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No. 3

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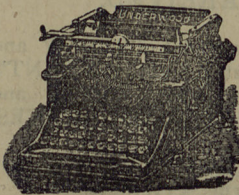
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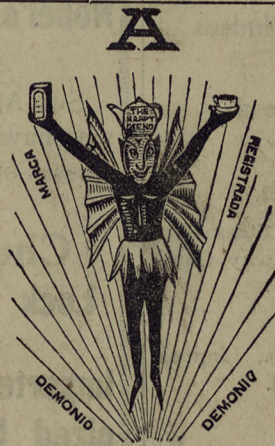
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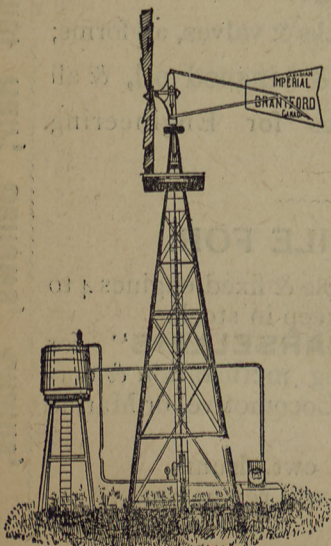
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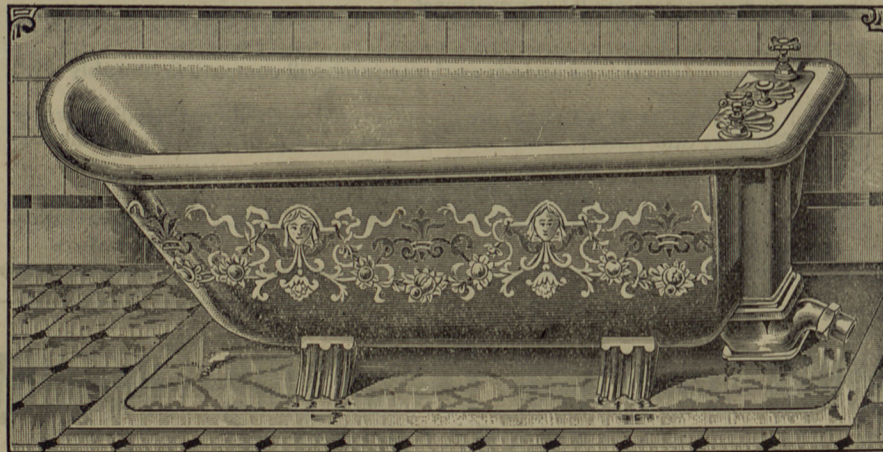
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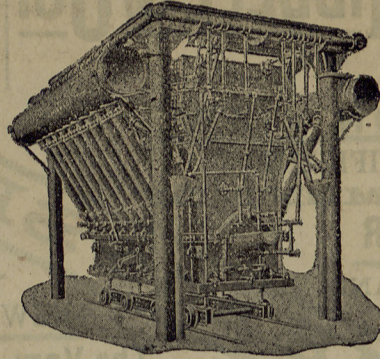
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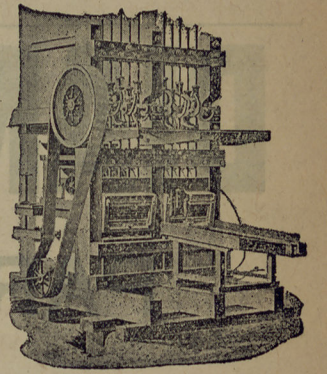
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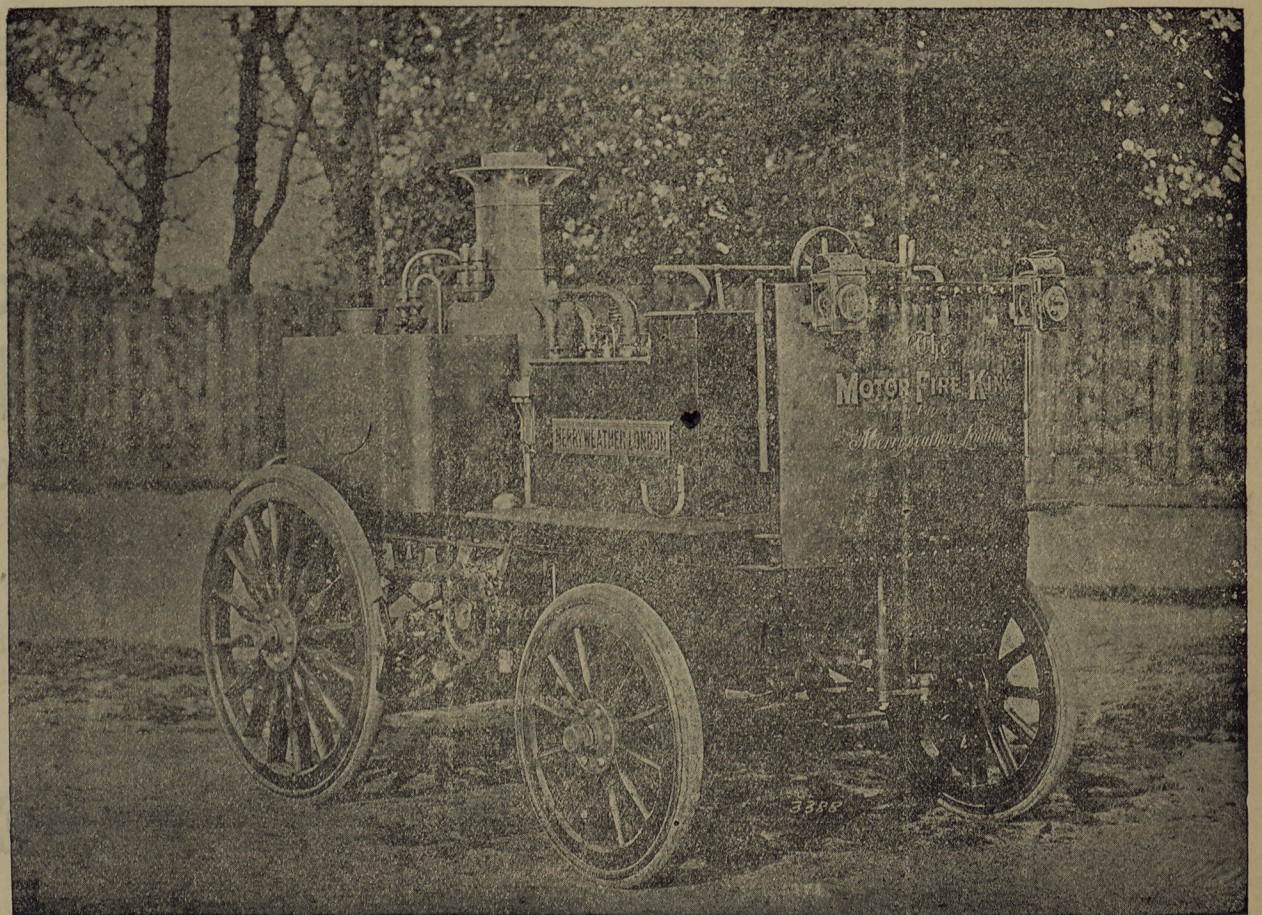


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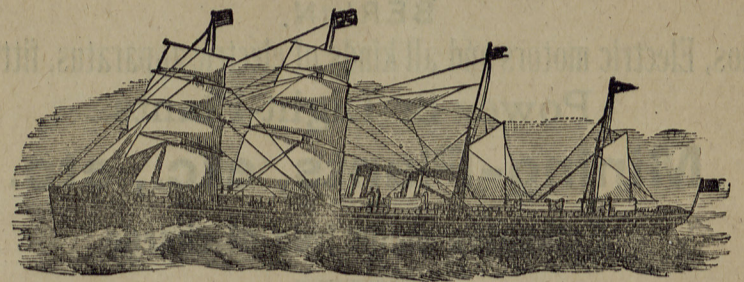
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MR. CHAMBERLAIN, THE EMPIRE, AND THE NEW FISCAL POLICY.

(Specially Written for "The Star.")

III.

In proceeding to discuss in detail the significance and bearing of Mr. Chamberlain's specific proposals, we must guard ourselves against supposing that Mr. Chamberlain has committed himself to these specific proposals as the especially precise and definite duties in quantity and incidence which, in the event of his having the opportunity of directly a new Government elected to carry out his ideas, he would actually impose. Rather are they to be taken as expressing the general lines and direction which a new Fiscal policy in harmony with his ideas would have more or less exactly to follow. Mr. Chamberlain is perfectly well aware that the determination of the particular incident of such a policy as he proposes cannot be fixed at the present stage of the enquiry in definite and particular proposals, protective policies being intrinsically a matter of precise and detailed information and experience which at present from the very circumstance of the case, is yet all to seek in England. As he said in the speech which he delivered in Tynemouth.

"What is going to happen if I am successful is that the Government elected on this principle will immediately have a series of negotiations to undertake. It will have to negotiate with the Colonies. It will also have to go to the foreign countries that are concerned. Hardly and this perhaps is more important than all, if I had anything to do with this thing I would not consent to move a step without calling in experts from every industry of the country. The representative of every trade and interest would be heard, everything they had to say would be taken into account, and only then could we say in detail and with absolute accuracy what each article would pay and what might be entirely relieved."

So that at the present stage of the enquiry, criticism can only be profitably directed against the general principals and ideas underlying Mr. Chamberlain's particular proposals, all criticism directed too severely against the particular details of the proposals being in danger of frustrating itself as either inconsequent or supererogatory. And we cannot help having this feeling with reference to a great deal of the discussion which has been directed against Mr. Chamberlain's policy that much of it is directed against details, when particular magnitude and profusion Joseph would have no objection to alter, while at the same time one has to confess that the broad facts and ideas underlying the proposals have in many quarters not been appreciated at their true value. And while all respect is due to the arguments and objections of the large body of Political Economy authorities who have expressed their opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's policy and proposals, the merely theoretical nature and limited bearing of the conclusions of Political Economy is a factor in the problem of too decisive a nature to be either minimised or neglected. The idea of the conclusion of a writer or treatise on Political Economy being looked upon as decisive of the whole matter and controversy, quite apart from the fact that not all the Political Economy teachers are against Mr. Chamberlain, can only be held by those who know nothing truly of the nature of science in general or of the science of Political Economy, and English Political Economy, in particular. The conclusions of Political Economy, at their best even, being very much like the Mariner's needle which, of the most eminent service in navigation, is only so subject to the constantly changing practical correction to be made according to the particular construction of each ship in which it finds itself and the particular part of the world where that ship at the moment may happen to be, and the statesman who should shape his conduct too slavishly in obedience to the dictates of any particular school of Political Economy—and the liberal statesmen of England seem in danger and have always been more or less in danger of incurring the consequences of this conduct, would resemble nothing so much as a captain who should start on his voyage across all the perils of night and the deep without any chart of magnetic deviation and without taking into account the particular error of declination of his own particular ship. And the words of Bagehot are still of application to-day

that what we need is not that the authority of our Political Economy should be impugned but that it should be minimised; that we should realize distinctly where it is established and where not; that its sovereignty should be upheld, but its frontiers marked." And certainly many of the most obvious phenomena of the world to-day have very little resemblance with the theoretical and abstract conditions in which and under which alone, the conclusions of English Political Economy are true, and mathematically true.

Lord George Hamilton's charge that the present tariff reform movement has developed into a movement in favour of Protection may be freely admitted, if we remember at the same time that it is Protection from an Imperialist and not insular point of view. With that confession, the whole argument reduces itself down to the form as to whether in the present political and industrial condition of the world, Protection or Free Trade is the better policy for England and for the Empire; and endeavour, in those days when the whole tendency and aim of national politics is absorbed and directed by industrial considerations, to distinguish between industrial needs and legislative policies would be as futile as it is impossible. National policies in these days are altogether shaped and determined by industrial needs.

Mr. Chamberlain says that the political conditions of the Empire and the present industrial conditions of the Empire and especially of Great Britain demand a policy of Protection, and his opponents say "No. A Policy of Protection is neither demanded by the present state of British trade nor would such a policy result in consolidating the Empire," and those are the two points which specially we have to consider.

I propose first to consider what would be the probable Imperial effects of such a policy.

Putting it frankly and plainly the general sentiments of the Colonies as to whether we adopt a policy of Protection or not are largely indifferent, the only matter that concerns them is as to the particular form that that policy would take, the particular proposals in which it would be embodied. Committed themselves frankly to a policy of indubitable protection as demanded by the condition of their industries, they do not find themselves able to grant a reduction on the present tariffs to any great extent in favour of Great Britain, but only a preference as against the foreigner by putting additional imports to the present rates upon the latter. They will become as it were more strongly Protectionist than at present against the foreigner. In detail, the proposals in prospect and already embodied in legislation are as follows:—

From August 1st, 1898, there has been a rebate on all British dutiable goods imported into Canada of 25% and from July 1st, 1900, of 33 1/3% and the Canadian Premier is prepared to recommend to the Dominion Parliament an additional preference on lists of selected articles, (1) by further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom, (2) by raising the duties against foreign imports, (3) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now in the free list.

In Australia nothing definite has yet been done, but while Mr. G. H. Reid, the leader of the free trade party, is in favour of reducing the present tariff unconditionally in favour of British goods to the extent of 50%, Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, although he is of opinion that the tariff scarcely admits of a reduction, is in favour of reducing it to British imports where reduction is possible, and where reduction is impossible, of raising it against the foreigner.

In New Zealand, legislation has already been carried for increasing the duties against the foreigner, a reduction of the tariff in favour of anybody being looked upon as unadvisable.

In South Africa, which now stands second on the list of Great Britain's customers, having left America, Germany, France and Australia behind, and being beaten only by India, a Draft Customs Convention for the five South African Colonies was agreed to providing for preferential treatment to British goods and to goods coming from such British colonies and possessions as should grant reciprocal privileges to the extent of 25% per cent, or its equivalent—on dutiable goods other than specially rated articles—to be given by increasing the duties on foreign imports.

So that the state of the matter is this, that in Canada and South Africa which is promising very soon to become

Great Britain's first customer, and in New Zealand, substantial advantage is already given to British over foreign goods; and in Australia, while the whole sentiment is in favour of closer commercial relations with the mother country, the present industrial position is such that the tariff does not admit of any reduction; that if any preference is to be given, it must be given by raising the duty still further against the foreigner and that this policy is at the best a dubious one and little calculated to benefit anyone. The *Times* correspondent at Melbourne point out that a very large proportion of the commodities Australia imports at present from foreign countries, is not, and cannot be, produced in Great Britain, and that to tax these articles to the verge of prohibition would only result in injuring Australia without being advantageous to the British manufacturer in the slightest degree.

It will fall to us later to consider the prospective commercial advantages to English commerce of this ready and hearty response on the part of the colonies to the possible Imperial policy foreshadowed in Mr. Chamberlain's campaign and proposals, but from the Imperial and Political point of view there is no doubt that the immediate effect of the present tariff Reform agitation has been good and has done no little to give some body and solidity to those "silken ties" which Lord Goschen prefers so much to fiscal ties in building the Mother-land and the colonies together. And all this frank acknowledgement of the claims of the Mother-country upon the sympathies of the Colonies is of the most spontaneous and disinterested nature, for any expectation of reciprocal advantages on the part of the Colonies, with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals still under criticism, is of the most problematical nature and with the exception of Canada, none of the Colonies have yet definitely formulated any counter-balance claims. In addition the various Colonies have increased their contributions towards the maintenance of the Imperial Navy. So that the immediate Imperial effects of Mr. Chamberlain's particular policy and spirit in this matter have undoubtedly done good in awakening up the dormant sympathies of the colonies in favour of the home-land into definiteness and action, and have formed a starting ground for an accepted and formulated policy on the part of the Colonies which is of the most happy augury for the future consolidation of Greater Britain.

And now we come round to the commercial aspect of the question which is the most vital aspect of the question although not the most important interest concerned. Nations as individuals have higher interests than commerce but just as in our private and social life every higher interest depends for its realization and effectiveness in the long run upon the material and financial means necessary for its satisfaction and accomplishment. Nations generally are dependent upon the extent to which their commerce is developed for the measure of freedom they possess to duly fulfil their mission and destiny. It will at least I think be accepted as a truism by everybody that to-day the political importance of a nation tends to observe a certain proportion with the amount and extension of its commerce, and without entering into any moral disquisitions of a pessimistic hue or other on the question; the fact is too patent to be gainsaid or minimised. It is a political question of the utmost to develop and extend its commerce, and the question for us now to consider is whether our past Free-Trade policy or a new policy on the lines proposed by Mr. Chamberlain will be best calculated to preserve us that hegemony among the nations which we have so long enjoyed and speaking from a comparative and not absolute point of view, so worthily and nobly discharged. A Liberal by principle, I am at one with Mr. Asquith in believing that it is not in any way desirable that we should have what is called a self-contained Empire between which and the rest of the world there should be none or as few as possible of those commercial relations between the nations which are so fruitful of peace and amity and good-will. I am of the school of Fox and Russell and Gladstone who believe that each state has duties to all other states as well as to its own subjects and that its international policy should be framed and actuated and guided by a spirit not of hostility, active or latent, but of frankness and good-will. As nations as well as individuals, we must live and let live, and I can only look upon the introduction of any spirit or idea of relation into our international policy as

a sad lapse, not only from the honour and dignity of our customary international dealings but as the introduction also of an extremely dangerous and dubious element. I do not at all object to the introduction of a Protectionist colour into our Fiscal policy, if such a step should conclusively be shown to be necessary; but what is to be objected to now and always and for evermore is that any such policy should be introduced at the urgings of or framed and directed under the promptings of a retaliatory or vengeful spirit. Surely the problem is difficult and complicated enough without the introduction of any nescience of this kind, and it would be well for British commerce to continue under whatever restrictions and difficulties the force of circumstances has brought upon it under the present dignified and consistent nature of our fiscal policy rather than that it should be subjected to the continual uncertainties and risks into which the retaliatory policies of Germany, Australia, Italy and Russia have plunged the commerce of these countries. And the danger of this spirit of retaliation from the Imperial and political point of view is greater even than from the commercial. Mr. Chamberlain is doubtless quite right in saying that "if there is to be a war of tariffs, we should not come off second best." We are undoubtedly the greatest market in the whole world. We take from Germany and France and United States together three and four times more than they take from us; but no one who has read the facts produced in connection with the appointment of the Royal Commission on Food Supply in Time of War but will be forced to recognize how important it is, I do not say, to the success and prosperity of our commercial undertakings, but even to a very existence as a nation that we should cultivate as broadly as possible, a spirit of good-will and amity towards the other nations of the world.

