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No. 50

Valparaiso, Saturday, July 22, 1905

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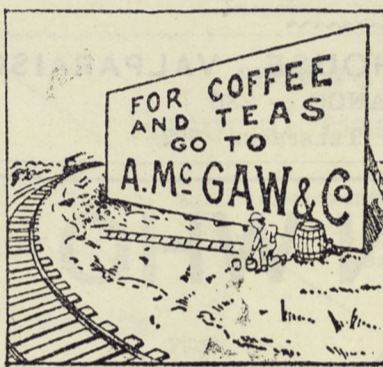
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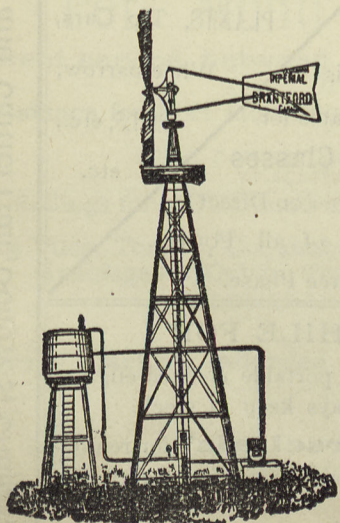
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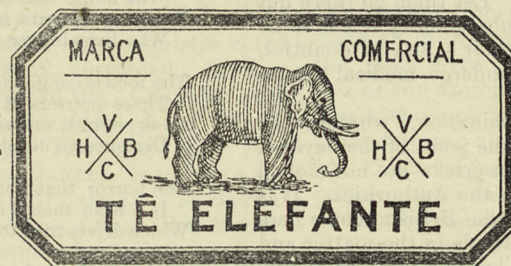
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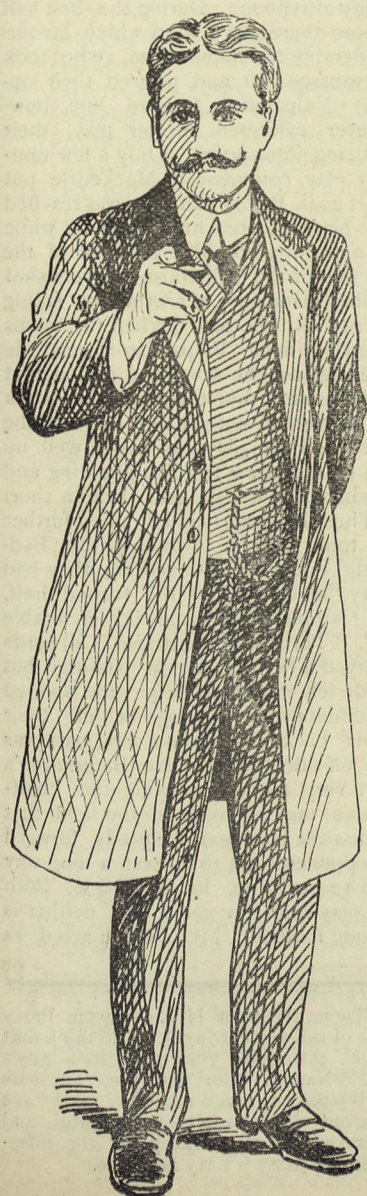
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UNDER THE LONE STAR.

(PEPITO.)

"We drink the cup of life; while yet
Our eyes are bandaged tightly,
The golden brim with tears is wet,
With tear-drops sparkles brightly.
But when the bandage falls from eyes
As Death appears before us,
Then all the sweet enchantment flies
That held dominion o'er us.
Then we perceive the golden cup
Was empty—empty ever,
That fancy filled the goblet up
And ours the draught was—never."

Death appears before us now at the rate of 100 corpses a day in Valparaiso, and holds absolute dominion. The bandages have at last fallen from the eyes of the Authorities and they have discovered that there is but one hope to save the population from decimation and that is, compulsory vaccination. Sixty or seventy persons refuse daily to be vaccinated; some of them subsequently become infected and spread the disease amongst others as unreasonable as themselves; sensible people are put to enormous expense and trouble, and the whole city and surroundings are thereby placed in a state of disorder and dread. Let some of those opposed to vaccination visit the Potter's Field at Playa Ancha and see for themselves the bodies of human beings piled up in heaps daily and burned with petroleum as infected rubbish, caskets of immortal souls, each of which, when alive, looked forward with hope to having at least one little plot of ground sacred to his or her memory, where sorrowing relatives and friends might shed a tear of regret or plant a flower of affection. Let them go there but once and if they subsequently refuse to be vaccinated, then their sanity is doubtful, and they should undergo medical examination.

Compulsory vaccination, whatever be the cost, even at the point of the bayonet—to prove that pin-pricks are not mortal—is now forced on the Authorities. It is to be hoped that the British people here will set a good example in the matter and that everyone will be vaccinated or re-vaccinated as the case requires without further delay. No clearer proof of the efficacy of vaccination can be furnished than that of the London Small-pox Hospital, where during the last sixty years not one case has occurred amongst the nurses employed therein, each of whom is re-vaccinated every seven years.

No one is ever really well in Valparaiso, notwithstanding its famous climate. Whether it be the food or the unhealthy situation of the town that causes it, there can be no doubt, except in the cases of those who color their faces with alcohol, that it contains the most pasty-faced population ever encountered by a traveller. A doctor once described it as a town of "walking invalids," and stated that if it were ever visited by an epidemic the mortality would be astounding. The low state of vitality which thus prevails, whatever the reason be, renders vaccination all the more necessary.

In fine it is utterly useless preaching Humanity and Unselfishness to persons who are such arrant cowards that they will not submit to the physical discomfort of a few paltry pin-pricks to save themselves and others from the petroleum crematorium at Playa Ancha. Small-pox thrives on so-called conscientious scruples and fear of being scratched. Even the hours of adversity only contain 60 minutes each, and there will soon be an end to them in Valparaiso if the Authorities procure reliable vaccine and insist on people doing their duty to themselves and their fellow-men.

Whilst on mournful subjects, one with a moral comes from Virginia, where an old lady died recently who was eccentric and unbeloved of any and who had led a solitary life. She was followed to the grave by one female mourner, a kind-hearted neighbour. When the will of the deceased was read it was discovered that she was immensely wealthy and that she had left the bulk of her fortune to be divided amongst those who attended her funeral. One can easily imagine the wailing and gnashing of teeth that prevailed amongst the local residents on learning how virtue does occasionally get some reward besides its own. As eccentricity is oftentimes catching it might prove a good speculation to attend funerals in future even when one feels disinclined to do so.

In this land of *porotos* and other insipid escultes one occasionally hears a remark that fills the heart with genuine homesickness. I heard an English youth say the other day that he had dined at a friend's house and had actually eaten apple pie. To know that apple pie—the Queen of all pies, the *pie par excellence*—had been discovered and partaken of in Chile makes one still hope for the best. Everything comes to the man that waits long enough, especially hunger. The youth in question had waited for three years and at last happened to strike this lode of gastronomical richness. In another three years if Fate be still kind to him he may come across boiled mutton and caper sauce, or ham and eggs. And if he lives until the millennium he may discover a good cook in the land, one to whom he can say—

"Bound on, smart maid, poor Kingsley's saw
forgetting
Cook luscious meals, not eat them all day
long
And so make life from sunrise to sunset
One scrumptious restaurant."

Whilst on the subject of the table I have often wondered if some ingenious cook could not elaborate a method of producing tea, coffee and soup on the table at blood heat, by means of a test, and thus save people interminable delays and scalded palates. I have calculated that a man loses at least half an hour a day cooling these hot liquids, or about 7½ days a year. In 70 years this amounts to nearly a year and a half of a man's life wasted in blowing off the steam from boiling tea, coffee, and soup.

A HOME LETTER.

Dear Trixie, I'm writing to tell you
How life in this new land's with me,
Since time has healed some of the heart-
aches—
The home kind, and worst kind—of thee.

The past rises up like a dream-mount
From some fairy isle of the sea.
With a Queen on its bright crest reposing,
Need I say, Dearest Trixie, 'tis thee.

I arrived, as you know, in the Winter,
And this Pearl of Pacific looks dull,
Where thousands with small-pox are
dying,
And the hospitals all over-full.

I was told that Chilenos were brave men
As heroic as Nippons when drilled,
But they dread to take life-saving vaccine
As if it were devil-distilled.

I am living in lodgings or *penston*,
(The name that a hash-house gets here)
But a man merits more than a pension,
Who lives longer in one than a year.

The food is conglomerate glucose,
Three quarters of all is but paste,
All mysteries, marvels, and mixtures,
Designed to develop distaste.

One horror that comes in the pure state
Is a bean that is christened *porotos*,
Which drives men to murder, and madness
and drink,
As is evidenced oft in their *rotos*.

Then cattle food labelled "*Legumbres*,"
As lugubrious-looking as Job,
Casts bilious reflections on meat that a
man
Needs a pick-axe to inwardly probe.

Oh! Trixie, I have longed with a longing
That at times causes heart-rending
sighs,
For some mutton and capers, some kidneys
on toast,
Or a sight of the loved apple-pies.

Roast-beef and plum-pudding are rare as
a quail,
And the sight of an egg would evoke
Dread fears that the country had gone to
the dogs
And was crushed neath the foreigners,
yolk.

But a truce to the woes of my innards
To appreciate Heaven, you know,
We should all have a taste of the tropics
And a cupful of grief-juice and woe.

When my days of probation are ended,
In the home-land, my Trixie, with thee,
I shall feast on the lips that are sacred
To Romance, to love-bonds, and m^r.

* * * *

When writing at a table in front of a mirror we appear to be writing with the left hand, and when looking at ourselves therein it is not our real selves we see, but a left-sided or one-sided view. But if people cannot see themselves to their own satisfaction they can get a good view of passers by, by following the practice of the ladies in Belgium and Holland. They have small mirrors with reflectors, fastened to their windows, so that they can see everybody who passes without putting their heads out. To see ourselves as others see us will never be our lot, and we might be very disappointed if we could. As Burns says:

"Ah! wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us,
It wad frae mny a blunder free us
And foolish notion."

AS OTHERS SEE US.

You gaze in the mirror and wonder how
Your charms appeal to your lover's eye,
And long with a longing that all have felt
To see yourself in the crowd pass by.

You follow your ways mid the busy throng
Unknowing what others with ease
descry,

Would you vanity nourish as now you do
If you saw yourself in the crowd pass by?

The pet and painter impress their
thoughts
That rove at will through the earth and
sky,
And long to be dual that one should toil,
And one could see with a critic's eye.

Perhaps best as it is, twas so ordained,
If all were dual one-half might die,
With remorse at the sight of what we do
If we saw our works in the crowd
pass by.

* * *

The utter disregard with which people in this country view the keeping of appointments is always a great source of trouble and annoyance to a business man who has been taught and knows from experience as well that time is money. It is a habit

that is easily learned and is spreading even among English-speaking people whose promise hitherto has always been looked upon as sacred. *Mañana* is at the root of many of this country's troubles. An appointment of to-day will do to-morrow or means to-morrow. The only things that are not put off until the morrow, are the things that they can get somebody else to do to-day. Procrastination is the thief of time with a vengeance here. The men who are always late and make a practice of it may possibly derive some personal pleasure from it, but this is certain that they inflict tortures on a man who makes a virtue of punctuality.

ALWAYS LATE.

May all the pangs of mental woe
That we have suffered here,
Be kept in records up above
That all may yet appear,
As reason just that bliss shall not
But lasting, burning state,
Be doomed to all who wrench our souls—
The men who're always late.

They greet you with that fatuous smile
Which tears your heart in twain
"So sorry that I'm not in time"
And then with lies explain.
Mañana—curse to active brains—
Whose life is act, not wait,
But patron saint to fiends on earth—
The men who're always late.

'Tis want of breeding, want of sense,
'Tis insult, lack of shame,
'Tis waste of time, tis money's waste
'Tis worse than words can frame;
To break your word, your promise true,
And prove tis idle prate—
The proudest boast a man can make
Is this—"I'm never late."

* * * *

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. S.—You wish to know if second thoughts are best in love affairs. With some people first impressions are intuitively right. With others it is found that second thoughts invariably alter first impressions. As a rule greater consideration and care before deciding is implied in the idea, and consequently it has almost become a proverb that second thoughts are best in all businesses. Perhaps you wish an affirmative answer.

SECOND THOUGHTS ARE BEST.

Consign to Lethe's stream the thought
That Cupid's darts are ever single,
So barbed and e'er so deftly wrought
That naught can heal where once they
tingle.

This maxim holds in Love and War—
In Commerce none its truth gainsayeth,
That second thoughts are best by far—
He wisdom woos who well delayeth.

