

the sufferers. Provisional camps are now being prepared on the outskirts of Valparaiso to accommodate the refugees.

A telegram received from the Bank of Tarapaca at Valparaiso says that the great nitrate works north of Valparaiso and the buildings of Grace Bros. were not damaged.

Santiago suffered less than the surrounding towns, but the inhabitants of the poorer districts are still in a panic. The tramway service, which had been put out of business, has now been restored, and the gas company reports one week's supply of gas available.

Refugees say the prisoners confined in the jails at Valparaiso, terrified by the first shock, joined in praying and singing hymns. In the midst of the singing in the city prison the second shock came and the walls collapsed, burying 140 of the unfortunate convicts. There is still no communication by wire with Valparaiso.

The town of Arica is reported destroyed.

ARGENTINA TO SEND AID.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 20.—A slight shock was felt here yesterday.

The Argentine Government is about to send a cruiser conveying a transport with supplies of clothing and food to Valparaiso.

Reports received here say the situation in Taona and Arica is serious. There is no water and the lighting machinery was destroyed by the earthquake.

Communication between Santiago and Valparaiso will probably not be reopened for many days. All the railway tunnels are reported to have been destroyed.

Condolences were received to-day from the Kings of England and Italy and the President of France.

A Santiago despatch says more tremors have been felt at Valparaiso. Hundreds of refugees from that city have arrived at Santiago. President-elect Montt has gone to the afflicted city. Appeals have been received from Tacna for aid.

All the public buildings in Valparaiso are deserted. The City Hall, the Victoria Theatre, the Marine Hospital and the President's Palace were destroyed. Ships are now leaving the harbor to secure food. The Lyceum building collapsed, killing the dean and his entire family.

Strict martial law is being enforced. Troops are being sent to Valparaiso from surrounding points. All the buildings in the Alameda quarter on Victoria street are gone. The Hotel Royal was also destroyed.

The towns of Melilliqui, Quillota, Santa Rio, Beronogua, Llai Llai, Casa Blanca and San Felipe, all in the Andes, are in ruins.

ESTIMATES OF THE DEAD VARY.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Valparaiso to the Telegraph says the horror of San Francisco is duplicated there, but the sufferings of tens of thousands of refugees are infinitely greater, especially the old and very young, because the weather is unsuitable to camping out.

It is futile to attempt to estimate the number of deaths. Some say 500 lost their lives, while others place the number at 1,600. The loss of property will certainly reach several million pounds sterling.

A despatch from Santiago to the Telegraph says that according to refugees from Valparaiso several hundred persons were killed during the first shock by falling walls. It is known that fifteen persons at least were killed at Santiago, where the shock was relatively light. Religious services were held yesterday in the open air.

MANY SMALL TOWNS WIPED OUT.

Arica, Reported Destroyed, is a City of Misfortunes.

Many of the smaller towns along the coast near Valparaiso have been wiped off the map. The towns of Vina del Mar, Quillota, Ligua, Quilpe, San Felipe, Los Andes and Casa Blanca are reported by refugees to have been totally destroyed.

Most of these small cities are within a few miles of Valparaiso; Casa Blanca, a town of 15,000, being about fifteen miles southeast, and Quillota, containing 50,000 inhabitants, about twenty miles to the east. Ligua, with 15,000 inhabitants, is a sea coast town about fifty miles to the north; San Felipe, numbering 35,000 souls, is 100 miles south, while Quilpe is on the sea coast, about 250 miles south of Valparaiso. It contained 45,000 inhabitants.

Reports from the south of Chile indicate that the devastation in that region was not so great. The towns of Talca, Talcahuano and Concepcion were severely damaged but not completely wrecked.

Other smaller cities reported to be in ruins are Petorca, a place of 30,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles northeast of Valparaiso, at the foot of the Andes; Llai Llai, a town of 3,000, to the south; Melon, on the railway between Ligua and San Felipe; Limache, with 25,000 inhabitants; Lupulillar, Nogales, Viego and Hierro. Few of these are in the Andes region, most of them being near the sea coast.

