

THE WHOLE CITY DOOMED.

Flames Sweeping the Entire City of San Francisco and by Saturday Night it Will be Only an Ash Heap.

5,000 PEOPLE KILLED AND PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE POPULATION HOMELESS.

Even the Rich Find Difficulty in Securing Food.

San Francisco, April 19.—Practically the entire city has been burned or is now burning. The fire cannot be checked but must exhaust itself in the outskirts of the city. Nearly the whole population is homeless, and even the wealthy people, can, with difficulty, buy food.

All efforts to check the spread of the flames at Van Ness avenue by blowing up a mile of buildings on the east side of the avenue, proved fruitless.

The fire has spread across the broad thoroughfare, and from present indications the entire western addition, which contains the homes of San Francisco's wealthier class, is now doomed.

The destruction of the western addition of San Francisco completes the work of the devouring flames, and marks the devastation of the entire city.

San Francisco tonight is the city of desolation. It seems that the acme of its misery was reached at dusk, when the flames burst from all sides of the beautiful hotel Fairmont, the structure that above every other was apparently most strongly entrenched against the attack of the all-consuming fire.

And surrounding that lofty pinnacle of flames as far as the eye could see to the south, to the east and far out to the west lay in cruel fantastic heaps, charred and smoking, all that remained of a prosperous city.

The Metropolis of the Pacific coast is in ashes.

This has been another day of an uneven struggle of man against an unconquerable element. Acre after acre has been ground into dust and ashes, despite the heroic perseverance of the firemen to limit the conflagration.

Tonight there is a hope that the worst has been nearly reached and that when tomorrow's dawn comes, the end will have come, but the hope is faint.

San Francisco is not discouraged. Its best and highest class has already begun to plan for restoration and to care for the stricken ones.

San Francisco, April 19.—It was announced that tomorrow there would begin a delivery into the city of 10,000,000 gallons of water.

Tonight, for the first time, direct telegraphic communication was re-established between San Francisco and the outside world, and this message had the honor of being the first to be sent.

By the most energetic efforts in the face of great obstacles the Postal Telegraph Company succeeded in restoring one of its shattered lines, and its managers are hopeful of bringing back its service to normal in a day or two. The Postal office tonight is in a little wooden structure erected on piles at the water front.

Tonight three distinct fires were burning. One was in the territory that extends from Nob Hill easterly towards the water front. It was travelling slowly northerly towards the Telegraph hill section, and may die out from lack of material, or may sweep towards the extreme water front. The second centre was in the Mission district. Here the fire had reached Eighteenth street, but was making little headway toward the hillsides to the west, where thousands of people are camped.

The third and most dangerous fire is that threatening the western part of the city. This is really a continuation of the Nob Hill fire. It is wedge-shaped, with the apex putting forward. This is the point against which the firemen are bending their greatest efforts. Dynamite was used for back firing purposes with only fair success. Tonight many blocks may be blown up.

Chief of Police Dinan tonight said 250 would cover the number of dead, about fifty bodies have thus far been found. There was considerable shooting of looters today, but the offenders escaped with wounds.

ed. Suddenly there was whispered alarm up and down the long line of watchers and they hurried away to drag clothing, cooking utensils and scant provisions through the streets. From Grant avenue the procession moved westward. Men and women dragged trunks, packed huge bundles of blankets, boxes of provisions—on quickly. Wagons could not be everything they could lay their hands hired except by paying the most extortionate rates.

Mayor Schmitz and Chief of Police Dinan have been forced from place to place by the flames. Daybreak found them directing the municipal council which is a committee of safety, from the Fairmount hotel, the beautiful structure that stood on the top of Nob hill. The hotel caught fire and they retreated to the corner of Larkin and Sutter streets, then to the North End police station in Sacramento street. Here the council, composed of financial leaders of the city, met this morning and decided to resort to the most heroic measures yet undertaken since the city has been in the path of devastation. This was to bombard the entire section of the city lying along the east side of Van Ness avenue, from Golden Gate avenue to Pacific avenue, sixteen blocks in all, containing the homes of many of the millionaires and numerous apartment houses.

DECIDED TO BLOW UP SIXTEEN BLOCKS.

The military was notified and barrels of gun powder, the only remaining explosive in the city were taken from the Presidio. Fort McDowell, Alcatraz and other nearby posts. Hundreds of police, regiments of soldiers and scores of volunteers were sent into the doomed districts to warn the people to flee. The populace heroically responded to the demand of law and went bravely on their way, trudging painfully over the pavements with the little that could get together. Every available wagon was taken by the military to carry the powder.

General Funston is co-operating with Mayor Schmitz and orders have been issued to all officers to kill without warning all malefactors. When men have been seen carrying out the plans of rescue, they have been pressed into service. In a few instances it was necessary to resort to the revolver and drawn swords, after which there was no hesitancy.

The Presidio reservation, the east Richmond district of thousands of acres, Golden Gate park, and surrounding hills resemble one vast circus ground. Tents and improvised coverings have been erected everywhere, fireplaces built in the streets, beds and mattresses thrown down all over the section. The people thus situated are philosophical.

FOOD SUPPLY LOW.

