

The Star of Chile

No. 55

Valparaiso, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1905

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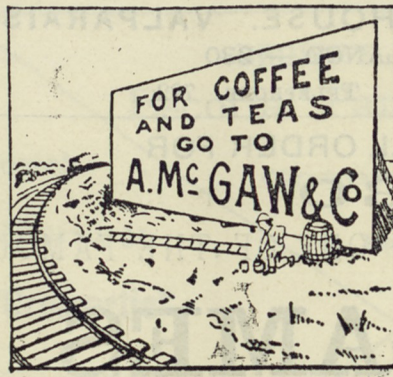
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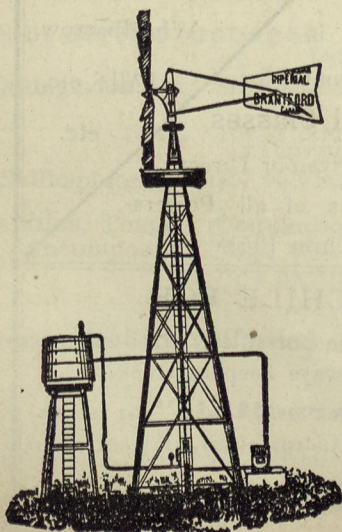
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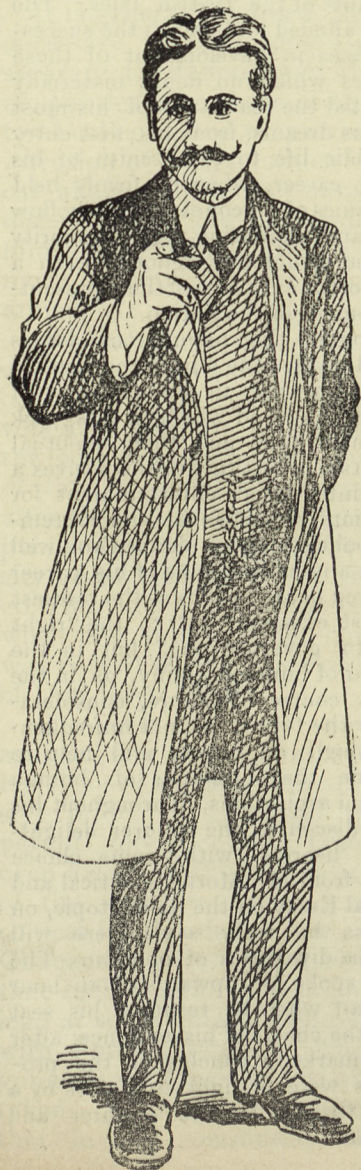
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We carry the largest stock in Chile of Brass Sheets and Copper Sheets, Brass Rods and Copper Rods, Brass Tubes and Copper Tubes, and our Stores are stocked with the every-day requirements of engineers.

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In Galvanized and Black Piping we have thousands of feet in every size, and thousands of every class of fitting for each size.

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Stylish Furniture for Drawing-Room, Dining Room, Bedroom, etc.

UPHOLSTERY. Art Decorations at Moderate Prices.

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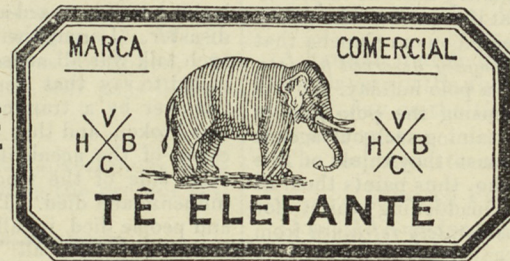
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Preserved and Tinned according to the most improved system for Home Consumption and Shipment.

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of Rations to the Chilian Army during the special march in 1899 as also to the Bolivia Army for the Acre Expedition 1903.

PRICE LISTS on APPLICATION

Cables: "HUMPHREYS."

UNDER THE LONE STAR.

(PEPITO.)

"No game was ever yet worth a rap
For a rational man to play,
Into which no accident, no mishap
Could possibly find its way."

