



This map shows the northeastern section of San Francisco. That part of the city which sustained the greatest damage by earthquake and subsequent fire is the lightly shaded portion. That in heavier shading indicates the "south of Market," or tenement, section, in which the greatest loss of life occurred.

public square, a scene of desolation is presented. Tents have been pitched by fortunate possessors of canvas, but most of the homeless people are huddled in frightened groups about the household belongings they managed to save from the general ruin.

From Golden Gate Park comes news of the destruction of the immense building covering a portion of the children's playground. The walls are shattered beyond repair, the roof has fallen in and the destruction is complete. The pillars of the new stone gates at the park entrances are twisted and torn from their foundations. Some of them, weighing nearly four tons, were shifted as though they were constructed of cork.

In Union Square Park, where a number of the homeless now have temporary shelter, the Dewey Monument has been shifted from its base. It now stands leaning at an angle of ten degrees. There is danger of the immense stone structure falling.

Under the fierce heat of the noonday sun nineteen bodies lay in Washington Square, where they were taken at the order of the Mayor when the morgues and Hall of Justice basement were full.

It was 5:15 this morning when a terrific earthquake shook the whole city and surrounding country. One shock apparently lasted two minutes, and there was an almost immediate collapse of flimsy structures all over the city. The water supply was cut off, and when fires broke out in various sections there was nothing to do but let the buildings burn. Telegraph and telephone communication was shut off for a time. The Western Union was put completely out of business, and the Postal company was the only one that managed to get a wire out of the city. About 10 o'clock even the Postal was forced to suspend. Electric power was stopped and streetcars did not run. Railroads and ferries also ceased operations. Fires have been raging all day and the Fire Department has been powerless

to do anything except blow up threatened buildings with dynamite. All day long explosions have shaken the city and added to the terror of the inhabitants. Following the first shock, there was another within five minutes, but not nearly so severe. Three hours later there was another slight shock.

FIRE FOLLOWS EARTHQUAKE.

Scarcely had the earth ceased to shake when fires broke out simultaneously in many places. The Fire Department promptly responded to the first calls for aid, but it was found that the water mains had been rendered useless by the underground movement. Fanned by a light breeze, the flames quickly spread, and soon many blocks were seen to be doomed. Then dynamite was resorted to, and the sound of frequent explosions added to the terror of the people. All efforts to stay the progress of the fire, however, proved futile. The south side of Market street, from 9th street to the bay, was soon ablaze, the fire covering a belt two blocks wide. On this, the main thoroughfare, are many of the finest edifices in the city, including the Grant, Parrott, Flood, Call, Examiner and Monadnock buildings, the Palace and Grand hotels and many wholesale houses. At the same time the commercial establishments and banks north of Market street were burning. The burning district in this section of the city extended from Sansome street to the waterfront and from Market street to Broadway. Fires also broke out in the Mission, and the entire city seemed to be in flames.

The tall steel frame structures stood the strain better than brick buildings, few of them being badly damaged. The big eleven story Monadnock office building, in course of construction, adjoining the Palace Hotel, was an exception, however, its rear wall collapsing and many cracks being made across its front. Some of the piers and freight sheds along the waterfront slid into the bay. Deep fissures opened in the filled in ground near the shore, and the Union

Ferry Depot was injured. Its high tower still stands, but will have to be torn down.

A portion of the new City Hall, which cost over \$7,000,000, collapsed, the roof sliding into the courtyard and smaller towers tumbling down. The great dome was moved, but did not fall.

The new postoffice, one of the finest in the United States, was badly shattered.

The Valencia Hotel, a four story wooden building, sank into the basement, a pile of splintered timbers, under which many dead and dying occupants of the house were pinned. The basement was full of water, and some of the helpless victims were drowned.

The dense smoke that arose from the entire business district spread out like an immense funnel, and could have been seen miles out at sea. Occasionally as some drug house or place stored with chemicals was reached most fantastic effects were produced by the colored flames and smoke which rolled out against the darker background.

The city is under martial law, and all the downtown streets are patrolled by cavalry and infantry. Details of troops are also guarding the banks. Most of the principal buildings have already been destroyed and others are in imminent danger. Over all the scene of desolation hangs a dense pall of smoke. Communication with outside towns is almost cut off, but the report comes from Palo Alto that all but one of the buildings of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University have been wrecked, and that the splendid Memorial Church, one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world, is a mass of ruins. One student is known to have lost his life. In Oakland five persons were killed. San José and Sacramento, Berkeley, Alameda and other places suffered severely, but report no loss of life.

NO WARNING OF CALAMITY.

The dreadful earthquake shock came without warning at 5:13 o'clock this morning, its motion apparently being from east to west. At first the upheaval of the earth was gradual, but in a few seconds it increased in intensity. Chimneys began to fall and buildings to crack and totter on their foundations. The people became panic-stricken and rushed into the streets, most of them in their night clothes. They were met by showers of falling buildings, bricks, cornices and walls. Many were instantly crushed to death, while others were dreadfully mangled. Those who remained indoors generally escaped with their lives, though scores were hit by detached plaster, pictures and articles thrown to the floor by the shock. It is believed that more or less loss was sustained by nearly every family in the city.

The loss of life seems to have been largely confined to the poorer districts and manufacturing territory. For the benefit of Eastern people who have friends visiting San Francisco, it is safe to say that they have not been injured. The residential section of the city, while badly shaken reports no loss of life.