If mankind won what'er it sought
In youthful spring when life's untroubled,
Its manhood's prime would be distraught,
Its weight of woe be surely doubled.

Look back and see what might have been
If Heaven had helped you in your
wooing,
You then had lost your present Queen
And weaved a web of life's undoing.

LADIES' COLUMN.

The 14th of July, the national feastday of the French Colony was celebrated here with the usual children's fancy dress ball. Although the day was a miserable wet one, the Victoria theatre was crowded with hundreds of little ones all in gorgeous costumes.

Spring goods are displayed in every window, the articles being beautiful, even more so than last year. I will not dwell on the many pretty hats and outfits, nor the ever changing modes, as it seems rather out of place and at the same time absurd to be even thinking of anything new, when the city is declared infested, and in consequence everything in the way of amusement has had to be postponed.

Venerable Arch-deacon J. B. Hunt announced in church on Sunday that owing to the epidemic raging in the city it had been thought advisable to put off for a time the promised bazaar of August.

There is no denying the fact, the state of the city is deplorable. The public schools are closed. There was a talk of the Opera Company which is at present performing in the capital putting off its visit to this city; but I believe they have at last arranged to come.

I had a letter from Miss Carolina Huidobro in which she says she is sorry she has had to postpone her visit until next year. Owing to the state of the country it is perhaps just as well, as she would have had very few at her lectures.

It may be remembered that I mentioned some time ago about the cracked state of the promenade ground at the malecon. It was thought that it would have been ruined by the sea; but no one even dreamt of a large ship coming alongside and doing the damage. Such was the case on the night of the 14th inst, when it was found "roaming" about the bay and brought there by Captain Gomez for safety. The first thing in the morning many thought it had come right in there itself. As was natural the sight drew a large crowd.

Mrs. Robinson Wright and her secretary Miss Hartmann, have gone to Peru during the last week. The clever authoress intends writing a book on that country.

With the city almost in mourning, as one might say, the band playing before an empty plaza on Tuesday afternoon gave one an idea of a funeral march being played with no one to listen to it. Such is life, some are mourning, while others are rejoicing. But how many can rejoice when all around them is raging one of the most dreadful of epidemics. What is to be done for the unhappy "Vale of Paradise" is the cry everywhere. Hundreds got vaccinated, but it is in many cases only going through the form, as the vaccine lymph is no use at all. Why of all names was this place given that of the Vale of Paradise. But what's in a name? The fact remains that it has become a very unhappy one, especially for the poor ignorant inhabitants. It is no use, one cannot forget that so many are being cut down. Everywhere one goes, every newspaper one picks up, every conversation deals with the 'peste."

A stranger arriving in our midst would hardly see much to lament in the everyday scenes, although the daily parade of well-dressed ladies is rather scanty. It is only an exception that one even meets a victim, and might even forget for a while that such an illness was in our midst, until an ambulance officer comes along with his grey uniform and red cross on his arm. Then it is sad to relate that so many white flags are to be seen flying from so many dwellings, signifying that someone is stricken inside.

I read R. C.'s article with interest in the issue of THE STAR of the 8th inst on the "Progress of the epidemic." I fully agree with many of his ideas, but it was hardly fair nor true to say that men have fallen dead in the streets. That would give outsiders an idea that it was really a plague. This may have been an exception, but fortunately for everybody it is not an everyday occurrence. He suggests that the authorities should pass a compulsory law for revaccination. This is an excellent idea, and should have been passed years ago, as in other countries, and thus have saved at least hundreds of our population. But of what use would the law be if the proper vaccine was not imported into the country, and not the useless stuff for the application of which thousands have been scraped.

I believe that at last something is to be done to see that everyone does get vaccinated and that it takes effect. How many large firms have had all their clerks revaccinated, and not even one have taken effect! Everyone knows that vaccinating is a great guard against small-pox. Prevention is better than cure in every illness.

To all those who have small children it might not be amiss to suggest that the daily sponging with vinegar is one of the best preventatives against the epidemic. It is a healthy disinfectant also. Another preventative is a teaspoonful of honey and sulphur the first thing in the morning occasionally. But care should be taken not to give it in wet weather.

NANCY.

FIRE IN PARRAL.

On Friday afternoon the Asociacion de Aseguradores of this city received a telegram from Parral giving notice that on that day fire had been declared in that town in the timber yard belonging to Mr. Jerman Bauerle, situated on the estate "El Carmen"

The loss sustained by Mr. Bauerle in the fire are only partial.

The insurance companies affected are the following:—

Stock of Mr. Bauerle.

La Chilena.....	\$6,500
La Protectora.....	5,500
La Comercial.....	3,000
Total.....	\$15,000

STORM IN CHAÑARAL.

Telegrams received from Chañaral, dated 17th inst., give notice of great damage caused by the recent rains in the town and in the interior. The station and the company's establishment in Chañaral have been completely inundated. Traffic on the railway will be paralyzed for about two months. The damage caused on the railway is estimated at about \$50,000. Mr. Rodolfo Barrios has been drowned in the river Salado. The labourers' ranches were completely inundated and they have asked for help. The Animas mine is completely inundated. At the mine Fronton, in spite of every effort, the water got into the pit. The Alcalde and Governor have solicited help from the Government.

YELLOWLY: "It seems strange to me, Brownly, that Whitley always enjoys the most perfect health, and yet takes no exercise." Brownly: "Nothing strange about it at all. Whitley is too lazy to catch any disease."

THE WIFE (bitterly): "Our married life has been a long series of battles, beginning with our wedding day." The Husband: "Indeed, there was an engagement before that."

FOOTBALL.

CUP TIES.

The following League matches for the Cups were played on Sunday afternoon:—

Menzies Club v. Santiago Wanderers.

The above match was played at Quilpué, the players proceeding thither by the 1.15 p.m. train. This was expected to be a very evenly-contested game; but it proved otherwise. During the first half of the game the Wanderers pressed their opponents, favoured by the wind and the conformation of the ground; but the goal keeper of the Menzies (Geddes) always cleared well, and no scoring on either side took place in the first division of the game. When players had crossed over the Menzies rushed the play and in a very short time goal followed goal until they were credited with three, these being notched by Unwin, Gundelach and Balbontin respectively. Thus Menzies won the tie by three goals to *nil*. Menzies played one man short. Mr. Harry McLaughlin ably officiated as referee.

Viña del Mar v. Cordillera Club.

This cup tie was played on the ground of the Badminton Club, and proved an easy victory for the Viña boys, who scored four goals to *nil* by Cordillera. Both teams only played with nine men. It is reported that the members of the Cordillera Club on the field agreed to dissolve it.

Menzies 2nd XI. v. Albion Club.

This was a second division tie and was played on the ground of the Albion at Viña del Mar. All through the game the Menzies pressed their opponents and put in four goals, while the others could not score.

La Cruz v. Viña del Mar 2nd XI.

On the ground of the Viña Club this match was decided. The visitors had the best of the game throughout, and won by 4 goals to one by La Cruz. Mr. J. P. Reid officiated as referee.

Escuela Naval v. Quilpué Club.

The match between these Clubs for the cup of the second division took place on Sunday afternoon. Although playing against a slight wind blowing, the school team scored two goals during the first half of the game. When ends were changed Quilpué made several determined rushes, during one of which they managed to score a goal. Shortly thereafter the School scored another goal, followed by two more before the game finished. Thus the score was:—Escuela Naval, 5 goals; Quilpué, one goal. Mr. R. W. Reid acted as referee.

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

Escuela Naval 2nd XI v. Badminton 2nd XI.

These teams met in the morning on the ground of the school. After a somewhat indifferent game, in which the Naval players had great advantage over their opponents, the result was: Naval School, 3 goals; Badminton, 2 goals.

Badminton v. Valparaiso Clubs.

Whenever these clubs meet there is always anticipated a good game and therefore there was an unusual large number of spectators surrounding Valparaiso's enclosure on Sunday afternoon. During the first half of the game there was a wind which favoured considerably the home team, who took every advantage of it and pressed their opponents. Valparaiso's forward line, however, never exhibited neater play, their passing being noteworthy. Only a few minutes after play commenced Mackenzie put in a smart goal. Before half-time was reached the same player scored another goal; while during an exciting scramble in front of the uprights one of the Valparaiso players shot and Walton made sure of scoring by falling into the net with the ball. When the teams exchanged positions Valparaiso forced the play, even against the wind, and although at times Badminton burst through the back division they could not get the ball into the net. At length the play was taken well up the field by the home team's right wing and Walton shot the fourth goal from a short pass. Thus the game ended, as no further scoring took place. Although the Badminton did not succeed in scoring, they had often very "hard lines" in the second half, as Colin Campbell had some very creditable "shorts". Perhaps Valparaiso forwards never played a better game at passing, but an outside left wing man frequently spoiled all the combination by lying behind their opponents' backs and from a long pass was at once "off-side." Of course, Badminton's backs are very fond of playing the "half-back" game, moving so far up the field that if they miss the ball and a speedy forward of their opponents get to it, even a long way from the 12-yard line, he is off-side. Both styles of play spoil the game and neither is not genuine football. Mr. French acted as referee.

VERY THOUGHTFUL OF HIM.—Severe Party (in corner of railway carriage): "I do think that you might extinguish your pipes in a lady's presence." Navy: "Lor' bless ye, I'm sure the lady'll excuse us, 'cos me and my mate 'ave just come out o' the smallpox hospital, and the tobacco might help to keep off the infection." Severe party is sorry he spoke.

The Star of Chile.

SATURDAY, 22ND JULY, 1905.

THE NEW DRAINAGE FOR VALPARAISO.

The loud outcry raised by owners of house property against the new contract for improved drainage for this city still continues. A petition was presented early in the week asking for a reconsideration of the contract, and, on this being refused, measures have been taken to test its legality in the Law Courts.

It is not surprising perhaps that landed proprietors—a class notoriously opposed to all improvements which have to be paid for, should object to a scheme which they imagine will increase the present rates; but it is certainly a matter of wonder that, at this time, such a campaign should have met with support in the daily Press. At this moment, when the town is paying dearly for its carelessness of sanitary matters in the past; when small-pox is decimating the population, and the mortality of Valparaiso has caused it to be rightly compared by a contemporary to a Chinese town, it is amazing to find a measure calculated to remedy the principal cause of the high death rate, opposed by those very organs who are loudest in their protests against the existing state of things, on the ground of a possible increase in the rates paid by a wealthy class of citizens. We are tempted to enquire whether in estimating the cost, account has been taken of the yearly tribute of lives lost yearly in Valparaiso through want of a proper drainage system, and how much each life is considered to be worth to the community.

It has not, however, been proved that the new contract will really be a heavier charge than the present system, and the bitterest opponents of the scheme have been unable to satisfactorily answer the figures of the Manager of the Company, or the able defence made in the Municipality by Mr. George Del Rio.

The differences in the charges are as follows:—At present, the rate is three per cent on the gross rent of each house, the owner paying the cost of making the connection with the main. By the new contract the charge is three per mil. on the valuation calculated for the Municipal tax, improved connection by syphon with the main is provided free by the Company. All properties whose value exceeds \$50,000 pay one per mil. on any sum in excess of that figure; but in no case a larger sum than \$500 can be collected from any one property. Properties valued at less than \$2,000 pay the minimum of \$6 per annum. The system is to be extended to all populated hills and the drain head is to be carried to the south of the town beyond the cemetery.

It is argued that house property in Valparaiso only produces 6%, that therefore the charge of 3 per mil. on the valuation is likely to increase enormously during the thirty years the contract has to run. Moreover, it is stated, the poor man whose house is perhaps worth only \$1,000 would still have to pay \$6, an excessive charge; finally, even the value of the water, provided free for flushing purposes, is considered too expensive a concession.

Valuations of land property are very difficult to estimate. There is a perfect anarchy in values; it even happens that the valuation made for the purpose of fixing rates, is less by one half than that made for the purpose of mortgaging, or than the sum actually paid for the property; and it is the lower of these valuations which is taken for the purpose. Moreover, 6% is certainly a low yield to calculate on house property, much of which pays anything from 10% to 25%, granting, however, that some property in the centre, where ground values are excessive, yields 6% nett. Allow 2% for repairs, etc., and we get 8% as the gross rent. Suppose such a property to be worth one hundred thousand dollars, it now pays 3% on \$8,000—\$240. Under the new regulations it would pay 3 per mil. on the first fifty thousand and 1 per mil on the rest, or \$200, a gain of \$40, and this gain would increase as

the property increased in value. On the other hand, properties of less value, pay a higher rate of interest and the Manager of the Company has given a long list of typical cases in all parts of the town, proving the advantage of the new contract. With regard to the poor man whose property does not exceed \$2,000, it must be remembered that for \$6 a year he gets the very definite service of having his sewage removed, while the cost, installation, amounting to about \$50, and which is a great obstacle to placing drains in such houses, is now borne by the Company. It is true, that should property continue to increase in value the new contract will prove an ever-increasing charge; but it is noticeable that the same parties who contemplate this state of things, also contemplate a fall of rents, a state of things hardly compatible with such a rise. He must be a confident man who, taking into account the present valuation of house property and the enormous extent of land occupied by old and ruinous houses which will have to be rebuilt, prophesies a certain rise in land values in any but the most favoured districts. He would be still more sanguine if looking back for thirty years, he were to predict the value of the Chilean paper dollar in another thirty years time. Of all objections that made to a free supply of water for flushing, is perhaps the most astounding. There is in Peñuelas today enough water to supply the town for a ten years' drought; it is overflowing and running to waste, or being used for motor power; and yet a supply is grudged for the very necessary purpose of keeping the drains sweet. It is another example of the parsimony with which water is doled out to Valparaiso, notwithstanding its glorious supply.