In giving an account of some polo practice games which took place at the Cancha on the afternoon of the recent football match between Chile and the World "The Ancient Times" has the following remarkable sentence. "The huge crowd arriving by the football special walked right across the polo ground, when play was in progress, and any one of them who was riding over would thoroughly have deserved his fate, but the polo players considerably refrained from doing so." What extraordinary condescension and self-denial was here exhibited! Ye common, pedestrian riff-raff, ye football players and enthusiasts, how dare ye intrude between the wind and the nobility of the princely polo players of Viña del Mar? Prostrate yourselves that ye may be trodden underfoot by your masters! But lo! the haughty knights have reined in their panting, chargers and have permitted you to pass on to your plebeian, grovelling, pastime of football. But should it occur again, ye have been warned, and ye shall die the death!

Not one of England's belted Earls would dare to ride over one of the public in the manner suggested by this anti-British paragraph, so repugnant to all sense of fair play. If he did, and the result had been fatal, he would probably have got hanged for murder or 15 years in gaol for manslaughter, and yet a writer in a paper printed in English in this country has the impertinence to declare that if anyone of the public had been so maltreated on our Cancha that he would have thoroughly deserved his fate, butchered to make a polo holiday. No one would dream of accusing the polo players themselves of entertaining such outrageous ideas, but what must they think of this literary reporter who thus paints them as gentlemen with a maddening thirst for blood, but who considerably refrained from quenching it.

PRAISE TO POLO PLAYERS.

Come all ye simple swains and maids!
Ye common public, one and all,
Who love to see our manly youths
Foot fast and free the bounding ball.
The strife will be superb and swift
'Twill Chile's best and all the World,
Such glorious rushes for the nets,
And fiery onsets at them hurled.

But what is this! your path is blocked
Thro' polo players dashing past,
Stay! Stay! nor cross their furious moods
If so, be sure 'twill be your last.
Naught must impede their speed or sport,
They ride o'er human life and limb,
Thank Heaven! they have not slain a soul,
Ye found them in a gracious whim.

Speed on and race from danger dire
And thank your lucky stars for life,
If but "they had not so refrained!"
The air with grief would now be rife.
And now you're warned, for evermore
Fight shy of turf where polo's played,
For if the players don't "refrain,"
Beneath the turf you'll sure be laid.

In "Ancient Times" such deeds were done
And now in "Ancient Times" they're
writ,
Lord help us all, who read such stuff
Such witless trash, not worth a whit;
Superior paper! Dash it all!
Gives all the news, so up to date,
If it's a laughing stock to-day
'Tis true "it well deserves its fate."

All sportsmen's thoughts are turned to Santiago where the Spring season will be opened to-morrow. The weather promises to be perfect and the racing good. The Directors have been re-arranging the race-course to add to its comfort, and embellishing it with a view to giving their patrons good value for their money.

The principal race of the day over 1 mile and 3 furlongs contains such good performers as Escocia, Navy, Pscht, Nutmeg, Mesalina and Realité, and without any public form to guide us, the picking of the winner is not by any means an easy task. As I stated last season, however, that I considered Pscht the best animal at weight for age in the country, after Alcázar, I must still adhere to that belief until I get proof to the contrary. Mesalina is in rare form and 51 kilos will not trouble her, whilst Nutmeg will make a big bid for victory as she has wintered well and is in great heart.

THE SPORT'S THE THING.

Sportsmen all, our hearts are bounding
For the Spring is here again,
Bringing racing and its glories
To revive the weary brain.
Gone the Winter and its sorrows,
Happy children are we Sports,
To our favourite game returning
Tho' at times it pockets thwarts.

Maiden fair where'er thou'rt resting
Pledged 'to me by Fate's decree,
If thou hast no love for racing
Then thou hast no love for me.
Come with me where steeds are straining
Neck and neck to reach the goal,
Hee together learn the lesson
How to strive with heart and soul.

How the prize is to the valiant
Trained to fight the battle true,
How the heart unflinching conquers
As brave hearts for ever do;
How the laggards needing spurring
Suffer more and lose the meed,
How the running straight ensures us
In the end we must succeed.

Come and see old *Pieve* winning
Sobieski cantering in,
Pecht and *Prisa* gain the double
And *Rebeca* easy win.
Ilustrada claim the selling
Then for home together wend,
Praying that 'mongst Heaven's blisses
Racing ne'er will have an end.

