

The Star of Chile

No. 7

Valparaiso, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1904

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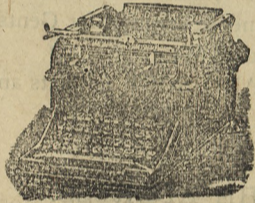
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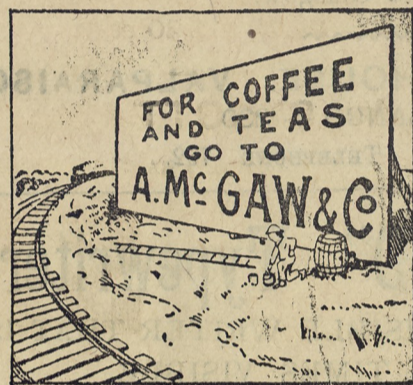
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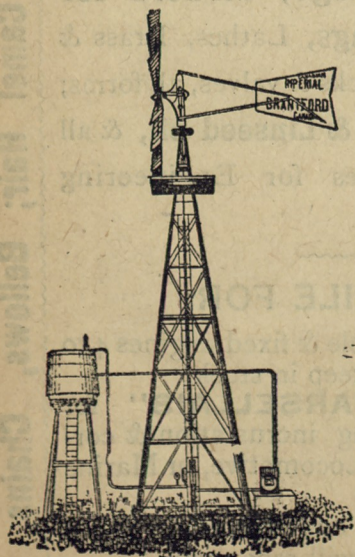
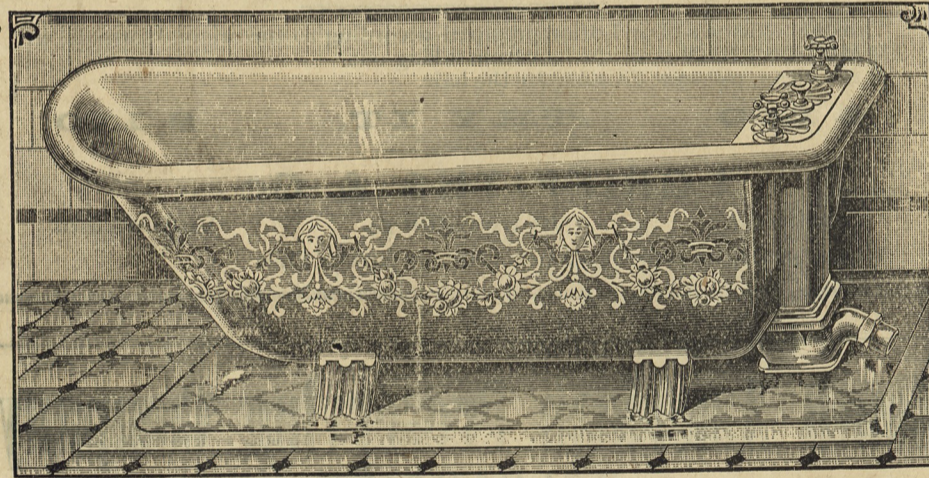
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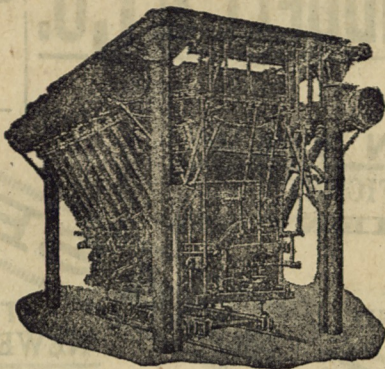
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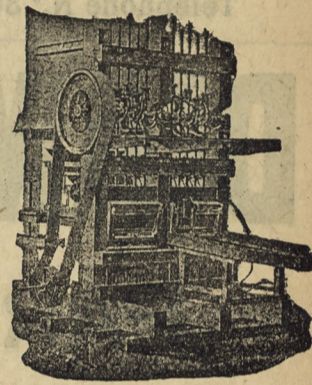
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BEING
EVERY THING

USUALLY WANTED IN CONNECTION WITH
ANY AND ALL
OF THE INDUSTRIES ON THE COAST EMPLOYING MOTIVE POWER.

WHEN YOU WANT ANYTHING,
PLEASE REMEMBER

"MORRISON'S HAVE IT"

CHACABUCO 37, VALPARAISO.

SAUNDERSON AND THE DYNAMITE.

Saunderson was one of those men who firmly believed that he knew everything, and exasperated people by telling them how to do things; and Denison, the supercargo of the *Palestine*, hated him most fervently for the continual trouble he was giving to every one, and also because he had brought a harmonium on board, and played dismal tunes on it every night and all day on Sundays. But, as Saunderson was one of the partners in the firm who owned the *Palestine*, Denison, and Pakenham the skipper, had to suffer him in silence, and trust that something might happen to him before long. What irritated Denison more than anything else was that Saunderson frequently expressed the opinion that supercargoes were superfluous luxuries to owners, and that such work "as they tried to do could well be done by the captains, provided the latter were intelligent men."

"Never mind, Tom," said Pakenham hopefully, one day, "he's a big eater, and is bound to get the fever if we give him a fair show in the Solomons. Then we can dump him ashore at some missionary's—he and his infernal groan-box—and go back to Sydney without the beast."

When the *Palestine* arrived at Leone Bay, in Tutuila, Saunderson dressed himself beautifully and went ashore to the mission-house, and in the evening Mrs. O—the missionary's wife, wrote Denison a note and asked if he could spare a cheese from the ship's stores, and added a P.S., "What a terrible bore he is!" This made the captain and himself feel better.

The next morning Saunderson came on board. Denison was in the cabin, showing a trader named Rigby some samples of dynamite; the trader wanted a case or two of the dangerous compound to blow a boat passage through the reef opposite his house, and Denison was telling him how to use it. Of course Saunderson must interfere, and said he would show Rigby what to do. He had never fired a charge of dynamite in his life, nor even seen one fired or a cartridge prepared, but had listened carefully to Denison. Then he sarcastically told Denison that the cheese he had sent Mrs. O—might have passed for dynamite, it was so dry and tasteless.

"Well, dynamite is made from cheese, you know," said the supercargo deferentially, "just cheese slightly impregnated with picric acid, gastritropene, and cubes of oxalicogene."

Saunderson said he knew that, and after telling Rigby that he would walk over to his station before dinner, and show him where to begin operations on the reef, went on shore again.

About twelve o'clock Denison and Rigby went on shore to test the dynamite, fuse, and caps—first in the water and then on the reef. Just abreast of the mission-house they saw a big school of grey mullet swimming close in to the beach, and Denison quickly picked up a stone, tied it with some string round a cartridge, cut the fuse very short, lit it, and threw it in. There was a short fizz, then a dull, heavy thud, and up came hundreds of the beautiful fish stunned or dead. Saunderson came out of the mission-house and watched the natives collecting them. Denison had half-a-dozen cartridges in his hand; each one was tightly enveloped in many thicknesses of paper, seized round with twine, and had about six inches of fuse, with the ends carefully frayed out so as to light easily.

"Give me some of those," said Saunderson.

The supercargo reluctantly handed him two, and Saunderson remarked that they were very clumsily covered, but he would fix some more himself "properly" another time. Denison sulkily observed that he had no time to waste in making dynamite cartridges look pretty. Then, as Saunderson walked off, he called out and told him that if he was going to shoot fish he would want to put a good heavy stone on the cartridges. Saunderson said when he wanted advice from any one he would ask for it. Then he sent word by a native to Mrs. O—that he would send her along some fish in a few minutes.

Now within a few hundred yards of the mission-house there was a jetty, and at the end of the jetty was Her Majesty's gunboat *Badger*, a small schooner-rigged wooden vessel commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Muddle, one of the most irascible men that ever breathed, and who had sat on

more Consuls than any one else in the service.

Saunderson went on the jetty followed by a crowd of natives, and looked over into the water. There were swarms of fish, just waiting to be dynamited. He told a native to bring him a stone, and one was brought—a nice round, heavy stone as smooth as a billiard ball—just the very wrong kind of stone. He tied it on the cartridge at last, after it had fallen off four or five times; then, as he did not smoke, and carried no matches, he lit it from a native woman's cigarette, and let it drop into the water. The stone promptly fell off, but the cartridge floated gaily, and drifted along fizzing in a contented sort of way. Saunderson put his hands on his hips, and watched it nonchalantly, oblivious of the fact that all the natives had bolted back to the shore to be out of danger, and watch things.

There was a bit of a current, and the cartridge was carried along till it brought up gently against the *Badger*—just in a nice cosy place between the rudder boarding and the stern-post. Then it went off with a bang that shook the universe, and ripped off forty-two sheets of copper from the *Badger*; and Saunderson fell off the jetty into the water; and the bluejackets who were below came tumbling up on deck; and the gunner, seeing Lieutenant-Commander Muddle rush up from his cabin in his shirt-sleeves with a razor in his hand, thought that he had gone queer again in his head, and had tried to blow up the ship, and was going to cut his throat, and so he rushed at him, and knocked him down and took his razor away, and begged him to be quiet; and Muddle, thinking it was a mutiny, nearly went into a fit, and struggled so desperately, and made such awful choking noises that two more men sat on him; and the navigating midshipman, thinking it was fire, told the bugler to sound to quarters, and then, seeing the captain being held down by three men, rushed to his assistance, but tripped over something or somebody and fell down and nearly broke his nose; and all the time Saunderson who was clinging to one of the jetty piles, was yelling pitifully for help, being horribly afraid of sharks.

At last he was fished out by Rigby and some natives and carried up to the mission-house and then, when he was able to talk coherently, he sent for Denison, who told him that Commander Muddle was coming for him presently with a lot of armed men and a boat-swain with a green bag in which was a "cat," and that he (Saunderson) would first be flogged and then hanged at the *Badger's* yard-arm, and otherwise treated severely, for an attempt to blow up one of Her Majesty's ships; and then Saunderson shivered all over, and staggered out of the mission-house in a suit of Mr. O—'s pyjamas, much too large for him, and met Commander Muddle on the jetty and tried to explain how it occurred, and Muddle called him an infernal, drivelling idiot, and knocked him clean off the jetty into the water again, and used awful language, and told Denison that his chronometers were ruined, and the ship's timbers started, and that he had had a narrow escape from cutting his own throat when the dynamite went off, as he had just begun to shave.

Saunderson was very ill after that, and was in such mortal terror that Muddle and every one else on board the gunboat meant to kill, wound, or seriously damage him, that he kept inside the mission-house; and said he felt he was dying, and that Mr. O— would prepare him for the end. So Denison and Pakenham, who were now quite cheerful again, sent his traps and his harmonium ashore, and sailed without him, a great peace in their bosoms.

LEWIS BECKE.

NOTES ON MINE SAMPLING.

No commission that falls to the lot of the mining engineer brings greater responsibility than that of a call to examine and determine the value of a mine. He may be requested to furnish plans for a mill, smelter or concentrator, or to devise an economical method of mining a low-grade body of ore, or to suggest other practical ideas and plans, all of which he may do with confidence, but when requested to give a professional opinion on the value of a mine he is placed in a position of trust upon which much more may depend than is at first apparent. He cannot afford to report adversely and have the mine prove a bonanza for the next fellow who comes along, and most assuredly he cannot afford to give a favourable report when the property does not justify such an endorsement. Necessarily he must make a careful, painstaking and thorough

investigation of the surrounding country, giving attention to the transportation problem, the fuel and power problem generally, making comparisons between steam, water and electric or other power, if each is available, or if not existent, state under what conditions and at what cost power may be obtained. If it is a smelting proposition the question of fuel, fluxes and water is important. Shall the smelter be located at the mines or at a distance? This he must determine. The title to the property is all important. He must be sure that if a valuable mine is developed his clients, should they purchase the property, or their assigns, may work it uninterrupted by adverse claimants. Where improvements are possible in the future, as to transportation, power or other conditions, these should be stated.

As to the mine itself, he must inspect the workings and decide about what quantity of ore will probably be available, and determine whether the shaft or tunnel is sufficiently large to handle the desired tonnage of ore, besides waste, handling men, timbers, supplies and water. It may be advisable to sink a new and larger shaft, or to drive a tunnel, and the site of either of these must be selected with reference to the distribution of known ore underground, and also with a view to surface transportation to mill or other works. In sampling, he will carefully sectionize the entire workings, measuring and sampling from wall to wall, if a vein of moderate size, or dividing it into blocks if a large vein, zone or ore body. The samples taken must represent, as nearly as possible, the ore as it occurs in the vein. Rich streaks may be measured and sampled separately if desired, and in many places it is better to do this, for a streak of rich ore an inch or two in thickness will create a false idea of the value of a vein 5 or 6 feet wide, if mixed with the low-grade rock, and particularly of the expense of mining, for the low-grade portion of the vein may be too poor to pay the cost of mining, which, together with other costs, must be borne by the small rich streak. There are various ways of arriving at the value of mines, and the taking of the samples is usually the easiest part of the operation. Any one who knows anything of practical mining, with a little instruction—if a novice at the business—can take mine samples, but it is very essential to know that the samples represent what nature, and not man, has placed in the ore. The experienced mine examiner quickly learns that he cannot afford to take any risks of being salted, and it is remarkable the various safeguards he must throw about himself in order to prevent this. When there is any considerable sum of money at stake on a mining deal, the engineer who samples the mine has many extraordinary precautions to take. These may be set down in his diary or field notebook in something like the following, and may be entitled, "Rules for Mine Sampling."

1. Provide a box of nitro-powder directly from the manufacturer.
2. Take as assistants only sober men, whom you know to be above suspicion and who cannot be bribed.
3. Arrived at the mine or town in or near which the mine is situated, keep your business to yourself.
4. Have a sufficient number of new canvas sacks to accommodate all the samples you will take.
5. Have a good-sized, heavy canvas sack to hold small samples in sacks.
6. Have a heavy leather mail sack, into which the large canvas sack may be slipped when full.
7. Provide yourself with abundant tough check tags for marking number of sample.
8. Take no samples from ore found broken in the mine.
9. Pick—and, if necessary, "shoot"—away every face where it is proposed to take a sample, exposing a fresh surface which it is safe to assume has never been "fixed."
10. Politely, but firmly, request all persons to leave the mine except your assistants. This may hurt fine sensibilities of some persons, but it is safer.
11. Break all samples down at some convenient place underground. Quarter down and sack samples on the spot.
12. Do not work up your samples in a timbered stope or under a raise. Select a place in a drift where the solid rock is not over 7 or 8 feet from the floor of the level. This prevents industrious and optimistic persons from helping out on the general average.
13. Occasionally put a piece of solid ore or a handful of fine stuff from the quartering cloth in your pocket to guard against future possible great discrepancies.
14. Never allow the samples to leave the level until you go, and do not go out and leave them behind, to be brought up by some of the obliging men about the place.
15. When you have reached the surface with them don't allow them out of your sight for a moment. It looks a good deal like a "tenderfoot," but tenderfeet are "easy."
16. Still keep your sample sacks in sight until you reach the assay office, and, if possible, let no one know to whom you intend to trust the assays.
17. Better still, make the assays yourself, if possible.

19. Whoever may make the assays, keep duplicate samples, for check.

20. In many cases it is a good plan to wash off several pieces of rock and assay the clean hard rock. This may not give correct values, but it affords a check against salting.

21. It is a good idea to have an associate who takes a line of samples wholly independent of yours, but at the same places. This will afford one of the most reliable checks upon the work, as it is improbable that anyone attempting to salt the samples of either or both could hope to have them tally.

There are other things in the art of mine sampling besides wielding a pick and cutting channels with hammer and maul, the measurement of vein widths and the mathematical selection of sample stations.

Mining and Scientific Press.

A NEW WEST INDIAN LINER.

LUXURY, COMFORT AND SPEED.

It is only about four years ago that thanks to the enterprise of the great shipping firm of Elder, Dempster and Co., a new steamboat service between Bristol and Jamaica was inaugurated by the sailing of the pioneer vessel of the fleet, the "Port Morant." Jamaica was in a bad way, and the port of Bristol was languishing. Great things were, therefore, expected from the bold commercial venture upon which enormous sums of money had been risked. Avonmouth, five miles from Bristol, was the point of departure of the steamers, and few who were present when the "Port Morant" sailed will forget the dreary wilderness. Avonmouth was a swamp, a melancholy desolation with nothing to suggest energy, bustle, or business. Indeed, decay and neglect were very much in evidence; but amid cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs forth went the pioneer vessel to the grey waters, and the clinging mists swallowed her up. Some weeks passed, and the docks at Avonmouth, and the tumble-down sheds that did duty for warehouses, bonded stores, custom house, and offices were gay with bunting. A train of vans had been carefully brought over the ramshackle line to the wharf, and the engine was brightened up with flags and evergreens. A great crowd had assembled, and hopes ran high. The flags and the crowd marked the return of the "Port Morant," laden with golden yellow flour, which she had brought from the glorious island poetically spoken of as "The Pearl of the Antilles." Her cargo of bananas turned out splendidly, and in a very short time they were on sale in many of the big English towns.

Four years is not a very long period of time, but wonders have been wrought in connection with this West Indian trade. Avonmouth has undergone a transformation. New buildings have sprung up, a proper railway has been laid, and the trade of the port is developing by leaps and bounds. Every fortnight, without a break, since that memorable day a vessel of the Elder-Dempster line has sailed forth to the tropics, and every fortnight another vessel has returned through fair weather and foul, and millions and millions of bananas have been poured into the English markets. It soon became evident that the fleet of the "Direct Line Steamers" would have to be increased, and so recently as fourteen months ago the keel of a new vessel, to be known as the "Port Kingston," was laid at Linthouse Glasgow, by Messrs. Alex Stephen and Sons, to the order of Elder, Dempster and Co. A month ago the ship was launched by Lady Sarah Wilson, in the presence of the Duke of Marlborough, Sir. Alfred Jones, K.C. M.G., head of the firm of Elder-Dempster, and many other distinguished ladies and gentlemen. On Tuesday, 18th July, the completed ship went down to Skelmorlie Bay for her trial trip and speed tests, and under the most exacting conditions she developed a speed of something like nineteen knots, that is, two above her contract speed.