We think we must look elsewhere than to any excessive cost for the opposition to this measure. It is the first instance of a local body putting in force the law of compulsory drainage and it is the first battle fought over this all-important point. Our readers may be surprised to know, that so great is the carelessness over sanitary matters that there are large properties in our principal streets owned and inhabited by people of high social standing, and who still will not go to the trouble of connecting their drains with the main pipes or installing decent sanitary arrangements, preferring to allow their sewage to run into the culverts for rain water, cesspools, etc., and infest the whole neighbourhood. Under the new law such a state of things is not allowed. This law was the subject of careful study in both Houses and the new charges are made in accordance with it. It is true that the maximum charges are allowed; but surely if these charges are contemplated by the law, at all, they are justified in the case of Valparaiso, where the peculiar formation of the hills, the necessity of expensive pumping gear, and the impossibility of utilising the sewage, make the installation probably the most difficult and expensive in Chile.

It would undoubtedly have been more satisfactory if such work could have been directly in Municipal hands, but the impotency of that body to efficiently attend to the necessary sweeping and removal of rubbish, have showed its unpreparedness to undertake this new duty. Tenders had been twice called for. On one occasion none were presented, on the second the present contract was the only tender. The increasing reluctance of serious contractors to tender for works in Chile, owing to the levity with which tenders demanding costly study are treated, is becoming daily more apparent, nor is the present case calculated to improve matters. No objection was made to the conditions when they were published. The Municipality, rightly impressed with the imperative necessity of providing efficient drains at any cost, made the best bargain possible under the circumstances; and, only when every arrangement had been made, is a protest presented.

The legal question is before the Courts. Of the expediency of the contract there can be no doubt. If anybody could have done the work on cheaper terms it is natural to suppose they would have tendered at the proper time. The installation of drains on the hills, and the prolongation of the drain head, are worth thousands of lives a year to Valparaiso. The matter cannot be permitted to drag on for another nine or ten years. Valparaiso cannot remain for ever, in the words of our contemporary *La Union*, "Un pueblo chino;" whatever expense is incurred will be amply repaid by a decrease in the death rate, and the rapid depopulation of our city will cease.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The principal event of the week was the political debate started in the Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Irarrazaval Zañartu, with the ostensible object of producing an agreement by which a majority could be formed capable of governing the country. With this object he proposed the following motions:—

- 1 The Chamber declares that the continuance of a Ministry which has tendered its resignation is unparliamentary.
- 2 The Chamber declares that the present debate shows the friendship existing between Conservatives and Moderates and between Liberal-Democrats and Democrats.
- 3 Notwithstanding this fact the debate has shown no certain majority.
- 4 The Chamber in consequence declares for the formation of a Ministry of Administration (i.e., a ministry of no distinct party for the purpose of carrying on business.)

The above motions produced a lengthy debate and much recrimination among the leaders, and it was rightly pointed out that the first contained a veiled censure of the President of the Republic. It was noticeable that none of the parties seemed willing to place their mutual friendship on record and refused to vote articles 2 and 3. The first motion was carried by 44 to 34 and 3 abstentions, while the fourth was rejected by a large majority.

It is maintained by the Conservative and Liberal Democrats that the voting on the first motion shows sufficient majority; but it is doubtful if this is the case, after computing members who were absent, and the three votes necessarily lost by the president's and vice-presidents' inability to vote on any question of order affecting themselves.

It was worthy of note that there was a heated altercation between Mr. Irarrazaval—who though a Liberal had voted with the Conservatives,—and a fervent member of that party, Mr. Rivas, as to an explanation which the former wished to give the house,—a trifling incident, which however, does not augur well for peaceful relations in the future.

In the meantime the bye election in Osorno has resulted in a victory for the Radical member Mr. Huneus.

A decree has been issued cancelling the decree authorising the formation of the Sociedad Agrícola de Magallanes, on the ground that the concessions which it was the object of this Company to acquire, were questioned by the State Attorney. It is stated that the original decree was signed by Mr. Corvalan, who was ignorant of this circumstance; but it must be remembered, that though these decrees are signed by different ministers, they both bear the signature of the President of the Republic; and the public, who have paid high prices for the shares of this Company, in view of the first decree, protest with reason against the system of authorising measures one day and cancelling the authority the next, by which no security of tenure is given, and all business becomes impossible.

OUR SANTIAGO LETTER.

July 20th, 1905.

Congress has authorized Mr. Juan Walker Martinez to hold the position of Consul for the Republic of Cuba in Santiago.

On the 14th July, the Day of Independence of the French Republic, the Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor Lastra, and the Aide-de-Camp of H.E. the President paid a formal visit to the French Minister. M. Despres returned the visit to the Moneda on the 15th inst.

The feasts of the 14th have been kept with the enthusiasm which characterizes the French Colony and generally have been a great success. The feasts have included, as usual, a public dance, a promenade and theatricals at Santa Lucia.

On the 17th inst. the German Minister, Mr. von Reichman, held a long conference with the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Luis A. Vergara.

During the week alarming rumours were afloat regarding our relations with Peru. The *Diario Oficial* has published an official declaration on the subject, stating that such rumours were absolutely groundless. Steps are taken to insure a rapid approval of the telegraphic convention between Bolivia and Chile. The works on the Bolivian side, we are given to understand, are

already finished and ready to join the Chilean wire.

One of the most distinguished Pressmen of Peru, Señor Francisco Garcia Calderon, the Editor of the *Prensa* of Lima is now in Santiago. Señor Garcia, though very young, is one of the leading intellectualists among the literary men of his country.

The new Governor of Arica, Señor Luis Ortega, went to take charge of his post on Monday in the steamer "Tucapel."

The workmen's societies of Santiago are taking steps to celebrate the 10th of August, the day of independence of Ecuador. The Municipality has promised to help them to make the feasts more brilliant.

The result of the election of a Deputy for Osorno has been a triumph for Señor Huneus, and the result has been by such odds that though there are some claims of the Liberal Democratic candidate there is not the least chance of there being taken into consideration in such a manner as to upset the result.

The hopes entertained by a few political men of getting at a solution of the crisis through yesterday's vote failed entirely. The proposition voted had three items or declarations entirely platonically and a single one, the 4th, that could produce any practical results, was as follows: "The Chamber declares that it would see with pleasure the organization of an administration cabinet." The result of the proposition was simply astounding, from 84 deputies assisting 82 members voted against it and 2 abstained! Before such an attitude of the Chamber the position of the President is of the utmost difficulty. The only way left, which he has taken, is to leave the formation of a Ministry to the Balma-derist-Conservative union. We understand Señor Ramon Santelices has been entrusted with the organization of the new Cabinet. The situation of such a Ministry is absolutely indefensible as the belligerent forces are almost absolutely equal. The only possible solution would be that the national party backed one or other of the political groups.

Señor Daniel Riquelme, Sub-Secretary of Public Works, has been appointed to the technical and professional establishments depending on the Department. Señor Euiogio Altamirano has been named as Sub-Secretary in his stead and Señor Marcial Plaza is to fill the place of chief of Section of Industry.

The Senate approved the Law of Trade Marks, maintaining in force the old law of 12th November, 1874. All inscriptions entered in the meantime are considered valid. The law of 22nd December, 1891, is derogated in the part relating to trade marks.

The Tax Bill has been approved by Congress, Council of State and promulgated in the *Diario Oficial*.

On the 17th inst. the tenders for the exploitation of covaderas were opened at the Ministerio de Hacienda. The only bidders were Messrs. McAuliffe and Cordovez. Nothing has been resolved regarding their tender up to date.

At the Senate sitting of the 18th the Permit Bill to build an electric railroad between Valparaiso and Santiago passed with only a small modification; the term was reinstated to the 100 years solicited instead of the 60 fixed by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura is publishing in its bulletin very interesting articles on the railway service. The writer states, with plenty of data to back his assertions, that the railways of the United States have less locomotives in service than Chile has, 121 to 186; same with passenger cars, 110 to 262 and regarding freight cars U.S. has got 4491 and our country 2794; but the amount of freight cannot of course be compared. This and other details that we cannot reproduce are most interesting and if such statements are correct they would mean a last and crushing blow to our railway service as they leave the Direction without the excuse that for such a long time has served them as a shield against public opinion, private protests and official enquiries.

The Direction of the Railways has sent to the Department an exposition and report on the public charges made against the Traccion y Maestranza Section by the ex-employee Gonzalez by means of the Press. The Director General asks the Minister to take the report to the Chamber of Deputies to answer the charges by Deputy Señor Malaquias Concha.

The alcantarillado works have begun in Avenida Latorre. Messrs. Julio Subercaseaux, Thomp-

son Mathews, Ismael Tocornal, Jorge Matte and Carlos Campino have been approved directors of the Club Hípico in Santiago.

As directors of the Bolsa de Comercio the following gentleman have been nominated: Messrs Francisco Bascuñan Varas, J. A. Bores, Javier Ortuzar, Toribio del Rio, Carlos Salinas, Severo Undurraga and Nicolas Vicuña.

We regret to say that Señor Almarza died from his wounds when brought to Santiago, as he could not resist the long voyage. A man named Magnan, station-master of Cabreros, has been imprisoned and charged with the murder. He has denied any knowledge or participation in the criminal attempt.

G. FORWARD.

GIGANTIC ROBBERY IN SANTIAGO.

A most audacious robbery took place on Wednesday morning from a drapery store situated in Calle Ahumada, between Calles Huerfanos and Agustinas, proving the insecurity of property in the very heart of the city. The commercial house which suffered was the store belonging to Mr. Zoilo Ortiz, situated at Calle Ahumada N.º 252, where the proprietor has a special department for Chinese mantos. About half-past six o'clock the previous night Mr. Ortiz personally closed up the establishment. About eight o'clock on Wednesday morning he noticed the store all in disorder, the stands where the silks were kept empty and the rest of the merchandise turned upside down, showing that the store had been sacked during the night. Immediately Mr. Ortiz reported the affair to the police, who at once commenced a search for the delinquents.

The thieves had evidently gained an entrance by making an opening in the upper part of the store. They had first obtained admittance into some unoccupied rooms adjoining, from which they had carried out their work.

The thieves had taken from the store all the silks, valued at \$18,000, leaving only some pieces of silk and gauzes. The merchandise had been removed in a coach. According to the opinion of Mr. Ortiz, it must have been necessary for the coach to have made at least five trips, as it was not possible in any other form to have carried away from the store such a quantity of merchandise as that robbed.

The private watchman of Calle Ahumada has been arrested and the detectives are busy trying to trace the culprits.

MR CHARLES BORDALIE.

This well-known gentleman, after having been fifteen years Secretary of the Agua Santa Railway and Nitrate Company, has resigned for the purpose of starting in the position of broker. He is one of the Directors of the new Bolsa and any business entrusted to him is sure to be carried out with satisfaction to all concerned.

VALDIVIA.

MURDERS.—In the port of Corral an old German woman, named Augusta Planhuck, has been horribly murdered. The object of the crime is believed to have been robbery, as the woman had a small shop. In Coyilefu a man, named Manuel Hernandez, was assassinated by a bandit. At Osorno an individual, named Roberto Gonzalez was murdered. The criminal was arrested.

TALCA.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.—On Thursday morning the passenger train knocked down and instantly killed a man, named Anastasio Henriquez, who was crossing the line driving a bullock. The animal was also killed. The accident occurred a little to the south of Maule station.

NOTICE.

The Editor will be pleased to receive original contributions, both literary and artistic. Photographs should only have reference to Chile, comprising important social events, notable persons, interesting places, or anything of a nature likely to arouse interest. Brief descriptive matter, together with the name and address of the sender, should always accompany such photographs. No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence.

All communications should be addressed: Editor, THE STAR OF CHILE, Casilla 1097, or 15 Calle Urriola Valparaiso.

