

H. A. LONDON,
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CHARACTERISTIC VIEWS IN VALPARAISO, CHILEAN SEAPORT DEVASTATED BY EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE

Valparaiso, capital of the province of Valparaiso, is the principal city on the South American west coast. It is Chile's fortified seaport and has a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand, having grown from six thousand in 1826. It is one of the most progressive cities of South America.

It is connected by rail with Santiago, the capital, sixty-eight miles distant.

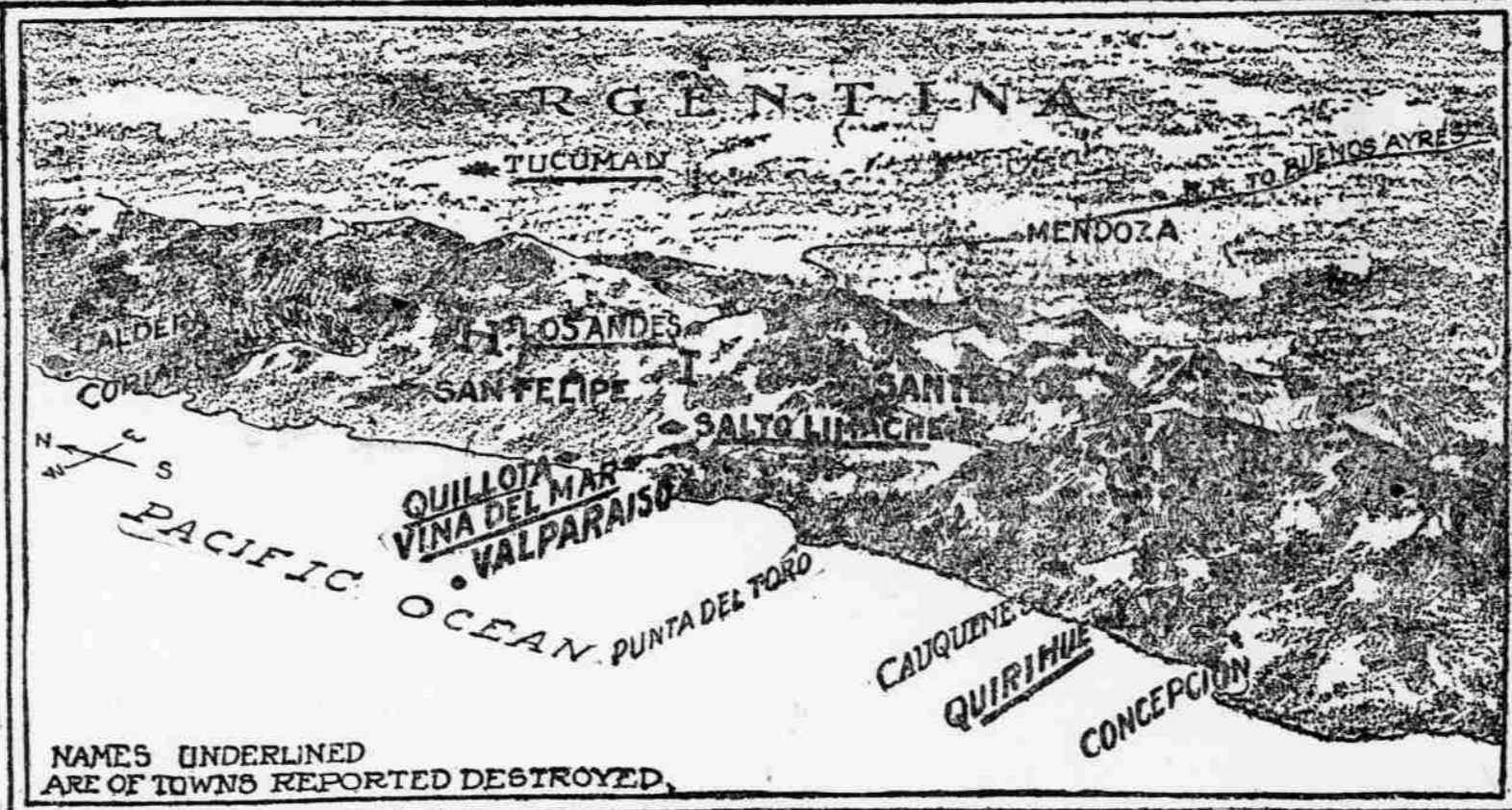
Paralleling the Chilean coast of twenty-three hundred miles is the same mountain chain which lies at the back of the State of California, and through which the earth's tremors ran which so completely transformed San Francisco.