But there is the one great danger for the homeless and that is that the food supply will run out. Every grocery in San Francisco has been taken by the authorities and each daily is being sold only one article at a time. In many places the police and military prohibit overcharging. General Funston announced this morning that rations would soon reach the city and then the people will be supplied from the Presidio. Bakeries have already been built within the reservation and the bread supply therefore has not failed completely. The government also has begun to aid in the flight of the people to Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. The tug boats and steamers are being pressed into service for this purpose and there is a vast army on the way to the ferries.

AN EYEWITNESS' STORY.

Salinas, Cal., April 19.—(By long distance telephone to Los Angeles.) J. P. Anthony, a business man of Pacific Grove, arrived in this city today, having made the trip from San Francisco by automobile. Mr. Anthony is the first eye witness to bring direct information from San Francisco. He says he was sleeping in his room at the Ramona Hotel on Ellis street, near Macon, and was suddenly awakened at 5:23 yesterday morning. The first shock that brought him out of bed, he said, was appalling in its force. The whole earth seemed to heave and fall. The building where he was housed, which is six stories high, was lifted from its foundation and the roof caved in.

Mr. Anthony says he saw a score or more of people killed.

Women became hysterical and prayed in the streets, while men sat on the curbing appearing to be dazed.

It was twenty minutes before those in the vicinity seemed able to realize the extent of the catastrophe. The crowds became larger and in the public squares of the city, and in empty lots, thousands of people gathered.

A HEAP OF RUINS.

San Francisco, April 19.—The magnitude of the calamity that has befallen San Francisco became apparent this morning when a red sun arose above the horizon and dissipated the pall of darkness that hung over the stricken city.

Looking eastward from the heights in the central portion of the city, everything attested to the awful havoc wrought by earthquake and flame. Where once rose noble buildings, now stand nothing but frail walls, tottering chimneys, heaps of twisted iron, and huge piles of brick and mortar.

Adding to the horror of the situation was the fact that the work of destruction has not reached its conclusion. In several sections the fire was still raging with unabated vigor, converting into smoke and ashes everything in the shape of combustible material and turning into ruins structures that had cost millions of dollars.

It was with saddened hearts that the community viewed the ruins of the city, but the extent of the devastation has not yet come to be fully realized. The people are seemingly half dazed by the magnitude of the disaster, and it will be some days before the full horror of the situation comes home to them.

Possibility of famine is already presenting its hideous face. At best the city never carried more than three days' supply of provisions and food, and now with the wholesale districts and warehouses wiped out there is a shortage of food already.

WEALTHY PEOPLE CANNOT GET FOOD.

San Francisco, April 19.—The committee of safety, consisting of fifty prominent citizens, met with Mayor Schmitz this morning and organized a finance committee. Before the meeting had organized, Clara Sprinkles gave \$25,000; Rudolph Spreckles \$10,000; Harry Tevis, \$10,000; Gordon Blanding, \$10,000; Eleanor Martin, \$5,000; J. L. Flood, \$5,000, with a promise of more.

Boats are being provided to take people across the bay, and thousands are availing themselves of the privilege. The University of California at Berkeley has volunteered to take care of 2,000.

Unless supplies are rushed and arrangements made for their distribution trouble is feared within a few days. Even those of wealth cannot obtain food. Refugees who go to the Presidio are being taken care of but the number that can be accommodated is limited.

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Los Angeles, April 14.—Albert H. Gould, of Chicago, was one of the three persons to arrive in Los Angeles on the first train from San Francisco, which reached here at 11 o'clock today.

"I was asleep on the seventh floor of the Palace hotel," he said, "at the time of the fire. I was first thrown out of bed and half way across the room. Immediately realizing the import of the occurrence and fearing that the building was about to collapse, I made my way down six flights of stairs and into the main corridor. I was the first to appear. Clerks and hotel employees were running about like madmen. Within two minutes after I had reached the corridor other guests began to flock into the court. Most all wore night clothing only. Men, women and children stood as though fixed and motionless and women cried. The men were hardly less affected."

"I returned to my room and got my clothing; then walked to the offices of the Western Union in my pajamas and bare feet to telegraph to my wife in Los Angeles. I found the telegraphers at duty, but all the wires were down. I sat down on the sidewalk, picked the broken glass out of the soles of my feet, and put on my clothes. All this, I suppose took twenty minutes. Within that time, below the Palace hotel, buildings for more than three blocks were a mass of flames, which quickly spread to other buildings. The scene was terrible. Billows of fire seemed to roll from half consumed blocks to other blocks."

TO BLOW UP A MILE OF RESIDENCES.

San Francisco, April 19.—1 p. m.—It was decided at noon to blow up all the residences on the east side of Van Ness avenue, between Golden Gate avenue and Pacific avenue, a distance of one mile. Van Ness avenue is one of the most fashionable streets of the city, and is very wide. It is hoped to check the flames at that point.