So that one is forced to admit that Joseph's unfortunate aggressive personality has been tinted a little, and in this Mr. Balfour has lamentably seconded him, his proposals and policy with a tincture of vindictiveness to be every way deplored and which goes very far to discount the immediate validity and advisableness of a policy which sooner or later in one set of proposals or another will have to be taken into consideration. And with reference to Germany's relation upon Canada for the rebate of 25% which she conceded to British goods, it has always to be borne in mind that the initiative in this development of affairs was taken by Lord Salisbury at the suggestion of Canada. The facts of the case are these. As a preliminary to the rebate, Canada requested Lord Salisbury to denounce the treaty of commerce with Germany which had been signed in 1865, and Lord Salisbury, on the advice of the Colonies, on July 28th, 1897, gave the requisite twelve months' notice of the termination of the treaties. "What followed," I am quoting from an article by "Diplomaticus" in the "Westminster Gazette," "the idea that Germany protested or took any hostile action against Great or Greater Britain is a delusion. She had no right to protest, and she had no need to think of reprisals. It was not even necessary for her to make any representations to Downing Street, for in the situation created by the denunciation of the treaty the first overtures were bound to come from Great Britain." German legislation had already provided for the new situation, and it is to be assumed that the statesmen of London and Ottawa were not unaware of this fact. The German fiscal system rests on a high Protectionist tariff applicable to all the world, but capable of modification by treaties based on reciprocity. Thence, when commercial treaties are denounced the normal or so-called "autonomous" tariff comes automatically into force, and this is a rule to which there is and can be no exception. Consequently, when Lord Salisbury denounced the German treaty he was obliged at once to address himself to the question of negotiating a new treaty, as otherwise British as well as Colonial produce would have found itself "penalised." The German Government could not negotiate a new treaty, as they were about to overhaul their old tariff with a view to introducing a new system in 1903; but they really agreed to a *modus vivendi*, renewable from year to year, by which the most-favoured-nation treatment was secured to the British Empire. To the benefits of this agreement, however, they declined to admit Canada and consequently, in July, 1898, the autonomous tariff became applicable to "her."

And Canada, in the sur-tax of one third of the ordinary duty which she had imposed upon all countries which discriminate against her seems to have definitely committed herself not to a principle of preference and retaliation of no very dignified or statesman-like nature. While no objection except from the point of view of expediency can be taken to the principle of preference or protection, we should offer with all the power at our disposal any policy whatsoever of reprisal or retaliation and if taxes are to be put upon goods not because from a reasonable point of view they may seem to be demanded by either the industrial or political needs of the Empire, but solely from a spirit of reprisal or retaliation, then by all manner of means let us have as few of them as possible for this is to sin not only against all common but also against all social sense, and Armageddon is looming up black enough against the sky without our consciously adopting a policy which would antedate the dissolution of human society to a period within the lifetime of those still living. But we have too much faith in the solid good sense and humanity of the influential past of the British public to believe that our policy shall ever retrograde to such an extent as the adoption of such a spirit and such a principle would, and we would endorse everything of force that has been said against the unfortunately vindictive tone which has characterised much of the present fiscal agitation as a menace and threat, not only to the dignity but even to the security and existence of the Empire.

JAMES B. FLEMING, M. A.

(To be continued.)

M. DE PLEHVE AND HIS CRITICS

M. de Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, in an interview granted to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Martin* expressed the opinion that proposals of peace are at the present moment an insult to the Russian nation. M. Clémenceau, in the *Aurere* (Paris, Tuesday), writes:—

"M. de Plehve's policy consists in the use of force *a outrance*... He considers that the Poles and Finns are only too happy to be Russified, the Armenians to be massacred, and the Russians themselves to be ruled by the rod. His principle of Government consists in the discretionary application of force; and since, in spite of individual resistance, the last word has hitherto remained with himself, it is only natural that such a man, while suppressing everything that could put him in the wrong, cannot help regarding his own work with sincere admiration."

THE FUTURE OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

"Engineering" (June 24):—"Some years ago, great efforts were made to introduce the phonograph into current office work to replace the stenographer; the attempt failed, however, for many reasons too obvious to repeat, and it does not seem to us likely that any better success will attend the advent of the 'commercial phonograph'." The use of records for teaching languages is, on the other hand, successfully employed in the United States, especially by the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and language records are now largely made and sold in sets. Each set comprises twenty-five records, arranged specially for accent and intonation, while forty text-books complete the set. In this direction alone the phonograph appears to have found its really useful purpose; in every other sense it must be regarded as an expensive toy, the demand for which appears never to fail."

HEREDITY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The real traitors to race are those who would degrade and weaken it by so diminishing the opportunities of a swarming population that discontent and a fiercer struggle for existence will bring the bestial qualities uppermost... To give one wellborn and correctly brought-up son to the commonwealth is to serve it better than by burdening it with a half-dozen ill-conditioned boys. What the ultimate destiny of the human race may be we do not know; but the duty which lies next at hand for this generation is to study and disseminate the laws of heredity, and to so act upon the knowledge of them, with a due regard to the environment in which children are to be placed, that the level of health, intelligence, and morality shall be at least a little raised.—*Nation* (New York).

Young Widow—Yes, I lost my husband and my spaniel the same day. Lady Friend—How unfortunate! Young Widow—Yes, such a nice dog.

A SHELLBACK'S YARNS.

During many years connection with the service ashore and afloat it has been my lot to be barrack, or shipmates, with all sorts and conditions of animals from the harmless necessary cat to bears and llamas, and it is not uninteresting to note how the different species accommodate themselves to their strange surroundings and the restrictions imposed by the service regulations which are necessarily more exacting afloat than ashore. The domestic animals of course readily accustom themselves to a ship's or regiment's ways and routine, whilst the *feroæ naturæ* being kept chained or in cages are of course obliged to conform.

My first recollection of a barrack pet was a dog belonging to the old Army Service Corps at Woolwich. He had been in the New Zealand war and carried a brass medal to commemorate his services. I was a boy of seven or eight then and the orderly on the stable yard gate, where the dog in question passed most of his time, would tell me how the animal would chase spent shot. He did not, however, tell me where the shot came from and I am suspicious that the New Zealander's knowledge of such things was gathered rather from those that fell amongst them.

Dogs have a knack of knowing the time, as is instanced by a skye terrier belonging to the quartermaster in the same barracks who would invariably come up from the area of "E" block five minutes or so before the trumpeters paraded to sound the officers' dinner call, the only call which was blown in that part of the barracks. An ugly old dog at Plymouth attached himself to the barrack guard. Another known as "Sugar," a rather pretty brown nondescript dog, attached himself to the Royal Marine detachments undergoing musketry instruction at Gravesend. Sugar would remain at Gravesend as long as a single man of that illustrious corps remained; but directly the musketry detachment began to prepare for their return march to Chatham, Sugar would get uneasy, and visit the cook house, guard room, etc., to see if any Royal Marines remained behind. If such were not the case he would march with the detachment either going to Chatham, or in the case of meeting a detachment of the same corps marching in the opposite direction, would return to Gravesend. Now, the curious part of this story lies in the fact that the uniform of the Royal Marines is identical with that of the Line, with the exception of the difference in the devices on the helmet, collar and appointments, and sometimes the colour of the facings. But even in the case of regiments with blue facings Sugar never made a mistake.

In the "Sultan" we had several pets. The fore-top was inhabited by pigeons, and these would circle round the top during sail drill. We had numerous cats and during part of the Commission two dogs, a retriever and a fox terrier. The retriever was a rather sedate dog expect when the ship dropped her anchor and the captain's galley came alongside, when he was all excitement hoping to go ashore. He would sniff the shore at seven or eight miles when the wind was off the land.

Jester, the fox terrier, would not make friends with any one but his master unless the person was in plain clothes, when he became very amiable. On one occasion when we were at sea an officer put on a plain clothes great coat and cap and the dog at once began to chum up to him, but this time the officer was the jester.

I was in the "Sultan" at Malta after the blockade of Greek ports in 1886, and whilst we were preparing for sea I was walking the quarter-deck with the Commander when a midshipman came alongside in a dhyso with a monkey in the breast of his jacket. Seeing the commander the boy endeavoured to get below whilst that officer was walking aft. Unfortunately the Commander turned forward to call the quartermaster's attention to some small matter when his own was taken by the monkey and the following dialogue ensued:—

The Commander:—What's that you've got, Mr. K.—?

Mr. K.:—Only a monkey, sir.

The Commander:—Only a monkey! Take it away at once, sir.

Mr. K.:—But, sir, I was going to ask you if I could bring it on board.

The Commander:—On no account Mr. K.; I had rather have a boa constrictor in the ship than a monkey.

The lad returned to the shore and sold his monkey back to its original owner at a loss of five shillings and sixpence. I took care to let the Com-

mander know of the midshipman's loss and he being a generous man did not allow the youth to suffer. My day's pay of five and threepence would not run to this. We sailed that afternoon for Gibraltar, the ship full of canaries and one of my detachment had a Maltese terrier hidden away in an ammunition boot.

After leaving Gibraltar and when about off Lisbon we had a lovely Sunday. The men were about the decks in groups and the canary owners had hung the warblers round the funnel casing, when suddenly a big monkey appeared amongst the birds causing a considerable panic amongst the birds and their owners. It was not Mr. K's monkey but one which had been kept concealed in the sand tank and had escaped from its place of confinement.

I once overheard a blue jacket relating to a friend how his mess had a pet kid but had omitted to ask the Commander's permission to bring it on board. The Commander having given orders that the animal was to be got rid of the blue jackets determined to eat it. The sailor wound up his yarn by saying, "but, mate, it was 'ard to swallow."

Talking of goats, reminds me that on one occasion when the Colonel of the 23rd was in the act of mounting his horse on parade the regimental goat charged him from behind and brought his commanding officer down to the ground with no little loss of dignity.

Some regiments are authorised by the regulations to have pets as part of the establishment, and these animals march with the band. Thus the 6th Royal Warwickshire lead an antelope and the Royal Welsh (the old 23rd) a Welsh goat.

Rattler was the name of a dog in the "Royal Adelaide" at Plymouth. He could not stand musketry practise, and one day he was ashore in St. John's creek, where the gunnery ship "Cambridge" has her ranges. When firing commenced Rattler was off like a shot and no one knows how he got across the water to the Devouport side, but anyhow he came off in the officers' boat at half-past six from Devonport yard.

When the "Triumph" left this station to pay off at Devonport she had a bear on board. As the ship was to be put out of commission the bear was offered to the officers of the "Cambridge." Trouble commenced at once. In the first place the "Cambridge" stipulated that two officers should make themselves responsible for any damage done by bruin. Then the difficulty was to tranship him. He cried piteously when they tried to force him into one of the "Cambridge's" cutters. So he was taken alongside the latter ship in one of the "Triumph's" boats, when he refused to board her, and consequently had to be taken back to the "Triumph." Then they gave him some of Her Majesty's rum, well sweetened with sugar, and whilst bruin was sleeping off the effects, he was rolled into a crate and hoisted out of the "Triumph" and then hoisted on board the "Cambridge." Here he devoured part of the contents of a seaman's kit bag, frightened a man almost into a fit, hugged a boatswain nearly to death, and tore the seat out of another man's trowsers. He was found too-expensive and the last time I saw my friend was in the Zoo, to which institution he was presented by Messrs. Williams and Baseir who had gone security for him to the Captain.

The old troopship "Crocodile" carried a cat which would not fraternise with troops. Stranger still she did not draw the line at Marines, of which the ship carried a few, nor at officers of that corps, though no Marine officer formed part of her compliment. Pussy never came aft except when the ship was clear of troops.

The bugle calls and other sounds which interest them become familiar to most animals. Thus dogs invariably get excited when the fog horn is sounded to call away the officers' boat or to let them know that it is alongside. So also in barracks at the sound of the bugle to call the cooks of rooms to the meat store cats and dogs will run there to pick up any pieces. Paddy, an Irish terrier, in one of my ships always fell in with the Master at Arms and Sergeant Major of Marine detachment when they came with their lanterns to report the decks cleared for inspection at night and invariably went the rounds. I fancy he was under the impression that the procession was formed for the purpose of rat hunting.

A French officer once came on board the "Carysfort" to pay the usual courtesy and as is customary wore his cocked hat. Just as he crossed the gangway, and was about to remove his hat in

acknowledgment of a similar action on the part of the officer of the watch, a monkey sprang on to the hammock nettings and ran off with the visitor's cocked hat which he eventually threw overboard.

Her late Majesty had a favourite cow on board the "Osborne" and an imprudent naval officer painted its horns and hoofs dark blue to harmonise with the decoration of the yacht and tipped the horns with gold leaf. The beautifying of the cow did not meet with the Queen's approval. Two cats on board the "Howe" were great favourites of the paymaster and junior surgeon. They would follow either of these officers ashore like dogs and return to the boat with them. One of these animals came to an untimely end, being crushed by the barrette when it was revolving. An event of this kind will be talked of in a ship from stem to stern. Jack and Joe will sympathize with one another round the spitkin and their officers will express their regret in the smoking room if the ship runs to such a luxury. The British soldier and sailor are kind hearted fellows and a love of animals is a good as well as universal trait of their characters. The strong are by a wise provision of the Almighty seldom unkind.

CENTURIO.

JAPANESE ETIQUETTE.

Etiquette, spelt with a very big E, is everywhere in Japan. If you bestow a present upon a Japanese, although he may be burning with curiosity to examine the contents of the parcel, etiquette forbids that he should open it in your presence. When the gift is placed in his hand, he merely glances at it with apparent indifference, makes some casual remark, and then places it on the floor with the slightest perceptible acknowledgment.

Let us suppose that you have been invited out to dinner. As you approach the house, you may see your host strolling round his garden. On no account must you walk up, seize him by the hand, and ask him how he is. That would take your host by surprise, which would be terribly impolite.

This is how you must approach: When within fifty yards cough loudly. Most likely he will not hear you, so cough again and clear your throat. Then as you get nearer, raise your voice and call out—"Gomen Nasai," which means, "pardon, if you please." You can then draw near without any fear of disturbing the little man's nerves.

By this time the servants will be waiting at the door to greet you, all kneeling with their heads bowed down to the ground. You take off your boots, and are escorted into the house.

All through the meal the host flits around, sitting in turns beside each guest. This is a rigid custom. At dinner it is the etiquette that you should drink wine with everybody. Here the guests all commence snacking their lips to show their appreciation of the meal. If anyone omits to do this the host is mortally offended; he imagines you do not relish his fare.

After you are beginning to think you have had sufficient, etiquette demands that you ask for rice to be served. That is a polite hint that you have eaten enough. But each guest is expected to eat at least three bowls of rice.

When at last the meal is over, the pieces that remain are gathered together by the servants and placed in neat little boxes, one of which is presented to each guest before he leaves.

LANG'S TIME FOR TWO MILES BEATEN AT LAST.

Alfred Shrubbs gave a great proof of his quality at Glasgow recently. He won a two miles handicap from scratch in 9 min. 9.2-5sec—world's record—and afterwards won a mile from scratch in 4min. 23.4-5sec. J. McGough received fifteen yards start and a five yards beating in the latter event.

Shrubbs' performances cannot be lightly dismissed. In the two miles race he gave 200 yards start and an 80 yards beating to a man who has run the full distance inside 10min. The champion's pace was wonderful—60sec. for the first quarter, 2min. 6sec. for the halfmile, 3 1/4min. for three quarters of a mile, 4min. 27sec. for the mile, 5min. 37sec. for a mile and a quarter, 6min. 53.2-5sec. for a mile and a half, and 9min. 9.3-5 sec. for two miles.

W. Lang's world's record of 9min. 11.2sec. was the previous best. It was just on forty-one years old. He accomplished the performance on August 1, 1863. Lang is still alive and well at Manchester.

THE LADIES' REALM.

Spring will soon be upon us, and all eager buyers for the festivals of *diez-y-ocho* and the races will wander to their favourite draper's and milliner's shops, to pick up the latest novelties in fashion, and at the same time hunt for bargains. Women always like change, and new things and a new shop are always a great attraction to us. One of the most beautiful shops now in town is undoubtedly the new premises of the Casa Pra next to the Union Church in Calle Condell. In the next few weeks they will be visited by hundreds, all eager to see their prices. The rush will no doubt be for the fashionable long gloves and long lace mittens, which are to be so great favourites this season. Short sleeves are to be all the rage for summer, with these long gloves and mitts. The sleeves are to be much larger than those worn last season, and the full puffs (which were in the way,) be brought nearer the shoulder. They will, however, still have the favourite long flowing lace. The great National feast-day is the season when every lady, rich or poor, will appear in all the latest styles. At no time in the year is there such grand display of finery to be seen as at that season. No doubt we shall see then the fashionable beads which Dame Fashion demands shall be used up in trimming hats, belts, dresses, chains and a great many useful articles of women's finery. These will require to be very light in weight as well as colour, as no one will wish to be burdened on a hot and dusty day out at Playa Ancha with a long chain of beads as large as marbles, which are to be brought into fashion. The market contains such a large assortment of these old-fashioned and useful beads that the dressmakers and milliners are ordered to use them up. We have noticed some of these beads already adorning a bewitching black velvet hat in the shop at one of our principal milliners. The only adornment besides the jet black beads was a lovely gold-tassel hat pin. Needless to say this hat with the pretty and unique hat-pin was greatly admired. We shall soon see a great many similar to it. It has been whispered that as we are adopting a number of our grandmother's fashions and styles; it is to be hoped the crinoline will not re-appear. We have now the sleeves, fringed capes, hats (with lace caps attached) of the seventeenth century, and the latest addition to these is the tiny sun-shade with long handle.

