and



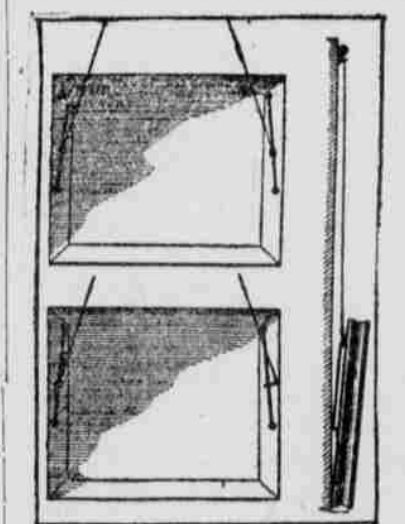
Grooves Hold the Soap.

with a window-face. The air is pumped into the helmet as in the case of the smoke-helmet, so that the worker is fed by two lines, one comprising an air-line, the other a line of hose, to which it is also frequently the custom to add a life-line.

The other covering explains itself. It is intended for work in high temperatures under a variety of conditions.

FOR HANGING PICTURES.

When preparing a picture to be hung upon the wall everything depends upon the points at which the fastenings are placed on the side. Although these may be inserted by an experienced person, the probabilities are that the purchaser will not be entirely satisfied with the result, especially if the picture is a valuable one. By the use of the device shown here the picture can be adjusted, at any angle from the wall without removing the fastenings, but simply by adjusting the catch. Attached to the back of the frame at each side is a rod or guide. At the ends of the rods are angular pieces,



Hung at Any Angle.

leaving free space between the rod and the frame, the rods being inclined. Associated with each rod is an adjustable catch, having two holes, through one of which is inserted the rod and the supporting cord through the other. When tension is put upon the supporting cord the catches are tilted so as to grip the rods and thus be held firmly in place. If it is desired to change the inclination of the frame this can be easily and quickly done by sliding the catches up or down along the rods. If they are moved upward the angle between the frame and the wall is lessened, while if they are removed downward it is increased. If the top edge of the frame is not horizontal, for example, and it is desired to straighten it up, this can be done by moving one of the adjustable catches until the proper result is secured.

Children's Wisdom.

"What is grass?"
"Whiskers on the face of the earth."
Pompey was buried in lather.
Bobby was admiring the fat boy at the circus. "Mamma," he exclaimed, "what a kind mother he must have."
Hercules cleaned the Aegian stables by turning the Styx out of its course.—In J. H. Burns' Children's Answers.

Little Shoe Sense.

The shoe should be three-fourths of an inch longer than the foot, for the foot works forward in walking. Short shoes force the toes back, and finally the joints become distorted and bulge out on the sides and above. Thus corns, bunions and other disorders are developed, says the Chicago News.

Walking shoes should not be worn in the house, neither should the same pair be worn on consecutive days, thus giving them a chance to rest.

If the shoes are cleaned every day and oiled once a month they will last much longer. Oil them, especially on the soles and about the stitches where the uppers join the soles. For this purpose castor oil is very good.

The heels should always be kept in good repair. Rubber heels will prevent the jarring that comes from contact of the heels with pavement.

Killed For a Sheep.

When the average man learns how to take care of his money he is past the earning period.—Athenian Globe.



The Sand Clay Method.

THE value of good roads and the methods in which the good roads movement is sometimes given an impetus is shown in various ways, therefore it might be said in this connection that the sand-clay method originated in the following very simple manner: A few years ago a South Carolina farmer had occasion to dig a pit near the highway, and wishing to get rid of the clay he spread it on a piece of sandy road. In doing this he "bulldozed better than he knew," as that was the beginning of the improvement of the roads in his county.

Perhaps more has been accomplished in the real permanent improvement of the country roads with this simple admixture of sand and clay in South Carolina than in any other State. After constructing two and one-half miles of ordinary macadam road, at a cost of from \$2000 to \$3000 per mile, it was decided to try the simpler and cheaper plan of spreading sand over the clay roads and clay over the deep sandy roads. It was not easy to determine the amount of sand needed in the one case, or of clay in the other, to produce the best final result. Consequently, it has been necessary to study the resulting road surfaces for several months, in some cases adding more sand where the surface showed a tendency to give way under the traffic in wet weather, or in other cases adding more clay where the tendency was for the surface to break up during the dry season. First, the roads were cut to a grade of from two to three per cent., then the surface was given the proper section for shedding water, this surface slope being kept sufficiently gentle to permit the water to run off slowly and not to carry the sand with it. The sand or clay was then hauled in wagons, usually short distances, and spread over the surface a thickness of from two to six inches. The mixing of the sand and clay was done by the ordinary travel and the surface was finally packed by the wide-tire wagons and a horse roller. Many of these roads, which are twenty-five to thirty feet wide, cost for grading and surfacing about \$9000, while others under more favorable conditions cost about \$2000, and in a few places where little grading was necessary, material was near at hand, and convict labor was used, this work was done at a cost not exceeding \$150 per mile.

Richland County, in which Columbia, S. C., State capital, is located, takes the lead in this method of improving the public highways.—Progressive Farmer.

National Road Making.

The latest plan in road building is to reconstruct the old Federal road constructed in the early years of the country and intended to connect the East and West. It cost the Government \$7,000,000, but was allowed to get out of repair when railroads came into existence. The idea is to ask the Government to rebuild this road, which extends across Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, and would thus give a highway from the Atlantic Coast to the Central West. Of course the excellent State road systems of the Northeastern States could be connected with this system at some point in Pennsylvania.

It looks as if the automobile owners would be the greatest users of a road of this kind, and a plan to use Uncle Sam's money should provide for some kind of a special tax which would make the owners of these machines pay a proportionate share of the cost. It is becoming generally recognized that roads are quickly worn out when freely used by automobiles which rapidly wear away the surface covering. While a National road would be an excellent thing for travelers in general, it would serve as a connecting link for the rapidly extending systems of State roads. Considerable care should be taken at the start in establishing a precedent, and making the persons pay for the road who are likely to use it most.—Boston Cultivator.

Better Roads Increase Values.

In Marion County, Florida, it is reported that lands which three years ago were abandoned to the State were later redeemed for \$1 an acre and are now worth \$15 an acre. This increase in valuation has been brought about through the building of good roads.—Good Roads Magazine.

A Transcontinental Road.

Colonel John Jacob Astor, in an article on the subject published in Motor, favors the building of a roadway 100 feet wide from New York to the Pacific Coast. He gives it as his opinion that the road should go from New York to Albany, Buffalo, Chicago and thence westward.—Good Roads Magazine.