No one who has watched the development of this Jamaica and Bristol trade can fail to be struck by the rapidity with which one stage after another has been reached since that grey, dull morning when the little "Port Morant" inaugurated the service. And when the huge 7,600 tons "Port Kingston" took her place on the line last month, the contrast was the more striking, and for the time being, at any rate, the plan for the working of this trade, the outcome of so much thought and huge expenditure, will be rounded off. Hitherto, the contract time from Avonmouth to Kingston, Jamaica, has been thirteen days, but as often as not the passage has extended to fourteen and fifteen. The "Port Kingston" has been designed to do the trip in ten days. She is a certified seventeen-knot steamer, and her powerful engines and fine lines will enable her to keep her speed in spite of any weather she may encounter. To begin with, the new ship has twin screws, and she has been constructed to Lloyd's and the Board of Trade's highest class. She is 475 feet long with a breadth of fifty-five feet six inches, and from first to last seems to have fitted almost regardless of

expense. She is capable of carrying 160 first-class passengers and sixty second-class, while the second-class is equal, and in many cases superior, to the first-class of ordinary steamers. The libraries, smoking-rooms, saloons, and ladies' boudoirs have been decorated and finished in a style that testify alike to taste and lavish expenditure, while the arrangements for the comfort and safety of the passengers would almost seem to have reached a limit beyond which it is impossible to go. It is no exaggeration of language, even in this age of luxury and splendour, to speak of the "Port Kingston" as a floating palace in which everything that science, skill and forethought could do to meet and minimize risk, and promote comfort, has been done. This magnificent vessel undoubtedly indicates enormous strides in the development of the Jamaica trade; and those who half-a-dozen years ago were deploring and bewailing "Ruined Jamaica" may take heart of grace to-day, for prosperity has come again, or is coming, to the wonderful island which can do it so luxuriously and safely. As the dreadful English winter approaches thousands of people who cannot endure the fogs and cold find it difficult to decide where they shall go in order to escape the rigours of this climate. A trip in a superb vessel like the "Port Kingston" to a climate that is ideal is a revelation to anyone who has hitherto been compelled to confine his experiences to the Riviera. The Riviera is beautiful beyond doubt, but one requires a new adjective adequately to describe the climatic attractions of Jamaica in the winter, and the charm of the voyage thereto. From November to about March Jamaica has one of the most equable and delightful climates in the whole world, while the sea passage is full of delight and charm. To many a sufferer it offers new life, and to be able to take it in a floating hotel where even the extreme of sybaritic tastes has been catered for, is something for which to be deeply thankful.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

During the month of August the different Custom Houses of the Republic had received from dues the sum of \$4,069,472 for exports and \$3,267,880 for imports, or a total of \$7,337,352.

In the same month of last year the receipts amounted to the sum of \$6,551,114, of which sum \$3,690,590 was dues on exports and \$2,860,524 on imports.

The increase in favour of the former is, in consequence, \$786,233. During the eight months there had been in favour of the present year an increased income of \$3,593,001. This total increase was formed by \$1,736,598 obtained from a larger exportation of nitrate and by \$1,850,403 which had its origin in the development of the commerce from imports acquired owing to the prosperity that had been observed in the general business of the country.

The following table gives the details from each port for the month of August:—

EXPORT RECEIPTS.		
	1903	1904
Pisagua.....	\$ 686,278	\$ 567,392
Iquique.....	2,171,050	2,391,180
Tocopilla.....	426,050	547,813
Antofagasta.....	85,250	231,367
Taltal.....	321,953	331,790
Total I... \$	3,690,590	\$ 4,069,472

IMPORT RECEIPTS.		
	1903	1904
Pisagua.....	\$ 77,513	\$ 21,727
Iquique.....	162,421	279,931
Tocopilla.....	34,504	26,107
Antofagasta.....	36,551	71,294
Taltal.....	40,120	42,619
Caldera.....	10,025	6,626
Carrizal Bajo.....
Coquimbo.....	69,956	66,289
Valparaiso.....	2,002,832	2,278,786
Talcahuano.....	347,420	352,666
Coronel.....	33,319	24,152
Valdivia.....	45,317	63,736
Puerto Montt.....	546	665
Ancud.....
Resguardo de fronteras.....	33,282
Total II.. \$	2,860,524	\$ 3,267,880
General Total... \$	6,551,114	\$ 7,337,352

The diminution of dues from imports at Pisagua is very apparent. In August last year there were exceptional imports for this port, in consequence of merchandise which was not possible to disembark at Iquique as that city had been declared infested with bubonic plague. Considering the two ports in conjunction it will be seen that the receipts from imports were \$239,934 in August, 1903 and had been \$301,058 in 1904, which gave an increase of \$61,724 in favour of last month.

The Arica Customs, subject to special regimen, produced for Chile \$8,690 during August, 1903, and \$13,034 in August, 1904.

The woman who takes in all a man tells her often does it merely for the purpose of taking him in.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT MARTHA.)

ON HOBBIES.

I believe everyone has a hobby of some kind. Generally hobbies are very interesting and useful because it causes the treasuring up of things which might otherwise be carelessly cast aside or thrown away such as stamps which we talked of last week. Even the grownups have their hobbies. Mother may have a fine collection of old china and lace, and father war relics or curios from the various countries he has travelled in. Boys and girls have their favourite hobby and it is very interesting to hear about them. This week we print a letter by a young collector whose hobby is drying and pressing flowers. I hope it will be followed by similar ones from young naturalists, botanists, and geologists. The naturalist can tell us something about the insects and birds of this country; there are some fine specimens of butter-flies to be got and some lovely birds are seen in this country. The botanist could perhaps supply us with the scientific names of the different flowers of this country some of which Peasblossom has gathered. The young geologist could tell us something about the pieces of rocks, pebbles and stones he has found in his study which would be most interesting to read about. Most boys studying science make it the means of a hobby for collecting material for their studies and it becomes a most interesting lesson in that way.

I obtained a most interesting picture post-card from Messrs. Brandt the other day, one which should be a gem for collectors to send to exchangers in other countries. This card has a well reproduced facsimile of the coins of this country. On one side are the gold coins, \$20, \$10, and \$5, with the Chilean flag by their side; on the other are the copper coins of 1 cent, 2 cent, and 2½ cents, and above the silver coins of \$1, 50c, 20c, 10c and 5c. This card would be greatly prized by those in various countries who would like to see what Chilean coins are like.

Perhaps collectors of p. p. c's and stamps would like to send to the following collectors from whom we have just received by the last mail notice to make their addresses known to collectors in this country.

Mr. Chas. S. Young, Box 103, Christchurch, New Zealand, wishes to exchange view cards and stamps with collectors in Chile.

Mr. W. T. Snowden, Essendon, Victoria, Australia, will exchange picture post cards with any other collectors in South America.

Valparaiso, Sept. 10th.

Dear Aunt Martha.

As you have asked to hear about hobbies, I should like to tell you about one of my favourites. This is drying and pressing flowers and ferns, especially the pretty wild flowers which grow on the hills of Valparaiso. I think they are very pretty and I have sent some to my corresponding comrades for them to see what kind of wild flowers we have in this country. Here are the names of some I have collected. The everlasting flower; this flower is like the forget-me-not in colour and shape, only it grows in bunches on a long stem, and has prickly leaves. The poorer class Chileans make wreaths of these flowers because they do not wither. Copa de Oro (Golden Cup), is another flower, so called because it is quite yellow like gold and is the shape of a cup. It opens out in the morning when the sun rises, and closes in the evening when the sun sets. When in full bloom this flower makes the fields look quite golden for they grow thickly together. There are also some white flowers of this kind which the Chileans call "Copa de Oro Blanco". The other flowers are; the calceolaria; the orchid; the tiger lily; the verbena; heliotrope; fuchsia; buttercups; daisies; and the little morning glory which creeps along the ground; the vinagrillo, with its little yellow flowers and leaves like the shamrock to be found growing between the rocks on the hillside; the flower of the tall prickly cactus which is rather hard to get but is very beautiful and has white, pink, red and yellow flowers with a bell-like shape.

With best wishes,

Your affectionate niece,

PEASBLOSSOM.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S NEW POEM.

Mr. Kipling has broken his long silence with a poem which is obviously an eulogy on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

THINGS AND THE MAN.

"And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren; and they hated him yet the more."—Genesis, XXXVII, 5.

Oh, ye who hold the written clue
To all save all unwritten things,
And, half a league behind, pursue
The accomplished fact with flouts and flings,
Look! To your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since Earth began—
The answer to your worryings:
"Once on a time there was a man."

He single-handed met and threw
Magicians, Armies, Ogres, Kings.
He lonely 'mid his doubting crew,
"In all the loneliness of wings."
He fed the flame, he filled the springs,
He locked the ranks, he launched the van
Straight at the grinning Teeth of Things.
Once on a time there was a man.

The peace of shocked Foundations flew
Before his ribald questionings.
He broke the Oracles in two,
And bared the paltry wires and strings.
He headed desert wanderings;
He led his soul, his cause, his clan
A little from the Ruck of Things.
Once on a time there was a man.

Thrones, Powers, Dominions block the view
With episodes and underlings.
The meek Historian deems them true
Nor heeds the song that Clio sings—
The simple, central truth that stings
The mob to boo, the priest to ban:
Things never yet created things—
Once on a time there was a man.

A bolt is fallen from the blue,
A wakened realm full circle swings
Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew
Of vast and farborne harvestings;
And unto him an Empire clings
That grips the purpose of his plan.
My Lords, how think you of these things?
Once—in our time—is there a man?

THE DUNMOW FLITCH.

Had it not been for the love a certain novelist bore for old-world customs, it is probable that comparatively few would even have heard the name of Dunmow; and the inhabitants of the little town in Essex would have dozed away their quiet lives under their red-tiled roofs, save when the straggling street was invaded by the hordes of some antiquarian society, who would proceed to read dry papers on an almost forgotten custom.

But in 1855 Harrison Ainsworth was struck by the quaint beauty of a then long-disused ceremony, and, against the wishes of the lord of the manor, succeeded in reviving it.

The antiquity of the custom is undeniable. One tradition assigns it to 1111, when it was founded by Jaga, "a noble lady" but a more probable date is somewhere about 1244. There is, of course, a romance connected with it. Near the middle of the thirteenth century, so runs the legend, a certain knight named Sir Robert Fitzwalter came to Dunmow, and in the garb of a peasant wooed and won a beautiful country girl.

For a year and a day she believed that she had married one of her own station in life; but at the expiration of that period both went together to the abbot at the Priory.

Standing hand-in-hand before him, they declared that never for a moment had either of them regretted their union, and asked for his blessing. As he was pronouncing it, a servant passed carrying a mighty fitch of bacon, and the Abbot, believing that he had to do with a mere peasant couple, bestowed it on them as a "worldly gift." Then, to the surprise of both wife and abbot, Sir Robert revealed his true identity; and, to perpetuate the story of his own happiness, endowed the Priory with "acres broad," conditionally "that whatever married couple will go to the Priory, and, kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a goodly fitch of bacon."

That the custom was founded somewhere about this date or earlier is certain, since Chaucer, writing not very long after, makes the wife of Bath say:

The bacon was not set for him, I trow
That some men have in Essex, at Dunmow.

But the earliest recorded claim was in 1445. Whether the cause may be

found in the absence of connubial bliss or in excessive modesty we cannot venture to decide; but the fact remains that up to 1751 the fitch was only claimed five times, and for more than a hundred years after that was never claimed at all. The latter reason is probably the true one, as we hear of the lords of the manor awarding the bacon on several occasions, although no claim had been made.

One would have thought that, once Ainsworth had revived it, and written his well-known novel "The Dunmow Fitch," the custom would have become an annual one; but it was by no means regular until in 1890, the Dunmow Sports Committee took the matter in hand.

Some important alterations have been made. Ainsworth changed the venue from Little Dunmow, a village of about 400 inhabitants, to the Town Hall of Great Dunmow, and it is now held in a marquee outside the latter town.

Moreover, in the old days the oath of the married couple was considered sufficient, but now they have to go through the form of a regular trial, represented by counsel, and with another counsel appearing for the fitch. The words of the oath to be taken, which pointed to a religious ceremony, was this year made a ground for refusing to award the bacon to a couple who had been married in a registry office; but, happily for them, the judge had anticipated the point by consulting Sir Francis Jeune, who had ruled that the words simply signified the act of marriage.

The jury, consisting of six maidens and six bachelors, decided in favour of the claimants without leaving the box; and the two couples were carried to the old grey stones, upon which they knelt before the judge, and according to the old "Custom of Confession;" "assented to his questioning;—

"You ne'er made nuptial transgression,
Nor, since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise at bed or board,
Offended each other by deed or word,
Or in a twelvemonth and a day,
Repented not in thought any way
Or since the parish-clerk said "Amen,"
Wished yourselves unmarried again;
But continued true and in desire
As when you joined hands in Holy Quire

For this is our custom at Dunmow well known;
Though the sport be our own, the bacon's your own.

On this occasion one couple had been married fourteen, and the other twenty-eight years, and surely deserved the fitches of Brobdignagion size, each requiring two men to lift it. Much laughter was caused by the remark of a counsel concerning one of the claimants, who was a cobbler, that "in order to keep his first love he had to stick to his last."

LOSS BY FIRE IN IQUIQUE.

The manager of the Asociación Chilena de Aseguradores received on Monday by post from Iquique some particulars of the great fire which occurred there on the 2nd inst. The fire destroyed several buildings in the block No. 340 and the loss is considerable.

Subjoined are the companies affected:—

Buildings.

(Mr. D. Mocci, Calle Anibal Pinto.)
La Comercial..... \$ 3,000
La Central..... 2,000
La Salvadora..... 1,000

Total..... \$ 6,000

(Mrs. Soters Gallegos.)

La Salitrera..... \$ 5,000
La Salvadora..... 1,000

Total..... \$ 6,000

(Mr. Luis Costa.)

La Internacional.... \$ 2,000

(Mrs. Rosa Campero.)

New Zealand..... \$ 5,000
Allas..... 5,000

Total..... \$10,000

(Mr. José R. Carvajal.)

La Iquique..... \$ 4,000

(Mrs. Hortensia Leyton, Calle Wilson.)

La Iquique..... \$ 2,000

Furniture.

La America..... \$ 4,000
Guardian..... 2,000

SANTIAGO.

SALE OF GOLD.—On Saturday the sum of \$200,000 Government gold was sold in the Intendencia. The premium opened at 6% and closed at 6.8%, these figures being the highest and lowest during the sale.

CRIMINALITY IN CHILE.—During the first six months of this year there had been lodged in the different prisons of the Republic 26,458 men and 4,938 women. Of those prisoners who are between the age of 10 and 15 years, 718 are men and 153 women; while from 16 to 20 years, 4,553 are men and 716 women. To the Presidios of the Republic there had been admitted 1,163 men and 105 women during the first six months of the present year.

CLUB DE LA UNION.—The election for the Directory of this Club was finished on Sunday. This is composed as follows:—President, Mr. Leonidas Vial; Directors—Messrs. Callos Varas, Carlos Luis Hübner, Mr. J. D. Amunátegui Rivera; Mr. Guillermo Amunátegui, Mr. Manuel García de la Huerta and Mr. Ricardo Lyon. There was also appointed a commission of accounts, thus Messrs. Salustia Barros, Emerica Orrega Luco, José Santiago Riesco, Emilio Alemparte, Ignacio Emilio Alemparte, Ignacio Eguiguren and Mario Pinto.

COMPANIA CRÉDITO Y CONSTRUCCIONES.—This Company continues to do very good business. According to the fourth report recently issued the Directors decided to make the following distribution:—To the Reserve Fund, \$1,000; to the Dividend Fund, \$1,000; for accounts to be paid \$5,000; for furniture, & C., paid, \$1,000; for material paid, \$629.97—total, \$8,629.97. With the above distribution the funds of the Company will now remain as under:—Capital, \$600,000; Reserve Fund, \$11,000; and Shareholders' Fund, \$2,000.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—The well-known Valparaiso artist, Mr. Alfredo Helsby, is at present exhibiting a large number of his oil and water colour paintings in one of the halls belonging to the "Mercurio." During the week these have been greatly admired by many lady and gentlemen visitors.

ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG.—A grand military gathering took place in the Parque Cousiño, on Sunday afternoon, when the National Guard who had been in barracks from the 1st June in those attached to the 2nd Military Zone were sworn in. The solemn ceremony was witnessed by the President of the Republic, several of his Ministers and a large gathering of military and civil gentlemen.

BANQUET TO GENERAL KORNER.—On the occasion of the return to this country of General Korner, a grand banquet was given in his honour on Monday night in the Salon Filarmónico del Teatro Municipal. The gathering was composed of every political party and was an expression of their esteem for the chief of the Army and the excellent services he had performed in the past. For the occasion the hall was appropriately and superbly decorated with flowers, evergreens and pot plants. Covers were laid for one hundred and fifty gentlemen. Mr. Enrique Mac-Iver presided and was supported on the right by the guest of the evening and on the left by Mr. Ascanio Bascuñán Santa María. After a sumptuous dinner the Chairman, in most eloquent terms, referred to the excellent military service rendered to the Republic by General Korner, and especially his implanting and arranging the compulsory, or rather the law of compulsory education, and asked the company to drink a bumper in honour of the General and hoped that his able services would long continue. General Korner replied in happy terms. All those present were given a silver medal bearing a suitable inscription and a portrait of the distinguished guest.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.—During the week two carriage accidents have occurred in the city. The first one happened on Sunday afternoon, when the Frias-Collao family were returning from witnessing the military parade in the Corsiño Park. The carriage was returning by Calle Cienfuegos, where the horses took fright at an electric car and bolted. During the mad career of the horses the carriage struck a lamp-post; but shortly before this Miss Frias jumped out of the carriage; in doing so came against a passing car, sustaining injuries about the head.—The other accident took place on Tuesday afternoon in Calle Catedral, the victim on this occasion being Mrs. Dolores Blanco de Fernandez (mother of the respect-

ed Intendente of Valparaiso), who was accompanied by some members of her family. It appears that the carriage had gone on the line and the coachman was unable to get it off before an electric car ran into the vehicle. By the force of the collision the carriage was much damaged. Mrs. Blanco and the other occupants of the coach were thrown upon the pavement, the former sustaining severe injuries on the left hand. She was immediately conveyed to Mr. Mariano Bacarreza's house at No. 1,888 Calle Catedral, where her injuries were attended to by a doctor. The other occupants of the carriage escaped with a shaking.