In the old country there is a hatless brigade, who do away altogether with hats, preferring to dress their hair in the latest and prettiest style, and, carrying a sun-umbrella, sally forth into the fashionable world. These summer girls declare that the sun and air refreshes their hair and complexion. We hope soon to see the fashionable ladies of Viña del Mar and the capital adopting this new fad, when on the sands of Mira Mar. *Apropos* of parasols, there has been introduced yet another, which is dome-shaped, and is said to be flourished only by dowagers.

Foulards are to be greatly in fashion this summer. They always look so fashionable, and do not require so much washing as muslins and piques.

The loose long flowing veil worn by a few in society has not become popular, and is by no means becoming to those with small faces. The most popular hat amongst the fashionable ladies is undoubtedly the steeple-crowned hat. It looks well on both short and tall people. It is trimmed very simply with a narrow ribbon or tulle, the crown left to be admired. Hats as a rule, now-a-days, are to be very simply trimmed, some with a few sprays of roses, or rose leaves, the colour corresponding with the dress.

We are sure the scented ornament introduced into the fashionable lady's out-door apparel has been a blessing, especially in such a town as Valparaiso. It keeps away fever and diphtheria, which one is liable to come in contact with while crossing the muddy streets. These include hat-pins, lockets, and hanging pendants to one's watch-chain. The latest ornament of this class is a ring which when touched with a spring will give forth a delicate spray of perfume. These rings require refilling again and again, but must be very useful, especially in a crowded car or train, which is usually full of smoke from cigarettes.

Some of the hats this season are to have strings tied under the chin.

Last month small gilt buttons were very much worn; but this season all jackets are to be adorned with beautiful large fancy ones. NANCY.

BATTLE OF TELISSE.

TERRIFIC ASSAULTS.

JAPANESE HURL A DIVISION AT RUSSIAN CENTRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, June 20.

A Russian correspondent, telegraphing from Liaoyang, gives further particulars of the fighting at Telisse:—

The details received of the fighting on June 15 show that the Russian advance on the Japanese position when General Stackelberg made his supreme effort to drive back General Nodzu's army was a most brilliant affair.

Soon after dawn the Japanese were discovered in strong force on a hill north of Dyauvo—the infantry entrenched and supported by artillery.

The Russian left was thrown forward with the reserves to clear the hill. The troops had over a mile of open to cross, the only cover on the way being two small hillocks and two shallow hollows.

As soon as the Russians reached this open stretch the Japanese concentrated a deadly fire upon them. The assailants took open order and rushed from point to point, taking advantage of every inequality of the ground, dropping down, firing, and then advancing again.

In this way they finally gained one or other of the two intervening hillocks, where they halted for a breathing space. They were now sheltered from the Japanese rifle fire, but the enemy's artillery threw shrapnel over the hillocks, with deadly effect.

Some detachments lost every officer killed and wounded and half their men, but in spite of this terrific punishment they pressed on. One regiment gained the lower slope of the hill forming the Japanese position, while the survivors of the 6th Company of the 3rd Regiment, about half the strength at which the company started, actually got within twenty paces of the Japanese entrenchments.

By this time they had not a single officer left, Captain Hasken, the last to be hit, having fallen, shot through the stomach, a little further back.

The men lay panting under the Japanese trenches, whose occupants, owing to the convexity of the hill, were unable to fire on them without raising themselves well over the edge of their trenches, and every time they did this they were greeted with a hail of bullets and scoffing chaff.

Angry at their inability to dislodge their assailants, they started throwing heavy stones over the curve. Here and there the assailants and defenders actually came hand to hand, and at this point the battle was carried on for some time with the butt-end of rifles and stones.

Under cover of this diversion the remainder of the Russians gained the shelter of a neighbouring ravine, but under the hail of shells and shrapnel concentrated on them by the Japanese artillery they were unable to hold even this position. By this time the Japanese field artillery and heavy guns had silenced the batteries supporting the Russian attack.

It was at this moment that the Japanese delivered their main attack, a whole division being thrown against the Russian centre, while two divisions working round the right pressed it hard.

The right held out until eleven o'clock, when two regiments were rushed by rail to its assistance. On their appearance the whole force advanced cheering, and actually rolled the Japanese back, but General Nodzu poured in fresh troops, regiment after regiment.

The Russian commander saw that he was being enveloped, and rallying on his reserves, retired in good order.

We retired from Wafengko at five o'clock, having previously burned the storehouses, and an hour after the position was occupied by the Japanese.

The Japanese remained at Wafengko all the next day, but on the night of June 16 they pressed our retiring forces, continually pushing forward and trying to get round our right wing which had borne the brunt of the heavy fighting on the previous day.

During the night there was a terrific thunderstorm, which made the roads almost impassable, but we were enabled gradually to effect our retirement north.—Reuter's Special.

A few weeks ago, a Sunday school teacher was conducting a service with some forty infant scholars. She gave out the hymn, "I am a little soldier, and only five years old." Seeing one little boy looking very sad, who usually was so bright and hearty at singing, the teacher asked—"Why, Freddy, how is it you are not singing?" At once he answered: "Please, teacher, I'm six."

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Twelve Months..... ,, 15

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NOTICE.

The Editor will be pleased to receive original contributions, both literary and artistic. Photographs should only have reference to Chile, comprising important social events, notable persons, interesting places, or anything of a nature likely to arouse interest. Brief descriptive matter, together with the name and address of the sender, should always accompany such photographs.

All communications should be addressed: Editor, THE STAR OF CHILE, Casilla 1097, or 35 Calle Prat, Valparaiso.

The Star of Chile.

SATURDAY, 20TH AUG., 1904.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

There is nothing that is a better illustration of the progress of a country or better shows the genuine development of it than the making of railways either by the Government or by private Companies. Wherever the sound of the locomotive whistle is heard along the iron road there towns grow up and the pleasing signs of industrial and commercial advancement are in evidence. In this respect a new era is about to dawn in Chile. This week the Director General of the State Railways has passed to the Department of that Branch of the Government a list of railways in course of construction and those which may be made during the ensuing year, accompanied by the respective cost thereof. The total number in construction and recommended to be constructed is twenty-one, and these are scattered pretty well all over the Republic. When these are completed no one can estimate the immense boon which they must prove to agriculture, mining and other industries. For what is the use of increasing the resources of the land or manufacturing any article of general consumption unless a ready means can be found, such as a railway, to place them on the market? Therefore we hail with much satisfaction the project of the Director General of Railways and trust that it may find a hearty support from the Government and Congress. With the completion of the Transandine Railway and the termination of these twenty-one lines throughout the northern and southern parts of the country this Republic will have every prospect of taking the most gigantic strides in her social, commercial and industrial progress that she has ever done in her history.

Subjoined is the list referred to:—

RAILWAYS IN CONSTRUCTION.

<i>Anemias to Los Pozos.</i>	
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 300,000
<i>Serena to Rivadavia.</i>	
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 210,000
<i>Osalle to Trapiche.</i>	
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 150,000
<i>Paloma to San Marcos.</i>	
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 750,000
<i>Choapa to Ilapel.</i>	
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 100,000
<i>Around Santiago.</i>	
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 210,000
<i>Melipilla to Puangue.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 526,000
To be expended in 1905.....	220,000

Alcones to Arbol and Tunnel Section.

To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 1,000,000
<i>Temuco to Carahue.</i>	
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 500,000
<i>Petruquén to Antilhue.</i>	
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 500,000
RAILWAYS WHICH MAY BE CONSTRUCTED IN 1905.	
<i>Vallenar to Viscachitas.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 2,300,000
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 1,000,000
<i>Choapa to Salamanca.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 1,000,000
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 400,000
<i>Rayado to Papudo.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 649,000
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 270,000
<i>Puangue to San Antonio.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 2,600,000
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 900,000
<i>Curicó to Morrillo.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 725,000
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 500,000
(With provisional bridges.)	
<i>Quella to Ovejeras Negros.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 369,000
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 300,000
<i>Chillan to Coelemu.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 1,200,000
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 500,000
<i>Anjeles to Antuco.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 1,280,000
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 400,000
<i>Coihue to Nacimiento.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 200,000
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 200,000
<i>Púa to Curacantín.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 2,370,000
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 450,000
<i>Osorno to Río Negro.</i>	
Estimate.....	\$ 2,237,000
To be expended in 1905.....	\$ 450,000
To pay for land appropriated.....	\$ 400,000
Rolling Stock.....	\$ 7000,000

OBITUARY

MR. SAMUEL GORDON.

To his many friends it was with feelings of deep sorrow and regret that they learned on Thursday morning of the untimely death of this young man the previous night in the German Hospital. For about a fortnight he had been in the hospital with typhoid fever, succeeded by other complications, which carried him off at the age of 31. Deceased came from Barrow-in-Furness a few years ago to occupy the position of draughtsman in the Chilean Navy. During the short time he was amongst us he made many friends, who deeply deplore his early death. The funeral took place this (Saturday) morning, and was largely attended, especial by members of the Masonic Lodges, deceased having been an enthusiastic craftsman. In the chapel and at the vault the Rev. J. B. Hunt and the Rev. Frank Thompson conducted the burial service.

BAD WEATHER.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE BAY OF VALPARAISO.

(From *El Mercurio* (Santiago) Monday August 15th.)

When the Government makes its yearly move to Valparaiso, and with it comes to the port that wave of summer immigrants, who fill the hotels, complete the happiness of the keepers of boarding-houses, and eat every shell-fish, more or less edible, there are few places on the terraqueous globe more agreeable than this city.

The mild and uniform temperature soothes the nerves; the calm and clear evenings facilitate excursions in the bay, in the coast-guard steamboat, or in some other vessel, comfortable, as well as fiscal and free of charge; Victoria Square offers its avenues to the youth who loves; the hills give opportunity to the boldest, to do gymnastics which Santa Lucia cannot afford them; and the water of the sea presents to many the opportunity of taking at a small cost "the yearly bath."

All these people, who take away from Valparaiso a pleasant impression, and sometimes a typhoid fever, do not believe in storms or inundations, and they imagine that these things are exaggerated by the "porteños," in order that they may succeed in getting docks made, and that the value of their property may rise. There was even a Deputy who accused the supporters of the port of Valparaiso of defending it solely with a view to improving their own property.

If they could see it, those elegant summer visitors, dressed in flannels, who make excursions in the bay... If they could see Valparaiso on a day like

yesterday! There were no inundations. It did not rain. In the streets enough sand is left to remind us of what took place a month ago. The rest has been taken away by carts, has drifted into the houses, or has been swallowed by the paseers-by on windy days.

The day was comparatively clear, and on land could not be called stormy. But in the night there had been a strong north wind, and in the bay the vessels were tossing about, and all traffic was interrupted.

A few steamers are preparing to go out to lie to in the open sea. Anywhere, among rocks, it is safer than in the port of Valparaiso, called by some enthusiasts "the Pearl of the Pacific."

The sailing-ships pitch in such a way that it makes one giddy to watch them rise and fall on the great waves, often showing the whole of their hull. Nearer shore, the lighters grouped together under shelter of the floating docks, knock one against another, shipping water whenever a wave barries their noses in the sea.

Around the Prat mole, there are a few boats, manned by brave men, who for embarking and landing use the "taugon," or long mast with a rope-ladder, which goes out horizontally from the end of the mole.

The crowd looks on and follows their movements with interest.

All along the shore, amongst the imbedded iron of the Prat mole, and in the new pleasure ground on the esplanade, on the tops of the cranes and heaps of merchandise, and on the rocks in front of Bellavista, and beyond the Baron, is to be seen a wide band of breakers, which leap into the air, forming clouds, burst with the sound of cannon, and fall on the breakwater and the merchandise with a formidable crash.

The sea looks like an animated monster of a gray colour, and of viscous consistency, shaking with irresistible strength the vessels, which rise on its shoulders in arches like those of a reptile, disturbing the foundations of that weak, worn, flimsy breakwater, which seems ridiculous as a defence against the powerful lash of the masses of water which fall upon it.

The waves rise to the height of the two or three-storey buildings in a white cloud of foamy water, from which the wind snatches a thick drizzle, and fall on the breakwater, its cranes, and its merchandise. In some places coal is being hurriedly gathered up, and put into railway cars. Further on, the merchandise is being drawn up, as the waves extend their inroads.

And all along the edge, seated on boxes, under shelter of the huts, among the cars, on overturned boats, in the porches of stores, is spread a population of five, six, or perhaps more thousands of men, who on this day have neither work nor pay.

It is the population which works on the moles, on the breakwater, and on the beach; which moves the boats, lighters, and small steamers, which receives and arranges the cargo in the holds of vessels.

Many have dispersed in the ravines, or in taverns, tired of waiting since morning for calm and a return to work.

The rest are there, looking out at the sea with the resigned air of those who know there is no help for them, that in this way they may spend fifteen days of the month of August, as they spent fifteen days of July, with a little more misery in the home, and a few more articles in pawn, but all without human remedy.

The sea, which gives work and bread, sometimes gets angry, and gives death, and disaster and want.

Those sad and silent groups make a profound impression, they are the victims of the port of Valparaiso, the first, the most direct, and those who suffer most.

In one group two old men are conversing. "This morning it was choppy," said one, "for the north wind had blown all night, then it got better, about nine, but now it is bad again."

"This is a dry storm, which is the worst kind," says the other.

"The master was offering \$20 for us to go and see the lighter, which is sinking by the bow. And he points out a lighter, which, at a few yards from the break-water is slowly sinking, shipping water at every blow of the sea.

All along the edge, unemployed men go sadly about.

And in the midst of this sadness, in face of the danger of the shaken ships,

among the workmen out of work, beneath a sky with threatening lights which seem to presage storm, the noise of the detonations of the waves which dash on the breakwater, we again feel the contrast to the summer evenings, with the coast-guard boat full of young ladies in white gauze dresses, and large hats, like ideal shepherdesses, and young men in flannels, who allow their skin to colour with the hues of health imparted by the sea-breezes.

Then we understand that the summer Deputies and Senators, who have not lived through the rude fight for work, who have not suffered through this bay, in which no business is certain cannot appreciate the necessity for the works which Valparaiso demands.

THE AHORRO MUTUO SOCIETY.

The following is the decision of the Illustrious Court of Appeal in Santiago in the case against the "Ahorro Mutuo."

Santiago, August 15th, 1904.

"Whereas, taking into account that the documents which accompany the present execution as titles, do not bear witness to a definite obligation, due at the present time, considering the terms of the different stipulations contained in the said documents; whereas, besides what is set forth in articles 458, 462 and 492 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the appealed resolution of July 19th ultimo, is revoked, copied from page 4, and the order of embargo solicited by Don Francisco Pinto B., page 1 of this copy is declared invalid, with costs. Let them be returned, etc.—Written by Minister Barriga.—Luis Barriga.—J. Rojas.—Ricardo Reyes Solar.—Decreed by the Illustrious Court.—D. VIAL.

PRESENTATION

OF PRIZES TO THE LIFE SAVING BRIGADE.

In the Victoria Theatre on Saturday night, there was a large attendance of people to witness the presentation of prizes to the various members of the Life Saving Brigade. Mr. Guillermo Münnich presided, accompanied by the following gentlemen:—Rear-Admiral Muñoz Hurtado, Mr. Anjel Guarello, Captain Recaredo Amengual, Director of the 9th Fire company, Mr. José Julian Ortega, Director of the Life Saving Brigade, and various other gentlemen. There was also a large assembly of police officials. Mr. Münnich gave a short speech and opened the proceedings. The following prizes were presented to the different members of the Brigade:—

First Prize.

(5 years)

Messrs Justo Diaz, José Manuel Fernandez, Victor M. Valenzuela, and Carlos V. Cortes.

Second Prize.

(10 years)

Mr. Luis Casanova, Dr. Federico Arnao.

Third Prize.

(15 years)

Messrs. Guillermo Münnich, Alberto Chodowicki, and Commander Robert Mac Indoe.

While the second and third prizes were being presented the orchestra played the National Anthem, which the audience applauded.

Gold Medal.

Mr. José Rodríguez was not present to receive his gold medal and diploma, being away on the "Prat." These prizes were given over to Rear-Admiral Muñoz Hurtado to be forwarded to their owner.

Silver Medals.

Mr. Felipe Carmona, Naval Surgeon, and Mr. Pedro Camboa, Inspector of Police, were presented with a silver medal and diploma respectively, for their brave conduct towards their fellow countrymen.

Diplomas.

The guardians of police, Messrs Juan de D. Chamorro, Elias Cabello and Desiderio Alvarado, were each presented with a diploma for their meritorious conduct during the storms in 1900.

Those who received medals and diplomas were heartily applauded by the numerous audience which completely filled the theatre.

Maestro Cesari's band played a selection of music. A pleasant evening was brought to a close by the representation of the comedy "El Congreso Feminista," given by the Operetta Company which is performing in the Odeon theatre. Each of the actresses received a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

BY CABLE

Admiral Togo announces that three Russian cruisers have been missing for several days and states that they have either run ashore or taken refuge in some neutral port.

Later telegrams announce that five Russian battleships are missing and it is presumed they have returned to Port Arthur.

The Japanese are closing in on Port Arthur more by land every day, and are receiving great reinforcements.

Field Marshall Oyama has ordered that all the fresh-water streams which communicate with the town are to be cut off.

It is believed that the Russian cruiser "Pallada" was sunk in the battle of the 10th inst.

On the night of the 16th inst., the Japanese fleet kept watch near the entrance to Port Arthur for fear the Russians should try to get free, taking advantage of the darkness of the night.

Telegrams from Saint Petersburg state that the Russian losses on the 26th, 27th, and 28th June were: Officers killed, 2; soldiers, 248; wounded, officers 35, soldiers, 1,553. Prisoners: 1, soldiers, 83. Total losses 1,922.

The Japanese periodicals give all praise to Admiral Kamimura for the gallant act of saving the crew of the Russian cruiser "Rurik" which was sunk near Corea. This act is contrary to what the Russian fleet did with the Japanese transport "Hitachi Maru," which was sunk with all her crew by the Russian fleet which instead of trying to save the crew let them all perish on June 15 last.

During the last few days the Russian and Japanese fleets have had several serious engagements resulting in another victory for the Japanese fleet, which sunk the Russian cruiser "Rurik" and seriously damaged the cruisers "Cromoboi" and "Rossia," which fled for the port of Vladivostock.

Telegrams received from Tien Tsin announce that heavy firing was heard at Port Arthur by the steamer "Elsa" which part that port, and it therefore appears that a very serious battle is taking place there. The Japanese transports which were in the port of New Chang, have left that port so as to avoid being captured by the Russian battleships which recently left Port Arthur.