There are two sections of Valparaiso, one devoted to commercial activity and the other to domestic life, that part of the city fronting the water, on which immense warehouses and spacious docks and quays are built, having been in the early days of Valparaiso the centre of its thrift.

As Valparaiso began to grow there was a gradual movement back from the shore front, until to-day the slopes leading to the heights are occupied by magnificent residences, the homes of the big merchants of the city, all built to endure, and forming one of the show sights of the Chilean city.

Of course, the streets in the old quarter are crooked and narrow, but the enterprise which struck the city three decades ago is seen in the regular, wide and perfectly equipped thoroughfares in the Almendral. In a southern direction from the city run the Nuevo Malecon and Gran Avenida, joining out in the country in what is known as one of the best thoroughfares in the world.

Valparaiso's harbor is protected on



NAMES UNDERLINED ARE OF TOWNS REPORTED DESTROYED.

DISTRICT VISITED BY EARTHQUAKE

looms which have been known to sailors of all nations for over fifty years. They are called the "Foretop," "Mizzen-top," and "Mizzen-top," respectively, and are still frequented by the crews of sailing ships in the harbor. Valparaiso is one of the few remaining ports where sailing ships can be seen in any numbers. The majority of them are engaged in the nitrate carrying trade.

The town is situated in what seismologists term the "earthquake

Arica, one of the seaport towns, on May 5. Prolonged and severe shocks were experienced at Valdivia April 24.

There is about \$60,000,000 of foreign capital, mostly German and British, invested in various industries in Chile. A few years ago the capital was principally British, but now the Germans predominate. The Valparaiso electric street railway system was constructed by a German company to open up the nitrate trade in Chile, and made several million dollars by it.

The Chilean Government owns and operates the railroads, which are being extended in all directions. The most important line in course of construction is the Trans-Andean Railroad, which will, when completed, enable persons to travel from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres in forty-eight hours

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GREATEST NAVAL REVIEW IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Catalogue of the Ships Roosevelt Will Inspect Off Oyster Bay.

"FIGHTING BOB" TO COMMAND

Fleet Larger Than the Combined Fighting Force of Admirals Rostovsky and Togo—Line of Vessels Twenty Miles Long.

New York City.—Plans have been completed for the greatest naval review in the history of the Western world when President Roosevelt from the Mayflower will inspect the assembled squadrons of Oyster Bay on September 3. All the formality that goes with naval functions will be observed and the twenty-one-gun salute to the President will be given by every ship in turn as he passes down the line.

The fleet will be larger than the combined fighting force of Admirals Rostovsky and Togo, and will undoubtedly be the most impressive review ever held, with the exception of the gathering of British off the coast of England a few years ago. There will be twelve battleships, four armored cruisers, four ironclads, four unarmored cruisers, six torpedo boats, two submarines, six auxiliaries and a fleet ship.

Altogether the imposing line will stretch for twenty miles along the coast. Through the waterway between the double row of floating forts the trim little Mayflower bearing the President and Secretary Bonaparte, of the navy, will steam slowly to the diapason of roaring salutes.

Occurring as it will on Labor Day thousands of persons not only from New York but from cities within a radius of 200 miles will flock to the quiet village to witness a sight such as few persons see in a lifetime. A score or more of his excursion steamers will go out, while nearly every yacht club on and down the coast will have its complement of craft on hand.