A CLEVER WORD-PAINTER OF CHILE.

Among the clever people it has been our good fortune to meet and listen to, the earnestness and the clever word-painting of Chile and its people by Señorita Huidobro, proved most interesting and instructive. A native of Chile, and living many years of her life in Boston, her knowledge of the Spanish and English tongues makes her helpful in both these languages. The aggressive attitude of the South American Republics towards one another, and the protracted wars, resulting from misunderstandings, all tended in the past years to prevent the active advancement of these countries in commercial prominence; when, then, the ruling powers of Argentina and Chile at last came together in peaceful council and resolved that hereafter, all questions and disputes should be settled by arbitration, it resulted in the signing of a Peace Treaty and the erecting of a monument on the boundary line of these sister republics, called "The Christ of the Andes." The story of this great work, as told by the Señorita Huidobro, is one so fascinating that you are held spellbound by her eloquence.—*Trade Press List.*

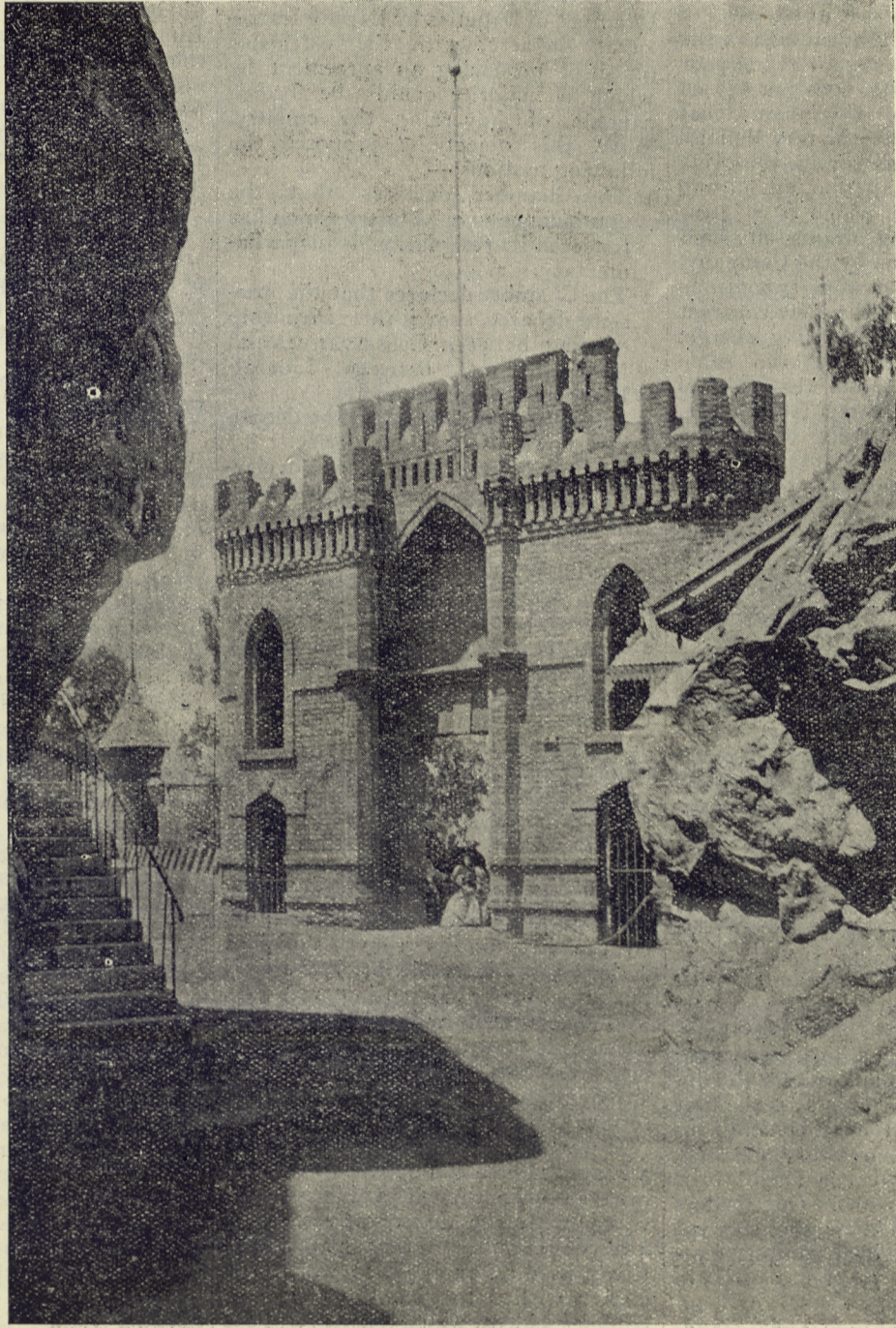
THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

In an address by Mr. Charles M. Pepper of Washington, who was one of the members of the Pan-American Congress, held in Mexico, in an address on the "Influence of the Pan-American Railway on Arbitration," made the following remarks:—

I might digress here a moment to sermonize a little for the benefit of the doubters; that is, those who lack faith in the Pan-American Railway project both on the business side and in the garb of a promoter of international peace. The men who first had visions of an all-Americas railway were bold dreamers. Some of them were audacious enough to imagine linking Hudson Bay with Patagonia and the Straits of Magellan. Of course they were laughed at, especially as to Patagonia. Well, my impression is that the rails are pretty near to Hudson Bay, and a few months ago while in Buenos Aires I was shown the engineering surveys for railway lines in Patagonia and told of the plans to join them with existing systems. That is away towards the South, and in the meantime the Argentine Republic is prolonging its northern lines into Bolivia along the Pan-American route.

When the Chile-Argentine boundary was settled the causes for many years had made the Andes the political as well as the natural wall between the two nations seemed to lose their reason for being. There was an immediate awakening of enterprises of a material nature, and it was prophesied that at last the great railway tunnel would be built. I was in Santiago when the hopefulness was greatest. Then came a period of uncertainty and pessimism. In making an official report I was rash enough to credit the Chilean government with good faith and to venture the prediction that the long deferred plans would be carried through. Some comment on my optimism was good-natured, some sour, but most of it was decidedly of a doubting character. These doubts were still being voiced when a few weeks ago the cable brought the news that the contracts for this great Andes tunnel had been let. It may be three years or it may be five years, but I expect in some future visit to the southern end of the hemisphere to take the through train from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso. When that train is running it will be a daily argument for the two countries to arbitrate whatever differences may arise between them.

Another illustration. In Brazil less than a year ago all of us were oppressed with the seriousness of the dispute with Bolivia over the Acre rubber territory. It looked as though there would be war. The Pan-American railway project bore only indirectly on this matter, but we all hoped for a peaceful settlement, because ultimately when Bolivia has a through trunk system of railroads it also will reach the Amazon by means of the rivers and the branch lines. Talking with one of the negotiators, I asked if the inducement of peace for its own sake not being sufficient, there was not enough in the commercial and material interests of the two countries to persuade them to spend the money they would need in mak-



CERRO SANTA LUCIA, SANTIAGO.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN THE CITY.

Whether the epidemic of small-pox is increasing or diminishing it is very difficult to assert, as in very many instances the cause of death is suppressed before the registrar, and in many cases the bodies are buried without any record whatever being kept. On one day 80 new cases were reported, while 50 persons had died of small-pox and were buried. This may be considered as the average per day. On Wednesday there were in the Playa Ancha lazarette 380 patients and in that at Baron, 82.

In response to the application of the Intendente, a number of young medical students of the Santiago University have consented to come here and assist in attending to the large number of cases in the district. These young men arrived by the express on Tuesday night and are as under:

Sixth Year.—Messrs. Santiago Rantamal, Victor Wiran, Cesar Zielluelo, Luis Cullacciati, Luis Quiroga, Julio Villalon, Miguel Henriquez, Luis Araos, Enrique Rowe, Federico Engelbach.

Fourth Year.—Messrs. Arturo Brito F., Manuel Canelas, Luis Madariaga, Horacio Rodriguez, Javier Castro Oliveira, Eugenio Cienfuegos, Vicente Las Casas, Arturo Carvajal, Donosor Rojas E., Daniel Ramirez de Arellano.

They are accompanied by Dr. Pohlhammer, Inspector General of the School, and having as chief of the group Mr. Victor Wiran.

On Wednesday the students were distributed amongst the various lazarettes in the city and Viña del Mar.

The Authorities are trying to cope with the disease; but they have a very difficult task, as the poor ignorant people refuse to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Many seized with the trouble are found roaming through the

streets, thus spreading the disease. One day this week several persons were arrested by the police with the spots plainly shown on their faces; while in Plaza San Francisco a man delirious with the small-pox, in the fever stage, was found dancing almost naked, having evidently escaped out of his bed. It is pitiful to think of the hold which the disease has taken on the city and who knows when the end is to be.

Unfortunately for the Republic, Valparaiso is not the only place infested, as it is reported that over thirty other Departments have the loathsome disease within their midst.

The Government has granted the following funds towards taking means to exterminate the disease:—

For Antofagasta	\$15,000
For Tocopilla	10,000
For Taltal	10,000
For Ovalle	2,000

(Continued on 7th page)



TALTAL.

ing war for a different purpose—that of building railroads in the vast region. He thought there was, yet so many obstacles were thrown in the way of the negotiation that he was discouraged. Finally, by forbearance and conciliation on both sides, the controversy was arranged, and chiefly on the basis of railway construction. Now those who had no faith at least have a little more respect for the utility of commercial enterprises as means of promoting peace when the abstract principle does not seem to be sufficiently potent.

RAIN AT A GIVEN HOUR.

THERE is a certain amount of comfort in living at a place where you can tell to a nicety just when to expect a shower. This is the case at Panama, where a shower may be looked for every day at about three o'clock in the afternoon.

This is the rule all through the rainy season. The morning is clear, and the evening, after six o'clock, is delightful, and except from three till six o'clock nobody ever thinks of carrying an umbrella.

Not so at Colon, only forty-seven miles away. There it rains all the time during the rainy season, and it never rains but it pours. Water comes down by the bucketful. At Panama the annual rainfall is in the neighbourhood of 9ft., while that of Colon is 21ft., and it all comes in five months—an average of 4ft. a month.

It is humorously said of Colon that there it takes the people all the rest of the year, after the rainy season, to get dry.

In the dry season the heat is intense, the mercury ranging from eighty to ninety degrees, day and night. There is little difference in the temperature after dark, but it is possible to adapt oneself to the conditions of the place, and there is a certain fascination about it that, in the case of some people, seems to make up for the heat.

HARD TO PLEASE.

"I know I'm young," remarked the proprietor of the large chrysanthemum. "I don't pretend to that knowledge of human nature which permits a man to make cynical remarks intelligently. But there is one thing I will say, without fear of contradiction."

"What is that, dear boy?" asked the owner of a big bunch of violets.

"Girls are very hard to please."

"You are so original, Algy, so vastly original."

"No, that's not an idea of my own. It's something that I learned by bitter experience. I used to call on a young woman of a melancholy disposition. Her face always had an expression of fatigue. Other people said they didn't notice it, but my keen perceptions were not to be deceived. I was touched by her sorrow and did my best to cheer her up. She had a very slight sense of humour. There was only one style of witicism that she appreciated, and that was the kind that tells about young men who make calls and don't know when it's time to go home! She used to cut them out of the newspapers and paste them in a scrapbook. When she had handed me the scrap-book four or five times I awakened to a realizing sense."

"You always were so quick to see through anything, Algy."

"It took me almost two weeks. But having learned the lesson I resolved to profit by it. I called on another young woman, and I took care to look at my watch frequently, so that it shouldn't get to be eleven o'clock without my knowing it."

"You always were a shrewd fellow, Algy."

"Not at all. Yesterday I received a very indignant note from her. She sent back the ring I had given her and stated that all was over; that no man who truly loved a girl would be so much scared as I was about missing the last train."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S DAILY LIFE.

LIVED ON ALIEN LINES.

The intellectual invasion of England is the most grave circumstance of the time in this country. We have surrendered our conscience, character, and customs to the United States and to France, while strenuously preparing to defend ourselves on sea and land against an attack that neither the Americans nor the French even dream of making.