It was reported at the temporary police headquarters, established in the basement of the Hall of Justice, that a terrific explosion had occurred at 7th and Jessie streets. Captain Henry Gleason, of Golden Gate police station, and Lieutenant Pullis, in charge of the 27th Battery of Coast Artillery, were seriously injured. Both were taken to the Mechanics' Pavilion, which has been given over to hospital and morgue purposes. The explosion was

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caused by setting off a blast of black powder contrary to the orders of Mayor Schmitz. Both men were buried under a falling brick wall and were rescued by firemen.

At the harbor emergency hospital the dead and injured are coming in from all parts of the city in automobiles, police patrol wagons and vehicles of every description. Many physicians have arrived at the hospitals and offered their services.

THIEVES SHOT BY SOLDIERS.

The city is under martial law, and precautions have been taken to prevent disorder and looting at night. Four thieves were shot by soldiers to-day for looting. The soldiers have orders to shoot without warning any person acting in a suspicious manner. The destitute will be fed and protected in Golden Gate Park and the public squares.

Many of the fire houses are damaged so badly that it was impossible to get the apparatus out. A lodging house in 7th street, between Howard and Mission streets, known as the Kingsley, collapsed. It caught fire and seventy-five to eighty people are believed to be buried in the ruins.

Many people suffering from injuries are seen in the streets making their way to the hospitals. The Episcopal Church in 11th street is badly damaged, and at the Studebaker carriage factory, at 10th and Market streets, the top story caved in, badly wrecking the building.

The following buildings in New Montgomery street, between Market and Mission streets, have been destroyed: Pacific States Telephone Company, Rialto Building, Mission and Market street, and the Natoma Building, at 2d and Market streets. The twelve story Mutual Life Building, at California and Sansome streets, has also been destroyed.

There was a great rush at the banks by people, who wanted to draw out their deposits, but the banks decided to keep their doors closed.

The greatest destruction occurred in that part of the city which was reclaimed from San Francisco Bay. Much of the devastated district was at one time low, marshy ground, covered by water at high tide. As the city grew it became necessary to fill in many acres of this low ground in order to reach deep water. The Merchants' Exchange Building, a fourteen story steel structure, was on the edge of this reclaimed ground. It had just been completed, and the executive offices of the Southern Pacific Company occupied the greater part of the building.

SLIGHT DAMAGE IN RESIDENCE PART.

The damage by the earthquake to the residence portion of the city, the finest part of which is on Nob Hill and Pacific Heights, seems to have been slight. On Nob Hill are the homes of many of the millionaires who in the early '70's became wealthy through mining investments or the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. They include the Stanfords, Huntingtons, Hopkins, Crockers, Floods and others.

The magnificent Fairmount Hotel, not yet completed, stands on the brink of Nob Hill, overlooking the bay. The hotel was not seriously damaged. The construction of the hotel was started by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, of New York, as a monument to her father, United States Senator Fair, but she recently sold it for \$3,000,000.

To the westward of Nob Hill, on Pacific Heights, are fine new houses, but little injury was done to any of them.

The Palace Hotel was a seven story building, about 200 feet square. It was built thirty years ago by Senator Sharon, whose estate was in the courts for many years. At the time it was erected the Palace Hotel was the best equipped hotel in the West.

The offices of three morning papers, "The Chronicle," "The Call" and "The Examiner," are within a hundred feet of each other. The

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Chronicle Building, at Market and Kearney streets, is a ten story steel frame building and is one of the first of its character put up in San Francisco. The Spreckels Building, in which was the business office of "The Call," is sixteen stories high. It stands at 3d and Market streets. The editorial, composing and press rooms of "The Call" are in a small three story building back of the Spreckels Building.

Just across 3d street from the Spreckels Building is the home of "The Examiner," seven stories high, with a frontage of 100 feet in Market street.

The postoffice is a fine gray stone structure, and has been completed less than two years. It covers half a block in Mission street, between 6th and 7th streets. The ground on which the building stands was of a swampy character, and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a solid foundation.

The City Hall, which was partly wrecked, is a mile and a half from the waterfront. It was an imposing structure, with a dome 150 feet high. The building covers about three acres and cost more than \$7,000,000.

FLAMES SPREAD RAPIDLY.

Great Structures Crumble Before Them—The Fire Unchecked.

San Francisco, April 18.—The latest reports at Police Headquarters show that the district surrounded by Vallejo, Howard, East and Sansome streets, embracing practically the entire wholesale portion of the city, has been swept clean by the fire. The district bounded by Market, 8th

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GREAT BUILDINGS IN ASHES.

The fire swept down the streets so rapidly that it was practically impossible to save anything in its way. It reached the Grand Opera House, in Mission street, and in a moment had burned through the roof. The Metropolitan Opera Company from New York had just opened its season there, and all the expensive scenery and costumes were soon reduced to ashes. From the Opera House the fire leaped from building to building, leveling them almost to the ground in quick succession. "The Call" editorial and mechanical departments were destroyed in a few minutes, and the flames leaped across Stevenson street toward the fine fifteen story stone and iron Claus Spreckels Building, which with its lofty dome, is the most notable edifice in San Francisco. Two small wooden buildings furnished fuel to ignite the splendid pile. Thousands of people watched the hungry tongues of

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