The commander of the fleet will be Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans. The first squadron is made up of the flagship Maine, and the Missouri, the Kentucky and the Kearsarge. In the second division are the new Louisiana, the Rhode Island, that passed her final acceptance test as recently as August 17, the New Jersey and the Virginia.

The second squadron is under the command of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, and comprises the Alabama, his flagship, and the battleships Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. The fourth division, the second section of the squadron, is under Rear-Admiral Willard H. Branson, and is made up of the West Virginia, the Pennsylvania, the Colorado and the Maryland.

The third squadron, also in two divisions, numbers the Puritan, the Nevada, the Florida, the Arkansas, the Minneapolis, the Tacoma, the Cleveland and the Denver.

The torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines will be in two flotillas. A separate part of the line will be taken by the troopship Yanket and the auxiliaries, which include three colliers and the provision ship Celtic and the water ship Arethusa.

At the Oyster Bay review there will be nearly 16,000 officers and crew on the ships. It is expected that 2,000 shots are fired in salutes, the cost for powder alone will be over \$5000. After the inspection the President will make and receive calls from commanders and flag officers. The review, according to the general orders, will end officially when the President returns to Oyster Bay, B. C. at night the public will enjoy the spectacle of the entire fleet ablaze with electric lights, while the searchlights all along the line will play for miles.

HUNDREDS SEE GIRL KILLED.

Foot Hopelessly Wedged Between the Sleepers on Trestle, She Prays.

Wilmington, Del.—Kneeling in prayer, after she had struggled vainly to free her foot from between the ties of a Baltimore and Ohio railroad trestle, Miss Elizabeth Rothwell, a young woman of this city, was ground to pieces by a freight train near Brandywine Springs Park.

Her aunt, Mrs. Richard Rothwell, and a young cousin, Richard Rothwell, who were with her at the time, were both injured.

There was a farmers' fair at the park and hundreds of persons saw the tragedy.

Miss Rothwell, her aunt and her cousin had gone to the fair together, and were crossing the trestle to take a car home when a whistle warned them that a train was approaching. They turned to run back, but when they saw that they were more than half way across they wheeled about again and ran in the other direction. In doing so Miss Rothwell's right foot slipped between the ties and became firmly wedged.

Miss Rothwell jumped, alighting on the bank twenty feet below and breaking several bones. The boy was too bewildered to move and the engine struck him, tossing him off the side of the trestle. Then Miss Rothwell was killed.

Mutiny of Cossacks.

A serious mutiny of Cossacks is reported from Poland, Russia.

Krupp Never So Busy on Artillery.

A representative of the Krupp works at Essen, Prussia, informed the press that the concern is manufacturing 2700 pieces of artillery for eight governments. The works never had such large orders for artillery.

Prince and Pauper.

Most any man can make a fool of himself. It is where he wants an elegant job and doesn't care for the expense that he gets some woman to help him.—Puck.

Drago Doctrine Referred.

The Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, voted to send the Drago Doctrine as a question before the Hague tribunal.

Big Corn Crop in Tennessee.

The State Agricultural Bureau estimates the Tennessee corn crop this year at 100,000,000 bushels against 75,000,000 bushels last year. The average condition this year is reported as eleven points above the average of the past two years and the acreage is greater than in any previous year.

Boston Wool Market.

Steady improvement in the tone of the Boston wool market is reported.

NEW SPELLING ADOPTED

President Orders It For White House Documents.

Spelling Reformers Relieve and Expect the Cause Will Now Make Rapid Progress.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—President Roosevelt has endorsed the Carnegie spelling reform movement. He issued orders to Public Printer Stillings that hereafter all messages from the President and all other documents from the White House shall be printed in accordance with the recommendation of the Spelling Reform Committee headed by Brander Matthews, Professor of English in Columbia University.

This committee has published a list of 200 words in which the spelling is reformed. This list contains such words as "thru" and "tho" as "through" and "though." The President's official sanction of this reform movement is regarded as the most effective and speediest method of inaugurating the new system of spelling throughout the country.