The following programme of the daily life of an ordinary Englishman will developed the thought simply:—

- 8 a.m.—He awakes in the flat which as been adopted from France or the United States
9.—Reads a newspaper which is conducted according to American methods.
9.30.—Rides to the city on a tram-car or a motor car that has been introduced into England from America.
10.30.—Transacts his business upon principles which he has copied from the Americans.
11.30.—Continually using the telephone that has been perfected by an American.
1.30 p.m.—Has for luncheon French dishes which have been cooked by a Frenchman.
6.—Joins his wife, who is dressed in the latest French fashion, and has spent the day as American women are supposed to occupy their time.
7.30.—With his wife and his daughter—who enjoys the liberty that American girls possess—dines at a restaurant according to the French custom, and during dinner they talk with much of the impropriety which is supposed to be common in France.
9.—They attend a theatre at which there is performed a play that has been adapted from the French.
11.—They end the evening by having supper at a hotel which has been designed on an American pattern, and is controlled by an American-trained manager, and having hurried throughout the day, as do the Americans, and devoted his whole attention to the pursuit of wealth according to their example.
12.30 a.m.—He retires to bed, his wife being attended at the last by a French maid, who, finally, switches off the electric-light that has been adopted from the United States.
The conquest of the English is complete; England, however, is safe!—"Truth."

PETTICOAT PHILOSOPHY

The middle of life is the testing ground of character and strength. There are many who hold a foremost place in the heat of youth but sink behind when that first energy is played out; and there are many whose follies happily die, and whose strength is only known when serious existence with its weights and responsibilities comes upon them. Many are the revelations of this sober age.—Mrs. Oliphant.

Enthusiasm gives life to what is invisible and interest to what has no immediate action on our comfort in this world.—Madame de Stael.

The measure of capacity is the measure of sphere to either man or woman.—Elisabeth Oakes Smith.

The highest fame was never reached except by what was aimed above it.—Mrs. Browning.

I see a huge mass of my fellow creatures in no better circumstances than I. I see that a great many men, and more women, hold their span of life on conditions of denial and privation. I find no reason why I should be of the few favoured. I believe in some blending of hope and sunshine sweetening the worst lots. I believe that this life is not all; neither the beginning nor the end.—Charlotte Bronte.



RIO ACONCAGUA, NEAR CONCON.

Table listing various locations and their corresponding values, such as 'For San Felipe... 2,000', 'For Melipilla... 1,000', etc.

STRAWBER: "Miss Palisade wouldn't see me when I called on her last night." Singlerly: "No. You were ten minutes too late." Strawber: "What do you mean?" Singlerly: "I got there first."

R. M. S. "GAELIC."

This steamer which has been acquired by the P.S.N. Co. to take the place of the steamer "Oruba," arrived here from Liverpool about mid-day on Wednesday, being a few days behind time. She is an old vessel, having been built for the Orient Line of Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool, at Belfast in 1885. She has a crew of 104 individuals and is under the command of Captain Kite. She brought the usual complement of passengers and a full cargo.

CREW OF THE BRITISH BARK "HARLECH CASTLE."

With the steamer "Caprera," which arrived on Wednesday morning from Caleta Buena, there arrived from Carrizal Bajo the various members of the crew belonging to the British bark

"Harlech Castle," which some days ago was wrecked while entering the bay of Carrizal Bajo, after a voyage from Australia with a cargo of coal for that port and consigned to the house of Messrs. Gibbs & Co.

SMALL-POX ON BOARD THE S. S. "AMAZONAS."

From Saturday to Tuesday the steamer "Amazonas" has been lying at Coronel. A case of small-pox had been declared on board, in consequence of which she was not received by the Maritime Authorities. Neither would the Authorities allow the captain to land the infected person, as there was not a bed disposable in the lazarette.

COUNTRYMAN (to furniture dealer): "I want to git a bed an' a mattress." Dealer: "Yes, sir; spring bed and spring mattress, sir?" Countryman: "No, I want the kind that kin be used all the year round."



CORRAL.

WATCHMAKER'S EPITAPH.

"Here lies, in horizontal position, the outside case of George Ritter, whose abiding place in that line was an honour to his profession. Integrity was his mainspring, and prudence the regulator of all the actions of his life. Humane, generous, and liberal, his hand never stopped till he had relieved distress.

"He never went wrong, except when set agoing by people who did not know his key. Even then he was easily set right again. He had the art of dispensing of his time so well that his hours glided by in one continual round of pleasure and delight, till an unlucky minute put an end to his existence. He departed this life, September 11, 1822.

"His case rests and moulders and decays beneath the sod, but his good works will never die."—"Philadelphia, Bulletin."

AS SOUTH AMERICAN OPINION.

The "Buenos Aires Standard" is not in accord with Mr. Carnegie in his declaration that "it would be an act of good government, instead of spending enormous sums in the construction of warships, to contribute the amount of a year's expenditure on the navy, say \$100,000,000 gold, for the construction of the projected line (the Pan-American railway), and to ask the American nations to apply \$75,000,000 gold to the same object." Our Argentine contemporary points out that President Quintana's government could not make any contribution to the fund, for the very good reason that, in a few years, Argentina will be connected, by means of railways, now under construction, with both Chile and Bolivia, and that Argentina would not derive any benefit from railways connecting those railways with the republics further north. Moreover, "Every one of the South and Central American Republics would prefer to run the risk of invasion by an European power than to facilitate the approach, by land, to their respective territories, of forces from the United States, whose tutelage or protection they do not desire."

This frank statement of Argentine opinion reinforces what we have often said of the real attitude of the South American countries, with possibly the present exception of Peru, to the Roosevelt interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. It will be well if the ardent partisans of the Doctrine become aware that the South Americans feel that they can defend themselves. The Monroe Doctrine might well be limited to apply no farther south than the Caribbean littoral. This would guard the approaches to the Panama canal. However, we will not again traverse over well-known ground.

Our Argentine contemporary takes the position which we have long maintained, viz., that the Pan-American railway, when it is realized, will have come about naturally, as it were, and says: "Probably all the links will be joined together, gradually and over a long period of time, as the different countries become populated and the development of their production and commerce demands greater facilities for international communication, but the union will be effected for these reasons and not for enforcing upon all nations the observance of the Gospel according to Monroe, with emendations by Cleveland and Roosevelt."

The South Americans are far more closely related, commercially and socially, to Europe than to the United States, though when the Panama canal is finished the west coast of the southern continent will be brought much nearer to New York, and the Atlantic seaboard of the great northern republics.—"The Mexican Herald."

Late Advertisements.

Have you read the New Tale

ENTITLED

"Doctor Sidney Grenville"

BY VIOLA ?

Dedicated to the late Mr. Peter Mackay, M.A. Price \$1. To be had at Mr. J. W. Hardy's and Mr. G. W. Paton's, Calle Esmeralda. From criticisms already received, the first edition will have a speedy sale when more widely known.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW NEWSPAPER.—On Saturday afternoon appeared the first number of "La Tribuna," which will be published in the interest of the Liberal Party.

SALE OF GOLD.—On Saturday afternoon the usual sale of Government gold took place in the Intendencia. The highest and the lowest premiums received were 12.15% and 11.83%.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday afternoon, while returning from attending some classes, the well-known professor of music, Mr. Enrique Marfredi, dropped down dead in Calle de San José, corner of Rancagua.

SCHOONER ARRIVED.—On Saturday afternoon the schooner "Hector," while on a voyage from Iquique to Valdivia with a cargo of guano, put in here for provisions and to repair her pump which was broken. After these had been attended to she proceeded south.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday evening, an employee of the State Railways, named Agapito Manriquez, about 35 years, died suddenly before reaching his home in Avenida Portales.

LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Union Church Young Men's Club, a lecture will be given in the Union Hall, on Tuesday evening, commencing at half past eight, by Mr. A. H. Goldfinch. The subject will be "Politics under Victoria, with special reference to Morley's Life of Gladstone."

SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY VALPARAISO PAPERCHASE CLUB.—The third meet of this Club, which should take place to-morrow, has been postponed till the following Sunday on account of the heavy state of the ground. This resolution has been taken by the Committee after having a report from the "bares," Messrs. Gustavo Delano and Carlos Beeche, to the effect that on Sunday last they rode over the grounds in the neighbourhood of Limache and found these in such a bad state that it would be impossible to have a satisfactory gallop to-morrow.

DANGER IN ORANGE PEEL.—Aside from the indigestibility of orange peel there is a danger in eating from it germs which adhere to it, black specks, for example, often found on oranges and which, under the name of rust, is a sort of guarantee mark of a true Florida orange are, in reality, colonies of fungi which, some experts claim, are similar to the germs causing whooping cough. Dr. Tachamer, of Graz, who first discovered this, scraped some of these black specks from an orange and sucked them into his lungs by a deep inspiration. The next day he was troubled with violent tickling of the throat, and at the end of a week he had developed an acute attack of whooping cough. All fruits are liable to carry germs upon the skin, or to be attacked by fungi, and for this reason no fruit should be eaten with the skin on. Bananas, aside from being the most nutritive fruit known, are the most hygienic, for no one would think of eating a banana peel.

PANY.—On Wednesday the shareholders of this Company held an extraordinary general meeting and agreed to increase the capital to nine hundred million dollars, which will be formed as follows:—Actual capital of the Company, \$6,000,000; insurance fund, \$1,000,000; fund for repairs, \$500,000; new emission of 15,000 shares of a nominal value of \$100 each. The Directors were granted powers to sell the shares for account of the Company at the price, period or form which they may consider most convenient. The 15,000 shares which represent the amounts taken from the insurance funds and repairs executed will be distributed amongst the shareholders at the rate of one share for each four which a shareholders may actually possess. The fractions of shares which remain will be sold at auction by the Company for account of those interested. The premium which may be

obtained from the sales of the 15,000 shares of the new issue will be placed to form a new fund for insurance and repairs. Clause 34 was altered thus:—"At a meeting, either ordinary or extraordinary, each shareholders shall not be allowed to have more than two thousand votes for himself and as proxy up till 2,000 votes more for each one of his proxies, although he may possess or represent a greater number of shares."

INSUBORDINATION ON BOARD THE PACIFIC CO'S STEAMER "CHILE."

Finding and order of a Naval Court, held at the British Consulate General at Valparaiso, on the 20th day of July, 1905, to investigate the following complaints made by Captain John Wallis, certificate number 012138, master of the British Steamship "Chile," of Liverpool, official number 106800, that Mr. A. McEachran, 2nd mate, certificate number 034769, refused to obey his commands by not keeping his watch when called upon to do so on the 30th June, 1905; that Mr. H. J. Ellis, 3rd mate, certificate number 028175, was found, on the 30th June, under the influence of liquor, and refused to obey his orders when called upon to do so; that Mr. H. C. Barrett, 4th mate, holder of a 2nd mate's certificate of competency, number 037191, refused to keep the 3rd mate's watch on the 1st July, 1905, when called upon to do so.

The "Chile" is a steel steamer of 1701 net tons registered tonnage, official number 106800, built at Greenock in 1896, and belonging to the port of Liverpool. It appears that the above steamer was on a voyage from Panamá to Valparaiso. That the steamer left Panamá on the 25th June for Guayaquil, which port was reached on the 28th June, 1905, where the ship discharged cargo. That on the 30th June just before 6 p.m. the ship left Guayaquil for Paita. That at 9 p.m. she arrived at Puna to land passengers on the lazarette, staying there about two hours. That the ship left Puna about 1st July, 1905. That between Guayaquil and Paita Mr. McEachran, 2nd Mate; Mr. Ellis, 3rd Mate; and Mr. Barrett, 4th Mate, refused to obey the commands of the Master. Mr. McEachran and Mr. Barrett's refusal being due to their thinking that Mr. Ellis had been unjustly logged. And Mr. Ellis on account of his having been accused for being under the influence of liquor. Having heard and carefully considered the evidence given by the various persons concerned, the Court find as follows:—

That Mr. Ellis, 3rd Mate of the S.S. "Chile," Certificate number 028175, has been proved guilty of being slightly under the influence of liquor on the 30th June, 1905, and of disobedience to the lawful commands of the Master.

That Mr. McEachran, 2nd Mate of the S.S. "Chile," Certificate number 034769, and Mr. Barrett, 4th Mate of the S.S. "Chile," certificate number 037191, have been found guilty of combining to disobey the lawful commands of the Master, thereby jeopardizing by their conduct the safety of the ship, and the lives of the passengers and crew on board.

That it is the decision of the Court that owing to the seriousness of the offences, committed by these three mates, especially as the offences occurred whilst the ship was on a voyage where very careful navigation was required, that they be discharged from the S.S. "Chile" and that their respective certificates be suspended for four calendar months, from the date of the finding of this Naval Court.

The expenses of this Court, fixed at £ 7:2s: 5d, are approved.

Dated at the British Consulate General at Valparaiso this 21st day of July, 1905.

(Signed) ARTHUR L ROWLEY,
President of the Naval Court and
Acting British Consul General.
(Sgd.) T. C. FEARON, Master,
ship "Fitzjames."
(Sgd.) ED. LEWIS TINDALL,
Master, Bg. "Inverness-shire."