Arica, which is reported totally destroyed, is a city of misfortune. It is on the coast in the extreme northern part of Chile and up to the treaty following the war of 1884 it belonged to Peru. Arica is a mining city of 30,000 inhabitants, surrounded by a barren, rainless region in which are situated the principal nitrate mines of South America. These and a short line of railroad crossing the Andes into Bolivia near Mount Chacaballani, are owned chiefly by British capitalists. The town contained many silver reducing plants and nitrate refineries. Most of the houses were of the cheapest construction, although since the last great fire of 1884 an effort had been made to improve the architectural character of the buildings. Arica was nearly wiped out in August, 1885, and again in 1877, by terrific earthquake shocks, followed by tidal waves. The tidal wave of 1888 was forty feet high and swept away a large part of the town besides submerging the fortified island of Alcebray, which guarded the harbor, drowning the garrison. The strangest freak of this ground swell was the carrying of the United States warship Waterec inland and depositing it high and dry on the sand dunes three miles from the coast. The vessel is still to be seen resting among the scrub bushes. It is inhabited by peons, or native laborers, who use the stranded vessel as a boarding house.

The earthquake and tidal wave of 1877 again reduced the town to chaos, cutting down the population to about 5,000.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND GONE.

Report That the Earthquake Wiped Out Juan Fernandez.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 20.—A steamship brings a report here that the earthquake wiped

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out the island of Juan Fernandez, off the Chilean coast. On it were a penal settlement and a fort. It belonged to Chile.

The island of Juan Fernandez, like the Galapagos Islands, was very mountainous and sparsely settled. It was about the size of Pitcairn Island and twice the size of the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated.

To millions of people news of the sinking of the island of Juan Fernandez will come with a sense of personal loss; for that is the island made famous by Daniel Defoe as the scene of the thrilling adventures of "Robinson Crusoe," a romance dear to every youthful heart.

That immortal story is not wholly a work of fiction. It was based on the adventures of an English privateer named Alexander Selkirk, with whom Defoe became acquainted after he had been rescued from his long stay on the island of Juan Fernandez.

The story first appeared as a serial in the original London Post in 1719, three years before Defoe's book on the London plague appeared, and achieved such phenomenal success that it was published in two volumes and ran into scores of editions and was translated into many languages.

Alexander Selkirk, the hero of "Robinson Crusoe," was born nearly 200 years ago in Fifehire, Scotland. He ran away to sea and joined a privateering expedition to the South Seas. In 1704, while aboard the Cinque Ports, a sort of pirate ship, he quarrelled with the captain, and at his own request was put ashore on an unpopulated island which has since been called Juan Fernandez.

Many of the adventures ascribed to Robinson Crusoe, notably the salvage of stores from a wrecked ship and the terror inspired by visiting parties of savages, actually happened to Selkirk.

He remained on the lonely but fruitful island off the Chilean coast for four years and four months, and was rescued by Capt. Woodes Rogers, captain of a privateer, who gave him command of a prize ship called the Increase. He again went to sea, and became a naval lieutenant on H. M. S. Weymouth, on board of which he died in 1723.

PRESIDENT SENDS SYMPATHY.

Red Cross Society Preparing to Aid the Valparaiso Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department has cabled two messages of sympathy from President Roosevelt to the President of Chile expressing the sorrow of the American people over the earthquake disaster in Valparaiso. The first message was sent yesterday and reads:

"His Excellency, the President of Chile, Santiago:

"In the name of the people of the United States I offer tribute of sorrow and sympathy to their afflicted brethren of Chile by reason of the awful disaster that has befallen Valparaiso."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The second message was sent to-day and follows:

"His Excellency, Presidente de Chile, Santiago:

"Let me repeat my expression of intense sympathy and express the shocked horror this people feels at the appalling disaster that has befallen your great nation. We are following the news with the most eager and lively concern."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

There were no additional advices received at the State Department to-day concerning the Chilean catastrophe.