UNION CLUB.—At a meeting of the members of this Club, held on Sunday, the following Directors were appointed for the year:—President, Mr. Leonidas Vial; Messrs. Carlos Varas, Carlos Luis Hübner, J. D. Amunátegui, Gmo. Amunátegui, Manuel García de la Huerta and Ricardo Lyon.

CATTLE SHOW.—The members of the National Agricultural Society have decided to have an exhibition of cattle on the 3rd November next. There will shortly be prepared the necessary stalls for exhibiting the animals, some of which have only been recently imported. On the same days there will be exhibited also various classes of machinery and ploughs received lately by the Society. It will also offer every facilities to importing firms who may wish to exhibit machinery and will supply motive power for the same. Valuable prizes and gold, silver and bronze medals will be given for the best cattle shown.

MISADVENTURE.—About two o'clock on Tuesday an unfortunate accident occurred in the barracks of the Pudeto Battalion, situated in the Avenida Pedro de Valdivia, which cost the life of one of the soldiers. It seems that at the hour stated a conscript, named Domingo Godoi, was occupied cleaning his gun in company with a soldier, named Manuel Orellana. Without knowing that the rifle was loaded, the former pressed the trigger, when the shot went off and mortally wounded Orellana. Immediately the chiefs of the battalion arrived to ascertain what had occurred and the commander, Mr. Tobias Barros Merino, reported the unfortunate affair to the officials of the 2nd Military zone.

FENCING CONTESTS.—Before a large attendance of gentlemen some interesting fencing contests took place on Monday night in the Teatro Santiago. The first part of the programme consisted of contests with foils between some pupils of the Curso Militar de Esgrima, namely, Messrs. Manuel del Río, José Belmar, Nicolás del Canto, Víctor Bravo, Alfredo Molina, Felipe Zuñiga, Guillermo Adams, and Luis Gonzalez. Some very smart work was shown; but the bout between Messrs. Belmar and del Canto was specially good. In the second part of the programme the same pupils gave an exhibition with swords, the duel between Messrs. Belmar and Zuñiga being much applauded. After an assault with sword and with foils, the great match of the evening took place between Professors R. Botji and O. Cristini with foils. Just before this commenced General Korner and several officers of the Army arrived. The match was the best of ten "estocadas." After about half an hour's smart work, Professor Cristini was declared the victor, having got in eight thrusts as against only two by his adversary. The victor was heartily congratulated. The judges in the last contest were as under:—Messrs. Manuel Espinosa Jara, Ramon Corbalan Melgarejo, Miguel A. Padilla, Dr. Croizet, Cañas Arístia, Miguel Luis Rocuant, Belisario Galvez and Mario Farabella.

SPURIOUS COINS.—For some time the secret police have had information that in the neighbourhood of Independencia there was being manufactured spurious coins of one dollar and fifty cents. The detectives tried to discover the delinquents and after several days' research reduced to prison Emilio Astudillo, who was caught in the act of falsifying money in a room of No. 11 lodging house situated in Calle de Lopez, corner of Santa Cruz. The prisoner confessed to the police that for some time he had been issuing spurious coins of one dollar and fifty cents in company with a man named Gaete. A considerable quantity of material for manufacturing the coins was seized as well as over a hundred dollars of the spurious coins. Other arrests are expected to be made shortly.

"Here's a letter I've just received from my uncle in the Klondike." "From the Klondike? Nonsense!" "Sure; just feel how cold it is."

NOTICES.

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 15 Calle Urriola Valparaiso.

The Star of Chile.

SATURDAY, 17TH SEPT., 1904.

THE DIEZ-I-OCHE.

The great National Holiday of Chile begins to-day. We doubt if Britishers can ever realize to the full all that a celebration of this kind means to a nation. The ship of England has undergone many deadly perils, and weathered many a fierce storm; yet in her log we cannot lay our finger on any particular date and say "This day we entered our port." Though yielding to no nation in our deep-felt patriotism, so far as outward signs go, we have to content ourselves with expressions of personal loyalty to our Sovereign on his birthday. But Diez-i-ochos is, as it were, the birthday of the Chilean nation itself, the anniversary of the day, ninety-four years ago, when she claimed her right to rank as a free nation of the world, and won that right by stroke of sword at the cost of her sons' blood. Even we, strangers in a strange land, feel a thrill go through us as we see a whole nation uniting to celebrate the deeds of brave men. San Martin, Manuel Rodriguez, Bernardo O'Higgins are names to conjure by in Chile; and we are proud to think that this country associates with them a Cochrane and an O'Brien, for it is no small honour to be permitted to stand side by side with brave men, and strike a blow for Freedom.

When we think how young Chile is, we cannot but congratulate her on the progress she has made; and what has been so well begun must ever go forward to a grand conclusion. Much yet, of course, remains to be done, and an anniversary of this kind should be a constant spur to further effort for the nation to live up to the deeds of the past—that the sons may be worthy of the fathers. The work before this generation may not be done with "the pomp and panoply of glorious war," but the reward for social improvement, though not perhaps written in such large characters on the page of history, is no less certain of its reward. To quote Matthew Arnold—

Not that your Age excel
In pride of life the ages of your sires,—
But that ye think clear, feel deep, bear fruit well,
The Friend of man desires.

As Chile makes the glories of the past an incentive to the work of the future will the words of San Martin be verified "La Patria triunfa."

VIVA CHILE.

SOCIEDAD GANADERA CHILE-ARGENTINA.

In our issue of the 27th ult. a slight error crept into our article on the above society. The society owns 170 kilometres of railway instead of 170 kilometres of telephone line; and also we wrote 335,000 hectares of land instead of 435,000.

The railway mentioned is projected further south of Cochama by Mr. Geo. Huisler, which, if constructed, would prove a powerful aid to all the farms belonging to the Chile-Argentina Society, although at present traffic is carried through a very good road from Port Montt to Lake Nahuelhuapi, the whole

journey to be done in seven hours on horseback or carriages and 11 hours navigation by very commodious ferry boats belonging to the society. As to the great extension of land north and east of Lake Nahuelhuapi they have their own natural and easy route through, by way of Boquete, Perez Rosales to Puerto Montt, which belongs to the Chile-Argentina Society. We had an opportunity of interviewing Mr. Fred. Hube, who informed us of the progress of the new and powerful society. Through Mr. Hube's kindness we examined the list of shareholders, the capital having been totally subscribed by well-known gentlemen, amongst them several of our colony in Valparaiso, Santiago and Iquique, whom we congratulate, considering the result of the society a brilliant success.

It seems to us that it would be very advisable to quote these shares and give shareholders in Europe and Bolivia every facilities for knowing the progress of the Society.

The Society has just received an offer from a Company in London to establish at Nahuelhuapi, on land belonging to the Society, a factory for preserving meat, estimated to cost £10,000. One of the conditions is that the Chile-Argentina Society is to provide the English Company with 50,000 sheep and 10,000 oxen per year. The production will be exported by a trans-andine route for England by the Chile-Argentina Society. The profits will be equally divided every year between the London Company and the Society.

The Provisional Directory has been appointed as under:—

- Santiago, Mr. Ramon Subercaseaux, President.
- " Mr. Carlos Concha, Director.
- Valparaiso Mr. Francisco Vives, Vice-President.
- " Mr. Exequiel Gonzalez, Director.
- " Mr. Guillermo Lazonby, do.
- " Mr. W. H. Young, do.
- " Mr. Federico Hube, Managing Director, Pto Montt, with 8,000 shares.
- Supplementary—Mr. Theodoro Plathe, Valparaiso.
- " Mr. Th. Gosh, do.
- Secretary, Mr. Jorje Halle, do.
- Inspector, Mr. Daniel Cruz Ramirez, Santiago.
- " Mr. Luis F. Kuffre, Valparaiso.

Banks, Tarapacá and Argentina, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres and London.
Casa Bancaria, Adolfo Achelis, Bremen, Germany, with 12,000 shares.

In to-day's issue we give four views of the Society's property, namely (1) Lake Todos Santos (Chile) with the steamer "Tronador;" (2) Houses and Workshops on the side of Lake Todos Santos; (3) Part of Lake Todos Santos and the hill Tronador; (4) Lake Nahuelhuapi (Argentina) with the steamer "Condor."

OUR WEEK-END PORTMANTEAU.

One evening, when an angler had told a very tall story, and a youth present had, after an effort, succeeded in swallowing it, I heard the remark from an old man, "You believe that, do you, my boy? You'll be believing what you see in the newspapers next." But the Press does speak the truth sometimes, and if it ever gets in a hole I'm prepared to come forward and swear to that fact. For the English papers all unite in saying that money is scarce. Of course I've known that for a long—such a long—time, and I would have told them if they'd asked me, but anyhow I'm glad they've awakened to the fact at last. A couple of years ago they said money was plentiful on 'Change, and in the innocence of my heart I believed them. I went straight out and tried to borrow a hundred dollars ("only till Saturday, you know") from several brokers; and, would you believe it, every single one of them said "I'm awfully sorry, old chap, but money's very scarce just now."

There you had the men on 'Change themselves hard up, while an editor or compositor or some one on the paper sat in his chair and said money was plentiful. You may bet that if it really were he wouldn't give the tip away, but would be out raking in the shekels himself. They say sometimes too that "money is easy," and don't explain which they mean, easy in coming or in going. If they don't know, it shows they've never tried.

Everyone's talking about Diez-i-ochos, and it's even got into my portmanteau. I hate these holidays. Personally I love work, though my friends won't believe me when I tell them so. I love it with a high and tender affection; no fickleness about me. I sometimes go so far as to collect it and keep it by me, for it seems a shame that an object so dear should ever be done and finished with. But I must admit that my chief pleasure in work is from the artistic standpoint. When you want to enjoy a book you don't try to write with one hand and read with the other, as our Irish contributor would put it. No, you sit down in a comfortable chair, away from anything that might distract your attention, and give yourself up to the author. Now that's exactly what the true connoisseur of work does. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to see work well done; and I know if I'd done it myself I couldn't properly appreciate it. I might be tired. None of your slovenly workers for me; I can't be put off with cheap imitations, as a bad worker makes me want to do it myself, and that wish at once destroys the calm serenity so necessary in the contemplation of art.

We always laugh at the Irishman for his mistakes, but a "bull" in the mouth of some great English orator is designated "a brilliant paradox."

The Irish mind is often nimbler than the tongue, the latter has to condense, and sometimes an essential part is left to the intelligence of the hearer. Try to define, for a person who has never seen one, what a net is like, and see if you can beat the immortal description—"a lot of holes tied together with string." Or has anything so bitter ever been said about the Scotch as the statement of Mr. Flavin in the House of Commons during the Boer War that "there beats as true a heart under the Irish soldier's tunic as under the Highlander's kilt."

The frivolity of this holiday has infected me, and I've forgotten to pack much this week. Slainte to Chile.

EIRE.

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL FESTIVITIES.

Saturday, 17th.

4½ P.M.—The public school children will sing the National Anthem in the Plaza Victoria. They will be presented afterwards with Chilean flags, and then march in line, headed by a band, through Calle Edwards and the Gran Avenida.

8 P.M.—Procession of allegorical cars, which will go through the principal streets from one end of the town to the other.

9½ P.M.—Display of fireworks in the Gran Avenida.

Sunday, 18th.

6 A.M.—Grand salute of cannons at all the principal forts.

10 A.M.—Taking the oath of allegiance to the flag by the National Guard of the regiments Ma'pá and Lanceros, at the foot of Cochrane Statue. The chief authorities, ministers, officers of the Army and Navy, public school children, the 79th veterans and mounted police will be present to witness the ceremony. Major Chaparro will take the oath in the name of the regiment. The school children will sing hymn and national songs suitable for the occasion. After the ceremony, there will be a religious open air service held in the Avenida, a priest conducting the service and preaching a sermon to the troops.

12 P.M.—Salute of cannons.

2 P.M.—Presentation of prizes to the school children in the Victoria Theatre. The prizes consist of diplomas, dress cloth, toys, and books of the Caja de Ahorros with sums of money subscribed to the children.

4.30 P.M.—The Municipality will visit the different hospitals, offering gifts to the sick.

8 P.M.—Display of fireworks on the new pleasure grounds at Playa Ancha, also at Delicias.

9 P.M.—Great display and procession of allegorical cars, headed by a band, which will pass through Calles Victoria, Condell, Esmeralda and Cochrane. A prize of \$100, will be given to the best got up car, and \$50 to the second best.

Monday, 19th.

6 A.M.—Cannon salute from the principal forts. The bands of music will play from one end of the town to the other.

3 P.M.—A Grand military parade at Playa Ancha.

Tuesday, 20th.

1 P.M.—Regattas in the bay, organised by Captain Amengual.

3 P.M.—National style of horse-racing at Playa Ancha.

8½ P.M.—Fire works on Cerro Polanco.

GIGANTIC FRAUD ON THE STATE RAILWAY.

The latest defalcations by public servants is that just discovered in connection with the falsification and sale of passenger tickets of the State Railway. As yet the full details of the system of defrauding the State have not been given publicity; but it appears that for some time past the Chief Officials were aware that a large sum of money was being lost in the sale of tickets. All investigations into the matter were unfruitful, a strict vigilance was kept upon the ticket offices; but the detectives could throw no light on the matter. Nevertheless the superior officers were convinced that defalcations existed. To arrive at this conviction it was only necessary to observe the extraordinary luxurious style in which some of the ticket clerks lived upon their small salary of a hundred dollars a month. One of the young men, after being employed as a ticket clerk for six months, dressed extravagantly, had magnificent horses, these drawing costly carriages. For two or three months orders were given to the detectives of the Railway to watch carefully all the ticket clerks of Santiago. The detective who had watched Antonio de la Rivera, second booking clerk of the Central Station, reported that almost daily this gentleman when he returned to his house in the Avenida de la Capital, between Gay and Domeiko, was waited for by Mr. Nicolás Herrera at the door of his house, which adjoins that of Rivera, who, after a short conversation, gave his companion a small packet. The constant repetition of this circumstance caused suspicion amongst the detectives and the chief of the Railway police. On Saturday last the chief, accompanied by four agents, followed Rivera, and one of them pretending he was drunk passed close to him at the moment when about to give the mysterious packet to Herrera. With a rude movement the agent interposed between them and knocked the packet out of the hand of Herrera, thus falling on the ground a good number of passenger tickets of the first class. The rest of the detectives and the chief at once appeared before Herrera, showing him an order for his arrest and forcibly entered his house. Rivera, knowing the chief of police, at once ran into his house and locked the door. On entering Herrera's splendid chalet they found a grand safe, in the interior of which were, apart from numerous account books and compromising papers, discovered the "clichés" and ink with which the tickets had been falsified and a large number of these. Herrera was immediately conveyed in a carriage before the judge of crime, Mr. Astorquiza; but to that gentleman he declined to give any particulars. The Judge ordered him to be placed in irons and thus he remained all night.

On Sunday morning a revelation of importance occurred, as immediately an order was issued to arrest all the ticket clerk of the Central Station and ordered those of Valparaiso to be watched. In consequence of this there was discovered on Monday a companion, Romualdo Vasquez, separating and rendering useless the falsified tickets in the Baron Station. Shortly after an order was issued for all the ticket clerks at that station to be lodged in prison. The investigation of this matter has commenced in Valparaiso, because the Judge, Mr. Santa Cruz, of that city, has been employed for some days in the summary which he has initiated against the ticket clerk of Viña del Mar for reselling the tickets, an operation in which he was caught in the act by the sub-inspector, Mr. Garcia Huidobro, and it is believed that this matter has some relation with the discovery in Santiago.

Apart from those already in prison, on Tuesday night there arrived at Santiago the ticket clerks of the stations Talca and Concepcion, some of whom appear also to be implicated.

The form in which the fraud was carried out was ingenious and simple. Herrera, who appeared to have been the chief, delivered daily to Antonio de la Rivera a certain member of falsified tickets, which that gentleman undertook to divide amongst his companions in the ticket offices of Santiago, Valparaiso and other stations, by means of some conductors of trains of the party.

These tickets, mathematically the same as the legitimate ones, were sold to the public, recovered by the conductors and delivered to be noted in the stations where they had been issued, when, being observed, were separated from the legitimate ones and those which had to disappear. By this method it was not noticed in the accountant's department of the Railway the existence of a larger quantity of tickets; and the number of those that were re-

covered was exactly the same as the amount which had been sold at the ticket offices of the Railway.

According to information which is worthy of credit, the amount that the State has thus been defrauded annually was not much less than \$200,000.

From Santiago there have been brought to Valparaiso the following employees:—Nicanor Machado, ticket clerk at Yungay Station; Eduardo Golch, ticket clerk at the Central Station, and his assistants Justiniano Tapia and Antonio de la Rivera; and the ticket clerk Garay, of the Mercado station. The employé, named Andorra, conductor of the direct train to Victoria, has also been brought to this port under arrest.

THE WAR.

BY CABLE.

LIAO-YANG — MUKDEN.—After a most exhausting retreat over well-nigh impassable roads, his rearguard in constant action as a foil to the Japanese pursuit, General Kuropatkin has succeeded in assembling the units of his army in what appears to be a place of safety, occupying a strong position somewhat to the north-east of the ancient city of Mukden and still commanding that city. Fortunately for the Russian Army, the Japanese were as exhausted as themselves by the continuous fighting, and unable to reap the full fruits of their recent victory.

Great quantities of war materials and provisions were captured at Liao-Yang, which is fast becoming transformed into a Japanese city. Generals Kuroki and Oku, resting their men, are extending their left wing up the river Liao further north than Mukden, which will probably be their next objective, and which it is doubtful if the Russians will seriously attempt to hold, as its topographical conditions are not adapted for defence. Japanese reinforcements are constantly arriving at the front and a forward movement may be expected as soon as the units are reformed and strengthened.