THE GERMAN BARK "STEINBEK"

The visit of this bark to the bay of Valparaiso has been full of incidents, and if she is not now a total loss it is due to the voluntary services rendered by the Harbour officials and not that of her own crew. As we mentioned in our last issue, the "Steinbek" was one of the vessels which dragged her anchors on the night of Thursday week during the gale and nearly went ashore

in front of Baron. During a lull in the storm on Friday the consignees contracted with the Tug Company to have her towed from amongst the breakers and safely and securely moored. The buoy selected by the port officials was that of the Chilean cruiser "Esmeralda," and there the bark was moored. That she was not properly moored, however, was soon made evident, as at 7.30 p.m. she parted her chains, the captain and crew left her and she was abandoned to the mercy of the waves. On seeing this Captain Gomez Carreño, the captain of the Port, proceeded alongside the drifting vessel, where he found the captain of the bark (Giertz) and his crew in a lifeboat. Captain Gomez ordered the captain to go on board his vessel again; but he refused. Therefore the captain of the Port boarded the "Steinbek", accompanied by Captain Doble, Mr. Ernesto Caraccioli and Mr. Augusto Schuwendt, and, after considerable trouble, brought the vessel alongside the Malecon, where she was moored for the night. While the bark was drifting about in the bay she dashed into the steamer "Corcega", scraped against one of the floating docks and got foul of the passenger landing stage, doing considerable damage to each of these as well as to herself. In coming broadside on to the malecon the bark broke some of the railings and the electric lamps, one of which in falling injured a woman.

Saturday was fortunately a beautiful day with a calm sea and the work of removing the bark from the malecon into the dock was able to be carried out with little trouble at high tide, between two and three o'clock, in presence of crowds of spectators. Next day Captain Gomez handed over the vessel to the German Consul, who re-instated Captain Giertz in charge, and the German flag was hoisted again on the lucky "Steinbek".

We understand that subscriptions are being raised amongst the merchants of the city with the object of presenting Captain Gomez Carreño with a tangible testimonial for his heroic action in boarding and saving the vessel.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION.

The annual meeting of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was held last month at Liverpool, Mr. A. W. Bibby presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said both the gross receipts and the expenditure under most items were larger than the previous year, due chiefly to the greater number of miles run. The profit on voyages was £25,000. They were in a position to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the funds available without going outside, but as they did not think it well to reduce the balance forward to too low a figure, they had taken £5,000 out of the dividend reserve account, and so carried to 1905 a balance of nearly £8,000. In regard to the underwriting account, they stood on about a level keel—that was to say, they had funds in hand of some £350,000 after paying all claims. They had several accidents, which had about absorbed the premiums put aside to meet losses. Their coast, mail and cargo services were being strengthened by the addition of five steamers, all of which they trusted to get delivery of within 12 months. A new mail contract had been arranged between the Australian Commonwealth and the Orient Pacific Line for a period of three years from the lapse of the previous one—that was, to January 31, 1908—at an annual subsidy of £120,000, as against £85,000 previously; but even at the larger figure it was no great catch. What would happen after that date was more than he could tell then, but they might be assured that the board would not commit the Pacific Company to any further liability except on strictly business lines. With regard to the accommodation on board their steamers, they were doing all they could to bring the cuisine up to the mark. Their business generally was in a healthy and progressive condition, and though they had their troubles and anxieties, he looked forward with confidence to the results of the year on which they had now embarked. Australia being the only black spot, they had taken great care with and had improved the position of their West Coast passenger business, and were now very much better placed with regard to the River Plate trade, since the quarantine restrictions which used to be imposed on them at Montevideo had been removed.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday

The probabilities of peace have diminished on account of the Japanese delegates having been invested with very restrictive powers. It is considered that the reply of the Czar to the message confided to Cassini by President Roosevelt will have great importance for the course of the negotiations.

The Russian Government has replied to the note of the Chinese Government in which it provides that China will not be considered affected by any agreement made between Russia and Japan without being consulted before or admitted by means of a representative into the negotiations of peace.

It has been manifested in the Russian reply that as the war in the Far East has taken place only between Russia and Japan, it is only logical that the conference of peace shall also be exclusively held between the same powers.

With all this, Russia in her position as a friendly nation to China recognised the existence of certain interests of this Empire which will be discussed opportunely. In spite of the friendly intimations Russian has not got a single word which imparts a promise of consulting or even taking into consideration Chinese interests in the coming negotiations.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(CONDUCTED BY AUNT MARTHA.)

My Dear Children,—I am sure you will find the following letter from a corresponding comrade living in Mas-singpur, India, quite interesting: "This is rather a small station. There are very few Europeans here, only seven others besides ourselves. Church services is only held about once in three months, the minister has to come in from another station. The last time he came in was on New Year's Day. It's very hot here at present, we sleep outside at night and have to stop indoors all day as it is too hot to go out. Are you fond of pets? I am. I've got a little deer that follows me about like a dog. I have to feed it out of a bottle. I have also a parrot. It has not learnt to talk yet, but I want to teach it. We all went out to a moonlight picnic the other night. As we were finishing dinner the rain came pouring down and we had to run into a tent that was up. Of course most of the things on the table were spoilt and we had to hurry home which put an end to all our fun. I've read parts of "Robinson Crusoe." It must be nice to see the island where he was. You will laugh I am sure when I tell you that I have never seen the sea. But it is a fact; having lived almost all my life in Central India I have never had a chance of seeing it. But of course I am longing to do so. Father was transferred here six years ago, and before that we were in a most uncivilized station. The natives in the villages round had scarcely ever seen white men and as soon as they saw one some used to run away. They were called "Gonds," and used to sing very wild songs. When we went out into camp once, a few of them came and danced and sang. The things they did were wonderful. Now I must close. Please excuse this untidy letter, but it's so hot out here in the verandah I don't feel a bit inclined to do anything. With best wishes, from yours very sincerely,

NORA MURPHY."

Archibald Douglas Brodie, (age 17) c/o H.M. Customs, Wanganui, New Zealand, would like to correspond with any boy or girl living in Chile. He does not desire to exchange cards or stamps; only correspondence. He will in return tell C.C.'s something about New Zealand.

P. Ferguson, Teluke, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand, is desirous of exchanging p.p.c.'s with correspondents in Chile or any of the South American Republics.

Louise Denton, Layard's Road, Havelock Town, Bambalapitiya, Colombo, Ceylon, wishes to exchange stamps with collectors living in South America. All letters answered promptly. Tom York, "Rona," Sheffield, Tasmania, would like to exchange picture cards with C.C.'s living in Chile. Views preferred.

With best wishes to you all,

AUNT MARTHA.

Gateshead House, Stanmore Road, Stanmore, Sidney, New South Wales.

Dear Aunt Martha,

Seeing your request for C.C.'s I now take the opportunity of writing, as I would like to exchange Post Cards and stamps with any C.C.'s you know of who are anxious to exchange, also for correspondence, as I would very much like to hear something about South America. We hear so much about North America and very little about South. I don't know whether you have ever been to Sydney; but it is very beautiful here. We have a lovely harbour, and it looks lovely very early in the morning when the sun is just rising. If you would like it, I will send you a little booklet of Sydney views and see what you think of it. Well I will close with love hoping you will find some C.C.'s for me, so good-bye for the present hoping to hear from your way soon.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

FLORRIE NELSON.

VALPARAISO SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 15—British bark Charles Cotesworth, from Liverpool in 106 days, general—Edmondson and Co.
" —German st. Nicaria, from Callao in 26 days, passengers and general—Vorwerk and Co.
" —British st. Galicia, from Callao in 25 days, general—P. S. N. Co.
" —British bark Chola, from Liverpool in 87 days, general—Williamson, Balfour and Co.
" 16—Chilean st. Itata, from Puerto Montt in 8 days, passengers and general—Cia. S. A. V.
" 17—Chilean st. Almirante Barroso, from Coronel in 2 days, coal—A. G. Robinson and Co.
" —Chilean st. Valparaiso, from Lota in 3 days, coal—Gonzalez, Sofia and Co.
" —British st. Chile from Panamá in 22 days, passengers and general—P. S. N. Co.
" —Chilean st. Mapocho, from Panamá in 22 days, passengers and general—Cia. S. A. V.
" —British st. Gaelic, from Liverpool in 41 days, passengers and general—P. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

" 16—Chilean st. Aconcagua, for Junin, passengers and general—Cia. S. A. V.
" —German st. Osiris, for Callao, passengers and general—Vorwerk and Co.
" —German bark Pangani, for Caleta Buena, general—Roberto Maass.
" 17—Chilean st. Tucapel, for Panamá, passengers and general—Cia. S. A. V.
" 18—German st. Nicaria, for Hamburg, passengers and general—Vorwerk & Co.
" —British st. Peru, for Eten passengers and general—P. S. N. Co.
" 19—British st. Messapequa, for Talara (Peru), general—Beeche, Daval and Co.
" —British st. Antisana, for Eten, general—P. S. N. Co.
" —Chilean st. Almirante Latorre, for Iquique general—F. de la Fuente.
" —Chilean st. Maule, for Carahue, passengers and general—Cia. S. A. V.
" —German st. Memphis, for San Francisco, passengers and general—Vorwerk and Co.
" —Chilean st. Mapocho, for Lota, passengers and general—Cia. S. A. V.
" —German st. Menes, for San Francisco, passengers and general—Vorwerk and Co.
" —Chilean st. Itata, for Junin, passengers and general—Cia. S. A. V.
" —Chilean st. Toro, for Coquimbo, passengers and general—O. Schring.
" —Belgian ship Conte de Smet de Naeyer, for Iquique, coal—W. R. Grace and Co.

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OUR NORTH AMERICAN LETTER.

Mohonk Lake, Ulster Country, New York, May 31, 1905.

Events in the life of the average person trail slowly and in sequence; but let that person become absorbed in a great work outside of himself and still a work of which he is part or rather a working factor and he will find incidents, coincidents and actual facts follow each other with the equal rapidity of a Gatling gun. Just a week ago I left Boston en route for New York, lecturing in two places upon Arbitration—the world movement—Sunday p.m. found us once more in Gostram, for another of the many recent experiences in meeting the people most enthusiastic in my scheme for the present and future, and who are willing along with me to try the preliminary canter on their hobby, while I at the same time ride mine. It has required study and patience but the result has been most satisfactory. I see clearly that the future will surely usher in a better state of things nationally. The Council Meeting of Interparliamentary Union at Brussels on the 18th May decided to invite all the Central and South American Republics to send representatives to the meeting of the Union at Brussels on the 28—31 August, 1905. Veremos.

The invitations have already been sent. What will come of it all? If only Chile and Argentine will send delegates it will lead the way. I have already in the Press a pamphlet in Spanish which I have translated and arranged from the best thought yet given up to that date on this question of a Parliament of Man, or a Federation of the World. It is proposed to send hundreds of the copies to the Parliamentarians and law-makers and Press of South America in order to arouse the sentiment that they also are a power and have a voice in the affairs of the world. It will take years no doubt for the establishment on the right basis for a Congress of the Nations; but it will come as surely as the night follows the day, and we mean to help not only by the representative people to bring this grand idea to its culmination; but channels are now being opened so that the great movement will reach the heart of the masses. There is, of course, the usual opposition—there is sure to be, and no great achievement ever manifested itself without its having to wade through a tremendous sea of doubt and at times almost despair; but at last is announced with its laurel of triumph. The greatest achievement came into being in the expression of doubts—in the question of motives in the ridiculing of what recalled theorists and dreamers, and but for the stout hearts of many of the delegates the first Hague Conference, called for the purpose of devising a method for gradual disarmament, would have been a lamentable failure. Instead, it created the Hague Court and this is proof of the irresistible force of the sacred principle, and which is ultimately to succeed, because it is inherently right and is supported by every instinct of humanity and by the very conscience of civilization. Nevertheless the friends of peace and arbitration, though they firmly believe in the final realisation, of their hopes, crave the support of the Press, periodical, weekly and daily, because they know that this powerful influence, this thought that the pen is mightier than the sword will surely hasten the ultimate triumph of their cause. And here we all are on this hill top, 450ft. above the sea, seven miles from any railway, gathered from all parts of this country and Europe to discuss the best methods for a present campaign which shall be far-reaching. Hon. George Gray is the chairman for the meetings. We have also here 27 College Presidents, 20 clergymen, 50 educators and over one hundred representative business men in this Great Republic, also Mr. Charles Pepper, well-known in Chile as the special commissioner of the Pan-American Railway.

Agents of the Associated Press are busy during the sessions transcribing thoughts to paper, to a subsequent sending off by wire the gist of what is said. 150 papers in this country alone will publish accounts of this morning's work. The longer one lives in the atmosphere of this great Republic the more patent becomes the fact that things do move; but it cannot do all the work it has undertaken for permanent peace.