A telegram from Wei-Hai-Wei states that the captain and sixty of the crew of the Russian destroyer "Borni" arrived there after having blown up the destroyer in view of the serious damages the ship had received and there being no hope of saving her.

It is stated that the object of Admiral Togo letting the Russian fleet out of Port Arthur was to give them a fair chance to see if the Russian ships would really show fight, and it now appears that Admiral Togo has been successful in his plan.

Several European periodicals state that China does not appear to maintain her neutrality in the present conflict and insist that severe steps should be taken to avoid any partiality occurring.

Later telegrams from the seat of war state that the Russian fleet were compelled to leave Port Arthur owing to the heavy fire from the Japanese batteries.

The Baltic Squadron is reported ready to start at any moment. The Russian Admiral Rojestvensky has hoisted his pennant on the "Kniaz Suvaroff" a fine new ironclad of 13,500 tons.

It is said the Cape of Good Hope route is to be used and depot ships with coal and provisions are being placed at suitable points in order to avoid using neutral ports.

The bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese land batteries is described as terrific by correspondents at Chefoo, over 100 heavy guns being now in position.

The Mikado has allowed non-combatants to leave the city, and many have already arrived at Mukden.

The Russian General Stoessel, though hard pressed, has refused to surrender; the Japanese, who are now close up to the innermost lines of defence, are preparing for a final assault.

The Japanese advance against Koupotkine in the north is delayed by heavy rains.

The armoured cruisers "Rossia" and "Gromoboi," the sole remaining ships of the Vladivostock Squadron, have arrived at that port, and are actively repairing damages.

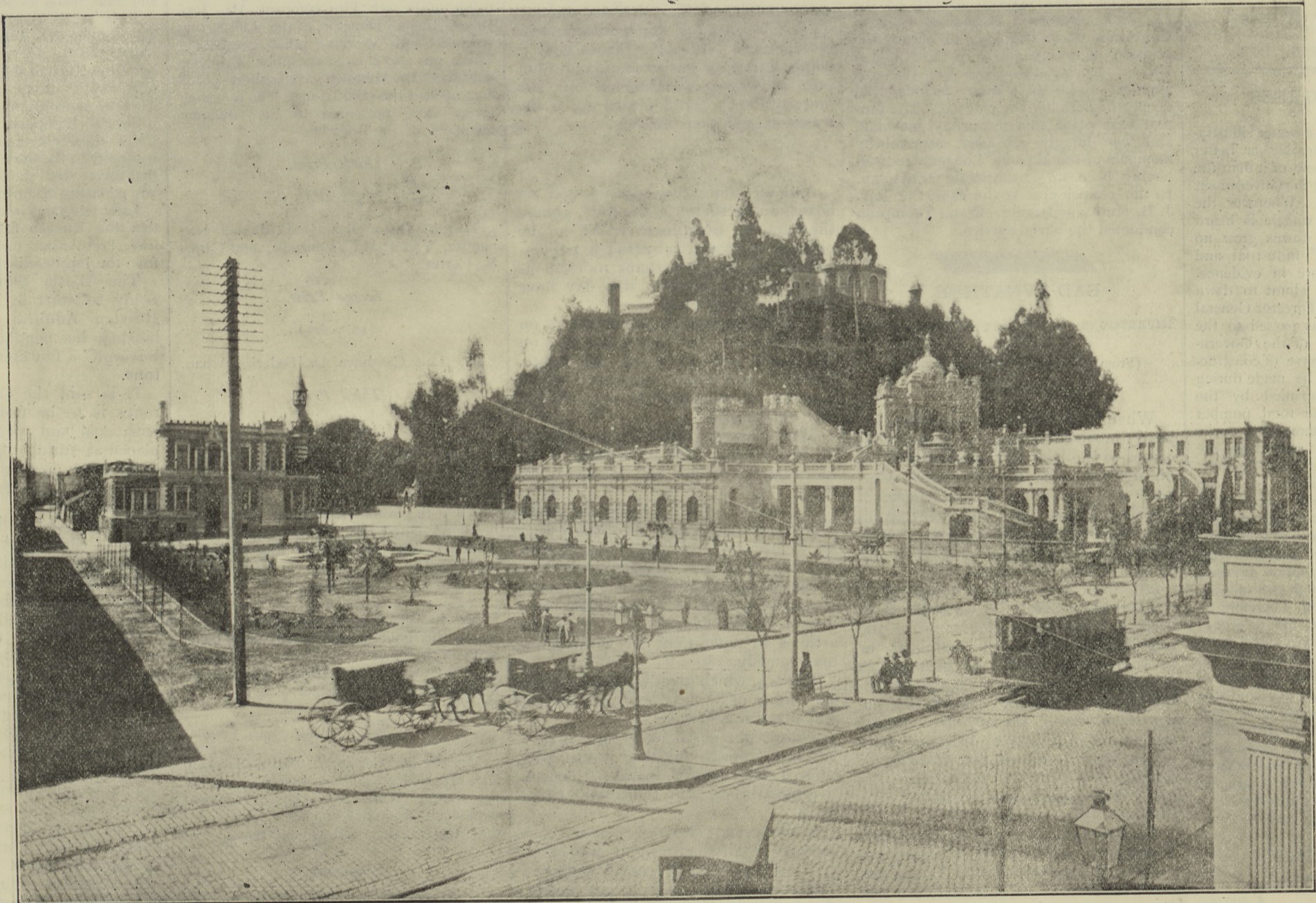
A Japanese Squadron is off the port of Shanghai watching the damaged Russian vessels which took refuge there after the naval engagement of 10th inst.

FRIDAY, 19TH.—Official Russian reports admit that the Vladivostock cruisers "Rossia" and "Gromoboi" were severely handled. Nearly all the officers and 450 men were killed or wounded.

The Japanese troops have made further furious attacks on Port Arthur, and in spite of a stubborn defence, obtained possession of the heights near Pigeon Bay, 4 miles from the town. At the last moment it is rumoured in Chefoo that the Chinese Arsenal, only 1 1/2 miles from the port, has also been captured.



A TYPE OF CHILEAN BEAUTY



NEW PLAZA AND ENTRANCE TO THE SANTA LUCIA HILL, SANTIAGO.



PLAZA SOTOMAYOR AND PRAT MONUMENT, VALPARAISO.



VIEW IN THE COUSIÑO PARK, LOTA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

SALE OF GOLD.—On Saturday the amount of Government gold sold in the Intendencia amounted to \$750,000. The premium opened at 8.01% and closed at 7.87%.

CHAMPIONSHIP ATHLETIC SPORTS.—As may be seen from an advertisement in another column, the annual championship athletic sports will take place on Thursday, the 8th September next (a holiday.) We shall give further particulars in a subsequent issue.

VALPARAISO SPORTING CLUB.—The Directory of this Club has named the following gentlemen as Stewards for the season:—Messrs. Gustavo Pommerencke, Carlos H. Raly, Roberto Moragas, Pedro McKellar and C. F. Alcock.

PORTRAIT OF OUR CONSUL-GENERAL.—During the week there has been exhibited in one of the windows of Messrs. R. W. Bailey & Co's store a large oil painting of Sir Berry Cusack-Smith, K.C.M.G. executed by Fanny Selmer, wife of Captain Selmer. He appears in his Consular uniform, every detail of which is faithfully portrayed and altogether the painting has been much admired.

SOCIEDAD ESPLORADORA DE VALLE SIMPSON.—The following gentlemen have just been elected the directorate:—President, Mr. Guillermo Plummer; Committee—Messrs. Enrique Applegreen, Alfredo O. Kolkhorst, Robert Delano and Luis Garnham; Secretary, Mr. A. Bordali H.

BOARD OF THE CENTRAL PORTS.—On Saturday afternoon a meeting of this Board was held, presided over by the Intendente of the Province. After some routine business was done the Board opened the offers made for the fixing of a crane which the Director General of the Navy was bringing from Talcahuano to be used in repairing the Malecon. Subjoined were the offers received:—Mr. Robert Campbell, for \$2,895; Messrs. Hardie and Co. \$3,500; and Messrs. Morrison and Co. \$3,980. After these tenders had been examined, it was decided to accept the lowest.

COMPANIA ESPLORADORA DEL TEOKA.—This company which was formed last week has had the following gentlemen as Directors:—Messrs. Rafael Sotomayor, Guillermo Plummer, Pedro MacClelland, Enrique Budge, Antonio Varas, Ramon Montaner and Gustavo Ochinger. As its name indicates, this society is intended to exploit the land in the Taeka Valley, Chubut (Argentine Republic), in combination with the Compañia Frigorifica y Agricola de Coehamó, which has a road of this for the purpose of conveying to the Pacific the farm produce of this rich national territory. The capital of the Company is \$1,500,000.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE COAST.—In the Pacific Co's Steamer "Victoria," which leaves on Tuesday next, Mr. Oscar Sehring will proceed to Buenos Ayres for the purpose of bringing to this port the steamer "Toro," recently purchased by that gentleman to replace the old "Paquete de los Vilos." The "Toro" is an iron vessel of 261 tons register constructed in the year 1878 at Rostock, her dimensions being 155 feet long, 21 feet wide and 10 feet in depth. This vessel has recently undergone a thorough overhaul in all her compartments, with excellent accommodation for passengers, cargo and the transport of sheep. Mr. Sehring expects to arrive here about the end of September next.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock a serious accident occurred on the railway near Baron. As the train which conveys the supply of meat into the district was on its way here from the slaughter-house, two of the cars went off the line, and two of the workmen, Arturo Leiva and Modesto Machuca, were thrown violently beneath the wheels of the cars and killed. Another railway accident occurred not far from the above accident on the same day. The victim this time was a little girl about 10 years of age. A passing locomotive knocked her down and injured one of her feet.

FIRES.—At half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the cigar and boot polishing saloon, situated in Calle Cochrane No. 75E, belonging to Mr. Francisco Rezzio, who had his goods insured in one of the insurance companies in \$8,000. The fire commenced in the ceiling, but had it not been for the Firemen's prompt assistance, there would have been greater damage done. The following buildings were damaged by the conflagration:—Office of Mr. Andrés Soto, the Arturo Prat Bar; the Cigarrera Prat; the Importation of Tabaco Habanos and dwelling house of Mr. Tomas Rios Gonzalez alongside of the Post-Office. The following are the insurances of the premises:—Bar Arturo P at, in the Protectora Insurance Co, for 16,000 dollars, Mr. Tomas Rios Gonzalez in La Protectora for 10,000 dollars and in the Central for 6,000 dollars. Cigar shop of Mr. Francisco Rezzio in two companies for 3,000 dollars. The building, which belongs to Mr. Carlos Ross Santa Maria, is supposed to be insured for £3000. The cigar shop La Importadora was insured but the amount is not known. A few minutes after four o'clock on Monday morning there broke out a fire in the calle Jeneral Cruz No. 5. The fire began in the second story, occupied by Mr. Carlos Rodriguez and was seen when some

sacks of coke were burning in the kitchen. As the flames were beginning to catch the ceiling the alarm was given to the police station, from which some police soon arrived and extinguished the fire. The property belongs to Mr. N. Neilsen; but it is not known whether it is insured. Mr. Rodriguez had his furniture insured for eight thousand dollars in the Hamburg Bremsen Co.

FRENCH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.—In the golf matches for the championship of France the final was between Mr. Overbury, of the Wembley Park Golf Club, reputed up till recently to be the best amateur in Europe, and Alférez Beeche, a Chilean by birth, who has learned golf in France. From the very first Mr. Beeche had the best of the game and finished an easy winner. He will retain the championship cup for one year, besides receiving a valuable prize. The countries represented in the contest were:—France, England, United States, Chile, Holland, Germany, Peru, Cuba, Spain, Scotland and Austria.

EUROPEAN ART EXHIBITION.—There will shortly be exhibited here in a salon in Calle Donoso a large collection of paintings of the Spanish school, the display having been organised by Mr. Alfredo Melossi, of Santiago, where they are at present on view at Calle Huérfanos No. 1048, opposite the Casa Pra. The catalogue includes the names of Angel Andrade, Ayon, Mariana Bertuchi, Francisco Candelas, J. Carbonell, Manuel Carbonell, Manuel Dominguez, I. Gallegos, Manuel Garcia y Rodriguez, I. Martin Gimenes, E. Martin Gomez, Ernesto Gutierrez, José Inyesta, Carlos Lezcano, Villamil Lucos, José Lupiáñez, Felipe Moles, Felix Mota, Tomas Lucena Muñoz, M. Peirolo, Mariano Pidelaserra, Fernando Picolo, M. Rivalto, Gerona Sanchez, Eduardo Solá Sánchez and Luis Sánchez de la Peña.

COMPANIA ESPLORADORA DEL TEOKA.—This company which was formed last week has had the following gentlemen as Directors:—Messrs. Rafael Sotomayor, Guillermo Plummer, Pedro MacClelland, Enrique Budge, Antonio Varas, Ramon Montaner and Gustavo Ochinger. As its name indicates, this society is intended to exploit the land in the Taeka Valley, Chubut (Argentine Republic), in combination with the Compañia Frigorifica y Agricola de Coehamó, which has a road of this for the purpose of conveying to the Pacific the farm produce of this rich national territory. The capital of the Company is \$1,500,000.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE COAST.—In the Pacific Co's Steamer "Victoria," which leaves on Tuesday next, Mr. Oscar Sehring will proceed to Buenos Ayres for the purpose of bringing to this port the steamer "Toro," recently purchased by that gentleman to replace the old "Paquete de los Vilos." The "Toro" is an iron vessel of 261 tons register constructed in the year 1878 at Rostock, her dimensions being 155 feet long, 21 feet wide and 10 feet in depth. This vessel has recently undergone a thorough overhaul in all her compartments, with excellent accommodation for passengers, cargo and the transport of sheep. Mr. Sehring expects to arrive here about the end of September next.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock a serious accident occurred on the railway near Baron. As the train which conveys the supply of meat into the district was on its way here from the slaughter-house, two of the cars went off the line, and two of the workmen, Arturo Leiva and Modesto Machuca, were thrown violently beneath the wheels of the cars and killed. Another railway accident occurred not far from the above accident on the same day. The victim this time was a little girl about 10 years of age. A passing locomotive knocked her down and injured one of her feet.

FIRES.—At half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the cigar and boot polishing saloon, situated in Calle Cochrane No. 75E, belonging to Mr. Francisco Rezzio, who had his goods insured in one of the insurance companies in \$8,000. The fire commenced in the ceiling, but had it not been for the Firemen's prompt assistance, there would have been greater damage done. The following buildings were damaged by the conflagration:—Office of Mr. Andrés Soto, the Arturo Prat Bar; the Cigarrera Prat; the Importation of Tabaco Habanos and dwelling house of Mr. Tomas Rios Gonzalez alongside of the Post-Office. The following are the insurances of the premises:—Bar Arturo P at, in the Protectora Insurance Co, for 16,000 dollars, Mr. Tomas Rios Gonzalez in La Protectora for 10,000 dollars and in the Central for 6,000 dollars. Cigar shop of Mr. Francisco Rezzio in two companies for 3,000 dollars. The building, which belongs to Mr. Carlos Ross Santa Maria, is supposed to be insured for £3000. The cigar shop La Importadora was insured but the amount is not known. A few minutes after four o'clock on Monday morning there broke out a fire in the calle Jeneral Cruz No. 5. The fire began in the second story, occupied by Mr. Carlos Rodriguez and was seen when some

sacks of coke were burning in the kitchen. As the flames were beginning to catch the ceiling the alarm was given to the police station, from which some police soon arrived and extinguished the fire. The property belongs to Mr. N. Neilsen; but it is not known whether it is insured. Mr. Rodriguez had his furniture insured for eight thousand dollars in the Hamburg Bremsen Co.

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Twenty-four tons of virgin gold were recently reduced to a molten state in twenty-four hours in the mint at Philadelphia, and about \$12,000,000 will be coined. This breaks the record for mint melting.

NEW ROAD TO VIÑA DEL MAR.

On Thursday last a meeting was held of the Viña del Mar Road Committee, presided over by the Intendente.

After a long discussion, an ad-referendum agreement was made with the representative of the Valparaiso Electric Tramway Co. to finish the road between Recreo and Miramar for \$110,000, the necessary ballast trucks to be provided by the Government. The time allowed for construction was fixed at 90 days; the Tramway Co. to have the same concessions for laying down lines in Viña del Mar as it has in Valparaiso, and to commence running tramcars within one month of the completion of the work.

Horse-cars will be used at first, till the arrival of special electric cars for this service, which are expected to arrive about next March, and will be similar in design to the Pullman cars at present in use on the railways.

If this arrangement is definitely agreed to, we shall have a tram service to Viña del Mar within four months with every probability of a well-built road.

PICTURE POST-CARD COLLECTORS.

Any collector of Picture Post-Cards who wishes to exchange with collectors in the various parts of this Republic or in any other country may send name and address, and we will publish same in this column. Address Post-Card Collector, c/o "THE STAR OF CHILE," Casilla 1097, Valparaiso.

Mary Chapman, Casilla 130, Valparaiso, wishes to exchange views or faces with any collector.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

The following is the only letter Aunt Martha has yet received, but she hopes that in the weeks to come other little boys and girls will write and tell about their pets or hobbies. They can adopt any fancy name they desire or write under if they do not wish their real name published. This fancy name can be the name of a flower, or bird, or anything they wish; but their real name should be written in the left hand corner of their letters in brackets.

"Dear Aunt Martha, "I was very glad to see in the new newspaper that you wanted to hear about pets. I have a little goat that I call "Kiddie" It is very funny and I like it much better than my sister's pets; she keeps rabbits. She cries when I let my Kiddie loose and says that he hurt her, so he does. I don't want him to get fat, for father says if he does he will kill him and call him "turkey," and eat him up—Mother says he won't, but I think he will. It is more difficult writing about pets than I thought, but I hope this will do.

"Your loving friend,

"D. HENDERSON."

Thank you very much. Dorothy (is your name Dorothy?) for your little letter, and we hope your "Kiddie" will not meet such a fate as your father says.