PORT ARTHUR still maintains its obstinate defence. For the present the besiegers content themselves with long-range bombardments, but great numbers of Chinese coolies are at work preparing new earthworks and entrenchments.

NAVAL.—Yet another hitch in the departure of the Baltic fleet, as some of the ships are said to be structurally unfit to undertake the voyage. The Volunteer cruiser "Lena" has put into San Francisco badly damaged, and will probably remain in that port till the end of the war.

MINUTE-GUNS OF THE WAR.

After the battle of Nanshan, a Japanese major, in thanking his men, remarked: "You all fought gallantly for sixteen hours without food or drink, and at last repulsed the enemy." Whereupon a witty sergeant is reported to have replied: "It was not a very difficult task for us to endure this sort of hardship for sixteen hours. Our nation has endured Russia's high-handed policy for a long, long time." The entire company cheered his jeu d'esprit.

During the early part of the war, Admiral Kamimura's failure to catch the Vladivostok squadron had some unpleasant results for his family in Tokio. His son had to leave the private school he was attending owing to the conduct of his fellow-students. Among other things they called after him, "Son of a Russian spy."

The knapsack of a Japanese who had fallen in battle was examined, and was found to be extraordinarily clean and well-kept. Every article fitted into its place; every utensil was brightly polished. Spotless linen bags were filled with rice, and little squares of salt were wrapped in fine paper. There was also a small but complete medicine chest.

A favourite design for lanterns used in the processions to celebrate the Japanese victories is one having on its four sides the Rising Sun, the Union Jack, the Italian flag, and the Stars and Stripes.

Other noteworthy additions (at the Zoological Gardens) are two Japanese bears. These animals are black, and much smaller than the Russian bears, from which they have to be kept separate to prevent them from fighting.

It will not have escaped the observation of the sagacious that while Britannia rules the waves Russia waives the rules.

Disgusted at the restrictions which are placed in their way, many war-correspondents are returning to England from the East, and it will be interesting to see whether the war will survive this nasty snub.



STEAMBOAT "TRONADOR" ON LAKE TODOS SANTOS



LAKE TODOS SANTOS



S. S. "CONDOR" ON LAKE NAHUELHUAPI



LAKE TODOS SANTOS AND VENTISQUEO EL TRONADOR

VIEWS ON THE PROPERTY OF CHILE-ARGENTINA SHEEP FARMING CO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW NITRATE COMPANY.—A new Nitrate Company has been formed, with a capital of £200,000, styled the Esmeralda Nitrate Company. Mr. George Buchanan, of Messrs. Inglis, Lomax and Co., is chairman and we understand, that Mr. William Medlan has been appointed manager.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—The members of the Esmeralda Lodge of Freemasons, No. 30, and their friends will have a social evening in the Masonic Temple, Calle Victoria No. 19, on Friday evening, the 23rd inst.

ORGAN RECITAL.—On Tuesday evening the popular organist of St. Paul's Church gave another of his excellent organ recitals before a very good audience. The different selections were executed with all Mr. Hill's ability and finished technique. Messrs. Walbaum, father and son, contributed to the success of the musical treat by giving several vocal selections. The next recital will take place on the 11th October.

GRAND BALL.—On the occasion of their early departure to England of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Williamson, they gave a grand ball to their many friends on Wednesday evening in the German Hall. Invitations had been issued to about five hundred ladies and gentlemen, most of whom accepted. Seldom has there been a more successful dance given here, everything having been provided for the pleasure and comfort of the guests—good music, an excellent buffet and plenty of good dancers.

SOCIAL EVENING IN UNION HALL.—In the evening of Monday, the 12th inst, the Union Church Young Men's Club held the last of their social meetings arranged for this season. The Club and their friends attended numerous and passed a very enjoyable evening together. The programme opened with a piano duet, "Le Sourbillon," Mattei, played by the Misses Carfack. Mr. Smith then sang "The Postillion," Molloy. Miss Alice Martin played on the violin a "Romance" by Rics. Mrs. Rogers sang "Dawn," Somerset. The musical items were then varied by a recitation from Miss Fulton of Riley's "Elf-child." A violin solo, "L'Araconesa," Bourdier, was next played by Mrs. Bravo and repeated in part as an encore, and then a song by Mr. Phillips, "L'Obreo," Apolloni, closed the first part of the programme. Conversation and a service of tea and cake occupied an interval of twenty minutes. The programme was resumed with a song from Miss McKinlay, "The Promise of Life," after which came a mandoline solo by Miss Rosa Carfack, "Trovatore," Christofaro, another violin solo by Mrs. Bravo, "Berceuse," Daubé, and two short songs of D'Hardelot, "The Dawn" and "The Star and the Flower," sung by Mr. Smith. The Rev. W. B. Inglis remarked on the benefit conferred by the Club Social Evenings and expressed the hearty thanks of all present to the above performers, as also to the ladies by whom accompaniments had been played—Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Hiley, Miss Maggie King, Miss Phillips and Miss Blanca Trostet. The company parted when they had sung "God save the King."

11TH FIRE COMPANY.—On Tuesday night the members of the 11th Fire Company (George Garland) celebrated the third anniversary of its formation as a company. It is principally composed of young men residing on Cerro Alegre and these have so far done some good service to the Brigade. In commemoration of the anniversary the members had an exercise in the evening and afterwards enjoyed tea, etc., in the Company's salon.

NEW FIRE COMPANY.—In addition to the large number of Fire Companies in the city, we observe that another is now being formed in connection with the Comite Patriotico Cordillera, who have forwarded a note to that effect to the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, Mr. Juan E. Naylor. The Committee promise to provide an engine and all the materials necessary for the service, in case of a fire, in the populous hill, Cordillera. It is not the intention of the Committee to enter into competition with the existing Fire Companies; but only to assist them in the work of extinguishing fires. The debut of the New Company will take place to-night (Saturday) when there will be an exercise and the members will march through the principal streets, to which the members of the other companies have been invited.

THEATRICALS.—An amateur performance of the very amusing farcical play "The New Boy" by Arthur Law, is now in preparation. Among those taking part are: Miss Pearl Price, Miss Edmondson, Miss Riddell, Sir Berry Cusack-Smith, Mr. G. Bouchier, Mr. Norton and Mr. W. Macqueen. The proceeds will be given to the Varuna Boating Club, of which Sir Berry is a member, to assist in the purchase of a new racing boat.

GOVERNOR OF THE PRISON.—Mr. Vicente Borne having resigned the position of governor of the prison here, Mr. Marcial Lois Solar, at present governor of the prison at Cachapual, has been appointed in his place.

VALPARAISO CRICKET CLUB.—The annual meeting of the members of this Club was held on Monday night in the Albion Club. Next week we intend publishing the bowling and batting averages for the past season.

ASOCIACION CHILENA DE ASEGURADORES.—The officials of the above Association, from the 4th Sept., 1904, to the 4th September, 1905, have been elected as under:—President, Mr. Alfredo Paz; Vice-President, Mr. Alfredo L. S. Jackson; Proprietary Delegates, Messrs. Guillermo Plummer, Carlos G. Nebel, Tomas W. MacLaughlin, Jorje Borrowman, J. J. Murphy, D. F. C. Walter and Teodoro Boye; Supplementary, Messrs. C. W. Tweedy, Hermann Schuldt, Ernesto Lütjens, Ramon Ugarte and C. Edmundo Borcosque; Inspector, Mr. Jorje Garland; Secretary, Mr. Alberto Navarro Cruz.

CLUB VALPARAISO.—This week the following gentlemen were elected the Directors of this Club for the year:—President, Mr. Antonio Varas; Vice-President, Mr. Carlos Van Buren; Secretary, Mr. Daniel Carreño Gomez; Treasurer, Mr. Gustavo Helfmann; Committee—Messrs. Francisco Villagran, J. A. Hamilton and Guillermo Perez de Arce.

NEW LIFT.—Permission has been granted to Mr. Federico Page to construct a lift from the property of Mrs. Antonia Salas, situated on the right hand side of the end of Calle de Rodriguez, continuing by the side of the valley which exists there and ending in the lane No. 1 of Cerro de la Mariposa. The concession is subject to the usual conditions imposed by the Municipality.

FIRE.—Early on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the store occupied by Mr. Cesar Ghio situated in the Camino de Cintura, and belonging to Mr. Eucarpio Sanchez. As the property was mostly constructed of wood the fire speedily reduced it to ashes, along with two small properties adjoining.

SUICIDE.—About half-past two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a somewhat singular occurrence took place in the school in Calle de la Capilla, conducted by Mr. Martin Zamora. There are several versions of the affair; but it is believed to have been a case of suicide. Amongst the pupils in the school at the time was a Peruvian youth, named Emilio Vargas Machuca, about 18 years of age. When he arrived at the school he frightened some of the scholars by flourishing a revolver, the head teacher being absent at the time. To one of the teachers Vargas remarked that he was not afraid to handle a revolver, adding that he came to Chile on the 13th of a month, he was No. 13 and this day was the 13th, then placing the revolver to his right temple fired, causing his instant death. Deceased had resided with a relative at No. 102 Calle de Buenos Ayres.

SOCIAL NOTES.

We hear that Miss Morrison was among those who played gold on the Limache Links last Saturday and we are told that among the enthusiasts during the diez-ocho Mr. Burton, Mr. Forbes Campbell, Mr. James Bennett, Mr. C. R. D. Millie, probably Mr. Ashcroft and also Mr. Geo. Griffiths and party will be there. Mr. Barwell, the Harrow crack, will likely put in an appearance during one of the days after making an excursion to Concon. Mr. Barwell has recently been appointed on the Committee of the Cricket Club. We think that he will be a decided acquisition and promises to go out early on Saturday mornings to see that the ground is well rolled and that the pitch is in A1 order for all Sunday and feast day matches during the season.

We learn that Mr. Walter H. Young, Mr. Harold Naylor and others who had intended golfing at Limache, will go to Cauquenes for the holidays to take a course of the waters. We have no doubt that Mr. Young's party will be a very cheery one; but "Doña Antuca" at Limache will feel their want, as there will be fewer "cazuelas," etc.

Mr. John Rogers may also spend diez-ocho in the vicinity of Limache.

Mr. J. S. Lennox Robertson intends riding to Olmué.

Mr. Charles Ward talks of riding to Santiago, via Casablanca, on his motor cycle.

Mrs. Dawson—"No, my husband hasn't done much for twenty-five years." Mrs. Daley—"Has he been an invalid all that time?" Mrs. Dawson—"No, he's been a policeman."

PEOPLE WE HAVE HEARD OF.

VIATCHESLOF KONSTANTINOVICH PLEHVE.—Born 1846; assassinated, July 28, 1904. It will be a difficult task to replace the minister whose tragic death horrified, but scarcely astonished, the civilized world, Of Lithuanian parentage, report has it that he was brought up in the Roman Catholic Church—or, some say, as a Protestant—and only later joined the Eastern Orthodox Church. He received his early education in Warsaw, and completed his legal studies in the University of St. Petersburg, whence he went to the Provincial High Courts; and after holding various subordinate offices he was finally made Solicitor General.

In 1881 he became Director of State Police, and Assistant to the Minister of the Interior. In this capacity he conducted the judicial investigation into the assassination of Alexander II; and in a personal interview with Alexander III. bluntly stated that in his opinion his Majesty in his palace was less securely guarded than the peasant in his humble cottage. This plain speaking attracted the attention of the Czar, and M. Plehve was kept constantly employed in various ways, notably in presiding over the conference called to investigate the rapid fall in the price of agricultural produce.

On the assassination of M. Sipiaguine in 1902 he was at once appointed Minister of the Interior. His policy may be briefly summed up:—to stamp out by strong police measures the least sign of discontent with the established order of things, and to Russify all subject nationalities. As Secretary of State for Finland he laid the foundation for the shameful work afterwards completed by General Bobrikoff. Believing firmly in his own theory of government, he had a marvellous power of carrying conviction to the minds of those with whom he came in contact.

"Whatever qualities he may have lacked, he possessed unflinching courage and determination. It will be no easy matter for the Czar to find a successor so enamoured of the policy with which his name is associated, and so well qualified to carry it out." ("Times.")

FRANK GOODALL, R.A.—Born, 1822; died, July 28, 1904. For more than sixty years this painter has occupied a prominent position in the world of art. Brought up in an artistic atmosphere—his father, Edward Goodall, being one of the most skilful exponents in line-engraving of the art of Turner—he developed his talents early, and in 1838 exhibited at Burlington House his ever-popular "Card-players." Perhaps owing to the fact that in his father's house hung a fine copy of Wilkie's "Penny Wedding", he copied that artist in his style, and tended to overcrowd his canvases with a multitude of figures, as in his "Raising the Maypole." In 1853 he was elected A.R.A., and R.A., in 1863. About 1857 he began to go abroad for his subjects, and painted many well-known works having for their theme Egyptian landscape and Biblical subjects.

His best work is undoubtedly the large landscape "Harrow-on-the-Hill." "The Ploughman and the Shepherdess" is the property of the nation in the Tate Gallery. His pictures as a whole were "works showing much trained ability, but no kind of inspiration." ("Times.")

WILSON BARRETT.—Born, Feb. 18, 1846; died, July 22, 1904. Born on a farm in Essex, this prominent actor made his first appearance in 1863 at Halifax, and sixteen years later he came to the old Court Theatre, London, where he was associated with Mme. Modjeska.

In most of his later productions he tried to work the same vein; but people were tired of that sort of thing, and the faults became glaringly apparent. His wife, Miss Heath, had held the post of reader to Queen Victoria.

"Although Mr. Barrett was never a great actor—indeed, outside certain limits, not even a good one—he was immensely popular with certain audiences. A man of strong character and untiring energy, Mr. Barrett did a vast amount of work and supported with patience and courage more professional misfortune and private trouble than falls to most men." ("Times")

Guileless Mountain Maiden—"Quick, mother, quick. There are tourists coming up. Put some milk in the saucenpan on the fire—they like it warm from the cow."

City Man—"This must be a very healthy place, judging from the number of old people I have seen here." Native—"Healthy! It's so blamed healthy that I guess a good many of 'em will have to be shot on the Judgment Day."

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS ON WEST COAST, SOUTH AMERICA

Date	Port	Name	Tonnage	Consignees	Cargo
July 28	Guayaquil	Rialto.....	1141		Coal
Aug. 21	Callao	Cadwgan.....	1264		Coal
" 25	do	Clan Mackenzie.	1509	W. R. Grace & Co...	Lumber
Sept. 2	Taltal	Arrow.....	2971	do.....	Ballast
" 9	Iquique	Klio.....	1571	Nitrate R'uays.....	Coal
" "	Pisagua	Beethoven.....	1877	Inglis Lomax & Co..	Coal
" "	Taltal	Aconcagua.....	1111	Gmo. Wilms.....	Coal
" 12	Iquique	Franc. Ciampa...	1699	G. C. Kenrick & Co..	Coal
" "	Taltal	Charlotte.....	1310		Ballast
" 14	Iquique	Brenda.....	2364	Cia. Sal. Alemana....	Coal
" "	Valparaiso	Orpheus.....	1382	W. C. Lyon.....	Coal

CHARTERS.

Ship	Tonnage	Charter	Destination
Cambrian Hills.....	1632	Nitrate for	Europe
Aconcagua.....	1111	" "	"
Cadwgan.....	1264	" "	"
Arrow.....	2971	" "	United States
Klio.....	1571	" "	Europe
Beethoven.....	1877	" "	"
Francisco Ciampa.....	1699	" "	"
Charlotte.....	1243	" "	"
Mozart.....	1875	" "	"
Craigisla.....	989	" "	"

DISPOSABLE TONNAGE ON COAST.

Alyone.....	2148
Wayfarer.....	1935
Benicia.....	1810
Galena.....	2169
Lydgate.....	2350
Cortez.....	2239
Fulwood.....	1986
Glenericht.....	2216
Haddon Hall.....	1332
Criccieth Castle.....	1877
Woodburn.....	1445
Alsterberg.....	3072
Poseidon.....	1653
William Tillie.....	1761
Celestial Empire.....	1699
Centurion.....	1704
Procyon.....	1995
County of Dumfries.....	1615
Latimer.....	1649
Dunbritton.....	1471
Renfield.....	1034
Principessa Mafalda.....	2390
Wynnstay.....	1573
Imberhorne.....	1997
Falkirk.....	1862
Conway.....	1776
Palgrave.....	3078
Socotra.....	1597
Hydra.....	742
Celtic Chief.....	1709
Earl Dunraven.....	1310
Craigerne.....	1774
James Kerr.....	2228
Invermay.....	1337
Nelson.....	1247
Rialto.....	1141
Glean Mackenzie.....	1509
Orpheus.....	1382

Register Tonnage..... 67,812

GENERAL SHIPPING.

MERCHANT'S LINE.—The steamer *Capac*, belonging to the Merchant's Line, left New York on the 10th for this coast and should arrive here about the 19th October prox.

GENERAL MARKET.

COAL.

Several lots of North's Navigation have been disposed of at 23/6 for Iquique, June sailings, with a big discharge; and Hartley at 21/6 for same port, October sailings, In Australian coal nothing has been done during the week. We quote: August to October sailing, 23/- to 24/6 according to class and sailing.

NITRATE

95%, September—October.....	7/9½
" November—December.....	7/9
" January—March.....	7/7
" April—December.....	7/2½
96%, September—November.....	7/11

BAR COPPER

£57. 7. 6.

SILVER

25¹⁰/₁₆d.

FLOUR.

Market dull; little or no business to report. We quote for Southern Cylinder, \$5.70 to \$5.90 o.b. Talcahuano.

WHEAT.

Latest cablegrams from Europe report a better market and exporters could now afford to pay \$6.15 to \$6.20 for 76.36 kilos bulk f. o. b. Talcahuano; but for the present there are no sellers.

BARLEY.

Market weak with very little demand. Price is nominally \$4.60 in cars in Bellavista.

VESSELS ON THE VOYAGE TO CHILE

The following vessels have left Europe for the West Coast:—

For Valparaiso.

June 8.—Metropolis, from the Tyne.
" 19.—Pisagua, from Hamburg.

For Taltal.