To go back to New York City, which I left at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, on one of those magnificent river boats, found nowhere but in America, with its teeming 3,000 people—the famous Military Academy—as it was a holiday, Decoration Day, a yearly institution since the civil war, a day (31st May) set apart for the decoration of the graves and resting places of those who died for the cause. As the large steamer passed the magnificent mausoleum on the banks of the Hudson River, as we watched the gorgeousness of decorations upon the tomb of a nation's hero, beautiful also it was to see that the men on board bared their heads. To describe the scenery along this river, 75 miles from New York City to Poughkeepsie, where we left the boat for ferry and then carriage for the last stage of our delightful journey, would take a long time indeed, even if possible to put the pictures in words. In some places so

narrow is the river and so sharp the curve that one would fear danger were it not for the fact that an accident has never occurred. As from a dream we wake up this morning—gaze out of the window over the beautiful lake and into the highly cultivated valley below, because this particular country of Ulster is the great grape growing one of the States.

As we steamed up this magnificent river at 12 knots an hour (as it was up stream) listening the while to the strains of a very fine instrumental band; watching the ever-changing scene along the beautiful banks, where the rich and well-to-do have built their summer houses, sympathising the while with the hundreds of young people on board, all bent on a good time, one could not help but reflect that it is in America only where such democracy is possible. All classes were together, yet there was no clash of any kind, no disagreeable experiences, even when the gentlemen of the party attempted to enter the dining saloon or restaurant in the almost vain quest of something to eat! The steamer is equipped to carry comfortably 2,000 and we were altogether 3,000! But the upper deck was the point of vantage and from here was pointed out to us the place where Fulton launched his first steam vessel in 1809. This led a bright young woman to recall the fact that the British Ambassador was invited as a guest on the initial trip of this first steamboat. Upon his return to New York city his comment was "that other people might like that way of travelling, but that he preferred the vessel propelled by sails." Not yet a century since this small beginning and although the "greyhounds" cross the Atlantic in a little less than six days, already has the prediction found endorsement, that the time is coming when 4 days will be the maximum time from New York to Queenstown.

The trolley ride from Highland across the ferry from Poughkeepsie was most enjoyable. Seven miles up the mountain and a turn in the road reveals to us a beautiful lake, upon the very shores of which stands a magnificent hotel, overlooking a highly cultivated valley of vineyards, with the famous Catskill mountains for a background. Washington has been called the city of magnificent distances; and so this hotel might well be called the house of magnificent distances. Its broad piazzas, long sweeping halls, with its colossal reception rooms, are things to excite the wonder and the question, "How has it been possible to transport these things here?" Immense pillars and beams of solidly carved oak, plate-glass windows, measuring 20 x 14 ft., through which you see nature so clearly as to make one believe there is no glass at all.

These conferences at Mohonk are of yearly occurrence. Mr. A. K. Smiley, a worthy philanthropist and his brother, enlisted in the ethical work of the world, invite peace workers here to a three days' conference of two daily sessions each. It is not irksome to listen when the best thought is being given out by men and women who stand high in the world of civics and of politics. For myself I highly esteemed the honour of finding myself this year in such a galaxy of education, brilliancy and unimpeachable sentiments for all that is good in this world, above all, among optimists with a practical eye to the future. I have worked hard during the last three years to make South America, especially Chile and Argentine, better understood by these people in the north.

It was with conflicting emotions I heard the cablegram read on the 18th May in Boston at the annual banquet of the American Peace Society, as it reached the President, Mr. Robert Paine, direct from Mr. Bartholdt in Brussels, "Programme accepted. Central and South American Republics invited to attend the next meeting Interparliamentary Union." There can be no really existing Court or Congress of the Nations with the 19 Latin-American Republics out of it.

I am here to tell the story of the two nations which to-day are in the vanguard of the Peace movement, and whose treaties of arbitration the nations would do well to emulate. If Chile and Argentine can bury differences, raise the required funds to place on a pinnacle of the Andes a symbol of solid bronze which shall stand for all ages as the greatest achievement of modern times—aye, of any time—what is there I ask to impede this great nation of the United States of America in beginning at once to create the sentiment and rouse its people so that the day shall ultimately dawn when upon the intellectual pinnacle of the American people shall be formulated to abide for ever a lasting monument "to peace on earth and goodwill toward men?"

For obvious reasons it is not possible this year to extend the great work to South America from this point; trusting that meanwhile the right sentiment and the longing for a higher ideal of life in its many phases may be propagated by the "little Republic of the Lone Star," and thus prepare the soil for the propitious planting of the seed in the near future.

From this Mohonk Conference I extend greetings and good wishes to the readers of THE STAR OF CHILE.

C. H.

SHE (during the honeymoon): "And what would you do, dearest, if I should be torn from you by the cruel hand of death?" He (naturally unromantic, and after a pause, during which he puts in some hard thinking): "Why, bury you."

THE QUESTION OF COLONISATION.

V.

Had a man of the stamp of Mr. Agustin Baeza Espinosa been Inspector General in those days what a different tale there would have been to tell. What courtesy and consideration has this gentleman always shown to all colonists, to those already in the country and to those who arrived during his term of being Inspector General. How well he managed on the arrival of the Boers for Pitrufrquen, the Italians for Puren and the Spaniards for the Budi—personally meeting each separate lot at Talcahuano and himself superintending their quick despatch to their destination, this being done at a most critical moment when the idea of all on the frontier was "each one for himself and the devil take the hindmost"—foreigners being looked at with absolute loathing as coming to deprive them of more land which was not even theirs. I, who now live on the frontier and see daily how things go on here, perhaps can appreciate more than anyone the services rendered by Mr. Baeza to these colonists and his inimitable patience not only with them but with the national colonists, so as if possible to make them all contented, though, if the land asked for by the latter colonists had been granted to them it would have taken not only the whole of Chile but also a good slice out of the Argentine to supply their demands and of these, 90% knew absolutely nothing of agriculture, most of them wanted the land as speculation and their intention was to find a substitute to live there until they could sell it. But when Mr. Baeza got the Government to sign a decree that each one was to work and to live on the land himself, the majority of them withdrew and have not been heard of since.

Had the first colonists been treated with all this consideration there would not be any land now left on the frontier for middlemen, the Government would have had it all thickly populated and there would have been no necessity for "remates publicos" of the finest fiscal land of the frontier, land which has been bought and never paid for and at least 50% of the rematantes have never even seen their land, it has lain waste for years, no one getting any benefit from it, whereas had it remained in the possession of the Government there would to-day be flourishing villages instead of overgrown forest and I am afraid if the Government does not carry out its decree as regards these lands, forcing each buyer from the 1st of August to pay his dividends, the same state of stagnation will still go on. Now is the moment to place colonists on that land, in case the rematantes do not pay up and not have another remate as has been suggested, in which case one man buys large tracts of land and the country still remains unpopulated, whereas, were the Government to give it to colonists it gets divided up into small farms, which each owner is obliged to fence in, making it more difficult for cattle thieves to carry on their stealing.

In a few months the main line from Temuco to Valdivia, also the branch line from Temuco to the seaport of Carahue will be opened, this latter has been of the utmost importance, not only to the colonists but to all the inhabitants of the frontier from Victoria south, as it is another outlet for their produce to any part of the coast. To show you more or less what is being done in this part last year 20,000 tons of cargo was shipped for the north and had there been a better service of steamers double that amount would have been dispatched. Most of the cargo was sent to ports between Valparaiso and Arica, paying \$14.00 per ton (moneda corriente) freight, that is on flour and wheat, on other cargo they charge from \$16 to \$19 per ton. What a magnificent opening for some company to put on new steamers here. If now, without a railway, 20,000 ton of cargo goes out of Carahue, with a railway, it will average at the least from 60,000 to 80,000 tons.

Soon the colonists will have no cause to grumble that they have no market for their produce.

Now, with all the advantages of railways, etc., on the frontier, is the moment, in my idea, when the Government should put its shoulder to the wheel as regards colonisation. What little land there is left should be populated with new blood of an agricultural element. Doing the thing properly for two years, there would be no more necessity for further expenditure on the part of the Government as regards colonisation.

I think with my lengthy correspondence on this subject, I have answered all the remarks made on it by your worthy correspondent and at the same time, I trust, I have enlightened your numerous readers as to the colonist and free emigrants that leave Europe for Chile.

At a further date I hope to give you some of the results of colonisation by middlemen, as I propose to make a special study of it.

Apologising for transgressing at such length on the patience of you and your readers,

Believe me, yours sincerely,
WHARTON PEERS JONES.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The world has not yet recovered says the *Daily Mail* from the stupefaction with which it learnt that a fleet of thirty-six units had been struck out of existence in twenty-four hours. In fifteen months of war the Japanese have accounted for eighteen battleships, five armoured cruisers, nine protected cruisers, twelve gunboats, and thirty-six destroyers or torpedo-boats belonging to the Russian Navy. They have wiped out eighty-one units from the effective list with a loss to themselves of less than twenty units. It is an unparalleled achievement, which sheds a dry light upon the extraordinary efficiency of the Japanese Navy.

As there is talk of mediation, and of endeavouring to induce Japan to accept such terms of peace as would be acceptable to Russia, it should here be pointed out that so long as the Czar is unwilling to meet his great adversary frankly, peace must be impossible. Japan cannot be coerced into surrendering the fruits of her victories, whether that coercion be veiled under the name of mediation or of a congress. She is guaranteed against interference by the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance, which still stands. No Japanese statesman, after such a succession of unprecedented successes on land and sea, would dare to accept terms which did not give his country complete security against any renewal of the present war for at least a generation, and it is to be remembered that Russian statesmen and admirals have openly advocated making peace, to recommence the struggle as soon as Russia has built a new navy. But if the Czar is ready to accede to the Japanese conditions, he can have peace when he chooses. It rests with the Powers on terms of close intimacy with Russia to represent to him the truth, in the interests of Russia and of the world, that his country has now no hope of success, and that further prolongation of the war must only add to the tale of Russian disasters.

PRACTICAL THEOSOPHY.

"Practical Theosophy and the Influence at Pont Loma," was the subject of a very entertaining paper by Mr. W. Ross White. In part, he said:

"Can any one deny the influence of the great Center of the Universal Brotherhood Organization, having regard for its practical, its educational, its humanitarian work in various countries? Its practical work is known everywhere, and is attracting the attention of the thinkers and workers in all parts of the world. Most people would like to do something for the bettering of conditions generally, but the trouble is, they have gotten out of the habit of doing so. Through long years the idea that laymen, so to speak, should concern themselves only with the grosser side of life has gained remarkable credence. In some manner we have been led to believe that a wide gulf separates things terrestrial and things celestial, and that we should leave the latter for the consideration of those who make it their profession to square the circle of spirituality and furnish us a creed to fit, just as one would secure a dress pattern from stock. This has led us to stand in superstitious awe of those things that should concern us most vitally; that is, an understanding of our own natures and our relation to our fellow men. "Just here the practicability of Theosophy asserts itself, for its educational work is well known, and its humanitarian efforts drew the approval and support of the American Government on the memorable occasion of the Cuban war, and is now a matter of history. "Is it not indubitable proof of the influence of the Center, when we consider that the membership of the Organization comprises people in every walk of life—people who have joined for the most unselfish of motives—I ask, is not that sufficient proof of its influence. And considering the stupendous and magnificent work already done and still being prosecuted at Pont Loma, can we not truly say that Theosophy, practically applied, is indeed a revelation to the peoples of the earth?"

"Who would have thought, even one decade ago, that there would be to-day so

many activities in connection with the movement, and especially activities conducted by unsalaried officers? It would have scarcely been accounted possible.

"So much already having been accomplished, is it not reasonable to infer that, in the near future, Theosophy will prove itself to be the only philosophy capable of uplifting the human race, and of bringing real life and joy—yea, the very consummation of happiness to long-suffering humanity?" The answer must be, "Yes."—*San Diego News.*

THE RUSSIAN JAPANESE WAR.

GUNCHA PASS, Monday.

It is report that the Japanese army is strongly fortified with three lines of heavy guns which dominate the road of the Mandarines. The Japanese have also a captive balloon about eight miles south of Nachezu.

It is not correct to state that the situation of the Muscovites is precarious, as the positions and the number of the troops with which Linevitch is in charge maintain a limit to the advance of the enemy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday.

Some Japanese vessels have appeared to the north of the island of Sakhalen. Various Japanese destroyers have been seen in the bay of Vladimiro examining the rivers and searching the best part for disembarking troops.

LONDON, Monday.

A communication from St. Petersburg states that the Government has this afternoon received a despatch in which it is announced that the Japanese troops have now completed the siege of Vladivostok. The Russian authorities have prepared for about a year for this eventuality and they are confident that they can count upon means of defence very superior to those of Port Arthur.