AUNT MARTHA.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. A. K.—One story good, will use; antiquated. Shall be glad to see article on "How to tell character by handwriting." Forge ahead.

C. S. P.—We are quite in accord with your views in reference to the late floods and loss of life, and are gratified to see the substantial response to the call for charity in aid of the distressed.

POURING A HOUSE.—That concrete is to take the place of brick and stone as a building material is the hopeful belief of Mr. Edison, who has discovered a cheap method of making Portland cement. Before many years, he says, a contractor will just take his wooden form—one of twenty or thirty standard shapes—and go out and "pour a house" which will cost very little and will be fireproof. Hail the happy day. Such a structure should be almost as imperishable as the bill for the rent.—*Engineering World.*

A CRUSHED STRAWBERRY rubbed over the teeth will whiten them. A strawberry cut in two and rubbed over the face is an excellent remedy for freckles, summer pimples, and a generally defective complexion.—*County Gentleman.*

An innovation which the *Times* has just made, is to give betrothal announcements in the births, marriages, and deaths column. Apropos, the *Globe* says, with regard to this ingenious addition to the daily "hatches, matches, and dispatches" list, people now talk of "Hatches, catches, matches, and dispatches."

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS ON WEST COAST, SOUTH AMERICA.

Date	Port	Name	Tonnage	Consignees	Cargo
June 22	Guayaquil	Dunbritton.....	1471		Coal
July 23	Talcahuano	Renfield.....	1034	Williamson B. & Co..	General
August 6	Iquique	Shandon.....	1397	W. C. Lyon.....	Coal
" 8	Coloso	Cambrian Hills..	1632	Woodgate & Co.....	Coal
" 16	Iquique	Kinross-shire....	2168		General

CHARTERS.

	Tonnage	Nitrate for	Europe	H. C.
Forthbank.....	1332	" "	" "	" "
Pass of Brander.....	1993	" "	" "	" "
Shandon.....	1845	" "	" "	" "
Kinross-shire.....	1344	" "	" "	" "
Benares.....	2398	" "	" "	" "

DISPOSABLE TONNAGE ON COAST.

Ancona.....	2570
Alycone.....	2148
Chile.....	2054
Dora.....	1184
Iverna.....	2220
Lurlei.....	803
Pass of Brander.....	1993
Wayfarer.....	1935
Benicia.....	1810
County of Flint.....	1023
Gael.....	1516
Galena.....	2169
Gladys.....	1345
Lydgate.....	2350
Cortez.....	2239
Fulwood.....	1986
Heathfield.....	1534
Pass of Balmah.....	1498
Port Patrick.....	1595
Glenrich.....	2216
Francesco Giuseppe.....	1829
Largiemore.....	1786
Craigisla.....	989
Haddon Hall.....	1332
Criccieth Castle.....	1877
Woodburn.....	1445
Lita.....	1643
Allerton.....	1938
Alsterberg.....	3072
Poseidon.....	1653
Cressington.....	2053
William Tillie.....	1761
Celestial Empire.....	1699
Centurion.....	1704
Colony.....	1598
Procyon.....	1995
County of Drumfries.....	1615
Caracciolo.....	1355
Latimer.....	1649
Banklands.....	1174
Dunbritton.....	1471
Renfield.....	1034
Register Tonnage.....	72476

GENERAL MARKET.

COAL.
A sale of Hartley has taken place @ 21/6 for October sailing.—For July—August 22/ is asked and 21/6 for September—October.
Australian Green Ticket July sailing 23/6 August—October do 24/6 do Agricultural Aug.—Oct. do 23/9 do Duckenfield July do 23/- do Other classes July—October 22/- to 23/6

NITRATE.

95%, August—September 7/8.
" " " " " " 7/7 1/2.
" " " " " " 7/7.
96%, 1% August—September 7/8 1/2.

WHEAT.

Market in Europe better, 31/9d. Talcahuano, \$ 6.10 and \$ 6.15 per 76.36 kilos bulk, f. o. b. Santiago, \$ 5.30 buyers. Sellers are holding for higher prices.

FLOUR.

Market rather dull and few sales can be reported; but holders are firm in their prices. We quote Southern Cylinder at \$ 5.60 to \$ 5.90 on board Talcahuano; Santiago brands, from \$ 5.60 to \$ 5.90; stone, \$ 5.20 to \$ 5.50, all according to brand per 46 kilos.

BAR COPPER.

£57.3.6.

SILVER.

26 1/2 d.

TALCAHUANO.

Vessels in Port

Eaton Hall, Evans, wheat, Cooper & Co., to sail to-morrow for Callao.
Renfield, Thomson, general, Williamson, Balfour & Co., ready to sail for Valparaiso.
Glamis, Daney, wheat, Duncan, Fox & Co., in distress, repairing.
Wynnstay, Hunter, general, Hormann & C., discharging part cargo, ready to sail for Valparaiso.
Celia, Lamberri, lime, Fox & Coles, discharging.
Anita Solet, Achirria, wood, Steel & Co. ready to sail for Iquique.

BANK RATE OF EXCHANGE Yesterday.

DAYS	ON		
	LONDON	PARIS	HAMBURG
90	16 9/16d	1.73 1/2 Fr.	1.38 1/2 M.
60	16 1/2	1.72 1/2	1.38 1/2
30	16 3/4	1.72	1.38
3	16 7/16	1.71 1/2	1.37 1/2

Sellers' quotation yesterday for first class London Bills at 90 days sight, 16 9/16 and 9 1/2.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS

Copper Minerals in Exploitation,

With Foundry annexed, at the foot of the hill, blast furnace with hydraulic power, five leagues from Milipilla, cart road. Wanted, a Partner to develop it or, in the last case, it is offered for Sale. Easily and safely exploited. Actual metal in stock, 3,000 metric quintals from 10% upwards.

For further particulars and references apply to

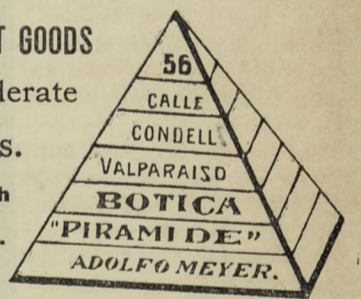
JUAN B. MELA.

THE BEST GOODS

At moderate

Prices.

English spoken.



THE SEVENTH ANNUAL

Amateur Championship

ATHLETIC SPORTS,

ORGANISED BY THE

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OF CHILE,

Will take place on the CANCHA, VIÑA DEL MAR, Thursday, 8th September, 1904

Entry Forms and all particulars at R. W. Bailey & Co's Athletic Warehouse, Esmeralda 7.

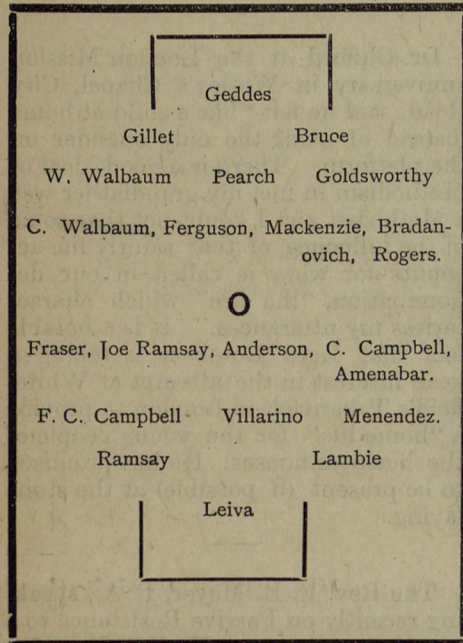
Entries close on Wednesday 31st inst., at 6 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

INTER-CITY MATCH.—VALPARAISO v. SANTIAGO.

By the express on Saturday afternoon the members of the team who had been selected to do battle for Valparaiso in the inter-city match against Santiago left in a special car for the capital. They were accompanied by a number of friends, the company comprising between sixty and seventy gentlemen. To while away the time on the journey singing was the most favourite form of amusement and this included some of the most popular songs of the day. Shortly before eleven o'clock the party arrived at Santiago central station, where the visitors met with a hearty welcome from representatives of the different Football Clubs. Rooms had been provided at the Royal Hotel and there the company marched in procession. After partaking of a light supper most of the players retired to rest in order to be fit for the contest next day. This was fixed to take place on the ground of the Nacional Club within the racecourse of the Club Hipico, nearly in front of the Tribunas. Long before the time fixed for the contest (2.30) the ropes were lined with an interesting crowd of spectators, estimated at about three thousand. The teams faced each other thus:—

VALPARAISO TEAM



SANTIAGO TEAM

At five minutes before three o'clock the ball was set in motion and at once the visitors rushed the play. In less than three minutes after the start Valparaiso, to the surprise of everybody, scored two goals—one being credited to Bradanovich and the other to Rogers. Some very exciting play now took place and the visitors secured a corner, the play which followed compelling Leiva to fist out the ball and subsequently a foul was given against Valparaiso. Their opponents' free kick was well returned and the visitors pressed the play down the field, ending in a corner in their favour.

Although the first corner kick soon went behind, it was noticed that the play was well kept in the home team's ground. Corner after corner followed; and Goldsworthy had a try for the net; but the ball went outside. Shot after shot was put in by Valparaiso; but all were unfruitful. Santiago once broke away with the ball and during the play the home team secured a free kick for a penalty. From the play which followed Colin Campbell got command and in beautiful style managed to put in the first goal for Santiago.

This was received by the spectators with great manifestations of rejoicing. Valparaiso in a few minutes secured three different free kicks for fouls; but the back defence of Santiago succeeded in keeping for a time the play from their citadel. Now corners were frequent for the visitors and out of some lively play in front of Santiago's goal Rogers took the opportunity to shoot, but just missed the inside of the uprights. Thus half time was announced with the score:—Valparaiso, two goals; Santiago, one goal.

On resuming play it was seen that the home team improved, while their opponents were taking things easier. The former almost at once obtained a corner; but little play followed until it went behind. A few minutes later Joe Ramsay centred well and Colin Campbell headed through a beauty, which was deservedly applauded. Thus the score was equalised—two goals each. Play was now all over the ground and both ends were visited; but with barren results. On one occasion the visitors sent in at close quarters the ball right into Leiva's hand; but although he fell

down he was able to clear by throwing behind. For some time nothing of note occurred except a glaring piece of bungling by the visitors' right wing when the goal was very clear. Subsequently the home team rushed the ball to the other end and after an exciting scramble the ball found its rest in the net; but the referee declared the player who shot was "off side." Valparaiso was not to be denied much longer in their efforts for victory, and, getting well down the field, Bradanovich sent in a hot shot, which Leiva could not stop. The subsequent play was uneventful and thus the game ended:—Valparaiso, three goals; Santiago, two goals.

Mr. Bock (of Valparaiso) very creditably officiated as referee.

After the match the players were provided with lunch at the Club Hipico restaurant.

BADMINTON v. SANTIAGO NACIONAL.

The following day (Monday) a friendly match was played between the Badminton, of Valparaiso, and Santiago Nacional, on the ground of the latter. There was a goodly gathering of spectators; but not so large as on the previous day.

The teams were:

BADMINTON.

Goal.—Geddes.
Backs.—Gillet and Bruce.
Half-backs.—W. Walbaum, Trautmann and Bell.
Forwards.—C. Walbaum, Rogers, Bradanovich, J. H. Lyon and Bock.

SANTIAGO NACIONAL.

Goal.—Carlos Ossa.
Backs.—A. Lambie and J. E. Subercaseaux.
Half-backs.—Barahona, Villarino and C. N. Thwaite.
Forwards.—Wilson, Colin Campbell, Vargas de la Fuente and Amenabar.

This was a well contested match, the play all round being very even, although Santiago's forward line had more frequent opportunities to "shoot," but did not take advantage of them. The only point that was scored was by Badminton in the first half, the game ending in favour of the visitors by one goal to nil.

Mr. Izquierdo officiated as referee.

After the match the Nacional Club entertained the Badminton team to lunch.

UNION CLUB v. THE VISITORS.

To enable some of the visitors from Valparaiso to have a little amusement, the members of the Union Football Club arranged a match on Monday afternoon on the ground of the home team at Calle Lira. An interesting match took place in presence of a large number of spectators. Before the match a splendid breakfast was given by the members of the Union F. C. to the visitors, the affair taking place in the Chalet at Matadero.

On Sunday night, after the inter-city match, the members of the home Clubs did all in their power to entertain the visitors, some by taking them to see the sights of the city, visit the Opera or play billiards and skittles. A five-aside contest at skittles took place in the Swiss Club between members of the Union F. C. and members of the Valparaiso F. C. After a very pleasant game, victory fell to the visitors. The matches at billiards next morning resulted in the defeat of the home players.

At the Central Station on Monday night, when the Valparaiso players met to take the express for home, an immense number of youthful footballers gathered to see them off. Cheer after cheer was given for the different Clubs represented and as the express steamed out the station echoed and re-echoed with "Hip, hip, hurrahs" from the Santiaguinos.

ENGINEERS F. C. v. SAN LUIS ENGLISH COLLEGE.

These two clubs met last Sunday on "La Cruz" ground in Viña del Mar to play for the Junior Cup of the Association. Mr. James Betteley acted as referee. In the first half of the game play was very keen. The Engineers made several fine shots at San Luis' goal; but they were well saved; however, just before the whistle sounded, the Collegians put in the first goal. On resumption of play, the leather was kept almost entirely in front of the Engineers' goal. The San Luis forwards played a good combined game, which resulted in several goals being scored. The result at the finish was:—Engineers, 0; San Luis English College, 5 goals.

Next Sunday (weather permitting) San Luis will play their last match for the Cup against "La Cruz" F.C. on the latter's ground in Viña del Mar.

GOLD CROSS F. C. v. SAN LUIS E. C. 2ND ELEVEN.

This match took place last Monday on the grounds of the English College, Mr. A. Forbes Lackey officiated as referee. The visitors (after having breakfasted with the boys in the Dining-Hall of the College) played a fine game, especially among their forwards. There was no scoring in the first half of the game. Play being resumed, the Gold Cross players became somewhat disorganised and the ball was continually threatening their goal; however, their goal-keeper, a smart little chap, saved a good many fine shots. The College forwards played better this half than the previous one and after some steady passing, put in two goals, thus a pleasant friendly game between these Junior teams came to an end; Gold Cross F. C., 0; San Luis, 2nd Eleven, 2 goals.

VICTORIA BRIGHT F. C. v. MENZIES F. C.

An interesting match was played on Sunday last between Victoria Bright F. C. and Menzies F. C. on the former's ground in Quillota. At 2.40 the ball was set in motion when the visitors after some neat combination secured a goal. Ten minutes later the home team equalized matters, sending in a "daisy cutter." When the referee's whistle blew for half time, the score stood thus: Victoria Bright, 1. Menzies, 1. Teams having crossed over, and play resumed the *Quillotanos* seemed to press very hard, thus succeeding in adding two more goals to their score. No further incidents occurred and time was called when the game stood at: the home team, 3 goals; Menzies, 1 goal. The *Porteño* players were entertained to a lunch. Mr. I. G. Reid officiated as referee.

THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OF SANTIAGO.

The following is the list of "Cup tie Matches" still to be played for the Subercaseaux Cup:—

- August 21.—Santiago Nacional v. Scotland.
- Union v. Thunder.
- August 28.—Scotland v. Thunder.
- Santiago Nacional v. Tucapel.
- September 4.—Union v. Tucapel.
- Santiago Nacional v. Thunder.
- Scotland v. Thunder.
- Union v. Santiago Nacional.

LEGAL CONUNDRUMS.

From a recently published translation by Prof. Henry Goudy of Von Jhering's "Law in Daily Life, a collection of legal questions connected with the ordinary events of everyday life," we quote a few typical legal conundrums and leave the answers to our readers' ingenuity:—

A manufacturer of cocoa, Smith, has put up in a tramcar an advertisement plate on which appeared in large glittering letters "Smith's cocoa is the best." Some time after he finds placed immediately underneath his plate another with the words, "If Brown's cocoa is not to be had," Must Smith submit to this?

If a person has taken a photographic snapshot of another, does the copyright of the negative belong to him? Is he liable to damages if he publishes reproductions of the photograph? Supposing it is a public personage who has been "snapped," say while bathing or during sea-sickness?

A New York lady, Mrs. Harcott, brought an action against the publisher of the *New York Herald*, because he had described her a year before in his paper as "a rich and benevolent lady." In consequence of his having done so, Mrs. Harcott had subsequently received 6000 letters, had had 14,000 persons calling at her house, and the requests for money made upon her amounted in total to thirty million dollars. In her statement of claim Mrs. Harcott said, "It only remains that some robbers should be found to fall upon me in the night, in order to make off with the property which the editor has falsely attributed to me." What is to be said of the action?

Mrs. Brown (To milkman) Tell me milkman why do you put so much chalk in your milk?

Milkman, Well, ma'am, you see it's like this, so many customers ask us to "chalk it up" that it comes quite natural to do so.

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "we have to be very saving, haven't we?" "Yes, dear," "I was just thinking we might economise on cod-liver oil."

Sunday School Teacher (telling of the Deluge)—And then it rained for forty days and forty nights. Johnny—Were the farmers satisfied then, sir?

HIGH CLASS COOKERY.

(NANCY).

Orange Cream is a dainty dish. Take an ounce of gelatine, soak it in a gill of milk. Grate the rind of three oranges, taking care when coming near the white pith. Place this into a saucepan with a pint of milk and sweeten with four ounces of sugar. Boil and strain over the soaked gelatine; stirring quickly. Let it get cold, then mix half a pint of orange juice, taken from sweet oranges. Mould when beginning to get firm in moulds which have already been left standing with cold water.

A delicate Sauce suitable for rice or rich plum puddings is made by soaking the thin rind of the orange in syrup until the latter is pleasantly flavoured, adding orange juice. Thicken with arrowroot.

Orange Custard Pudding.—Beat half an ounce of butter with a tablespoonful of castor sugar, next add the yolks of two eggs, a teaspoonful of breadcrumbs, a teaspoonful and a half of sweet milk, the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs; put a little of this into a buttered pie dish, then a thin layer of marmalade and so on until the dish is full, the custard mixture being at the top. Bake in a moderate oven about three quarters of an hour, more or less. To make the Orange Custard, separate the whites of eight eggs from the yolks, setting the latter away in a cool place. Add the grated rind and juice of two large oranges to the whites and after beating well add one half pint of water and set away for an hour. Beat yolks of eggs, add them, with one cupful of sugar, to the mixture of whites of egg, orange and water, strain into a pitcher and set into a basin of boiling water. Let it boil rapidly, stirring until it becomes thick as heavy cream. Allow the custard to cool, pour into glass cups and set away in the ice-box.