Not only will the printed documents emanating from the President utilize the reform spelling, but his correspondence also will be spelled in the new style. Secretary Loeb has sent for the list of words which have been reformed, and upon its arrival will order all correspondence of the President and of the executive force of the White House spelled in accordance therewith. As the Spelling Reform Committee shall adopt new reforms they will be added to the President's list and also to that of the Public Printer.

While the order to the Public Printer does not contemplate an immediate reform in the spelling of official documents from the executive departments in Washington, it is regarded as more than likely that the respective heads of the departments will fall in line with the President's ideas and have their official documents printed in the new spelling.

GENERAL BANDERA KILLED.

Cuban Rebel Leader Hacked With Machetes and Riddled With Lead.

Havana, Cuba.—The body of the negro General Quenon Bandera, the most daring insurgent in Havana Province, was sent to the morgue at Havana with those of two mulatto comrades, all frantically gashed.

The arrival of Bandera's body here was the first news of the fight in which he met his death. The conflict occurred at the Silvera farm near Punta Brava, fifteen miles from Havana. A detachment of thirty-eight mounted Rural Guards, under Captain Ignacio Delgado and Lieutenant Martinez, were sent to quell Bandera's party when they were suddenly fired upon by Bandera's twenty followers. The Guards rushed upon the insurgents, but with the exception of their chief and his two lieutenants they all succeeded in getting away.

The bodies of Bandera and his companions were placed in a wagon and taken to Havana. Bandera's body showed that his principal wound was a severe machete strike on the head, which cut off his left ear and made an ugly incision in his face. He also had bullet wounds in his arms and breast.

The condition of Bandera's two dead companions was even more shocking. Their faces and heads were terribly gashed by the heavy dull machetes of the Guards, and they also had machete wounds in their breasts and on their arms. The clothes of all three men showed every evidence of the hard life which they had been leading while eluding their pursuers.

BOROUGH CLERK DEFAULTER.

New Jersey Official Confesses Heavy Embezzlement.

Orange, N. J.—Madison has a sensation which has been brought about by the confession of Borough Clerk H. Van Wageningen, Meyer, that he is an embezzler. It is feared the pecuniations may reach \$8000. Dr. Calvin Anderson, Mayor of the borough, when asked what explanation Meyer had made, replied:

"It was the old, old story. He had merely anticipated salary payments with the intention of putting the money back, and it got beyond him."

Meyer succeeded William N. Ball in 1898, after Ball had absconded, leaving behind him a shortage of \$2000. Simon P. Flanagan, a member of the Borough Council, has been appointed in place of Meyer, who in his confession merely anticipated the report of a citizens' committee which, with an expert, has been going over the books. The ostensible purpose of this overhauling of the borough records was to start a new system of accounting, but the real purpose seems to have been to discover a suspected shortage.

Planters Import Porto Ricans.

One hundred Porto Ricans, to be tried as laborers on Louisiana sugar plantations, landed at New Orleans from the steamer Arcadia, having been shipped at San Juan. The experiment is being made under the auspices of the Louisiana Immigration League. If it is a success large numbers of the islanders will be brought here to supply the plantations.

Not a Man in Kansas Idle.

Kansas has not an unemployed laborer, as far as T. B. Gorow, director of the Free Employment Bureau, Kansas City, has been able to ascertain. Mr. Gorow has application for nearly 200 men who are wanted at once in various parts of the State, and he has not had one application for work. Some of the demands for help are exceedingly pressing. In several counties men are wanted for threshing machine crews in order to take care of the wheat crops.