June 4.—Helicon, from Rotterdam.
" 4.—Hebe, from Elbe.
" 25.—Cavaliere Ciampa, from Port Talbot.
" 28.—Tellus, from the Clyde.

For Tocopilla.

June 14.—Eivion, from Liverpool.
" 20.—Tarapacá, from Port Talbot.

For Iquique.

June 20.—Valentine, from Barry.
" 20.—Kurt Schutt, from Port Talbot.
" 25.—Dunkerque, from "
" 25.—Maleta, from "

BANK RATE OF EXCHANGE Yesterday.

DAYS	ON LONDON	ON PARIS	ON HAMBURG
90	16 13/16d	1.76 Fr.	141.½ M.
60	16 3/4	1.75½	1.40½
30	16 11/16	1.74½	1.40
3	16 3/8	1.74	1.39

Sellers' quotation yesterday for first class London Bills at 90 days sight 16 3/8d and 16 27/32d.

The mail will be liquidated to-day (Saturday) instead of Monday owing to national holidays.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. F. M., PARRAL.—Many thanks for your letter explaining the loss of "THE STAR" in transit. Perhaps you are correct in stating that "there are many and strong reasons for suspecting that a well organised 'syndicate' of newspaper thieves is established at Talca—the point where a large newspaper mail is transferred between trains moving north and south—and that their long experience has taught them that it does not do to steal all of the papers directed to one person, so they give us all a turn." Perhaps, however, the ticket clerks and others now in prison for defrauding the State may help to clear the way for more honest people and there may be less newspaper stealing.

Mistress—"As you say, Mary, the young man now sitting in your kitchen may be highly respectable and well known to you. But please remember that this is my house and that he is a perfect stranger to me." Mary—"Lawks, mum, if you'll come in an' let me interjuice ye to him, it's as proud as a paycock with two tails he'll be, an' no mistake, mum."

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS

ENGLISH * SPANISH TYPEWRITING.

Commercial and Private Secretarial Work Wanted

SHORTHAND: Verbatim correspondence and reports by expert stenographer.

TRANSLATIONS: English and Spanish translations by experienced translator.

CASILLA N.º 477

SANTIAGO RACING CLUB.

FOURTH SPRING MEET—THE ENSAYO.

Sunday, 11th September.

Apart from the great annual event, the "Ensayo," there was quite an attractive programme for last Sunday afternoon and the attendance was in consequence somewhat phenomenal.

From a sportsman's point of view the racing of the day left nothing to be desired. To whet the people's taste for the big dish of the meet (The Ensayo), the Directors had arranged the Selling Stakes, the Comercio Stakes, and the Paddock Stakes, the first named attracting only a small field; but the others had no fewer than nine and eleven starters each.

Seldom has there been seen on the Ensayo day such a fine array of three year olds who might have been in that big event. Although the winner was found in Cristal, a son of Lucifer, still there were many promising colts and fillies.

It was a quarter past four o'clock when the nine jockeys weighed out for the Ensayo and then great interest and animation were seen all over the Paddock. This was heightened when the horses paraded round the garden.

The other two races call for no comment further than may be found in another column.

Subjoined are details: FIRST RACE.—The Selling Stakes. Distance, 1,300 metres. For non-winners which may be sold for \$1,000. Prize, \$500.

J. Cash's dk. br. filly Jinés, 3 years, 49 kilos (A. Venegas)..... 1 Pirque's dk. br. filly Phryne, 3 years, 50 kilos (Ramon Cerda)..... 2 D. Bello's br. h. Milkman, 4 years, 56 kilos (L. A. Espinosa)..... 3 Also ran—Amulette. In the betting Milkman was slightly the favourite with Jinés and Phryne about equally backed.

SECOND RACE.—The Comercio Stakes. Distance 1,800 metres. Prizes—1st, \$800; 2nd, \$200. Gentlemen riders. Welter handicap. For horses of four years and over.

Pirque's br. m. Ecuycere, 4 years, 67 kilos (Mr. B. Sharpe)..... 1 P. Oyarce's gr. h. Fierro, 5 years, 71 kilos (Mr. J. Besa)..... 2 J. Echeverria's ch. g. Amor, 4 years, 70 kilos (Mr. R. Robinson)..... 3 Scratched—Tip Top, Sybarite, The Plunger and Lucia. Also ran—Torpedo, Lijia, Crank, Baltazar, Missfire and Black Bird. The horses were in favour with backers in the following order:—Torpedo, Fierro, Black Bird, Ecuycere, Lijia, with little attention paid to the others.

THIRD RACE.—The Paddock Stakes. Distance, 1,800 metres. Prizes—1st, \$1,000; 2nd, \$200. For three year old horses foaled in Chile which do not take part in the Ensayo.

Orange's br. colt Cristal, 3 years, 53 kilos (H. Herrera)..... 1 E. Subercaseaux's br. colt Fair Fax, 3 years, 53 kilos (P. Rebolledo). 2 Granero's ch. filly Ocasión, 3 years, 51 kilos (J. de D. Perez)..... 3 Scratched—Edison, Cinderella and Fireworks. Also ran—Coronacion, Block, Vanidad, Pradera, Malta, Rainfall and Phryne. Paddock betting showed Cristal a very warm favourite, the others pretty well and almost evenly backed being Coronacion, Fair Fax and Pradera.

FOURTH RACE.—"El Ensayo." Distance, 1,800 metres. Prizes—1st, \$8,000; 2nd, \$1,000; 3rd, \$500; and \$500 to the breeder of the winner. For mares and stallions of three years foaled in Chile and entered in the Stud Book. Quo Vadis' br. filly Nutmeg, by Genovés out of Teletri, 3 years, 52 kilos (P. P. Cansino)..... 1 E. Subercaseaux's br. colt Sobieski, by Rodilard out of Noble Lady, 3 years, 54 kilos (P. Rebolledo). 2 Pedro Maldini's dk. b. colt King of Hearts, b. Royal Oak out Venus IV., 3 years, 54 kilos (A. Venegas)..... 3 Scratched—Ofr. Also ran—Palermo Hostetter, Cigale, Normandie and Dañicalqui.

FOURTH RACE.—Open handicap limited between 45 and 64 kilos. Distance, 1,800 metres. Prizes—1st, \$1,500; 2nd, \$300. Fatou..... 56 kilos Azalea..... 59 " Ecuycere..... 52 " Omega..... 45 " Yolanda..... 51 " Hipoteca..... 51 " Atenta..... 57 " L'Aiglon..... 57 " Charivari..... 54 "

FIFTH RACE.—The Invitacion Stakes. Distance, 1,800 metres. Prizes—1st, \$1,000 and the total of the entrance fees, less \$300 for the second horse. Handicap for imported horses. The following are the entries and weights for the events to be run on the 17th, 18th and 20th inst:— Saturday, 17th. FIRST RACE.—For horses that never have won \$2,000. Distance, 800 metres. Castaña..... 46½ kilos Incansable..... 46½ " Revoltosa II... 40 " Jines..... 40 " Sunstroke..... 53 " Gioconda II... 45½ " Belial..... 43½ " Pavia..... 42 "

SECOND RACE.—For non-winners from the 1st January this year. Distance, 1,700 metres. Pierrete..... 61½ kilos Cuba..... 61½ " Yolanda..... 60 " Rainfall..... 49 " Premio..... 63½ "

Limited's dk. br. mare Magda, 5 years, 60 kilos (E. Villalobos)... 1 Army and Navy's ch. filly Quidora, 3 years, 49 kilos..... 0 Scratched—Friandise, Gioconda II. and Atenta. This therefore resulted in a match between Magda and Quidora. For most of the distance the latter led; but Magda won as she liked. Time, 1 min. 57 secs. Totalisator betting—Magda, win, \$15.50.

SIXTH RACE.—The Querelema Stakes. Distance, 1,300 metres. Handicap. Prize, \$600. Quo Vadis' ch. h. Destello, 5 years, 52 kilos (P. P. Cansino)..... 1 Corral Jackson's dk. br. h. Tip Top, aged, 63 kilos (M. Michaels).... 2 E. Reyes' d. m. Omega, 4 years, 47 kilos (L. A. Espinosa)..... 3 Scratched—Milkman and Amulette. Also ran—Cristina, Valiente, M. Waldersee, MdleTheo, Mistral, Little Pussy, Monocle and Belial. As usual, Michaels' mount, Tip Top, was an extraordinary favourite in the betting, a long way off having some support Destello, Omega and Cristina, the others being almost neglected.

The following are the entries and weights for the events to be run on the 17th, 18th and 20th inst:— Saturday, 17th.

FIRST RACE.—For horses that never have won \$2,000. Distance, 800 metres. Castaña..... 46½ kilos Incansable..... 46½ " Revoltosa II... 40 " Jines..... 40 " Sunstroke..... 53 " Gioconda II... 45½ " Belial..... 43½ " Pavia..... 42 "

SECOND RACE.—For non-winners from the 1st January this year. Distance, 1,700 metres. Pierrete..... 61½ kilos Cuba..... 61½ " Yolanda..... 60 " Rainfall..... 49 " Premio..... 63½ "

THIRD RACE.—Handicap limited between 60 and 80 kilos for gentlemen riders. Distance, 1,800 metres. Amor..... 72 kilos Reigüe..... 67 " Fierro..... 71 " Gioconda..... 66 " Ecuycere..... 73 " En-tout-cas... 60 " Mistral..... 60 "

FOURTH RACE.—Open handicap limited between 45 and 64 kilos. Distance, 1,800 metres. Prizes—1st, \$1,500; 2nd, \$300. Fatou..... 56 kilos Azalea..... 59 " Ecuycere..... 52 " Omega..... 45 " Yolanda..... 51 " Hipoteca..... 51 " Atenta..... 57 " L'Aiglon..... 57 " Charivari..... 54 "

FIFTH RACE.—Selling Handicap. The winner to be sold for \$1,000. Distance, 1,200 metres. Grumete..... 56 kilos Mlle. Théo..... 58 " Dañicalqui..... 45 " Berlin..... 56 " Sunstroke..... 48 " Milkman..... 46 " Salitre..... 53 " Delfin..... 54 " Full Hand..... 45 "

FIRST RACE.—Open Handicap. Distance, 1,700 metres. Entrance, \$50. Prize, \$1,000. Pieve Sea Shore Jirondino Premio Malta Amor Tip Top.

SECOND RACE.—The Competencia Stakes. Distance, 2,400 metres. Torpedo..... 50 kilos Margestic Rose 48 " The Plunger... 47 "

Dard..... 50 " Sybarite..... 58 " Destello..... 56 " Empres of Pirque..... 45 "

THIRD RACE.—La Huasca. (Classic Race.) Distance, 1,700 metres. Normandie..... 54 kilos Sobieski..... 58 "

FOURTH RACE.—The Santiago Stakes. Steeplechase. Distance, 6,000 metres. Nightingale Pissenlit Guazali Fanal Arlequin Wandering Saint Matusalen Inviolable Aumale.

FIFTH RACE.—The Tenedor Stakes. Distance, 1,000 metres. Hostetter..... 59 kilos Valiente..... 49 " Lucia..... 48 " Nerri..... 53 " Talvez..... 51 " Quits..... 49 " Omega..... 51 " Gioconda II... 52 " Fille de Joie... 48 " Waldersee..... 55 " Rainfall.

SIXTH RACE.—For unsuccessful horses during the season, in races of 1,000 metres or less. Entrance, \$20. Distance, 800 metres. Incansable Vision Dañicalqui Jines Waldersee Belial Cizaña Cristina Crucero Fiscal Zingara.

Tuesday, 20th. FIRST RACE.—The Gallantry Stakes. Gentlemen riders. Distance, 1,700 metres. Cuba..... 71½ kilos Fierro..... 73½ " Frégoli..... 71½ " Vent-Arrière... 72 " Mll. Theo..... 70 " Fanal... 63 "

SECOND RACE.—The Junior Handicap. For three year olds. Distance, 1,700 metres. Pradera..... 52 kilos Perfection..... 60 " Cinderella..... 40 " Atenta..... 60 " Navy..... 57 " Dañicalqui..... 45 " Malta..... 43 "

THIRD RACE.—The Chile Stakes. Military Steeplechase. Distance, 3,200 metres. Carveyon Chile Japonex Ines Iris La Sociedad

FOURTH RACE.—La Copa. Reglementary race. Distance, 3,000 metres. Magda..... 60 kilos Rebeca..... 62 " Pschit..... 48 " Manchuria..... 43 " Almendro..... 62 "

FIFTH RACE.—The Lidiador Stakes. Open Handicap. Distance, 1,300 metres. Vision..... 51 kilos Pierrete..... 54 " Crucero..... 60 " Charivari..... 45 " E. of Pirque..... 48 " Milkman..... 43 " Revoltosa II... 50 " Navy..... 50 " Friandise..... 61 " Berlin..... 50 " Waldersee..... 52 " The Plunger... 53 " Gioconda II... 50 " Cristina..... 55 " Cizaña..... 57 " Hipoteca..... 50 "

SIXTH RACE.—For non-winners during the season of races of 1,000 metres. Zingara Tip Top Charivari Fiscal Friandise Cristina Cizaña Pradera Waldersee Jines Navy

PROBABLE WINNERS.

"One Who Knows" sent us yesterday the following probable winners:—

To-day. 800 metres.—Gioconda win; Pavia place. 1,200 metres.—Grumette win; Milkman with Malle. Theo place. 1,800 metres.—L'Aiglon win; Azelea with Omega place. 1,800 metres.—(Gentlemen riders)—Reigüe win; Amor place. 1,700 metres.—Pierrette win; Rainfall place.

To-morrow. 1,700 metres.—Premio win; Tip Top place. 800 metres.—Cristina win; Crucero with Fiscal place.

The Cup will be a close fight between Rebecca and Almendro; but I think the latter capable of winning.

HIPODROMO CHILE.

The Directors of this Club have agreed to inaugurate the racing season on Monday, when the following events will be decided:—

FIRST RACE.—The Apertura Stakes. For horses which have never run in public. Weight, 54 kilos. Mares allowed 2 kilos. Entrance, \$15. Prize, \$150. Distance, 600 metres.

SECOND RACE.—The Pimpinela Stakes. For ponies not over 1 m. 40 cent. Weights according to the regulations, with 2 kilos allowance per cent. less in height. Entrance, \$10. Prize, \$100. Distance, 300 metres.

THIRD RACE.—The Gavilán Stakes. For ponies not over 1 m. 47½ cent. Weights according to the regulations with allowances.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fille de Foie Stakes. Open handicap. Entrance, \$20. Prize, \$200. Distance, 800 metres.

FIFTH RACE.—The Fortuna Stakes. Open handicap. Entrance, \$25. Prize, \$250. Distance, 1,200 metres.

VALPARAISO PAPERCHASE CLUB.

CROSS COUNTRY STEEPLCHASE.

The annual Cross Country Steeplechase took place a Quipquén on Sunday last eliciting great enthusiasm amongst the members of the Club. There was a large number of visitors out witnessing the event, who were taken thither and back by special train which left the Port station at 2 P.M.

The following horses ran:—

Wandering Saint ridden by Mr. Charles Lazony, Harry, " " Charles Gaedecheus, Arlequin, " " José Luis Araya, Fausto II, " " H. C. MacLaughlin, Turco, " " C. K. Walbaum, Matusalem, " " Victor Gana, Antevil, " " Alberto Helfman, Cerato, " " Francisco Valdés, Rainbow, " " Robert Walker.

There were twenty-five obstacles to jump, the race being four miles in length. Matusalem finished first, followed by Wandering Saint, with Turco third. Time, 12½ minutes. Mr. Victor Gana was cheered by the spectators. A sumptuous lunch was served under the shade of the trees; and speeches and songs were given by the merry gathering. The following gentlemen acted as Judges:—Messrs. William Lyon, Oscar Garretton, Gustavo Delano and Eisele. A number of ladies galloped out to the race-course on horseback.

MERITORIOUS ACT.

About seven p.m. on Friday at Tomé the chief officer of the steamer "Santiago," Mr. Clifford Payne, by promptly jumping overboard saved the life of Francisco Gonzalez, native quartermaster, who was in imminent danger of being drowned. Such an act as this deserves the highest praise.

"Great Scott, man, what are you doing with four alarm clocks in your room?" "I want to try and get a little sleep." "How can that help you?" "My wife and baby have gone on a visit, and everything is so quiet that I can't close my eyes."

"Which of Shakespeare's plays do you like, Mr. O'Flanigan?" "Well, I like the Irish ones the best." "And pray, which may those be?" "Are you as ignorant as that, me son? Sure, yer eddication's been sadly neglected. Why, 'O'Thello,' 'Corry O'Lanus,' 'Mike Beth,' 'Katherine and Pat Ruchio.'"



FOOTBALL.

IMPRENTA INGLESA CLUB v. LORD COCHRANE CLUB.

The above Clubs met last Sunday on the Riofrio ground to play their last match for the season. A large number of spectators witnessed the game, which after a very keen struggle, resulted in an easy victory for the Imprenta Inglesa by five goals to nil.

The teams were composed as under:—

IMPRENTA INGLESA.

Goal.—S. Cancino.
Backs.—Pedro Quezada and Luis Molina.
Half-backs.—J. Gonzalez, Ernesto de la Barra and José Vergara.
Forwards.—A. Godoy, F. Rodriguez L., Onofre de la Barra, A. Cordova and J. Molina.

LORD COCHRANE.

Goal.—V. Romero.
Backs.—C. Mendoza and M. Garcia.
Half-backs.—R. Vergara, B. Gomez, L. Thiffit.
Forwards.—V. Guajardo, E. Guzman, L. Guzman, R. Montecino and M. Loguett.

Although the football season is practically over the members of the Imprenta Inglesa Club have decided to practice every Sunday throughout the summer in order that they may be able with credit to join the Football Association of Chile next season.

VALPARAISO CLUB v. MENZIES CLUB.

These Clubs met on Sunday afternoon on the ground of the first named to play a League Match, which, if won by the parent club, would decide the custodians of the medals offered by the Football Association of Chile. There were present an immense number of people, who followed with interest the different incidents with much interest. Subjoined were the teams:—

VALPARAISO.