General Linevitch has informed the Czar that the indiscipline that reigns amongst the troops will be very dangerous when they are about to be allowed to return to Russia immediately after the signing of the treaty of peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday.

It is announced that various Japanese torpedo boats have arrived at Bahia Olga, situated a few miles to the south of Vladivostok. This is considered as a certain indication that the blockade of this place by the Japanese squadron will commence shortly.

In the Admiralty it has been denied the notice of a serious mutiny having occurred amongst the crew of the cruiser "Minine."

General Linevitch communicates that the Japanese troops bombarded on the 14th inst. the little port of Naubachi, situated to the south-west of Sakhaline. The damage done was of little importance.

LONDON, Monday.

The "Daily Telegraph" of to-day publishes an important telegram from St. Petersburg, in which, referring to the notices of the war, observed that the Russian Army in Manchuria is actually much more numerous than what is generally believed. It is said that the body of the Army which arrived lately to reinforce the troops that are under the command of General Linevitch numbered 50,000 men. Also that numerous forces are on the way to the front, so that it is expected that in a very short time the Russian General will have such a strong force of troops as to permit him to commence operations which will turn the fortune of war on the side of the armies of the Czar.

These new contingents will now permit General Linevitch to conveniently strengthen the principal strategical points and concentrate his forces, besides augmenting the number of advanced scouts which causes the enemy to live in perpetual alarm, thus impeding its irresistible advance.

The same telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Chinese Government proposes completing the railway of Sinminting as far as Mukden.

TOKIO, Monday.

It has been officially published here the notice of a victory having been obtained by the Japanese army on the 12th of this month over the Russian forces near Mouka, on the island of Sakhalin. The troops of the Mikado captured in this important action eighty prisoners, four cannons, various quick-firing guns and a large quantity of ammunition. On the part of the Japanese there were only sixty wounded. After this victory it may be said that the Japanese have control of the island of Sakhalin. The force that the Russians had guarding the island has been completely annihilated.

THE TICK OF THE CLOCK.

'Tick, tick, the tick of the clock; a golden sovereign for every second, tick, tick, tick!' A large grandfather's clock stood in one corner of the room, and at each swing of the pendulum a piece of gold clinked on the table as it fell from the miser's hand.

'Stop! I—I will give you five hundred. I—' 'Hand over, and be quick. I must be in Liverpool to-morrow. Half gold, half notes.' With a sigh that almost rent his heart the old man slowly counted out the money, which the other grabbed with feverish haste.

in? Good. I found them among the papers belonging to the squire's sister-in-law. Oh, the game is ours.' After being duly presented to the servants assembled in the hall the squire sat down to his solitary dinner, but his thoughts were in the little cottage with Mary Glendower.

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.

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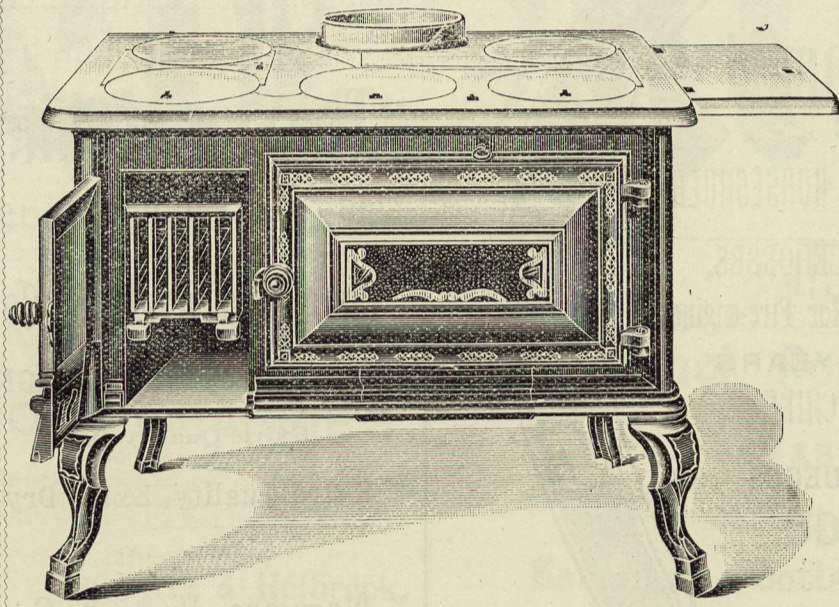
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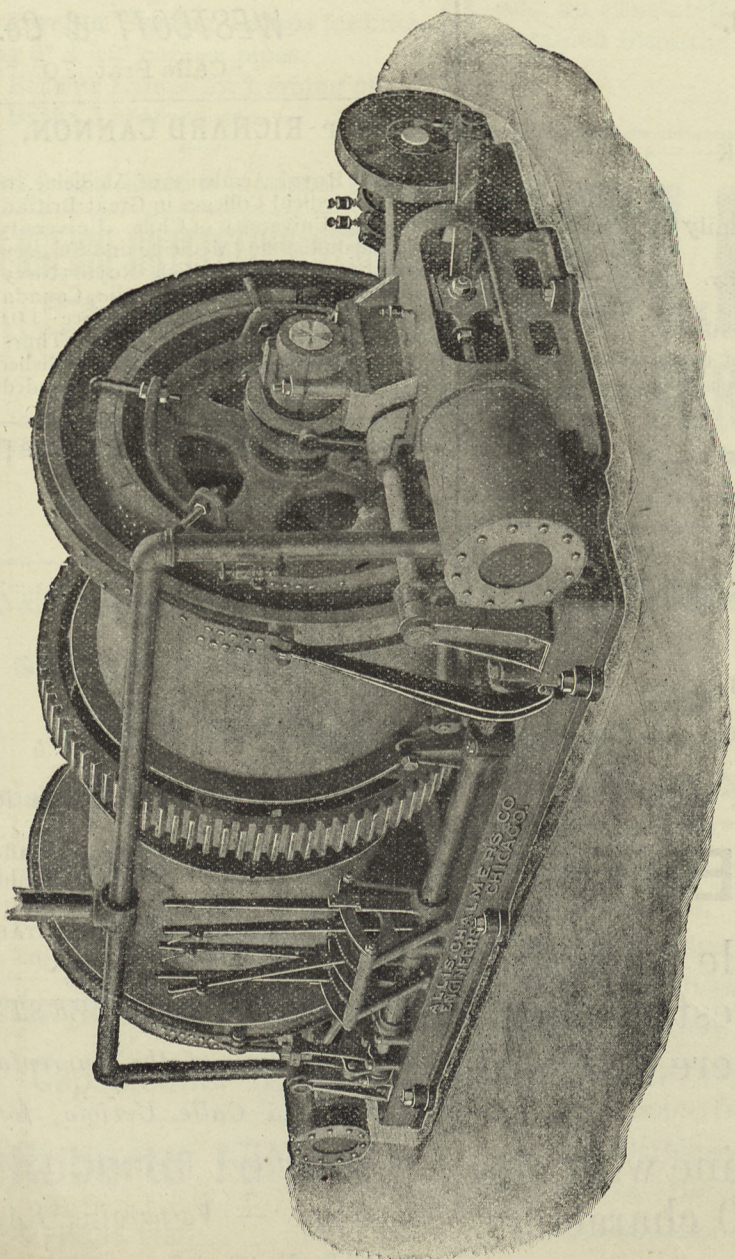
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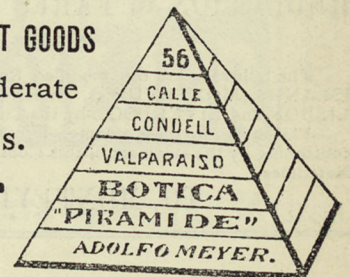
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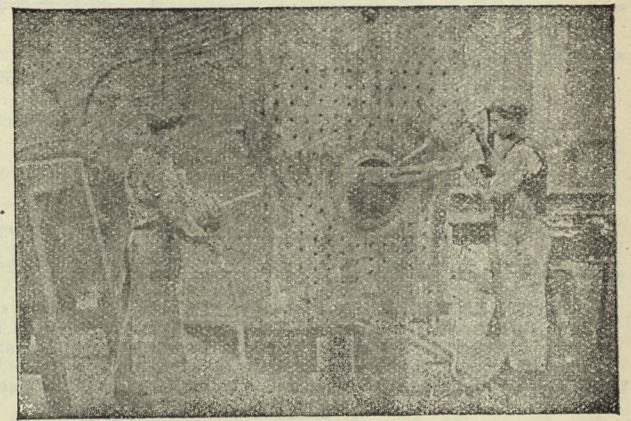
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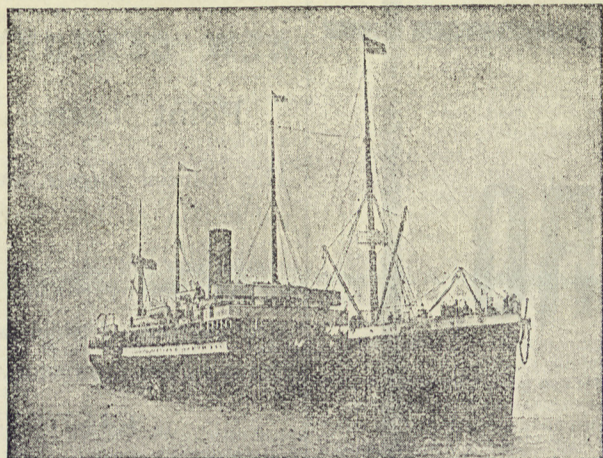
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G A E L I C,

Capt. Kite.
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This steamer will call at the Bahia (Brazil), 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.

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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.....	£30 0.0	£45 0.0	£15.0.0	£27.0.0	£9
From WEST COAST PORTS north of Caldera up to an including CALLAO	£35 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 all through the night if desired by them.

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SAILINGS:

From VALPARAISO on SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY.
From CALLAO on THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
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Direct service between Port Montt, Valparaiso, Junin and intermediates.

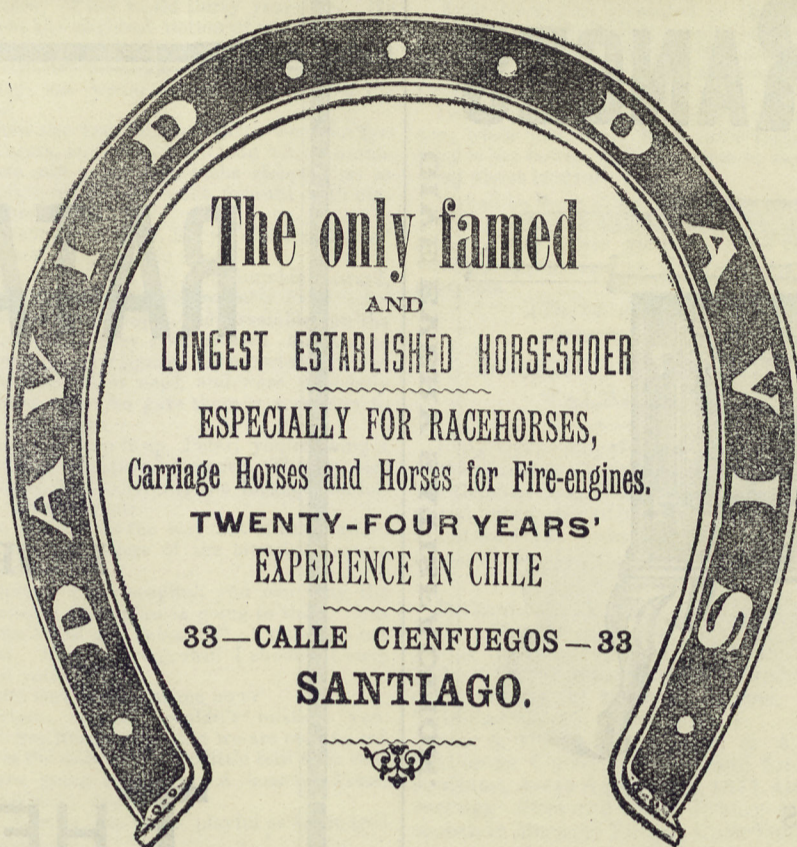
Sailings for Port Montt and intermediates every alternate Tuesday calling at TOMÉ, TALCAHUANO, CORONEL, LOTA, LEBU CORRAL, (VALDIVIA) ANCUD and CALBUCO.

Sailings for JUNIN and intermediates every alternate Wednesday calling at Los Vilos, Tongoy, Coquimbo, Huasco, Carrizal Bajo, Chañaral, Taltal, Antofagasta, Cobjija, Tocopilla, Iquique, Caleta Buena, Junin. ACCORDING TO THE ITINERARY.

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