Watched Himself Die

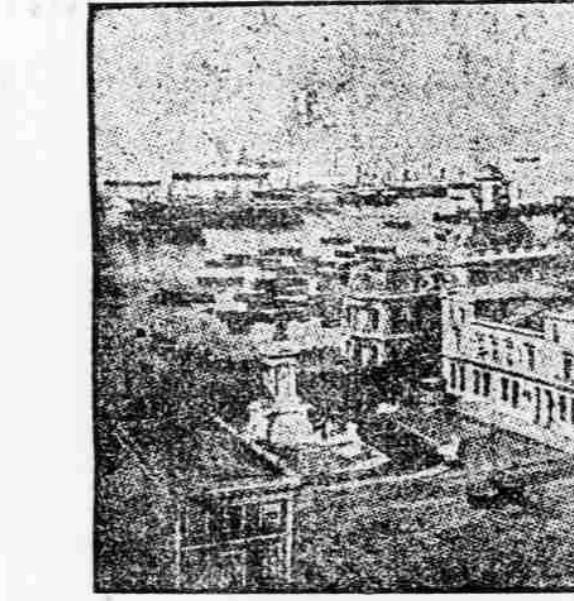
After taking carbolic acid with suicidal intent, Otto Radeck of St. Louis, Mo., stood in front of a mirror, his wife and two children by his side, and watched his face grow paler and paler until he dropped dead.

Lightning Kills Three of a Family.

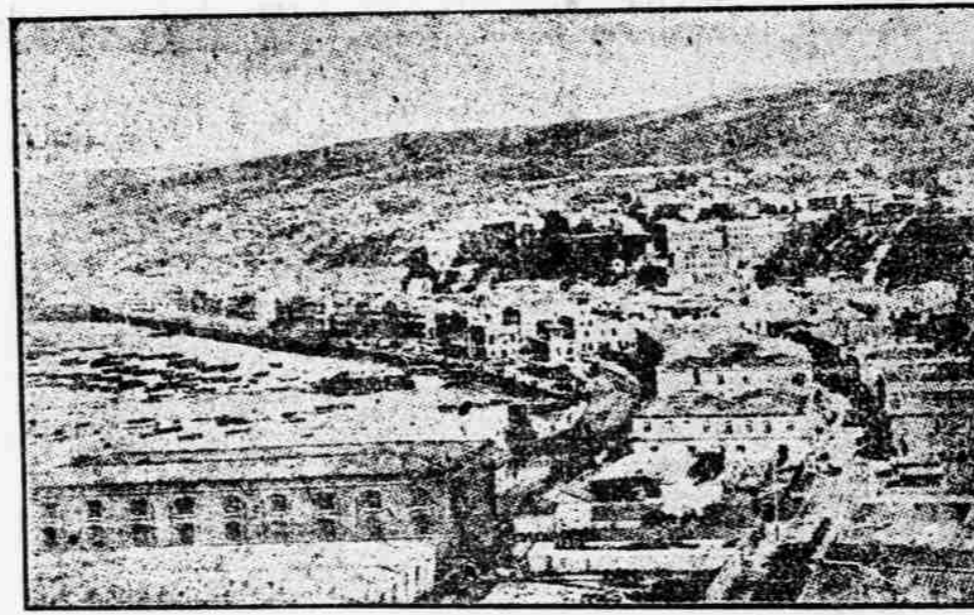
Mrs. Elizabeth Prince, of Fairchance, Pa., and her two daughters were killed by lightning during a storm and two of her sons badly shocked.

looms which have been known to sailors of all nations for over fifty years. They are called the "Foretop," "Mizzen-top," and "Mizzen-top," respectively, and are still frequented by the crews of sailing ships in the harbor. Valparaiso is one of the few remaining ports where sailing ships can be seen in any numbers. The majority of them are engaged in the nitrate carrying trade.

The town is situated in what seismologists term the "earthquake



THE PORT OF VALPARAISO.



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF VALPARAISO.

three sides by steep hills, which rise to a height of 1700 feet, and are terraced by rows of wooden houses. The finer buildings of brick and stone, are situated below on the level, which is practically all made ground.

The harbor is open to exposure from the north, and is a dangerous anchorage for vessels at all seasons of the year. In ordinary weather there is always a heavy surf, and when a storm occurs vessels are frequently torn adrift from their anchorages and dashed to pieces on the beach. The Chilean Congress recently decided to have a breakwater constructed to protect the shipping at a cost of \$20,000,000.