ANOTHER SHOCK.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 19.—At 12:33 o'clock this afternoon, Los Angeles experienced a distinct earthquake shock of short duration. No damage was done, but thousands of people were frightened. Occupants of office buildings, especially of tall structures, ran out into the streets hatless. Many stores were deserted in like manner by customers and clerks. The shock passed soon and most of those who had fled returned to the buildings. The San Francisco horror has strung the populace here to a high tension, and a spell of rather sultry weather serves to increase the general nervousness.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 19.—The earthquake shock which was felt here today appeared to be general throughout Southern California. Much alarm was felt, but no damage has resulted so far as known.

NEW YORK RELIEF FUND.

New York, April 19.—New York today spontaneously responded to the appeals for help sent out on behalf of the sufferers of the California disaster. Roughly estimated tonight more than half a million dollars was subscribed here today. Thousands of small contributions were made during the day, which have not yet been reckoned into a total. In addition to the relief fund it was announced that Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, has offered \$100,000 to the University of California, if needed, toward the erection of new buildings.

Today's big subscription list was headed by John D. Rockefeller, with a contribution of \$100,000. The United Railways Investment Company, through its brokers, subscribed \$75,000; M. Guggenheim & Sons contributed \$50,000, the Carnegie Hero Fund and J. P. Morgan & Co., \$25,000 each.

THE HERALDS FASHION PLATE.



A PLAY DRESS FOR THE SMALL FOLKS.

Simplicity should characterize the every-day play garments of the little folks, both boy and girl. There should be no ruffles or frills; in fact, the plainer they are the smarter and more comfort-giving. This little dress opens on the right side, the vent reaching about two-thirds to the waistline, and slips on over the

head, to be held in at the waistline by a stitched belt of the clean and cool-looking blue gingham. A broad stitched pleat is set over the vent on the right front through which the fastening with white pearl shirt buttons is made; and stitched buttoned bands finish the full bishop sleeves. The neck is simply finished with a narrow band of the gingham stitched on both edges, all stitching done with a coarse white cotton.

Every building of any importance in the city up to Van Ness avenue, including the entire business section and all the hotels, has been entirely destroyed and the district running north from Golden Gate avenue and lying between Van Ness avenue and Octavia street, has also been burned. Chinatown is gone.

"The fire is raging on Nob Hill. I hear that parts of Nob Hill are entirely wiped out."

"The fire has crossed Van Ness avenue east of Union street, and everything in that district is gone. Certain parts of Nob Hill are still untouched, though very seriously threatened. The fire is raging around Union and Franklin streets, with every prospect of continuing. It now looks as if the entire city would be burned before the fire stops. A section bounded by Union and Octavia streets and Golden Gate Avenue, and another lying between Market, Hayes and Fillmore streets, are about all that is left of the city north of Market street. There is a section in the Mission district, south of Market street, which has not been burned. The prospects are, however, that it will go, because nothing can stop the flames."

Wm. H. Baker, vice president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, at 10:30 o'clock tonight received the following from the deputy chief of the San Francisco fire department:

"Seven thirty tonight fire still under headway, gathering force and spreading. Two-thirds of business section of city devastated. Fire heading for residential district. Efforts to fight flames futile. Three hundred thousand homeless tonight. By Saturday San Francisco will be an ash heap."

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CONGRESS VOTES \$1,000,000.

Washington, April 19.—The president at 6 o'clock tonight signed the joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 for the relief of the San Francisco earthquake sufferers.

WEARING AWAY YOUR LUNGS?

Yes, and your strength too. Stop coughing and get rid of that catarrh. The one remedy is "Catarrhazone," which goes to the diseased tissues, along with the air you breathe. It can't fail to reach the source of the trouble, it's bound to kill the germs, and as for healing the sore places, nothing can surpass Catarrhazone. If you can't get instant relief and ultimate cure you will at least get back your money, for Catarrhazone is guaranteed to cure catarrh in any part of the system. You run no risk—therefore use Catarrhazone—at our expense if not satisfied.

WIRELESS WORDS OF 2080 MILES.

New York, April 18.—A wireless telegraph message which travelled a distance of 2080 miles was received at sea by the steamer Moltke, which arrived here today. The message was sent last Friday from the Poldhu wireless station on the English coast and was 83 words long.

The Moltke was returning from a cruise to Mediterranean ports.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is not the best of the best strength. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the best strength giving, nerve toning, blood enriching action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is motherhood. The drain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

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Our new store is now open to the public and great bargains are awaiting you—special for this week. Come all and see what a grand change we have made.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1906 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE FREDERICTON	
No. 303 Mixed for Campbellton, Moncton, Chatham and Loggieville.....	5:45
No. 301 Express for Montreal, Chatham, Loggieville.....	14:20
No. 307 Suburban for Marysville.....	4:15
" 321 Suburban for Marysville.....	11:15
" 327 Suburban for Marysville.....	15:25
" 329 Suburban for Marysville.....	21:00

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON.

No. 302 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggieville.....	15:05
No. 304 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggieville.....	15:35
" 318 Suburban from Marysville.....	5:15
" 322 Suburban from Marysville.....	15:25
" 328 Suburban from Marysville.....	19:15

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. 24:00 o'clock is midnight.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 12th, 1906

J. J. Winslow, S.A., F. H. Peters, S.A., C.H. Allen.

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Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law.

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