Goal.—Mahoney.
Backs.—Crangle and C. Walker.
Half-backs.—Goldworthy, Struthers and Betteley.
Forwards.—Blencowe, Walton, McKenzie, Pavlinetti and Ferguson.

MENZIES.

Goal.—Geddes.
Backs.—Westwood and C. Rojas.
Half-backs.—Weiss, Macaya and Bradanovic.
Forwards.—Morales, R. Balbontin, Dear, Glimore and Stewart.

Menzies, winning the toss, selected to play with the wind in its favour. Valparaiso kicked off and after some hard play took the ball to the other end of the field, soon driving in the first goal. Not much time elapsed until another goal was scored. Shortly before half-time Bradanovic made a long drive from about mid-field wing, sending the ball clean into the net. At half-time the score stood—Valparaiso, 2 goals; Menzies, 1 goal.

On changing ends it was noticed that the wind was so strong the Valparaiso players, although nearly always in possession of the ball, could not drive it into the net for some time; but at length they got another goal. This was, however, soon imitated by Dear, being the second goal for the visitors. No further scoring followed and the game finished thus:—Valparaiso, 3 goals; Menzies, 2 goals.

Mr. Jas. Davis most creditably officiated as referee.

JUNIOR CUP.

The actual state of the Clubs competing for the above Cup is as follows.

Vina del Mar.....	10	points
Escuela Naval.....	10	do.
San Luis.....	8	do.
Escuela de Ingenieros...	5	do.
Universo.....	4	do.
La Cruz.....	3	do.
Quilpué.....	2	do.

As will be seen the Vina del Mar, F. C. and "Escuela Naval F. C." have tied and consequently will have to play again, which match will probably take place after the National festivities. The match will naturally be a well contested one.

SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES.

III.

"BLACKLEGS."

It is understood that a member of a Union who commits an act bringing him within the pale of the law is liable to forfeit the benefits arising from his connection with his Union.

Whilst admitting that the policy of a Union is praiseworthy in its honest desire to maintain its status by admitting to its ranks only such members as may be good workmen, with honest principles, it must not be forgotten that the conditions of life, in the present day, very often hedge round many sterling men with such a network of difficulties, that they find themselves, in unguarded moments, doing things which have all the appearance of being what is right, but which, sooner or later, land them in a sea of trouble. If the above information be correct, then such members would render themselves liable to be ostracised from their Unions and cut off from all participation in their benefits. It is not the intention of this paper to enter into any criticism upon crime, but it is pointed out that any member who may become severed from his Union, whether from this, or from any other cause, and obtains work under other auspices, becomes what is styled a "non-Unionist," and should he, from necessity, accept work during a strike, he is called a "Blackleg." It is "blackleg" labour that goes a long way towards weakening the cause of "Unionism." An employer, as a rule, does not consider the question of a man being a Unionist or a Blackleg, provided his work is completed as he may want it, and for the price he is disposed to pay for it; and provided he is not troubled, he would hardly institute an enquiry as to which. Now, it is not expected that the respectable section of a Union should rub shoulders with every ruffian, but would it not be better for the Union not to enforce their penal clauses too rigorously, but adopt some kind of policy that would give them some sort of grip over the obnoxious members, for diplomatic reasons only, and thus keep up the cause of Unionism, by not sending recruits into the ranks of the non-Unionists?

UNIONS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

The question as to the working of Unions, also as to the Officers of those Unions, is answered, in anticipation, by remarking that it is not proposed to interfere in any way at all with the internal administration of those bodies, nor in any way to hamper the operations of their officials, who from their knowledge of each Union's special requirements would be valuable colleagues in assisting to elaborate this scheme.

But it is suggested that any gentlemen who fulfil the duties of Secretary or Representative should become Public Salaried Officials, in order that their hands may be strengthened in the accomplishment of what would then become their regular daily duty.

The question as to amount of their mode of appointment or election, and their term of office, may very properly be left, to be considered together with other matters of detail. It may, however, be suggested that payment should be made out of public revenue. This suggestion is supported by the assumption that the revenue would be greatly increased.—

- 1st. By the establishment of a feeling of confidence between Employer and Wage-earner, thereby inducing the more liberal circulation of money.
- 2nd. By increased employment at remunerative rates.
- 3rd. By a tax on land values, thereby throwing open large areas of land now locked up, which must necessarily create employment.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that it is not intended in any way to interfere with, or to lay down any hard-and-fast lines for the individual transaction of business. Were such a scheme adopted, even in its entirety—which is hardly to be expected—work of all kinds would go on just the same as if nothing unusual was taking place; but below the surface of casual observation it is contended that there would be a steadily-increasing power that would so balance those differences which threaten, sooner or later, a social upheaval, as to make in the future "strikes" impossible, and act as a stepping-stone to a more satisfactory state of affairs for the Employer and Wage-earner alike.

Doctor—"You're a long time paying my account, sir." Hardup—"Well, you were a long time curing me."

"Mike," said his employer, "some of your ideas about politics are absolutely indefensible. "Oi don't think so," said Mike, "Oi've licked half a dozen fellies in my toime for disagreein' wid my ideas."

THE COUNTRY WE LIVE IN.

ITS FIELDS.

"Puro, Chile, es tu cielo azulado,
Puras brizas te cruzan tambien,
I tu campo de flores bordado
Es la copia feliz del Eden,
Majestuosa es la blanca montaña
Que te dió por baluarte el Señor
I ese mar que tranquilo te baña
Te promete futuro esplendor."

As the Chilean national anthem is very long, only some of its verses are selected to be sung by the school children on the national day and the above verse is the greatest favourite, I believe. The other verses of the anthem rather sing of the praises of the brave warriors, and inspire the soldiers to battle; but the above verse is the most suitable as a song of thanksgiving for a nation, who has at last become freed from the terrible yoke of bondage and can turn their minds to the beauty of the country their fathers have shed their blood to deliver. To-morrow we shall hear it sung again at the foot of the statue of the nation's beloved hero Prat, and its strains shall thrill our hearts with a little of the patriotic love and enthusiasm which it does to its patriotic people who stand listening to the children's voices, the men with their heads bare in reverence.

We English who have always with us the remembrance of our English homes, our gardens, our green fields and lanes with their lovely little wild flowers, especially the pretty primroses, on arriving in Valparaiso perhaps in the height of summer, when the hills are brown with clouds of dust and no verdure is to be seen, we are not struck with any great impression of Chile's beauty. We smile contemptuously as we hear it called "The Vale of Paradise" and wonder how it won its name. But if we remain long enough to see Chile's gala month September, we have an opportunity of viewing a little of its beauty. This month artist and nature vie with each other in brightening up the town. The painter dips his brush into the colour pot and gives to the houses the most glaring hues which unfortunately he never seems to know how to dry in time for the grand occasion when everyone is decked in their best. Dame Nature could teach him a good lesson. She always begins her beautifying business in plenty of time, to have the fields spread with the greenest carpet, which she dots over with the pretties of wild flowers. She bids the little rivulets enliven the ravines with their silvery music and the little birds amongst the weeping willows overhead with "their branches, arching like a fountain shower" sing merrily their joyous song the whole day long.

But Chile's real beauty is to be seen in the country. This month is the right one to spend some time there; and one has a fine chance of seeing it in its perfect beauty. Many will take the chance of the festival holidays and make use of the railway facilities to get away from the city "far from the maddening crowd" and renovate their constitution by breathing the pure fresh air.

As the train whirrs one along the most lovely of "biographic" views are spread out, each changing to another more interesting and picturesque. Now the scene of the vineries, then the perfect picture of still life, the green fields, with quiet cattle grazing beneath the shadow of the tall silver poplars, then an open road with a native and his long bamboo cane leading a pair of sleek bullocks, then a picturesque hut, with a *hauso* on horse-back and his wife handing him a guitar, tells a picture itself that the man is off to enjoy his *Diez-i-ocho*. The fowls tied to his saddle bag confirm this, his wife is also going with him for she has on a bright new costume and the little rug laid at the back of the *hauso's* horse tells plainly that she will take her seat there. On the train goes, past fields well irrigated, where grain is sown for the next year's crop. The further south the train goes the more beauty we see and the scenes will always remain in our memories. The grassy hills and evergreen woods, tell of visions of wild flowers, beautiful birds and butterflies. The majestic trees dropping their branches over the lakes where wild ducks abound. From the woods suddenly appear a flock of parrots, greener in hue than the fields themselves. Then flocks of wild pigeons fly across the sky. On the train goes till in the open we see Mount Villa Rica's majestic

crest and one feels inclined to lift one's hat in reverence to the mount to which the Araucania braves believe their dead have gone. We have come so far that we have many a view of these interesting people, in their picturesque costumes. When our holidays are over shall any one of us say that Chile's beauty is not worthy all the songs her sons have sung of her? and can some of our own scenes out-rival hers?

AN OBSERVER OF NATURE.

THE AMBASSADOR'S HERB.

MR. E. VINCENT HEWARD contributes to *Macmillan's Magazine* a very suggestive article on the use and abuse of tobacco. He says:—"Though the differences of temperament may not allow everyone the mild indulgence of the pipe, all are interested in learning that in the leaves of the Indian's weed dwells a friendly genius ready to protect us from the virulent attacks of the myriad host of invisible life which floats around us in some cases infecting the air we breathe, the food we eat, and the water we drink. This assurance comes to us from the bacteriologist, whose experiments conducted under the microscope demonstrate that contact with the smoke of tobacco destroys the vitality of microbes.

Glancing back to the early records of its advent in Europe we came upon Liebault in 1570 discoursing pleasantly on the marvellous virtues of the herb, and learn of him that it owes its introduction into the fashionable world to Jean Nicot, and its credentials to its power over disease, more particularly over the malady he calls *Noli me tangere*.

"Jean Nicot, Lord of Villedmain, and Master of the Requests of the French King's household, was sent as ambassador to the Portuguese Court in 1559, remaining there until 1561. On the occasion of his visiting the State prisons of Lisbon, the keeper presented him with specimens of a strange herb, which had just arrived in Port from Florida, shipped by a Flemish merchant. Nicot's curiosity was aroused, and he took an early opportunity of purchasing leaves, and some seeds of the plant. Learning from him what use the Indians made of the weed, and their manner of smoking it, he began to experiment, first upon himself (as all good practitioners should do) and liking it, he caused some of the seeds to be sown in his garden, where to his great delight they grew and multiplied exceedingly. There can hardly be a doubt that Nicot had been told by the merchant that the Indians expressed a juice from the leaves with which they cured the wounds received in battle, and that he had made this known to his domestics. For Liebault says that the Lord Ambassador was one day advertised of a young man of kin to his page who had assay of the herb, bruised and in liquor, upon an ulcer he had upon his cheek near unto the nose, wherewith he found himself marvellously eased. Whereupon Nicot caused the said young man to be brought before him, and after minute inspection he ordered the sufferer to continue the treatment eight or ten days longer. Nicot now hurried off to the King of Portugal's physician, and informed him of the case, and together they watched the progress of the cure. By the end of ten days the physician was enabled to certify that the *Noli me tangere* was "utterly extinguished," and the face "comfortably healed." News of the potent influence of the weed, now commonly called the Ambassador's herb, over bodily infirmity spread with amazing rapidity, and out of every nook and corner of the kingdom there flocked to the Ambassador sufferers of all sorts and conditions, praying to be healed of their ailments.

"How enraptured medical men were with the new herb, believing that at last they had discovered the panacea of their happiest dreams, may be learned from Dr. Gardiner's "Triall of Tobacco." In this rare quarto volume, published in London in 1610, the author informs the reader that, although an old man, he has undertaken the task of compiling the book in order to supply a proper knowledge of the plant so much in use among Englishmen. For the cure of the asthmatical, and such persons as are of a consumptive tendency, he prescribed liberally of *Foliorum Sana Sancta Indorum*, combined with other medicaments unknown to modern therapeutics, and which may be readily accredited with very effectual properties—effectual, one would think, in expelling the extravagant belief of the learned of those days in tobacco as a sovereign remedy. How people managed to take such concoctions as Dr. Gardiner prescribed and live is beyond conception; their Spartan-like endurance shines out conspicuously under a treatment which embraces "tobacco grael," "tobacco wine," also, tobacco made up into a kind of soup, or syrup, "with sufficient sugar." The patient is recommended to drink the decoction hot, as a medicine against the plague.

From being regarded as a heaven-sent boon to suffering humanity, tobacco came to be denounced as the instrument of charlatans when it failed to bring the expected relief. "Fortunately there is no

longer need to consider whether it is to be ranked among the chief blessings a beneficent Providence has conferred upon this nether world. These things are settling themselves in their proper places under the critical eyes of modern science, and the larger and more rational views derived from experience in the field, the camp, and the hospital. Conspicuous among medical treatises of recent years wherein the subject is dispassionately surveyed may be mentioned that of Dr. John C. Murray, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Remarkable upon the curative effect of tobacco-smoking on the sick and wounded in the Franco-German war, he says that its healing virtues were so obvious to an army-surgeon of his acquaintance that from being strongly opposed to the use of tobacco he became a convert, in so far that he actually purchased cigars and presented them to the wounded, in consequence of having observed that their smoking assisted recovery.....Taking a general survey of army medical officer's reports of work done in the hospital-camps, he finds evidence in abundance supporting the view that tobacco-smoking does in some indefinable way mitigate suffering and help to a speedy recovery.....Though the medical man whom duty calls to densely-crowded unwholesome districts fortifies himself against attack from the invisible foe with a Manilla or Cuban leaf, he protests emphatically against the smoking habit which has recently cropped up among boys. The boy-smoker besides being a nuisance, is rendering himself physically and mentally unfit for the duties of life."

JEWELS IN AN ASHPAN.

SCIENCE TO THE RESCUE.

While cleaning out the grate of a bedroom in a suite of rooms recently occupied by a rich American family in the Savoy Hotel, London, the chambermaid discovered in the ashpans a silk handkerchief, which jingled when she moved it.

On untying it, there lay before her astonished eyes 6 valuable rings, a diamond and pearl necklace, a diamond tiara, a gold pencil-case, a gold watch, and a purse containing £50 in Bank of England notes, and about £25 in American bills. When she handed her treasure-trove over to the manager, the latter of course could not be certain to whom it belonged, as it might have been left in that odd hiding-place by some previous tenant, and not been noticed by the more recent occupiers of the suite. All doubt, however, was dispelled when, shortly afterwards, the manager of the hotel received a telegram.

"Left something in fireplace, Room N.º.—Please hold till we return. Advise if found."

The owner of the jewels had embarked on the "Compania" for New York, and in mid-ocean had discovered her loss.

Marconi's invention came to her aid, and within a very few hours her mind was at ease, as the management at once sent a reassuring message by the same system.

WHEAT RETURNS FOR 1904.

The Director of the Agricultural Statistics Office has just issued some particulars with reference to the yield of wheat in the various provinces of the Republic for 1904, which we give underneath:—

Fanegas of Wheat.	
Atacama.....	3,900.00
Coquimbo.....	202,711.00
Antofagasta.....	284,468.50
Valparaiso.....	55,390.00
Santiago.....	368,658.00
O'Higgins.....	310,308.00
Colchagua.....	1,051,451.00
Curicó.....	319,772.00
Talca.....	524,956.00
Linares.....	370,387.00
Maule.....	299,546.00
Nuble.....	779,520.00
Concepcion.....	185,516.00
Arauco.....	89,083.00
Biobio.....	548,008.00
Malleco.....	580,877.00
Cautin.....	668,000.00
Valdivia.....	166,824.00
Llanquihue.....	396,239.00
Chiloé.....	507,273.00

EARTHQUAKES AT COQUIMBO.

According to notices received from the lighthouse keeper of Tortuga, on Friday week at 2.35 p. m. an earthquake shock was felt in the Coquimbo district, lasting eight seconds, its direction being from south-east, accompanied by a rumbling noise. In the evening, at 9.40, another earthquake shock was felt, lasting 25 seconds, its direction being from west to east.

ECLIPSE AND EARTHQUAKE AT CALDERA.

A telegram from the Maritime Governor of Caldera states that at 4.40 p. m. on Friday, 9th, the eclipse of the sun was seen from the lighthouse.

On Monday afternoon, at 3.23, there were several earthquake shocks with strong rumbling noises, the direction being from north to south.

ANTIQUARIAN COLUMN.

THE FIRST BRITONS IN VALPARAISO.

II.

From a religious point of view Valparaiso, it will hardly be believed, was a dependency of the curate of Casablanca, who at Lent time (which is also harvesting time in Chile) was bound to come to say Mass to the sailors of the one or two ships lying in the harbour, and carry back to his poor dismantled church the alms of the generous toilers of the sea.

Under such depressing circumstances Valparaiso could not pretend to rise to any importance as a city or as a seaport. It was half a convent and half a dilapidated fortress, but nothing more.

Every hill between the two geographical limits of the place, that is to say, between the Castle of San Antonio and an easterly point, called since that time the *Cruz de Reyes*, was crowned by a convent; first *Santo Domingo*, which up to 1767 was the residence of Jesuits; next *San Francisco*, still existing, with a small square in front, in which inclosure the French traveller, Frezier, saw a bull-fight; and lastly, *San Agustin*, converted afterwards into a theatre destined in time to witness a most tragic event, the account of which will bring this lecture to a close.

In the centre of this cluster of churches, of cloisters, and fortresses, the friars, disputing for the small area of level ground with the soldiers, built the old parish church, a miserable country chapel preserved to posterity by the faithful pencil of an English artist, the celebrated Mary Graham, afterwards Lady Calcott.