Orange Roly-Poly.—Make a light paste, roll in an oblong sheet, and lay sweet oranges peeled, sliced, and seeded, thickly over; sprinkle with white sugar, scatter a teaspoonful or two of the grated yellow peel over all, and roll up closely, folding down the end to secure the syrup. Boil in a pudding cloth one hour and a half. Eat with lemon or orange sauce.

A Good Orange Cake.—Three well-beaten eggs, nine ounces of flour, six ounces of butter beaten to a cream, two tablespoonful of orange juice, the grated rind of an orange, one and a half teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, three tablespoonfuls of milk. Mix the cream of tartar with the flour, beat the butter and sugar to a cream, add the flour and eggs, stir in the orange rind and juice and lastly the milk. Pour into round shallow tins, bake in quick oven half an hour. Spread marmalade or orange custard between the cakes, put one on top of the other, and add sugar icing, using orange instead of lemon juice.

A Beautiful Icing for last week's birthday cake is made by placing two good cupfuls of the best icing sugar into a small pot, mix two dessert-spoonfuls of sweet milk (either fresh or condensed) with a piece of vanilla stick to flavour. Let this slowly boil on a red, but not too hot fire, having previously thoroughly mixed the sugar free from lumps. Boil for seven minutes, then plunge the pot quickly into a basin of cold water and stir constantly until it gets stiff and white. Half the mixture and keep one half in its natural state and colour the remainder with cochineal and decorate your cakes.

A Dainty Jelly.—This is easily made by melting eight sheets of gelatine in a basin with boiling water. Empty two cups of white sugar and juice of an orange or lemon over the whole and add a few drops of vanilla. This looks very pretty if decorated with fruit; any kind will do, but the lightest I find is the banana. Divide the jelly while it is cooling into three parts, leave one its natural colour, make one pink with cochineal and the other brown by grating the best chocolate over it. Have the bananas cut very thin, then begin to lay the different colours of jelly into your moulds, first white, then brown, lay a thin layer of cut banana and so on until the dish is full. In the morning you will find that you have a pretty mixture, as all the colours will be partly mixed with one another.

Orange Compote.—Divide oranges into sections, free them from pith and boil them for a few minutes in thin syrup flavoured with orange. Drain them and boil the syrup until thick. When cold lay the orange sections in a compote dish, sprinkle grated cocoa nut over them, and also a little of the syrup. Repeat until the ingredients are all used up.

"Dancing's awfully easy," said a little girl who had recently gone to the class. "You just keep turning round and round, and wiping your feet on the floor."

An Irish recruit was being rebuked by a sergeant for striking one of his companions. "I thought there was no harm in it," quoth Pat, "as I had nothing in my hand but my fist."

A short time ago the headmaster of a boarding school observed one of the boys cleaning his knife on the tablecloth, and immediately pounced on him. "Is that what you generally do at home, sir?" he asked sternly. "Oh, no," replied the boy quietly; "we have clean knives at home."

YOUNG MEN AND FORTUNE TELLERS.

"It might be made a useful thing if we could get into the habit of telling our own individual fortunes, instead of relying upon hysterical or swindling clairvoyants.

"You, the young man reading this, should make up your mind to be your own fortune teller.

"The usual soothsayer with the itching palm looks at your line of life, your line of luck, your line of fate; but you can tell your own fortune better than she can,

"Don't look into the lines of your hand: look into your heart, into your mind, into your ways of living.

"It does not matter how long a distance your fate line may run; but it does matter a great deal how long you are able to stick at a thing that you have once undertaken.

"Don't believe the gentle witch who tells you that you will fail because your line of fate is broken.

"But tell yourself that you will fail because your line of effort is so often broken.

"Never mind the life line or its vagaries. That line has nothing to do with your life or your death. Its shape simply shows how you happened to close your hand and form its wrinkles when you were an unborn baby.

"But there are other lines that you can read, inside of yourself, and these will tell you some truths about your chances for a long life—or a short one. If you see in your past life a long line of drinks before breakfast—or after breakfast, for that matter—you may predict for yourself a not very long and not very useful life, and be proud of your accuracy as a prophet later on. If you see in yourself other lines of foolishness—late hours, dissipation—if you find yourself sleepy as your work begins, when you ought to be at your best—you may safely predict for yourself shortness of days and lack of usefulness in them. The present fashion among fortune tellers and their dupes is what is called the reading of the 'crystal ball.' Every one of us possesses a crystal ball, more or less clear, more or less cloudy. That crystal ball is our own soul, our own consciousness, and in it, if we will, we can read the truth about the future very clearly. To be your own fortune teller you have only to cast out self-deception."

New York Journal.

NEUTRALITY.

France—
Neutralitee, neutralitie,
From zat I will not swerve.
Ze greatest impartialitie,
Ma foi! I will observe
Yet in ze present Eastern fuss,
I'll help mon cher ami, ze Russ.
I'll root for him,
I'll shoot for him—
Yet keep ze grand neutralitie.

England—
Neutrality, neutrality,
I jolly like the name.
No partisan rascality
Shall bring the Briton shame.
And that is why, throughout the scrap,
I holler, 'Bully for the Jap!'
And deftly spar
To knock the czar.
No matter—that's neutrality.

Germany—
Noodralidee, noodralidee,
Ach say! ain't dot der cheeze?
By sooch a bum formalidee
I'm bledged to keep der beace.
Yet if you notice mit der var
Dear kaiser vinking to der czar,
Dot's choost der vay
By vich ve say,
"Ach himmell! sooch moodralidee!"

China—
Neutralitee, neutralitee,
Him allee samee good.
I sabe him. You sabe me?
I do how much I could.
I catchee millun sojer men,
And shootee Lussian ar mee when
He feel hip sick
And no can lick.
I sabe him, neutralitee.

France—
Allons! we'll help ze Russian plan.

England—
Hurrah for bloomin' small Japan!

Germany—
Me mit der czar—I like dot man!

China—
I shootee Lussia all I can.

All together—
The game is simple, for you see
We understand Neutrality.

WALLACE IRWIN, in the *New York Globe*.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(It must be distinctly understood that the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of writers in this column.)

HOCKEY IN CHILE.

(To the Editor of The Star.)

Sir,—It is a matter of surprise that up to the present, no one has thought of introducing into Chile the fine and economical game of hockey, so suitable for the development physically of the youth, male and female, of foreign and native extraction in this country. Indeed, Chile may to some extent be set down almost as the birthplace of hockey, as the Araucanian Indians played and still play I believe something in the form of this game called "Chueca." Were someone of the young blood to initiate a hockey club here and were our sporting outfitters to bring the materials and encourage the initiation of the game, I am quite sure it would "catch on" like wildfire and we should soon have a splendid game, cheap, easily organised and new to the country in full swing. Especially for the barren north, the pampas, etc., hockey would be a most suitable game, and I can predict an era of enthusiasm once it is introduced. It would do for the young and for ladies, schools, etc., what golf does for the old stagers, whose cricketing, football and polo days are done and who "adown the calm sequestered vale of life must keep the even tenour of their way" like your Correspondent.

PLAYED OUT.

Valparaiso. 8 August.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR AND AFTERWARDS.

(To the Editor of "The Star.")

Sir,—We expressed the opinion in our previous paper that this war is going to be fought out to a finish under its present single-handed conditions, and we have now to supplement that opinion by saying that, no matter which side wins, the ultimate disposition of things will be made not by the two combatants themselves, but by a Congress of the Great Powers. One has only to consider the antecedent conditions which led to this war to see that the significance of it reaches beyond the two combatants and that the ultimate upshot of it, whichever way the balance turns, will effect the interest of America and all the Great European powers. It is not saying too much to affirm that the root cause of this war has been the rancour naturally engendered in the Japanese mind at the way which Russia, Germany and France, but especially Russia, conspired to defraud it of the natural fruits of its victory at the time of the China-Japanese war, and the way in which those three powers, but especially Russia, has worked to hinder it from satisfying its natural ambition of being the actually and practically dominant race in the far East. The policy of Japan in the Far East very much resembles the policy of the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers, and that policy is more important to her, signifies more to her than the principal commercial considerations which dualate the policy of England and America. It is vital to her importance and existence as a nation. Mr. Koyoro Iahahira, the Japanese Minister to the United States, explaining in the "American World's Work," "What Japan is fighting for," says, "The independence of Korea, not alone from a commercial and industrial standpoint, but also for strategic reasons, is of the gravest importance to the well-being of our people and the safety of our country. The power that controls Korea can not only restrict our progress along the lines of peaceful enterprise upon which much of the future prosperity of the nation depends, but can also keep us upon the defensive and constant preparation." And it is not only because Japan has felt herself thwarted in what may be called her industrial and imperial aspirations but because Russian policy in the Far East is a positive danger to her very existence as a nation that she has thrown herself with so much enthusiasm and vigour into this present war.

One has only to read the stipulation of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of Jan. 30th, 1902, to understand how absolutely antagonistic Japanese and Russian policies are in the Far East, and by the very terms of that treaty, Great Britain will inevitably be drawn into the settlement of the dispute, and the settlement of the dispute will be taken advantage of—one can hardly see how anything else is possible—to come

to some clear and definite arrangement about the interests of all the Great Powers in the whole Asiatic Pacific coast-line. The solution would be simplest in the case of a Japanese victory, which we do not contemplate. France's chief interests lie too far south and Germany's are too localised for either France to feel herself called upon or Germany to have the effrontery and rashness to offer any very serious opposition to the liberal policy common to England and America with Japan, and the powerful support which Japan will naturally obtain from these two powers in the event of her gaining the victory. For not to speak of the fact that Japan is virtually bound by the very terms of the Anglo-Japanese agreement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of both China and Korea, and to secure equal opportunities in these countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, Japan's policy in itself is of the most enlightened and liberal cast. She does not aim at absorbing Korea, but regenerating and developing her, and although she aims by her action in Korea at benefitting Japanese trade, her policy will be a greater benefit to the Koreans themselves. And her policy in China would be of a similar nature and has the advantage over any possible Russian policy, that Chinese sympathies are towards a Japanese alliance and by no means towards a Russian domination or absorption. Japanese nature and civilization has its disadvantages and drawbacks but, from every enlightened point of view, it would be to be desired that victory should incline to their side. Unfortunately, however, in life and politics success is determined by quite other considerations than desirability and enlightenment and especially, where the disproportion is so great as in the present contest, Napoleon's remark will probably come by a new proof that "God is on the side of the big battalion." And now, supposing the war over and victory finally declared on the side of the Russians, what are likely to be the subsequent events and probable consequences? Unless England is going to be more submissive in the future than it has been in the past in its Far Eastern policy—and I do not think that British sentiment is likely to tolerate any further displays of supineness on the part of its ministers in this connection such as it has put up with in the past—the land-hunger which is congenial to and the distinguishing feature of Russian foreign policy, and which in the case of a victory would have become a little bit rampageous, is bound to be a source and cause of the greatest danger. After the experience which Great Britain and the United States have had of Russian policy in Manchuria, it is very probable that they will take advantage of Russia's exhaustion at the close of the war to enforce a more stringent observance of and respect for the independence and integrity of China and Korea in accordance with the original terms of the Russo-Chinese Convention, which Russia fresh from a victory, will be little inclined to grant, and it is always to be borne in mind that the whole motive and basis of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement was to guarantee that very integrity and independence, and Article IV. of the Agreement States that "neither of the High Contracting Parties will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power that can in any way prejudice that High Contracting Party's interests in either of the above kingdoms." And Germany, whose sympathies in the present war are all with Russia, will support Russia against Great Britain in any claims she may make. Sir Charles Dilke writing in the North American Review on the probable intervention of Germany in this war, comments thus on the acknowledged virulence of ante-British sentiment in Germany. "It has been stated, on high French authority, that the alliance of Germany, Russia, and France, which was successful in expelling Japan from Manchuria after her Chinese war, has on two other occasions been suggested by Germany to France, with a view to an anti-British policy, to be pursued at even the risk of war. It is asserted upon competent authority in Paris that, at the time of the Fashoda incident, and again in reference to Transvaal affairs, Germany proposed and France declined to be a party to this alliance. It is an alliance into which the present peaceful feeling in France, and the belief that the brunt of war would fall chiefly upon her, prevented France from entering." In the event of a Russian victory, one cannot conceive that the various problems involved will be either speed-

ily or easily settled. But one does not despair, even in the event of a Russian victory, of a pacific solution. Germany anti-British sentiment and military and naval mania may be as virulent as it likes, but the recent Anglo-French Agreement and the nobly pacific nature of France's present foreign policy, and the great support which America will give to the liberal and pacific policy of England, will constitute, added to Russia's exhaustion, a sufficient weight in the scale of peace to remove the most important sources of danger. Germany's instinctive aggressiveness and Imperial ambitions will feel themselves too isolated to venture on any decisive individual action and beyond safeguarding its own interests so far as it can do so by diplomatic assertiveness, Germany policy is unlikely to have any other effect on the ultimate solution than to embroil and spin out the deliberations. Russia will probably demand and obtain, beyond a large war indemnity, a suzerainty over Manchuria which she will proceed to convert into a virtual occupation and Russian province, and large concessions in Korea in which she will gradually inaugurate and extend a similar policy; and the whole question will probably be fought out again at no distant date. In the event of the negotiations proving ineffective, not at all impossible, the seat of war will change itself to Europe and with America giving her moral if not actual support to Great Britain, the contest will probably arrange itself between Japan and England on the one side, and Russia, Germany and France on the other. But any such contest would be so terrible a blow to civilization and human welfare that I do not think that, except perhaps in German Military and naval circles, serious human nature has anywhere mink to such a depth of factuity as not to contemplate any such possibility but with absolute horror and loathing.

BELLICOSE.

KILLED BY SPIRITUALISM.

Another extraordinary case of alleged fraud by a female spiritualistic medium, accompanied by amazing credulity on the part of her client, will shortly occupy the attention of the Versailles law courts.

On the death of her husband, a musician in Brussels, at the end of 1901, Mme. Chappuis, a lady of seventy-one, came to live at Marly, near Paris. She was a fervent spiritualist, and continued to keep up relations with Mm. Martin, who rented a cottage close to her friend's more sumptuous villa.

From the moment of her arrival upon the scene, it is alleged, she obtained complete mastery over the old lady. On one occasion Mme. Chappuis desired to present her late husband's piano to one of her nieces, but the medium, it is stated, personating the late M. Chappuis at a seance, declared that he still continued to perfect himself in music in the other world, and that nightly his spectral fingers drew harmony from his beloved instrument.

The widow passed the night in listening for the music in vain, but from that moment "M. Chappuis" began to ask presents from the medium from his wife, all of which were given.

Then, according to the indictment, came the final stroke of audacity. "You must hand over your house to Mme. Martin," said "M. Chappuis," speaking through the former's mouth, "as a gift." This command was duly carried out before a notary, and subsequently the medium was made the widow's universal legatee.

After this "M. Chappuis" at every seance called more loudly on his widow to join him, and the medium is declared to have shaken her by the arm with the words, "Come, come." The poor old lady, who suffered from heart disease, became worse and worse from the effects of such exciting scenes, and at length died suddenly one morning last December.

The most mysterious part of the affair is that not only did Mme. Chappuis die of a peculiar internal rupture, as predicted by the medium, but she had evidently known the date of her death, as everything was arranged up to the last minute.

The charge brought against the medium, says the "Martin," is merely that of obtaining money by false pretences.

There is a good story of a certain Irish policeman who could not resist the pleasure of a sly hit at a prisoner of Caledonian extraction. The Scot was up before the court on a charge of being drunk and incapable, and the Irishman deposed that he had restored him to consciousness by searching his pockets!

BANQUET TO THE CONSUL-GENERAL FOR CHILE AT LIVERPOOL.

The Consular Corps of Liverpool gave a banquet in the large ball-room of the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on Thursday evening, June 23, in honour of the President of the Consular Association of that city, the Hon. J. O. Bunster, Consul-General for Chile, on his leaving England for a well-earned holiday of six months in his Republic. The banquet was the most representative of its kind ever held in Liverpool, with very few exceptions (which were due either to absence or ill-health), the whole Consular Corps being present. The company included:—The Consul-General for Chile, Consul-General for Belgium, Consul-General for Mexico, Consul-General for Turkey, Consul-General for Italy, Consul-General for Panama, the Consul for the United States of America, Consul for Belgium, Consul for Russia, Consul for Bolivia, Consul for Portugal, Consul for Greece, Consul for the Argentine Republic, Consul for Paraguay, Consul for Uruguay, Consul for Ecuador, Consul for Hayti, Consul for Cuba, Consul for Colombia, Consul for Venezuela, Consul for Guatemala, Consul for Japan, Consul for the Congo Free State, the Vice-Consul for Germany, Vice-Consul for Chile, Vice-Consul for Mexico, Vice-Consul for Bolivia, Vice-Consul for Belgium, Vice-Consul for Colombia, and the Vice-Consul for Uruguay.

The Belgian Consul, Mr. Verspreuten, who was in the chair, referred in felicitous terms to the President of the Consular Association, and wished him Godspeed and all good wishes.

The Doyen of the Corps, Mr. Ed. Sève; the Consul-General for Mexico, Mr. Garcia Conde; the Consul-General for Turkey, Loghades Bey; the American Consul, Mr. Boyle; Russian Consul, Col. de Geiman; vice-Consul for Colombia, Mr. Delahunt; Vice-Consul for Chile, Mr. E. E. Barnett, and many others, all added their tribute to the qualities of Mr. Bunster, who, it was said, had conquered a unique position in Liverpool official and social circles, and it was earnestly hoped he would be back in Liverpool to preside at the next annual banquet, which is held at the end of every year, although it was only natural to be prepared to lose him, as his services and capabilities must soon get the most deserved recognition from his enlightened Government by his being raised to a much higher diplomatic sphere in presentation of his important country, a position he could fill with brilliancy in any European capital.