The American Red Cross Society is making arrangements to send out an appeal to its twenty-seven State branches asking that subscriptions be received and forwarded here for the relief of the Chilean earthquake sufferers. It is probable that an appeal will go out to-morrow morning under direction of Surgeon-General O'Reilly, the chairman of the central committee.

The society has no representative in Chile, and the money collected will therefore be sent by cable through the State Department to the United States Consul at Valparaiso for distribution to relieve the suffering of the refugees.

\$78,000 IN GOLD STOLEN.

Disappears on Trip From Alaska to Seattle Trust Company.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 20.—Mail advices from Dawson City tell of the biggest robbery ever recorded in Yukon history, the amount involved being \$78,000. Gold dust and bars to this value were shipped on the steamer Ida May by the Washington-Alaska Bank to the Washington Trust Company, Seattle.

The theory is that the box was stolen before the ship left Fairbanks and a dummy substituted and watched down the Tanana River by a confederate of the thief, who threw away the box upon reaching Fort Gibbon. On the voyage down the river a number of passengers remarked upon the lightness of the box and could not believe it contained nearly \$80,000 in pure gold. The thief was discovered at Fort Gibbon, and a large reward offered by the express company turned every man, woman and child into a thief hunter, but without success beyond the finding of the dummy box.

Several Pinkerton detectives have been sent up, but as yet no trace has been obtained of the stolen money or the thief.

H. B. Hollins Fined for Speeding.

AMITVILLE, L. I., Aug. 20.—Harry B. Hollins, a Wall Street broker, who is a summer resident of Islip, was on his way to Manhattan this morning when he was stopped by Police Captain Stratton, who placed him under arrest and took him before Justice Wells of this place. A course has been laid out here for the trapping of unwary motorists, and Capt. Stratton alleged that Mr. Hollins had covered the distance—one-sixteenth of a mile—in 8.4 seconds. Mr. Hollins pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$5, which he resumed his trip to the city at a moderate rate of speed.

CHILE'S CREDIT IS GOOD HERE.

NEW YORK TRADERS READY TO AID STRICKEN CITIES.

Express Confidence That Valparaiso Will Soon Recover From the Blow—No Relief Plans Yet Deemed Necessary—Business Suspended for Fifteen Days.

The half dozen large firms of traders in New York who do business in Valparaiso and other South American ports have begun to estimate the loss that will fall upon their business by the partial destruction of Valparaiso and the resulting paralysis to trade. Generally they are optimistic. Chile has long enjoyed a period of unprecedented prosperity. The credit of the nation at large and of its moneyed men is unquestioned, and the spirit of progress that the country has evidenced for the last twenty-five years is such, the New York merchants think, as to insure a rapid recovery from the blow that has fallen upon the nation.

The loans contracted by the republic of Chile that are actually in force at present date from 1885 and amount to \$18,300,500. These are principally placed with the Rothschilds. In addition to this debt there is a loan of \$2,500,000 in treasury notes at 5 per cent. contracted by the Bank of Tarapaca and London in 1898. The cost of the loans with interest and commissions is 9 per cent. In addition to this debt there is a loan of \$2,500,000 in treasury notes at 5 per cent. contracted by the Bank of Tarapaca and London in 1898. The cost of the loans with interest and commissions is 9 per cent. In addition to this debt there is a loan of \$2,500,000 in treasury notes at 5 per cent. contracted by the Bank of Tarapaca and London in 1898. The cost of the loans with interest and commissions is 9 per cent.

The municipalities in Valparaiso bonded itself to the extent of \$1,000,000 several years ago to cover the expense of constructing the Peninsula water works. The loan was floated at 5 1/2 per cent., with a sinking fund of 2 per cent. The credit of Chile has been rated good for many years, especially in Europe, where all of her loans were made. In no foreign loan has Chile been asked to hypothecate any of her sources of income.

A member of one of the big New York companies who do trading with Chile said yesterday:

"Of course we must expect a temporary paralysis of trade, which will continue as long as the people of Valparaiso are busy getting back on their feet. But we do not for a moment think that this disaster is going to wipe Valparaiso off the map as a prosperous business center. Such talk was made about San Francisco immediately after the earthquake and fire there, but we have seen it disproved in less than two months."