The convents of the hills left, nevertheless, sufficient space for the clumsy tile-roofed huge *bodegas* of the shore, from which the national products, the *frutos del pais* were embarked directly in their *costales*, or hide bags, to the ships, there being no other wharf in the bay than the shoulder of the rude *arriero* who brought the wheat or *charqui* from the interior valleys. And yet, many of these *bodegas* were the property of the *munis* of Santiago, and up to a recent period there still existed those of the *Clarisas* and *Agustinas*, near that of the *Estanco Viejo*, existing yet and known to many living English in this city. The wealthy family of *Infiguez*, and those of *Manterola* and *Varela* occupied with their *bodegas* the whole length of the present *calle de Prat*, divided at the *quebrada del Almendro* by a rude wooden bridge, the *Puente de Varela*, having every one of those enormous *adobe* and tile-roofed buildings, a large *corral* for the mules and *costales* extending to the water's edge. These *corrales* formed in later years *Cochrane street*, when the government, after protracted lawsuits, recovered possession of the vacant land which the sea, in retiring, had left vacant. Before that time the sales of lots for building purposes had invariably these singular and peculiar limits: "*Hasta las arenas del mar*," and "*hasta donde el comprador cabe el cerro*." The hills even *Cerro Alegre* and *Cerro de la Concepcion*, had no value whatever.

At the same time, most of the vessels visiting the harbour for the purpose of landing sugar and rice from Lima and taking in exchange grain, jerked beef, hides and negroes, had the names of saints, such as, for instance, *Nuestra Señora de Dolores*, *Mi Señora del Carmen*, *Las Mercedes*, while one of those old hulks rejoiced in the name of *El Santo Cristo de Lero*, and another in that of *El gran poder de Dios*. The latter, in spite of her pompous name, was afterwards captured, during the war of independence, by the heretical Anglo-Chilian privateer, *La Fortuna*. (1818.)

In fact, the old inhabitants of old Valparaiso did not need printed almanacs in their abodes, as all had the particular saints of their devotion spread on their rocks, their churches, their fortresses, their *bodegas*, and their ships.

In the narrow space left between the cliffs and the shore, which before the modern and abrupt volcanic uprising of the land and the artificial embankment of the harbour, touched the foot of the hills, scarcely leaving room for a single crooked lane, proudly called "a street," the puny residences of the inhabitants, a few hundreds in number, were scattered in most picturesque but irregular confusion. The houses were nearly all of one storey and had a corridor of rough pillars, (*horcones*) cut in the still thickly wooded *quebradas*. With respect to the footpaths or *aceras* it is known that up to the first years of the present century, the pious neighbours

who every Sunday morning attended mass at *San Agustin*, had to climb their way along a slippery footpath protected on both sides of the actual *Plaza de la Justicia* by a line of *espino* posts, until the parties interested in finding a remedy for this state of affairs called a public meeting, and collected *three dollars* for repairs.

We have previously asserted that the City and Port of Valparaiso did not reach further than the *Cruz de Reyes*, a stony promontory, a kind of *cuesta* like the one called *Alto del Puerto* in the capital, which derived its name from a wealthy Portuguese merchant of the seventeenth century, owner of the first ship belonging to the Kingdom of Chile, whose name was *don Gaspar de Reyes*, secular proprietor of that abrupt defile. The people used to call the place *La Punta de Reyes*, but the ship, *Nuestra Señora de la Hermita*, having been wrecked on the outermost rocks of the reef on September 9, 1769, with the loss of many lives, the good people of the neighbourhood erected a memorial cross with the spare yards of the ill-fated vessel, and hence its actual name of *Cruz de Reyes*. Perhaps it would have been more correct and more significant to have called it *Cruz de la Hermita*.

From that place up to the mouth of the *quebrada de San Juan de Dios*, for more than half a mile, all communication disappeared with the rural, sandy beach called the *Almendral*. The rough and bold point, *del Cabo*, at the foot of the *Cerro del Chivato* was, like Cape Horn, Cape Cod, or the Cape of Good Hope, an almost impassable barrier between the two suburbs, and this in such a manner that in old plates, as those of Frezier, Le Gentil, and Feuillée we see plainly marked the winding pass that not only the *arriero*, but the inhabitants of both extremities used to avoid the tremendous intervening surf. It is singular enough to call for remark at this point that the most central, lively, and prosperous street of modern Valparaiso was once a solitary, narrow road, hourly disputed to man and beast by the infuriated ocean, and rendered still more dangerous by the assaults of brigands hidden in the recesses of the lonely defile.

The *calle del Cabo* (to-day *Esmeralda*) was dreaded like the *Cerrillos de Teno*, or the *Pan de Azúcar* at Colina, up to modern times, and nobody ventured to pass this lonely, rough way unarmed or without being escorted by the *sereno*, until the shooting of a daring ruffian by a brave man cleared the pass of the dragon. This liberator, worthy of St. George, was an Englishman.

It was only during the present century that an enterprising Biscayan merchant, *don Joaquin Villaurrutia*, the Edwards of his time up to the battle of Chacabuco, built on the narrow spot now called *Plaza del Orden a bodega*, a solitary, ugly house, along with a rough stone wharf, 32 varas long, at the foot of the *Cerro de la Concepcion*. General Mackenna, when a captain of engineers, had the idea of taking advantage of that central position and its jetty for the erection of a low battery; but the Biscayan's powerful influence defeated the scheme. Some years afterwards another Briton, a man of genius, more than a man of skill, (Mr. Searle) proposed to Governor Portales to enlarge the city by blowing down into the sea by one gigantic blast half of the *Cerro de la Concepcion*, but the fear of the inhabitants would not allow of the execution of such a bold undertaking.

Villaurrutia's wharf was the artificial link of communication between the Port (*el Puerto*) and the *Almendral*; but this outskirts of both villages, the maritime and the rural one, did not properly begin until the *quebrada* where the convent and the *San Juan de Dios Hospital* (to-day *Commodore Latorre's* block of buildings) stood in an isolated position amongst almost primeval woods, irrigated by an abundant rivulet, a source of wealth and revenue to the friars.

(To be continued.)

GOING TO BED.

Possibly many of my readers will be surprised—if indeed they can be surprised at anything I write—when I say that I consider we all lead too regular a life. Do not misunderstand me. I am by no means in favour of intemperance or dissipation but I certainly think that our existence is not sufficiently varied, that we are too content with the regular mill-horse round; with one dull monotonous dead level of sameness from one year's end to the other.

We flock up to London in the season, we go to the seaside in August, and we through the Continent in September and October. People leave their country houses, their gardens, and their parks, just at the time they are most beautiful; they go to the seaside when it is most broiling and most crowded; and they visit foreign places just at the period when they are crammed to repletion with tourists. Why do they not try a change? Last year I pulled down the Thames from Oxford to Henley in May, and though I know pretty nearly every stone, twig, and osier of our dear old river, I never was so charmed with its freshness and beauty. Those who have visited Chamouni in May and Margate in April will bear me out in saying that they are far better worth seeing, and there is vastly more enjoyment to be extracted from them out of what is called the season, than in it. We all run too much in the same groove. We all follow the lead of somebody else.

It is just the same with books, with dinners, with dress—every one follows in the same line with regularity that would be praiseworthy were it not so excessively tiresome. One would have thought from the very spirit of contrariety that is supposed to pervade mankind that every one would have done something different to everybody else. But no! We, as a rule, get up at the same time, we go out riding, we have luncheon, we make calls, we have dinner, and we go to bed at precisely the same hour as our neighbours. And that brings me to the very subject of which I meant to speak about, and that is going to bed. There is a sort of idea that people should in a general way go to bed about twelve and get up about nine.

Now I cannot, for the life of me, see why this should be; though it is after all only in harmony with the rest of our lives—that is to say, we sit down to dinner when we are not hungry, and we have our glasses filled when we are not a-thirst. Does the dog this? No, of course not. A dog will not eat when he is not hungry, neither will he drink unless he feels thirsty. And, moreover, this wisest of wise animals, from whom we might learn many a lesson, takes his sleep by instalments. It does not matter to him when he sleeps, he always has his full allowance, though he does not get it all at once. If you wake a dog up at any time he is fresh and lively in a moment. The fact is, he does not gorge himself, so to speak, with sleep as we do.

There is no reason, it appears to me, why we should lay ourselves out to sleep between certain hours. A City man gets down to his office at ten and leaves at five, and he may be found there between those hours, whether he transacts business or not. That same person will retire to rest at eleven and will arise at eight; whether he gets any sleep or not is altogether another question. The human race is about the only species of the creation requiring opiates, and this doubtless arises from their establishing an artificial rule that they must only sleep at a certain time. I have been in the habit of going to bed at all sorts of hours for many years past. I have had snatches of sleep at odd times, I have slumbered in railway carriages, in hansom cabs, on steamer decks, in arm-chairs, in the stalls of a theatre, and occasionally, I regret to say, in church during a sermon of extra length.

Indeed I may be said to have almost slept the sleep of a dog, but I have never taken nor required opiates, and, dog-like, I can generally curl myself up anywhere and have five minutes' sleep—if I am so disposed. Therefore I am in a position to speak with some authority on the subject, and I fearlessly assert that the regularity with which we persist in sleeping, or in trying to sleep, between fixed hours, is anything but conducive to our welfare. Mind I do not for a moment say a man can do without sleep, or that he can exist without plenty of it. He must have his so many hours' sleep in the course of the year, more or less; some people can do with much less than others; but it is neither necessary nor desirable that they should always sleep between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m., any more than it is imperative that they should dine every evening at seven or eight.

Going to bed is a most uncomfortable operation, and it is made much more uncomfortable than it need be. The British bedroom is an institution which it would be hard to disestablish, but there is no reason on earth why the British bedroom should be so notoriously uncomfortable and so hideously inconvenient as it invariably is. Seeing you pass very nearly half your life—if you are frequently ill it is a

great deal more—in your bedroom, it is an astonishing thing that it should be so badly arranged and so scantily decorated. The modern bedroom is better calculated for keeping you wide awake than any room in the house.

There is a coldness, a heartlessness about it that causes you to shink from it. It has not infrequently a light paper, with some hideous pattern upon it. All the worst prints and the most amateurish of water-colour drawings always find their way into the bedroom, and the most uncomfortable of ornaments and the most fractured of statuettes generally may be seen upon its mantelpiece. The marble washstand, with its severe-looking white jugs and basins, is so cold that I believe it absolutely reduces the temperature of the room. The glazed chintz curtains crackle and obtrude themselves on your notice offensively, and you see a cold, ghastly reflection of yourself in the polished surface of the mahogany wardrobe.

The fireplace is always too small; it is deficient in hob-room and general capacity, and the chimney usually smokes more than any in the house. These conditions are very extraordinary seeing that in case of illness the thorough efficiency of a bedroom fire is probably of the highest importance. The absence of books is also very remarkable. I have noticed it in houses where volumes of all kinds might be found everywhere else, that there was not even so much as a pamphlet or a newspaper in the bedroom.

Comfort is the very first essential for sleep, but it seems to be the very last thing considered. The rooms of long ago, with their dark panelling, their subdued draperies—notwithstanding the gigantic four-post mausoleums which did duty as beds—were infinitely more conducive to sleep than those of modern times. The sombre chambers in ancient inns, which are rarely to be met with in the present day, were infinitely more comfortable than the bright apartment, with its brass bedstead and gay window curtains, such as you see in the modern company-managed hotel. Some day, when my ship comes home, I intend to construct a bedroom on the very best principles.

Firstly, it should be distinguished for its soporific qualities; secondly, if its occupant be a bad sleeper, it should have all the appliances for amusing him when he is awake. In the modern house everything is sacrificed to the downstairs rooms, under the impression that people spend most of their time there, whereas the real fact is that they pass quite as many hours in one as the other. I believe it is this very neglect of comfort in what Mrs. Blimber would have called "the dominions of the drowsy god," that renders the operation of going to bed so distasteful to everybody from their earliest youth. See how the child will howl when it is carried away by the nurse-maid at seven o'clock. And why? Because it leaves a well-warmed, comfortable, genial, drawing-room, and is going to a chilly, unsympathetic, heartless bedroom.

I have been debating with myself for a long time whether I shall go to bed or not, whether it is worth while going through so much discomfort for so little gain. I have had serious thoughts of curling myself up on the hearthrug and going to sleep in front of the fire. My only reason for not doing so is that live coals might jump out and bury themselves in my waistcoat, and that when the servant came in in the morning she might think I had shot myself, and give a wild scream and alarm the entire house. And yet I feel loth to go upstairs.

The room where I am now writing is warm, mellow, and genial. It has just the right tone about it. The fire is glowing brightly, the smoke wreaths are floating about, there is a soft light throughout the place that is peculiarly soothing. If I go upstairs—as I am bound to do presently—I shall find it more comfortable than usual. It seems to me that the weather has become very much colder during the last hour, and I shall probably find my towels frozen as stiff as hides, my sponge a mass of icicles, and be able to skate upon my bath.

How the wind blows! How it howls! More snow, I'll be bound! What's that just struck? Two o'clock. No matter! I'll light another cigarette and put off my excursion to the North Pole as long as possible.

THE BYSTANDER.

GETTING EVEN.—"What causes Bibley's cough?" "Whisky." "What's he taking for it?" "Whisky."

ON THE WAR.

"I see," said Mr. Dooley, "that the Rooshian naval volunteers have bin exitin th' alarm-rum an' consternation iv Eu-rope. Th' gallint bhoys on th' Blackfriars battleship is green wi' envy. If nawthing is done about it, conscription is doomed in th' dominions iv th' Chah."

"But they've stopped thim now," suggested Mr. Hennessy.

"Not before they'd painted th' Red Sea pink," said Mr. Dooley in great admiration. "There was no holdin' thim. Th' gallint cap iv th' P.O.O. wiped th' perspiration fr'm his brow an' wrote a cable to th' Primier. 'I am held up,' he says, 'by a band of pi-rates or worse. They ar-re goin' thro' me pockets,' he says, 'wi' a fine tooth-comb. Their first luff has borrowed th' key iv me Tantalus an' refuses to return it. Th' ice is running out, an' me noble an' distinguished passingers ar-re as hot as a fire in a furniture factory.' Also they ar-re writing to th' 'Times.' Save me fr'm thim an' fr'm meself," he says very mournful.

"Th' Primier hands his click to his caddie an' heaves a sigh. 'Do anny iv ye know if there's such a thing as a telegraph to St. Peterburg?' he says. 'Yes,' they tell him. 'Thin lind me a pencil an' put up me umbrella, fr' th' sun's scorching me back an' I can't think,' he says.

"After a time he writes a message to Lamsdoff. 'Call off thim volunteers iv yours,' he writes. 'Why do ye sind thim out iv the country seeing that they belong to th' Home Service for-ee? Haven't I trouble enough iv me own w' thout attendin' to th' details iv the Rooshian ar-rmy reforms? Be careful, or, by Hivin, I'll give ye a slap,' he writes.

"Th' next day comes th' answer: 'Sorry ye are off y'r game. Try the Shechenazy putter.—Lamsdoff.'

A DREADFUL THREAT.

"Th' Primier sat down at his desk wi' th' light iv battle in his eye. 'Let loose th' P.O.O.,' he writes, 'an' tie up thim naval volunteers iv yours, or, by Hivin, Lamsdoff, I'll send ye out Arnold-Forster, an' if he don't reform thim off th' face iv th' earth me name's not Arthur.

"And Lamsdoff knew he was beat. He had sinse enough fr' that, poor man."

"But fwat about th' Dardenelles?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Ye may well ask, Hinnessy," said Mr. Dooley. "A month ago th' fergetful British nashun couldn't have told ye wither they was a patient midcine or th' underside iv a motor-car-r."

"It happened in this way. I'll explain it to ye. Th' Chah wants thim, though w'y he best knaws. 'I'll grab a hold on thim now,' he says. Th' worthy German is licking me boots so hard that I'm feared fr' th' polish,' he says. 'Th' Frinch is all right. They have sold me their friendship an' I hven't yet met th' bill,' he says. 'As fr the English, they are kept too busy sitting up at nights an' listening to Winston Churchill to trouble about such flummery.

"'I'm a man of peace,' he says 'but I owe it to me country an' me religious views to lay out me brother iv Japan,' he says, 'by anny means in me pow'r. Fwath is treaties to me wen th' onprincipled Toko is redooing Port Ar-r-thur to tears, an' th' low but presunshus Kur-hoki has me br-rave ginerals by th' short hairs'."

"An' will he get thim?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Ask me in two months' time; an' maybe I'll tell ye," said Mr. Dooley. "F'r a man iv peace that Chah is a turrible fellow to meet in a side threest after dark."

B. F. R.

Miss Awtumn—"I heard that he called me a bird?" Penelope—"Well, yes, an old hen."

Settled It.—Dingley was contemplating the purchase of a country place, and had driven his wife out to look at it. "How do you like it?" he asked. "Oh, I'm delighted; its beauty fairly renders me speechless," she replied. "That settles it," rejoined Dingley, who had often tasted the quantity of his better half's tongue, "I'll buy it this afternoon, and we'll move there to-morrow."

Golfer—"You must acknowledge that it requires a great deal of skill to drive a ball a hundred yards." Farmer—"Don't require half ez much skill ez it does t' drive a pig fifty feet."

LADIES' COLUMN.

Almost everybody this week are busy preparing for diez-i-ocho. Some are getting ready to go out into the country, others visiting their dressmakers and milliners to choose their new spring attire. Rich and poor all look forward to the great national independence festivals. No matter what fashion they have been following through the year we shall see a wonderful display of colours and finery out at Playa Ancha on the 19th, the day fixed for the grand military parade. One is almost uncertain what to wear this season, as the styles are so varied. One person says I suit this, and another she suits that, until one begins to wonder what La Mode has ordered us to don. The windows seem to be always refilled with tempting finery. In almost all the milliners, dreams of hats are inviting buyers to accept them. All are so bewitching that it is hard to choose from such a splendid variety. Fancy leather belts with gold and coloured buttons are shown in Jacobson's large window, alongside beautiful hats, fans, gloves, and enchanting blouses and dresses. In Mr. Riddell's window also there is a regular fairy scene of hats, mittens, gloves, laces and blouses; not to count all the tiny articles likewise shown there, so useful to complete woman's toilet. Then in other windows further along one can choose from a beautiful variety of washing silk blouses and children's dresses. Painted fans and parasols are becoming fashionable again. Referring to fans reminds me that we should all commence and learn the language of fans. When we toy carelessly with our fans on a warm evening at parties and balls we may unconsciously be carrying on a terrible flirtation with some one in the vicinity. We all know the language of flowers and the old-fashioned valentine custom of sending messages to lovers. We have adopted many ancient customs and fashions, why then be out of the fashion, and not know the language of the fan. I quote the following from "Weldon's Ladies Journal" and I suggest that the stronger sex should learn it off by heart likewise. Then we shall have some fine times at the next ball.