There are several wharves on the water front where ships of small tonnage can go alongside, but the larger steamers have to anchor in the bay and discharge and load their freight by lighters. The principal steamship line to Valparaiso is the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company, which operates a service from Liverpool via the Straits of Magellan and a coast service between Valparaiso and Panama.

The town section of the City of Valparaiso is called the Almendral. In it the principal business houses, the Park, and the Plaza Victoria are situated. The streets are broad, reg-

ular, and well built. One of the finest new stone houses in this section is the five-story building erected and owned by the Mercurio newspaper. The terraces on which the wooden houses are situated are reached from the lower section of the city by means of electric elevators.

To the northwest of the Almendral is the quarter known as the Puerto, in which the public buildings, warehouses, and docks are situated. The streets in this older section of the city are narrow and crooked and the majority of the buildings old in structure and design.

The "Puerto" has three famous sa-



CALLE BLANCO, IN VALPARAISO.

town, Rancagua, there were thirty distinct shocks on the night of March 27, and a violent shock was felt at

of soda for export. The late Colonel North, who was called the "Nitrate King" in England, was one of the

and bring Chile two weeks nearer to Europe. It is expected that the line will be opened toward the end of 1908. Another railway is being built from the Peruvian frontier to the Straits of Magellan, with branch lines to coast ports, mining districts and agricultural centres.

Chile has been visited by severe earthquakes about every six years. In the last severe earthquake, in 1855, the Isle of Santa Maria was uplifted in three different localities, eight, nine and ten feet, but all this land subsided a few weeks afterward. At the same time two great waves rolled over the town of Talcahuano.

Valparaiso's chief manufactures are cotton goods, machinery and iron goods. Much mineral water is bottled there, while the sugar refineries and the brewing and distilling interests are large. From the city are exported nitrate, in which millions are invested, grain, wool, leather, guano, saltpetre and copper, although this mineral has not been developed to its fullest extent.

Valparaiso suffered a disastrous earthquake in 1855. It was bombarded by the Spanish in 1866 and suffered from a terrific tidal wave on June 30, 1899, which wrecked the railroad and did a great deal of damage in other directions.

Chile threw off the yoke of Spain in the early part of the nineteenth century. It consists of twenty-four provinces and territories and contains 290,829 square miles.



GENERAL VIEW OF CORRALES SECTION OF VALPARAISO LOOKING TOWARD THE BAY—RESIDENTIAL PORTION SHOWN ON HILL AT THE RIGHT.

Sotomayor Square on Water Front.

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Isn't It True?

"Say, paw," queried little Tommy Toddlers, "who are the city authorities?"

"The city authorities, my son," replied Toddlers, Sr., "are officials who claim to have no authority when the dear public wants something done."—Chicago News.

Few Diamond Weddings.

Only one couple in 11,000 live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

Who's Hoosier.

An Indiana woman has just died at the ripe old age of 112. It is unfortunate, if true, that she has left no written record of the Indiana poets and novelists she had met.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Not All of Life.

The young have to learn to live; the old, to die. It is difficult to decide which is the more disagreeable process.—London Truth.

Profound Observation of a Traveler.

If a man had to wait half as long for his dinner at home as he does at the swell city cafe he would do things that would give the neighbors something to talk about for weeks.—Washington (Kan.) Register.

Remembers War of 1812.

Mrs. Ruth Allen Smith, of Putney, Vt., who is in her 102d year, distinctly recalls the departure of her brothers to the war of 1812.

King Carried Joy to Newcastle.

King Edward didn't carry coals to Newcastle on his recent visit, but he carried joy. Heretofore Newcastle's chief magistrates have been plain mayors; henceforth they are to be lord mayors.

Prince and Pauper.

Most any man can make a fool of himself. It is where he wants an elegant job and doesn't care for the expense that he gets some woman to help him.—Puck.