Mr. Bunster replied in suitable terms, and, with his usual witty eloquence, so much admired in Liverpool by all those who have had the pleasure of hearing him at public and private functions, and with his perfect command of the English language.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

ROTTEN:

(A morning paper has been indulging in a correspondence on the use of the word "rotten" and similar slang terms by people of good position.)

"The slang we use I greatly fear
Will soon corrupt the nation,
For "rotten" is a word we hear
In daily conversation.

It's "rotten" this and "rotten" that,
I know not why or wherefore,
But "rotten" comes extremely pat
For all we do not care for,

A boulder is a "rotten" cad,
Our fads are "rotten" crazes;
It really is extremely sad
To hear such vulgar phrases.

It almost drives me to despair
The state to which we've gotten,
And I can only say—well, there,
I call it simply "rotten."

The Tatler, May, 11.

THE Berlin police have discovered that the restaurants, with orchestras of lady performers add to their attractiveness by engaging good looking girls, who scrape away on dummy violins without producing any sounds. This if believed to be the first time on record that women have had to be censured for not making a noise.

AN order has just reached Sheffield from the East for a bedroom suite of solid silver, gorgeously decorated. Amongst the articles are a bedstead, a cabinet, a dressing table, a dozen chairs, three foot baths, and three hot water cans. Each of the four pillars of the bedstead will be surmounted by a gracefully modelled female figure 2 feet 9 inches in height. The moulding of the room and other ornamentation will also be of sterling silver.

ITEMS FROM PRESENT DAY SPEECHES WORTHY OF NOTE.

(CONTRIBUTED).

Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) at a meeting of the Bible Society in Sheffield gave as a beautiful illustration an old rock in Scotland on which a town is built. Churches of various creeds are not only on the rock, but built out of the rock. He hoped that one day so many different churches might not be needed but that one great Kirk might hold them all, built, as the old ones were, out of the rock, and opened standing on the rock. As Dr. Watson developed his masterly speech Churchmen and Dissenters seemed absolutely one in spirit.

It is remarked in the "British Weekly" of the Torrey—Alexander Mission, that when in its third week in Dublin it had gained strength. The business men's meetings were well attended. At first there was a lively correspondence and some editorial criticism in the Press, provoked by Dr. Torrey's denunciation of smoking, theatre going, dancing and card playing. But all these things are falling out for the furtherance of the Gospel, for even his critics go to the meetings.

Dr. Clifford at the London Mission anniversary in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, said he felt "like a child at home instead of being the only outsider on the platform. There is a good deal of Methodism in me; my grandfather was a Methodist and I doubt not that some of the influence of that saintly life accounts for what is called in our denomination, "the fire" which characterises my utterances." It is a notable fact that Lord Rosebery is taking a keen interest in the attempt at Whitefield's Tabernacle in London to provide a "home life" for the young people of the business houses. He has promised to be present (if possible) at the stone laying.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, B. A., speaking recently on Passive Resistance to a crowded audience at Yarmouth, said it was true they were in the midst of a great crisis; but it was God's north-east wind blowing through the forest, snapping off a lot of dead wood, and preparing the way for Spring. Their churches formed one great comradeship, a solid phalanx and they could sing "all one body we." In an open letter of Mr. Meyer's to the National Council of the Free Churches Meeting at Newcastle he says:—"Thirty years of ministry has taught me the danger of allowing our children to go out into the world of life without the protection of doctrinal and spiritual aspects of religion which we believe. As for social politics, whatever concerns humanity concerns Christ, so it must be with the Minister of Christ, if he would keep to the Gospel Standard, seeking a new endowment of power by which to drive the demon of selfishness out of capital and labour, and to introduce improvement in the present and hope for the future. For this again there must be a raising of the standard both of home and of public life—A mental, moral and spiritual refining of "National Ideals." A Prayer Union for Ministers of all denominations would be a sure way to start that "Christian Brotherhood for which the Archbishop of York pleads."

At the Baptist Union spring assembly on the Licensing Bill, the speakers gave forth the certain sound of the trumpet. One, a Member of Parliament, said he defied any Mathematician to calculate the amount of evil the drink traffic inflicted on the nation. The greatest curse of the labouring man was the insidious temptation of the drink. Mrs. H. C. Caine begged mothers to work as they had never worked before to bring about the defeat of the Bill. Dr. McLaren's rising evoked tremendous cheering. He said he had not opened his mouth for nearly a year; but if the chairman had not called upon him he would have reversed matters and have asked to be called upon. He spoke of the mischievous character of the Bill in loosening the nation's grip of its deadliest foe. If you have a snake by the throat you will know that if your grasp be loosened the slimy, slippery creature, with the sting in it, will very soon make short work of you."

POLO.

On Sunday afternoon we had some most enjoyable Polo, when the match set down on the programme was the time-honoured one of Married v. Single. There was a large and brilliant assemblage in the Pavilion and afternoon tea was, as usual, a great attraction. The tea was good and fairly substantial; but the accessories leave somewhat to be desired. And yet at times the tea tables at Hurlingham, each with their own little party, are recalled from the memories of the past. Oh! how many a thoughtless bachelor has met his fate at one of those dainty little tea tables with their mounds of scarlet strawberries and their fascinating little jugs of cream. And then if the eye can tear itself from the hundreds of lovely faces on every side it rests on masses of red geraniums, marguerite daisies, yellow calceolarias and blue lobelias, while the band of the Life Guards, or the Blue Hungarians, fills the air with tender strains. And beyond is the silver Thames all sparkling in the sunlight. This is not a digression, it is a plea for little tea tables and a more picturesque tea service.

The following players represented the two teams and chipped in alternately:

MARRIED.	v.	SINGLE.
(BLUE)		(RED)
Mr. Teare		Sir. B. Cusack-Smith
Mr. F. A. Claude		Mr. Bertie Raby
Mr. Bouchier		Mr. Gaedeckens
Mr. J. Grace		Mr. Vorwerk
Mr. A. Bushell		Mr. Tom Cooper
		Mr. K. Wodehouse.

Play was fast and interesting all through and Messrs. Teare, Bertie Raby and Wodehouse specially distinguished themselves. The first period was a fine bit of Polo and the "pill" travelled up and down the ground at a rate which was exhilarating. When the bell rang the "Singles" were leading by two goals to one. The second quarter was equally good and Mr. Teare put in some brilliant runs, playing as well as we have ever seen him. It was one of Bertie Raby's days and he did yeoman service for his side all through the match, leading the field at top speed on his good ponies, and time after time clearing the Red goal when danger threatened. To show how close the match was all through we append the score at the conclusion of the various chucks:

	MARRIED.	SINGLES.
1st quarter	1	2
2nd "	2	2
3rd "	2	2
4th "	3	3
5th "	4	4
6th "	5	4

The finish of the Iquique match repeated itself, for when the bell sounded to end the match the "Singles" were bearing down irresistibly upon the Married goal and they scored just too late.

The Married men thoroughly deserved their victory, for they played a very nice combined game all through. The Umpire intended to give one cross against them in the last quarter; but the whistle was out of order and would not sound above a whisper.

The "Single" team played unexpectedly well and showed more dash and power of attack than we anticipated. Altogether the match, as arranged, turned out a great success, enabling everybody to play, while preserving all the interest and keen competition of a match. The Polo Club Committee at a meeting presided over by Sir. Berry Cusack-Smith, one of its Vice-Presidents, has fixed the matches for the Howe Cup to be played on August 28th and September 4th. Entries must be made before August 20th. There will be three teams available.

The Gymkhana will take place the end of the season and Sir. B. Cusack-Smith and Mr. Bouchier were appointed to arrange all the details in connection with this popular function.

Owing to the number of Honorary Members, who now we are glad to say make use of the Pavilion, the canteen has been found for a long time inconveniently small. It has now been decided, with the permission of the Sporting Club, to enlarge the Canteen and at the same time build a new Dressing Room for Playing Members.

LIGHT BLUE.

STRATEGY.

(The Russian papers have been trying to pretend that the retreat of their forces is part of an elaborate scheme of strategy.)

"The Russian troops have run away, But then the Russian papers say To minds unprejudiced tis plain That is their method of campaign.

The Japanese the river crossed And thirty Russians guns were lost; But this, they say, was subtly planned By him who holds the chief command.

And we are called on to admire How skillfully his troops retire And quite deceive the Japanese By wily tactics such as these.

Well, well, in Africa 'tis true We had a bad affair or two, But when the foeman knocked us flat At least we didn't talk like that.

The Tatler, May 18.

SANTIAGO.

FIRES—A few minutes after 11 o'clock on Sunday night, a fire broke out in one of the rooms of the boarding house of Mrs. Ignacia Mayayo, No. 54 Calle Bascuñan Guerrero, burning the furniture in the room and part of the ceiling. It was stated that the cause of the outbreak was owing to one of the lodgers leaving a candle at his bedside. Mrs. Mayayo had been occupying the said house for eight months, and during the last three had insured her furniture for \$74,000 in the insurance company La Española. Part of the building was completely destroyed by the fire, while the other part was damaged by water. The south side where the fire commenced, which was the butchery and milk department belonging to Mr. Anjel Cocio, No. 62, was completely destroyed. Mr. Cocio had only his furniture insured in La Española Company for \$600. The police officials were soon on the spot. Mrs. Mayayo and her lodger Mr. José Toral were apprehended by the police officer Mr. Cortes. Mr. Anjel Cocio was also detained by the officials. The building belonged to the Sucesion Edwards.—On Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock another fire broke out in the building of Mrs. Perez de Balmaceda, Calle Catedral, corner of Morandé, which was occupied by Mr. Enrique Peña and family. The fire brigade arrived very soon; but the fire had begun with great fury and about half-past four it was converted into a great bonfire. Immediately the Brigade proceeded to take out Mr. Peñas' furniture. After some hours of work the fire was extinguished. The building was insured for a hundred thousand dollars in the National Insurance Co. The furniture of Mr. Peña was insured for about thirty thousand dollars. Some damage was done in the following buildings by water.—The carpenter shop belonging to Mr. Emilio Appesch, situated in the same building, towards the Calle Catedral. Mr. Appesch had insured for twenty thousand dollars in the Española Insurance Co. The hat store, La sombrereria del Congreso, Calle Catedral No. 1221, was not insured. The furniture of Mr. Ricardo Montaner's house Calle Catedral No. 1229 received serious damage. It was not insured. All the building from number 1227 to 1229 is the property of Mr. Ramon Frutos. It has been impossible to discover the origin of the fire.

NEW SUGAR REFINERY—Steps are being taken for floating a new sugar refinery in Santiago. Mr. Berstein, broker, is busy securing the capital, which will amount to £100,000 or the equivalent in Chilean currency. The promoters are looking for a site on which to build this new establishment. The arrangements are at an end, so we may venture to say that the new society will start its work very soon.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT—On Monday, while the ordinary train for Chillan, which left Santiago at 8 a.m. was proceeding south a serious accident occurred. When the train arrived at Graneros Station, in order to change, instead of following the clear line, entered on one on which stood several freight cars. The engine driver, on seeing the danger, tried at once to stop the train, but was too late, for it collided right into them. The panic amongst the passengers was indescribable but they were soon calmed when they learned that no personal injury had occurred. In consequence of the accident, the locomotive and some of the cars were damaged.

SANTIAGO RACING CLUB.

First Day, 28th of August.

I. Premio Alcantara. (Hurdles) 2,400 metres. Entrance, \$25. Prize: \$600. For four years and over. Reglamentary weight. For non-winners in steeple-chases. Jockeys non-winners in Steeple-chases are allowed 3 kilos. The hacks in this race do not lose their character of such.

II. De Venta.—1,200 metres. Entrance, \$20. Prize \$500. For horses of 3 and more years. Reglamentary weights. The winner will be sold for \$2,000. 3 kilos allowed to horses valued at \$1,500; 6 kilos at \$1,000; and 9 kilos at \$500.

III. El Debut.—1,300 metres. Entrance, \$80. Prize, \$1,500; \$300, to the second and \$100 to the breeder. For horses 3 years old who have not run before this race. Weight: thoroughbred and half-bred, 56 kilos. mares and geldings, 2 kilos less.

IV. Premio Apertura.—1,900 metres. Entrance, \$80. Prize, \$1,500, \$300 to second and \$100 to breeder. Open. Reglamentary weight. The horses who have not won prizes of \$1,000 will have allowances those of 3 years, 2 kilos; of 4 years, 3 kilos, of 5 years and more, 5 kilos; and more, 10 kilos. These allowances are not accumulative.

V. Premio Steletto.—1,700 metres. Entrance \$30. Prize \$700 Open. Omnium. For animals which have not gained a prize of \$1,000 since 1st of July, 1904. Reglamentary weight. Allowance 5 kilos to non winners.

Gertrude (the big sister)—Maud, I do wish you'd stop your chattering to that dog. Can't you see I'm talking to Mr. Loveduc? Maud (aggrieved)—Well, I've got a right to talk to my puppy, too.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF AUSTRALIA WITH CHILE.

No. II.

It is unfortunate from a trade standpoint that the seasons of Australia and Chile are identical, preventing of course an interchange of agricultural productions. Several trial shipments of hay, for instance, have been sent from Chile to Australia and although at the date these undertakings were made the prospects for good business were most satisfactory the time occupied in transferring the merchandise was so great that when the goods were placed upon the market the opportunities had passed. The inconvenience of transport by sailing vessels now-a-days is seriously felt, and this drawback has prevented the arranging of much business in Chilean produce, and has always been a cause for serious regret both to the supplying and receiving countries. It is only recently that the lately designed "Tramp Steamer" has found an opportunity of being employed in the South American "West Coast" trade, so that hitherto wherever business in Chilean agricultural products has been at all possible with Australia the delay in acquiring or the risk in chartering sailing vessels has been a stumbling block. In Chile where droughts are practically unknown, it is not probable that supplies will be affected in one season more than another, but in Australia these regular conditions do not exist, so that almost at any time some especial interruption may occur to check supplies, and thus give favourable opportunities to Chile to compete in the produce trade. Doubtless there will be better prospects for obtaining steamers from this Coast in the future, now that we find that the British ship owners, and in fact the ship owners of the world generally, have turned their attention to the construction and employment of Tramp Steamers. A number of these steamers are now engaged trading upon the Chilean Coast and as their permanency in this business seems likely to be a recognised fact, the difficulties of the past in the matter of the exportation of our own products to Australia may be rapidly clearing away. However, there is one very important matter that claims the earnest consideration of the local authorities in view of the demands created by the development of general commerce throughout the world. It was we trust a happy coincidence that enabled us to publish in our first issue of "THE STAR OF CHILE" a plan of the prospective improvements which are to be made for the betterment of the port of Valparaiso, indicating that the first port of Chile is likely at last to receive some serious attention from the Chilean Government. For years the defects of this port have been known unfortunately too well throughout the world and have been a serious handicap to the ship owner, the merchant, and in fact to all commercial interests. The prejudice, and even loss that has been generally felt, cannot be fully calculated; but from a shipowner's point of view the most casual observer must have been struck with the difficulties of his position. Of course it is not our duty to particularise in reviewing these general conditions, but it is nevertheless of the utmost importance that we should look clearly into the whole position. The detention that has been caused to sailing vessels during past years has brought about difficulties, and we are informed by the principal merchants in the trade that the port of Valparaiso is avoided by shipowners upon all possible occasions in consequence of past experiences. It is one of the first principles of shipping commerce now-a-days to look closely into the question of detention. "Time is money," in fact, it is everything, to commercial men. For these reasons it is to be fervently hoped that no time will be lost in commencing the work to carry out the Kraus project. Suggestions have been made from time to time of the possibility of carrying on a regular mail service between England and European ports with Australia and New Zealand, via South America, and amongst other advantages suggested was the transmission of mails by the Transandine Railway. It is possible of course that upon the completion of this Railway better opportunities will be afforded to carry out a more satisfactory service than formerly; but if the port of Valparaiso is not improved so as to provide the facilities for carrying out this work, the construction of the Transandine Railway will lose much of its usefulness. It must be borne in mind that the shipping ports of the world have long ago realised the neces-

sity of catering for the requirements of the larger vessels which have been launched and commissioned as circumstances warranted throughout the world. At the present moment there exists a very satisfactory mail service between English and European ports and with the island continent of Australia. Letters posted in London, for instance are delivered in Sydney within 29 days after their despatch, and of course like conditions exist with letters posted in Sydney for London. It is not likely, therefore, that any alteration will be made in the existing arrangements unless more favourably offered by postal facilities; under present arrangements the New Zealand postal service with the United Kingdom is carried on by the Steamers of the Australian and American Steamship Company (Messrs. J. D. Sprockles and Bros. line.) The mails are received on board at Auckland and taken via Honolulu to San Francisco, and then sent across the American Continent to New York, from whence they are delivered in London by the Atlantic liners. The time occupied under this contract is more or less 28 days and at the present time the American route is the shortest that can be employed. Upon the opening of the Transandine Railway, if there is anything like a satisfactory service afforded by Chilean authorities at the port of Valparaiso, there seems to be little doubt that some enterprising shipping firm will endeavour to capture this contract, and we think there would be little difficulty in inducing the New Zealand Post-Master-General to give his support to the proposal. It would we think be in the interests of New Zealand to make the change, as there would probably be a saving of some days if a sufficiently fast service could be maintained. Here one of the incidents we mentioned suggests the possibilities of the future. The New Zealand Shipping Company at present have a line of Steamers trading almost around the world, commencing in London, from whence they proceed to South African ports, thence to Tasmania, then across to Wellington (N. Z.) and passing through the Straits of Magellan, call at the principal ports on the East Coast of this Continent. We are inclined to think that something like ordinary inducements would allow this company to make Valparaiso a port of call, to carry out this mail service.

To offer to the Tramp Steamer or sailing trade return cargoes to Australia, there are in Chile large deposits of copper, which might easily be carried back on the return voyage. There are several large Smelting Companies both in Newcastle and Sydney, which would only be too glad to receive as many of these ores as the interested parties cared to send forward. One of the principal considerations of the smelting business is, from a commercial standpoint, the supply of cheap fuel, and therefore it is always more economical to send the ores to the coal than coal to the ores. Owing to the high rates of freight that are demanded upon this coast this principle has not been carried out locally as thoroughly as it might have been generally expected; but perhaps the consumption of Chilean coal being greater than when Australian is used for this business, there may be suggested an explanation for the small developments that have been made during recent years when Australia was composed of separate colonies, warring one against the other directly and indirectly in commercial business, a position which was aggravated by the vexatious policies of the oft-changed Governments, leaving practically no room for improvements or advancements in the maintenance or erections of manufacturing; but under the more settled policy of the Commonwealth we are likely to see considerable advancement in the future. Factories of all descriptions are likely to spring into existence and the iron and smelting industries are especially likely to meet with attention.