"I am quite certain that American and European merchants will be ready to give the Chileans unlimited credit. They are sound financially and are the best people in South America to deal with. I look to see the Chilean trade back to the normal within six months."

Both the Chilean Consul-General and the leading firms who do business with Valparaiso affirmed yesterday that as yet no measures for the relief of the sufferers had been initiated in New York. Definite steps that such was needed. The Red Cross manager explained that a definite request for assistance must come from the Chilean Government before any step is taken by the Red Cross in America.

Private despatches from Valparaiso and Santiago received in this city yesterday indicate that the early panic attending the earthquake shocks has subsided. As in the days following the San Francisco disaster, the attention of the people of the stricken cities of Chile is now directed to reckoning of the loss and caring for the sufferers.

Adolfo Ortuzar, Consul-General for Chile, received his first official despatch on the earthquake from the Foreign Office in Santiago yesterday morning. The message confirmed the press reports of the earthquake, but stated that early reports upon the effect of the temblors had probably been greatly exaggerated. It was stated that the situation at Valparaiso was grave, but that Santiago had escaped with comparatively slight damage. Only thirty-three deaths due to the earthquake had been recorded up to date in the city of Santiago.

Through his secretary the Consul-General announced that private despatches which he had received from his family and near friends on Sunday all confirmed the official announcement that the first reports out of the stricken district had been exaggerated. The Chilean representative in Washington diplomatically linked with the incidents of the earthquake and the days of panic ensuing. Dona Sara del Campode Montt, wife of the President-elect, is mentioned in the despatches as advising that the money which had been collected to celebrate the election of her husband to the Presidency be devoted to the immediate needs of the unfortunates in Valparaiso.

Dona Montt was a well known beauty in Washington diplomatic circles several years ago when Señor Montt was Minister of Chile to this country. At that time she gathered about her a small salon of the diplomatic people and was recognized as

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Another Chilean woman whose magnificent home on the Victoria Plaza in Valparaiso is said to have fallen with all the other houses of that town is Doña Francisco Solano Astra-Buruga. At one time she held a high place in the diplomatic set at Washington and was called the Rose of Chile by her admirers. Doña Luisa Valdivieso de Kilpatrick, who is the widow of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. A., at one time Minister to Chile, and who lived for several years in Washington after the death of her husband, had a fine residence in the Alameda quarter. Senator Carlos Walker Martinez, a recent Chilean Minister to Washington, and his wife, celebrated for her personal charms while in Washington, lived on the Avenida Brazil, near the Victoria Plaza, Valparaiso.

Other fine residences in this exclusive quarter of the city, which is reported to have been utterly destroyed by quake and fire, were those of Señora MacClure de Edwards, Don Salvador Izquierdo and Senator Guzman.

LITTLE INSURANCE LOSS.

Chilean Laws Drove Out American and Other Foreign Companies.

The losses to insurance companies from the earthquake and subsequent fires in Valparaiso and other Chilean cities will probably be borne almost entirely by Chilean companies. A law passed by the National Congress of Chile about two years ago restricted the number of foreign insurance companies doing business there. The burdens imposed were such that the field was practically abandoned to local companies.

By this act foreign companies were divided into two classes, one having 500,000 pesos more capital and the second having a smaller capital. The first class was required to deposit 800,000 pesos with the Government, the other 200,000 pesos, the money to be invested in unencumbered real estate in Chile or securities approved by the President.

Companies organized in the United States are prohibited by the laws of the several commonwealths from depositing funds in foreign countries," said William A. Anderson, superintendent of the survey bureau of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday. "American companies would not get credit in their assets for such deposits as are required by the Chilean law. A number of British and German companies were doing business in Chile, but I am informed by a German representative that all the German companies withdrew. It is likely that the British companies did the same. About twenty companies are now operating in the survey bureau of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday. "American companies would not get credit in their assets for such deposits as are required by the Chilean law. A number of British and German companies were doing business in Chile, but I am informed by a German representative that all the German companies withdrew. 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