THE LANGUAGE OF FANS.

The fan is one of the most valuable assets in the equipment of a coquette. With its fluttering aid she can express love, joy, hate, longing and grief in their several gradations. Down through the ages the language of the fan has been handed from mother to daughter until at one time a kind of fan drill was considered an essential part of a girl's education. The proper use of the fan in Spain is a strong point of etiquette, and a Spanish lady can carry on a long conversation by means of her fan.

A warning to be cautious.—A look through the bars.

Do you love me?—Touch the chin with the fan closed.

Don't forget me!—Spread the fan, and hold it behind the head.

Follow me.—The fan open, held in the right hand, and in front of face.

Good-bye.—Hold the fan at the base, and extend the little finger.

Hush! Some one is looking.—Hold the spread fan sideways and place finger on lip.

I dislike you.—Draw the closed fan through the hands.

I love you.—Pass the open fan across your cheek.

I am engaged.—Fan yourself very quickly and agitatedly.

I love someone else.—Hold the fan by the right hand, and twirl it round.

I desire your acquaintance.—Hold the open fan in the left hand, in front of face.

I wish to speak to you.—Touch the top with the fingers.

Kiss me.—Place the handle to the lips.

Let us talk together.—Fan open, and held in left hand.

Let us be friends.—Drop the fan on the ground.

Will you?—Touch the chin with open fan.

Wretch.—Raise the elbow, and hold the fan upside down.

Wait for me.—Spread the fan to full width.

You are unkind.—Open and shut it quickly.

You are a flirt.—Look over the top of fan.

Yes.—Place fan on right cheek.

You may go.—Hold fan across left ear.

You are too eager.—Carry it in right hand.

You are fickle.—Half close and draw it across forehead.

NANCY.

HIGH CLASS COOKERY.

NANCY

MUTTON SOUP.—Two pounds of coarse, lean, chopped mutton (the scrag makes good soup, and costs little); half an onion, sliced; one cupful of milk, half a cupful of raw rice, two quarts of cold water, one teaspoonful of salt. Put the meat into cold water with the onion, and simmer four hours; when nearly done add the salt, set away until cold, then skim and strain; return to the pot with the rice, which has been soaked for three hours, simmer half an hour, turn in the milk, which has been heated; stir and serve.

CUTLET FOR INVALIDS.—Take one nice cutlet from the loin or neck of mutton; two teacupfuls of water; a sufficient quantity of celery salt, or one very small stick of green celery. Remove all fat from the cutlet, and put in a stewpan, with the other ingredients. When fresh celery is used, it should be cut in thin slices before being added to the meat, and care must be taken not to add too much. Stew very gently for nearly two hours, adding salt and pepper to taste, and from time to time skim off every particle of fat that may rise to the surface. If the water be allowed to boil fast the cutlet will be hard.

PARIS BUNS.—One pound flour, three ounces butter, six ounces sugar, two eggs, quarter of an ounce (one teaspoonful) of soda, half an ounce (two teaspoonfuls) cream of tartar, one breakfastcupful milk, one teaspoonful lemon essence; put the butter and sugar into a basin and beat to a cream with a wooden spoon, add the eggs and milk mixed thoroughly together; mix the flour, soda, and cream of tartar together and add them, then add the lemon essence; give all a good beating; put out in spoonfuls on to well greased oven-shelf; if you like you may brush over with a little egg and put a little rough sugar on the top; bake in an oven for about twenty minutes.

MACAROONS.—Blanch one half-pound sweet almonds and pound them in a mortar with a little orange-flower water; add to them one-half pound of sifted loaf sugar and the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth; beat all well together, then drop at equal distances on a sheet of wafer paper; put a strip of almonds on each, and strew some powdered sugar over. Bake in a slow oven.

VERMICELLI PUDDING.—One pint of milk, half an ounce of butter, two eggs, one ounce of sugar, one ounce vermicelli, little nutmeg or rind of half a lemon; put the milk and butter on to boil, crush the vermicelli in the hand and stir among the milk; allow it to boil for about ten minutes; remove from the fire and add the sugar, the lemon rind or nutmeg, and the yolks of eggs, mix thoroughly; beat the whites of the eggs stiffly and stir in gently; pour into a pudding dish, and bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour.

LEMON MINCEMEAT.—Three large lemons, four apples, half-pound suet, one pound currants, one pound moist sugar, three ounces candied peel, half a nutmeg, grated, half a teaspoonful mace, half a wineglassful of brandy. Peel the lemons very thinly, squeeze the juice from them, boil the rind till tender enough to beat to a paste, add the apples pared, cored, and chopped fine, the suet finely chopped, currants washed and dried, sugar, candied peel finely chopped, nutmeg, mace, and brandy. Put into a jar, and cover tightly.

TOMATOES ARE IN SEASON.

This is a very nice breakfast dish. Choose even tomatoes and fairly large ones, cut off the smooth end but not too large a piece, scoop out the inside, season with salt and pepper, and drop an egg right into each tomato; place the tomatoes on a greased dish, and bake about ten minutes or until the eggs are set. Serve on rounds of buttered toast or on slices of fried bacon. The scooped out inside part can be heated over the fire with a little piece butter, seasoned nicely and then put through a strainer, it may then be served with the tomatoes as a sauce.

FEATHER CAKE.—One tablespoonful of butter, one teacupful of sugar, one and a-half teacupfuls of flour, half a teacupful of milk two eggs, one teaspoonful baking-powder. Beat butter and sugar together and a little of the milk; add flour and baking-powder, a little at a time; lastly the eggs, beaten very well, and the remainder of the milk. Bake in a hot oven.

State Railway Time Table.

SPECIAL SERVICE FROM THE PUERTO TO PEÑA BLANCA.

N.° 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.
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 14	5 45	6 33	9 15	11 45	6 35	7 25	10 20	1 25	1 45	5 14	5 45	6 33	9 15	11 45
Recreo	6 00	7 30	8 38	9 24	11 38	1 50	3 18	5 16	5 50	6 36	9 18	11 50	6 38	7 30	10 23	1 27	1 47	5 16	5 50	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 30	10 27	1 30	1 50	5 19	5 53	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	6 10	7 45	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 43	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	6 20	7 55	9 00	9 45	12 00	2 15	3 43	5 35	6 20	6 56	9 40	12 15	6 55	7 55	10 45	1 50	2 05	5 35	6 10	6 56	9 40	12 15
Quilpué	6 30	8 00	9 05	9 50	12 05	2 20	3 48	5 40	6 25	7 01	9 45	12 20	7 05	8 00	11 05	2 05	2 20	5 40	6 15	7 01	9 45	12 20
Villa Alemana	6 40	8 10	9 15	10 00	12 15	2 25	3 53	5 45	6 30	7 06	9 50	12 25	7 15	8 10	11 15	2 10	2 25	5 45	6 20	7 06	9 50	12 25
Peña Blanca	6 43	8 13	9 18	10 03	12 18	2 28	3 56	5 48	6 33	7 09	9 53	12 28	7 20	8 15	11 20	2 15	2 30	5 48	6 23	7 09	9 53	12 28

SPECIAL SERVICE FROM PEÑA BLANCA TO THE PUERTO.

N.° 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.
Peña Blanca	6 43	8 13	9 18	10 03	12 18	2 28	3 56	5 48	6 33	7 09	9 53	12 28	7 35	8 05	11 20	1 30	1 45	5 15	5 45	6 30	9 15	11 50
Villa Alemana	6 45	8 15	9 20	10 05	12 20	2 30	3 58	5 50	6 35	7 11	9 55	12 30	7 40	8 10	11 25	1 35	1 50	5 20	5 50	6 35	9 20	11 55
Quilpué	6 55	8 05	9 10	10 20	12 30	2 40	4 08	6 00	6 45	7 21	10 05	12 35	7 45	8 05	11 20	1 40	1 55	5 25	5 55	6 40	9 25	11 55
Las Palmas	7 00	8 10	9 15	10 25	12 35	2 45	4 13	6 05	6 50	7 26	10 10	12 40	7 50	8 10	11 25	1 45	2 00	5 30	6 05	6 50	9 35	12 05
El Salto	7 10	8 20	9 25	10 35	12 45	2 55	4 23	6 15	7 00	7 36	10 20	12 50	8 05	8 25	11 40	1 50	2 05	5 35	6 10	6 55	9 40	12 10
Chorrillos	7 15	8 25	9 30	10 40	12 50	3 00	4 28	6 20	7 05	7 41	10 25	12 55	8 10	8 30	11 45	1 55	2 10	5 40	6 15	7 00	9 45	12 15
Viña del Mar	7 20	8 30	9 35	10 50	13 00	3 10	4 38	6 30	7 15	7 51	10 35	13 05	8 15	8 35	11 50	2 00	2 15	5 45	6 20	7 05	9 50	12 20
Miramar	7 25	8 35	9 40	11 00	13 10	3 20	4 48	6 40	7 25	8 01	10 45	13 15	8 20	8 40	12 00	2 05	2 20	5 50	6 25	7 10	9 55	12 25
Recreo	7 30	8 40	9 45	11 10	13 20	3 30	4 58	6 50	7 35	8 11	10 55	13 25	8 25	8 45	12 10	2 10	2 25	5 55	6 30	7 15	10 00	12 30
Portales	7 35	8 45	9 50	11 20	13 30	3 35	5 03	6 55	7 40	8 16	11 00	13 30	8 30	8 50	12 20	2 15	2 30	6 00	6 35	7 20	10 05	12 35
Baron	7 40	8 47	9 50	11 30	13 40	3 40	5 08	7 00	7 45	8 21	11 05	13 35	8 35	8 55	12 30	2 20	2 35	6 05	6 40	7 25	10 10	12 40
Bella Vista	7 45	8 52	9 55	11 40	13 50	3 45	5 13	7 05	7 50	8 26	11 10	13 40	8 40	9 00	12 40	2 25	2 40	6 10	6 45	7 30	10 15	12 45
Puerto	7 50	8 55	9 50	11 50	14 00	3 50	5 18	7 10	7 55	8 31	11 15	13 45	8 45	9 05	12 50	2 30	2 45	6 15	6 50	7 35	10 20	12 50

VALPARAISO CHURCH SERVICES.

UNION CHURCH, CALLE CONDELL.—Rev. W. B. Inglis, B.D., Pastor.—Sundays.—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School at 12.20 p. m.
 ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CERRO ALEGRE.—Rev. J. B. Hunt, M.A., B.D., Chaplain. Sunday Services.—11 a. m. Morning Service and Sermon. 8.30 p. m. Evening Service. Holy Communion at 8.15 a. m. on the Second and Fourth Sundays of the month, and after the 11 o'clock Service on the First Sunday of each month.
 MISSION TO SEAMEN.—Rev. Frank Thompson, M.A., Chaplain. Divine Service every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on board the "Lontue."

MASONIC CALENDAR, VALPARAISO.

King Cyrus Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, Holden under Charter from the M. E. the General Grand Chapter of the U. S. A., dated September 9th, 1905. Regular Convocation First Wednesday of each month, Masonic Temple, Calle Tubildad.

Bethesda L.—A. F. & A. M., held under Charter from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, dated Dec. 14th, 1854. General Meeting second Monday of every month in Masonic Temple, Calle Tubildad No. 1.

Star & Thistle L.—A. F. & A. M. held under Charter from Grand Lodge of Scotland, dated August 7th, 1871. General Meetings First and Third Friday of each month in Masonic Temple, Calle Tubildad.

No. 1411. Harmony L.—A. F. & A. M., held under Charter from the Grand M. W. Grand L. of England, dated June 28th, 1872. General meeting second Tuesday of every month in Masonic Temple, Calle Tubildad.

Lessing L.—A. F. & A. M., held under Charter from Grand L. of Hamburg, dated November 10th, 1877. General Meeting first Thursday of each month in Masonic Temple, Calle Tubildad.

Esmeralda L.—A. F. & A. M., held under Charter from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Chile, dated 14th Oct., 1898. General meeting held first Saturday of every month in Masonic Temple, Calle Victoria No. 19.

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

Train "Arratia" between Los Andes.

Leaves daily.		Arrives daily.	
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Puerto	4 15	Puerto	9 43

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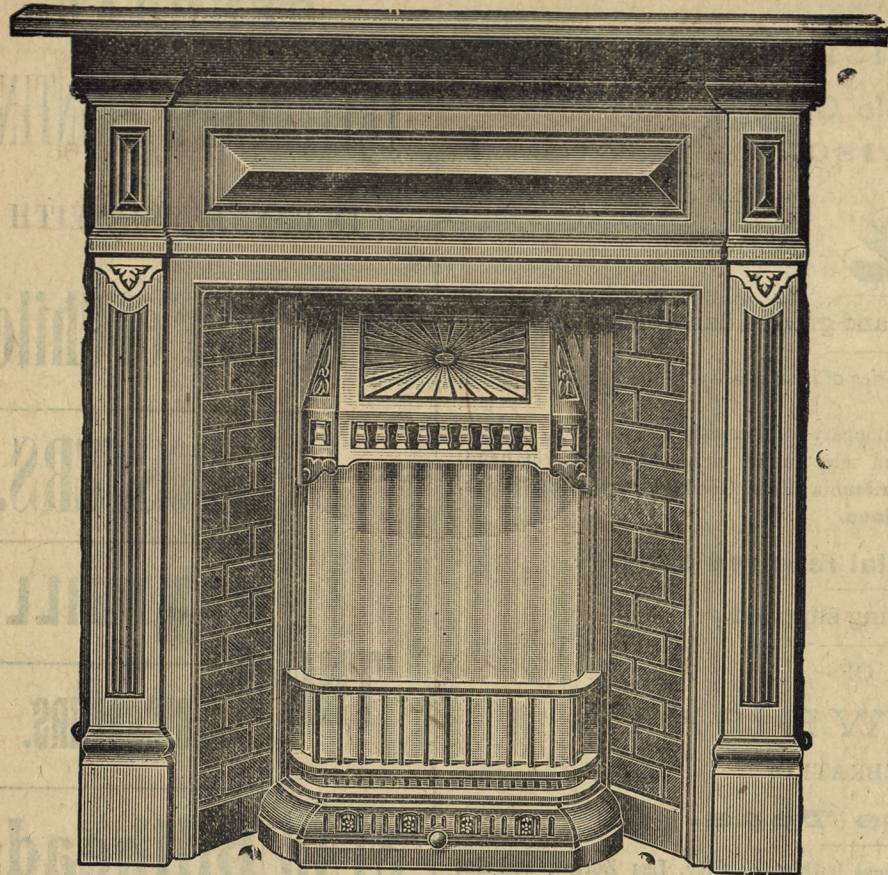
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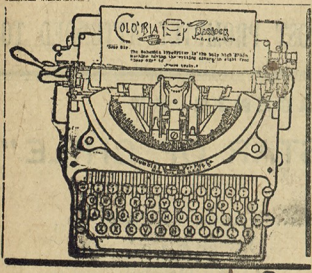
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ELECTRIC LIGHT

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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We can get for our money, is what, in these hard times, we are all looking for.

In TEAS it is a simple, plain, unvarnished fact that

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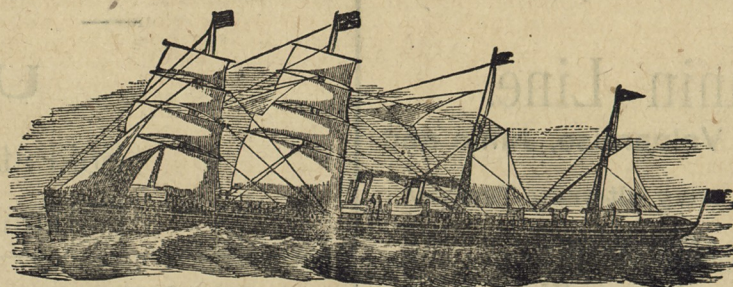
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The Proprietors beg to announce to Commercial Firms in Great Britain that ORDERS for ADVERTISEMENTS will be received by the following ADVERTISING AGENTS in London:—

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ORISSA

Capt. COOPER.

Tuesday, 20th September,

This steamer will call at Bahia, Pernambuco and Coruña. Correspondence for England by the above steamer will be forwarded via Lisbon. All the steamers of this Line call at Rio de Janeiro on the homeward voyage as usual.

NOTE—The special attention of passengers is called to the cuisine on board the Mail steamers, which has now been notably improved and has been placed under the control of a competent travelling Chef.

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From London and Plymouth to Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Passengers booked at through rates from West Coast ports of South America to Launceston, Hobart, Brisbane and other ports in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand and vice-versa, in connection with the fortnightly Mail Steamers via the Straits of Magellan.

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The following are the modified Rates of Fares from WEST COAST PORTS to FALKLAND ISLANDS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES, LA PALLICE (La Rochelle), VIGO, CORUNNA, LISBON and LIVERPOOL by the Company's Line via the Straits of Magellan.

Passengers by these steamers have the privilege of breaking the passage at intermediate ports and continuing by the steamers of this Company, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, or Messageries Maritimes.

TO MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.

	FIRST CLASS		Second Class		Third Class
	Single	Return	Single	Return	
From Chilean ports up to and including CALDERA.....	£80 0.0	£45 0.0	£15.0.0	£27.0.0	£9
From WEST COAST PORTS north of Caldera up to and including CALLAO.....	£85 0.0	£52 10.0	£20.0.0	£36.0.0	£12

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 Valparaiso 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

RETURN TICKETS.—First class: 25% reduction. Second class: 10% reduction. Free Table Wine supplied to all Passengers on the Straits Steamers. Each Steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess. The attention of passengers is specially called to these steamers being provided with the Electric Light, which will, in future, be available in cabins at through the night if desired by them.

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Through Bills of Lading for Cargo and Through Passenger Tickets are issued to and from the West Coast and the United States, in connection with the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

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Sailings for JUNIN and intermediates every alternate Wednesday

calling at
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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
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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 Urriola 15 or Casilla 1097, Valparaiso, addressed: "EXCHANGE AND MART."

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