Although the production and export of coal from the various districts of Australia have been gradually increasing, the supplies have been growing all the time; at any rate the new fields that have been opening up have shown that there are coal supplies for many years to come. We have noticed in reading the work of a well-known authority in mining matters in Australia (Mr. E. E. Pittman) that he speaks in glowing terms of the prospects of the future supplies. He says: "various estimates have been made of the quantity of coal available in New South Wales. The subject is a very interesting one, and a volume could easily be written on it." He makes his basis of calculation that "a thickness of only

10 feet of workable coal underlies an area of 16,500 square miles on the usual basis of 84lb as the weight of a cubic foot of coal, and deducting one third for impurities, loss in working, &c., a total quantity of 115,346,880,000 tons of coal are available. These figures would, of course, have to be increased proportionately with an increase in the thickness of workable coal. Estimates are proverbially uncertain, owing to the fact that their basis can at the best be only approximate, but that New South Wales has a store of carboniferous wealth that will not be exhausted before the lapse of centuries cannot be doubted. It is, in fact, the greatest mineral asset of the mother-state of Australia."

It will be seen therefore from this report that Australia has many years supply of coal in front of her, and from the same authority that we have above quoted we note that he gives his opinion that the quality of the coal from these newly developed mines is much superior to that withdrawn previously and exported in former years.

Chile may therefore rely upon a more or less regular supply of coal and tonnage through Australia to assist her nitrate industry, and from the present prospects the reciprocity in the trade may only be the question of development with time. It, however, requires the earnest consideration of the principal men; not only of the Government but also those connected with the Commercial interests, to take the questions seriously in hand and to encourage, rather than, as we are afraid has been the tendency in the past, to discourage the projects. There seems to be no reason why trade should not grow between the two countries, as both have naturally mineral deposits which could commercially be interchanged, if only once the determination to do so was entered on in real earnest.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

LOSS OF A JAPANESE CRUISER.

Tokio, July 7.
The Japanese partially protected cruiser Kaimon struck a mine, and was sunk in Talienwan Bay on the 5th inst.

PORT ARTHUR.

Thien-Tsin July 6.
News has reached here that the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Lieutenant Burukoff arrived safely at Port Arthur from Niu-chwang on Sunday evening.

Four Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers made a determined attempt to enter the harbour of Port Arthur, but were discovered by the shore batteries. One destroyer was sunk under Golden Hill and another under Battery 22, while a third had her funnel shot away. The remaining destroyer retired.

Trains are running to and fro between Port Arthur and a point 16 miles out.

THE VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Port Said, July 7.
The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Petersburg has arrived here with a crew of 241 seamen. Her destination is declared to be Vladivostok.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GYANGTSE FORT.

Gyangtse, July 7.
The jong which our troops captured yesterday was most stubbornly defended by five to seven thousand of the enemy. The 8th Gurkhas made a splendid assault, Lieutenant G. Gurdon, 32nd Pioneers, and three men of the 8th Gurkhas; wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and Captain Preston, 40th Pathans, Lieutenants Grant, 8th Gurkhas, and Mitchell, 23rd Pioneers, also three men of the Royal Fusiliers and 20 Sepoys. The enemy's loss was heavy.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

SURREY (CHERTSEY DIVISION).

The result of the polling at this division was announced on July 7th as follows:—

Lord Bingham (Conservative) ...	5,425
T. Sadler (Liberal) ...	4,876

Conservative Majority... 549

Grocer—Well, my boy, what can I do for you? Small Boy—Me mother sent me back with this cheese, and told me for to say that when she wants to go a-fishin' she can get all the worms she wants in our backyard.

Customer (being measured in fashionable tailor's shop)—By the way, what's your price for a suit? Tailor—Ten guineas, sir. How many pockets would you like? Customer—No pockets at all. I shan't need any when I've paid your bill.

Mabel—Tell me, William, how it was that you came to choose me as the girl you wanted to marry. William (in a gush of confidence,—Well, Mabel, it was my mother who put me up to it.

State Railway Time Table.

SPECIAL SERVICE FROM THE PUERTO TO PEÑA BLANCA.

N.º OF TRAINS.	ON ORDINARY DAYS.												ON SUNDAYS.											
	49	51	79	53	55	57	59	61	73	63	65	67	49	51	53	55	57	61	73	63	65	67		
STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Puerto	5 40	7 10	8 20	9 05	11 20	1 30	3 00	5 00	5 30	6 15	9 00	11 30	6 20	7 10	10 05	1 15	1 30	5 00	5 30	6 15	9 00	11 30		
Bella Vista	5 45	7 15	8 24	9 10	11 23	1 33	3 03	5 03	5 33	6 20	9 05	11 35	6 23	7 15	10 10	1 18	1 33	5 03	5 33	6 20	9 05	11 35		
Baron	5 50	7 20	8 30	9 15	11 30	1 42	3 10	5 10	5 40	6 28	9 10	11 40	6 30	7 20	10 15	1 25	1 40	5 10	5 40	6 28	9 10	11 40		
Portales	5 55	7 25	8 34	9 20	11 35	1 47	3 15	5 15	5 45	6 33	9 15	11 45	6 35	7 25	10 20	1 30	1 45	5 15	5 45	6 33	9 15	11 45		
Recreo	7 30	8 38	9 24	11 38	1 50	3 18	5 18	5 50	6 36	9 18	11 50	6 38	7 30	10 23	1 30	1 47	5 16	5 46	6 36	9 18	11 50			
Miramar	6 00	7 35	8 42	9 28	11 42	1 53	3 22	5 19	5 53	6 40	9 23	11 55	6 42	7 33	10 27	1 30	1 50	5 19	5 49	6 40	9 23	11 55		
Viña del Mar	6 05	7 40	8 45	9 32	11 45	2 00	3 28	5 22	5 56	6 44	9 27	12 00	6 45	7 40	10 30	1 40	1 55	5 22	5 56	6 44	9 27	12 00		
Chorrillos	7 43	8 49	9 35	11 50	2 03	3 31	5 25	6 00	6 46	9 30	12 05	6 47	7 43	10 33	1 40	1 58	5 25	5 58	6 46	9 30	12 05			
El Salto	6 15	7 50	8 55	9 42	11 55	2 10	3 38	5 30	6 15	6 51	9 35	12 10	6 50	7 50	10 40	1 45	2 00	5 30	6 05	6 51	9 35	12 10		
Las Palmas																								
Quilpué	6 30	8 00	10 00						6 35	7 12			7 05	8 00	11 05	2 20				6 20				
Villa Alemana	6 40								6 43				7 20							6 32				
Peña Blanca	6 43								6 47				7 25							6 37				

SPECIAL SERVICE FROM PEÑA BLANCA TO THE PUERTO.

N.º OF TRAINS.	ORDINARY DAYS.												ON SUNDAYS.											
	50	52	80	54	56	58	60	62	74	64	66	68	50	52	54	56	58	62	74	64	66	68		
STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Peña Blanca	6 43								6 47				7 35							7 20				
Villa Alemana	6 45								6 50				7 40							7 25				
Quilpué	6 55	8 05	10 20						7 00	7 25			7 45	8 05	11 20	3 30			7 35					
Las Palmas																								
El Salto	7 10	8 25	9 05	10 35	12 20	2 15	3 45	5 35	7 15	7 40	10 10	12 15	8 05	8 25	11 35	1 52	3 50	5 35	7 25	7 50	10 10	12 15		
Chorrillos	7 15	8 28	9 10	10 47	12 25	2 20	3 56	5 40	7 20	7 44	10 15	12 20	8 10	8 28	11 42	1 56	3 55	5 40	7 30	7 54	10 15	12 20		
Viña del Mar	7 20	8 30	9 15	10 50	12 30	2 22	4 00	5 45	7 30	7 50	10 20	12 23	8 13	8 30	11 45	2 00	4 00	5 45	7 35	7 56	10 20	12 23		
Miramar	7 25	8 35	9 18	10 54	12 33	2 28	4 03	5 48	7 35	7 52	10 25	12 27	8 16	8 35	11 49	2 03	4 03	5 48	7 40	7 59	10 25	12 27		
Recreo	7 30	8 38	9 22	10 57	12 36	2 33	4 08	5 51	7 39	7 55	10 29	12 30	8 20	8 38	11 52	2 07	4 08	5 51	7 41	8 01	10 29	12 30		
Portales	7 35	8 43	9 26	11 00	12 38	2 37	4 12	5 53	7 43	7 57	10 33	12 34	8 24	8 43	11 57	2 10	4 12	5 53	7 48	8 05	10 33	12 34		
Baron	7 40	8 47	9 30	11 03	12 43	2 42	4 15	5 58	7 48	8 00	10 38	12 37	8 30	8 47	12 00	2 13	4 15	5 58	7 53	8 09	10 38	12 37		
Bella Vista	7 45	8 52	9 33	11 06	12 50	2 47	4 20	6 05	7 53	8 05	10 43	12 41	8 37	8 52	12 05	2 18	4 20	6 05	7 58	8 14	10 43	12 41		
Puerto	7 50	8 55	9 40	11 10	12 55	2 52	4 25	6 10	7 55	8 10	10 45	12 45	8 40	8 55	12 08	2 22	4 25	6 10	8 00	8 17	10 45	12 45		

Trains to and from Santiago.

Express leaves daily.		Arrives daily.			
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		
Puerto	7 45	5 15	Baron	12 30	10 45
Bella Vista	7 50	5 20	Bella Vista	12 40	10 55
Baron	8 00	5 30	Puerto	12 45	11 00

Ordinary leaves daily.		Arrives daily.			
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.		
Puerto	9 40	10 10	Baron	6 35	4 30
Bella Vista	9 45	10 15	Bella Vista	6 40	4 45
Baron	10 00	10 25	Puerto	6 45	4 50

ENGLISH HAIRDRESSER.

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 CALLE URRIOLA.
 Captains, Officers, Sailors
 "A good place to get your hair off"
 And also for "young and old shavers"

GENERAL ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In our issue of the 6th inst. it was stated that a Colorado nurseryman had succeeded in raising a seedless apple. Since that par. appeared we learn that Mr. M. Bunster's gardeners at El Virjil have been growing a seedless apple for the last twenty years.

The Treaty of Peace which has recently been signed between Bolivia and Chile contains the following provisions, viz.: Bolivia cedes to Chile all its Pacific littoral, accepting the limits fixed by the preliminary agreement, while Chile pays to Bolivia £200,000, and guarantees the construction of the railway from Tacna to La Paz, touching at Viacha, Oruro, Cochabamba, Sevaruya, and Potosi. The delimitation of the Chilcaya frontier to be submitted to arbitration. Bolivian products to enter Chile on payment of duties on the most favoured nation basis.

MR. SCHNEIDER, representative of a Creuzot company, has proposed that the Bolivian Government form a company for the construction of railways in the interior, connecting the most important cities, the condition being immediate payment of two million pounds of the Brazilian indemnity and the Government to guarantee six per cent. on a capital of £4,800,000. The Government to submit the proposition to Congress.

THE Peruvian Corporation railways closed the year 1903-1904 with a total traffic return for June of \$484,800, an increase over the corresponding month

of \$43,450, and \$70,275 over the figure for June, 1902. The Southern line's increase was \$31,700, following upon one of \$13,900, a year ago, the Central showing an improvement of \$20,000 on top of one of \$45,000. The aggregate of all lines for the twelve months is \$5,862,284, an increase over the previous year of \$435,834—a result which may be described as excellent, in view of the fact that the total a year ago showed an improvement over 1901-1902 of \$396,220.

MR. THOMAS C. DAWSON, in his excellent book, entitled "The South American Republics," makes the following pertinent remarks:—"Militarism has already definitely disappeared from more than half the continent, and is slowly becoming less powerful in the remainder. Constitutional traditions, inherited from Spain and Portugal, implanted a tendency toward disintegration; Spanish and Portuguese tyranny bred in the people a distrust of all rulers and governments; the war of independence brought to the front military adventurers; civil disorders were inevitable, and the search for forms of government that would be final and stable has been very painful. On the other hand the generous impulse that prompted the movement towards independence has grown into an earnest desire for ordered liberty which is steadily spreading among all classes. Civil capacity is increasing among the body of South Americans, and immigration is raising the industrial level. They are slowly evolving among themselves the best form of government for their special needs."

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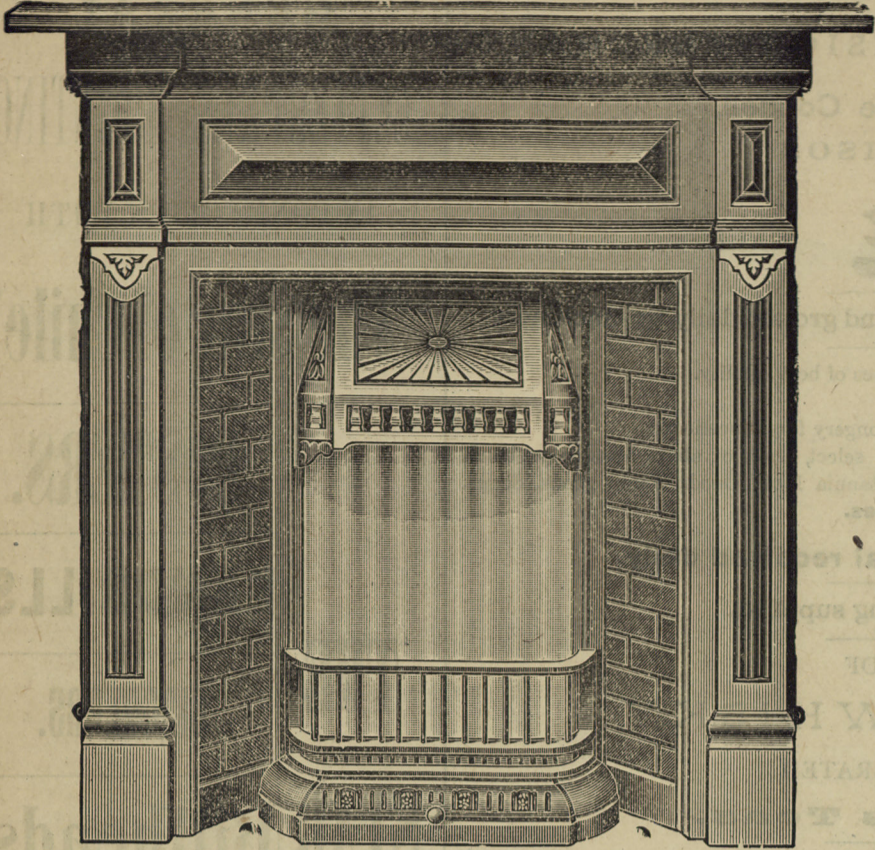
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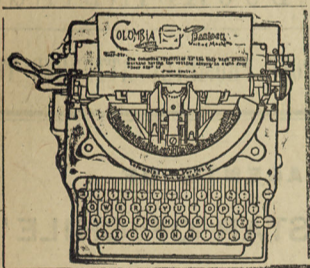
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DE

VALPARAISO

ELECTRIC LIGHT

On account of the recent heavy and continuous rains, the works at the Power Station and the laying of the underground cables, have been somewhat delayed, so that we shall not be able to supply current for some weeks.

Notwithstanding, we beg the interested public to send in their orders for current as soon as possible, as the House connections to the main-cables, which will take some time to finish, will be made street by street and they have to be ready when the current is supplied.

Our tariff prices, which the public already knows, are at such moderate rates that all classes might use electric current, especially for lighting.

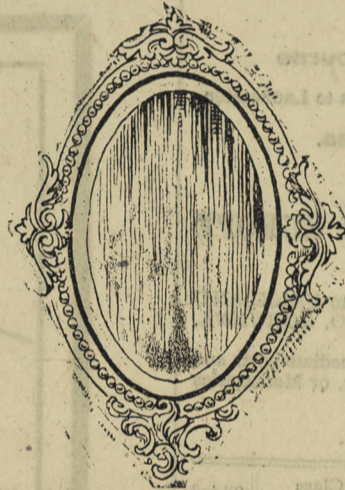
Our Power Station is provided with the latest improvements in steam engines and dynamos.

We are, therefore, in a position to supply a steady and continuous current for lighting purpose and at a cheap rate.

Any explanations desired can be given by employees of the Company, if sent for; for further details and particulars, apply to our office, Calle Condell.

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Exchange and Mart.

Special Notice to our Readers.

At the suggestions of several gentlemen we have decided to open an agency in connection with this office and intend through the columns of THE STAR OF CHILE to publish weekly an Exchange and Mart column, where each notice will be inserted at the rate of 50 cents per insertion.

Parties interested who have articles to dispose of, either for cash or equivalent exchange, should communicate with us as early as possible, giving us the name of the article for which they desire to exchange.

The details of the different articles will appear under numbers; these numbers will correspond with the Register bearing the name of the seller or exchanger (neither of which is for publication unless desired) with the price asked for or the special article desired in exchange.

All particulars should be forwarded to this office, Calle Prat 35 (opposite the Bank of Chile), or Casilla 1097, Valparaiso, addressed: "EXCHANGE AND MART."

Articles to be Exchanged or Sold.

WANTED to exchange or sell a first-class nearly new typewriting machine. Cost new, 100 dollars gold. Would exchange for any useful article of equal value, or sell for cash at a sacrifice.—Apply in first instance to AOOOI, this office.

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From VALPARAISO and Ports South to MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES second class £ 15, third class £ 9.

TO EUROPE

	FIRST CLASS		Second Class		Third Class Single
	Single	Return	Single	Return	
From VALPARAISO and ports north of Valparaíso up to and including CALDERA.....	£65	£97 10s	£30.0.0	£54.0.0	£18
From ports north of CALDERA up to and including CALLAO.....	£70	£105 00	£35.0.0	£63.0.0	£19

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