* * * * *

What is luck? It is simply untraced, and thus far, untraceable law. Some say there is no such thing, and credit themselves with whatever success they attain. Others who have missed the mark and never reach any goal they strive for, become callous at last and resigned to their fate. "Just my luck again, what's the use of trying!" are their consolations through life. Everybody as a matter of fact does believe in luck, but many are ashamed to confess it, believing that it might be considered a reflection on their sound common sense to admit that anything could be ruled by chance. Each one's experiences, however, will furnish many instances where circumstances have upset all calculations. I did not believe at one time that bad luck could attend the purchase of a peacock, so I bought one, just to have the pleasure of seeing, whenever I chose, the gorgeous colours woven by Nature in its majestic tail. The first day after his arrival, the lady who lived next door called to say it was unlucky to have such a bird about the premises, and that it had been looking into her yard and that she dreaded disaster. I argued with her and told her such talk was all nonsense. Next day she called to say that her husband had been run over by a tram-car and that his leg was broken, and that the peacock was the cause of the accident. The man on the other side of the fence got an attack of influenza and died. The infection spread, and people died in all directions. I was threatened with all sorts of pains and penalties for not removing the bird. At last I caught the prevailing complaint and was laid up for 10 days. Everybody was delighted. In the meantime the peacock was strutting up and down the yard talking to himself, whilst I was suffering the sorrows of Satan. People begged of me to get rid of the bird but I was still obstinate. When I recovered, I went to have another look at my proud peacock, but on my way out I had to pass through a kitchen where a monkey was tied up. The brute sprang at me and bit me on the knee and I nearly lost my leg through the poisonous bite. When I recovered I killed the monkey and had to pay damages to the owner and to settle with my Doctor. The whole business cost me £50. So I gave in and sold the bird for £1 to a little Jap. I believe he sold him to the Czar of Russia and that that bird was the cause of the war with Japan. Similar strange occurrences or coincidences are common. They obey no law. Perhaps life is only another Palace of Monte Carlo, which Fate owns, and that every morning he shuffles each one's cards anew, and that we must take whatever turns up.

THE SHUFFLE OF THE CARDS.

Then ne'er repine at Fortune's frown
Nor curse your cruel fate,
For wasting breath o'er what's your lot
Will ne'er your grief abate.
Tho' knaves may be the trumps to-night
Pluck up your heart and say,
The cards of life for one and all
Are shuffled every day.

And every deal may bring you luck
If not, then wait your turn,
If you can't hold a "royal flush"
Good pairs you need not spurn.
One, only one, on tree of life
Can reach the topmost spray,
The cards that win the loftiest leaf
Are shuffled every day.

If hearts are trumps then careful be
To play to partner's hand,
Ne'er go alone and risk the lot
When velvet safe you stand.
If cards are bad just bide a wee
The heart is there always,
And ne'er forget, tho' worse they get
They're shuffled every day.

Hearts and diamonds out for all
Sometime, somewhere, some way,
And Hope will shuffle best of all,
Whilst Faith for luck can pray.
Our cards are marked by pen of Fate
And ne'er can go astray,
For Kings and Queens as well as us
They're shuffled every day.

* * * * *

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Inquirer.—"Wishes to know how much money he would require to earn in order to get married and settle down in Valparaiso." Settling down is always easy, settling up is the more difficult process. It depends on so many side issues that no fixed sum could be stated, but a general idea may possibly be gleaned from the following lines.

THERE'S NOT MUCH SENSE IN THAT.

A man is earning just enough
To pay for board and clothes,
And thinks that life is awful rough,
A weary round of woes,
Unless he has a wife to keep
To keep him still more flat,
That man should straight in Bedlam sleep—
There's not much sense in that.

A wife is just like wine or pipe,
A luxury, not a need,
From out his heart he love should wipe
Who wants to wealth succeed.
If tied your legs when going to swim
Or neck with tight cravat,
You will not speed with pace or vim—
There's not much sense in that.

If you would mind and heart rejoice
No longer servant be,
E'er frightened at your master's voice
As dogs in chains we see;
From Croesus' hands receive a bone
Thrown daily on the mat,
And never call your soul your own—
There's not much sense in that.

Hear puffed up Pride whose millions
chink—
A winey, beery "soak,"
Toll grown up men what they must drink
And when they're free to smoke,
Ye Gods! to think that all one's days
To earn a living "sgrat,"
You must say "Sir" and go his ways—
There's not much sense in that.

To muddle up what brain you've got
With poison from the still,
And make its precious fibres rot
And lose the power of will,
To wreck your health and pockets too
And look like battered vat,
And bring disgrace on manhood true—
There's not much sense in that.

To live beyond your means as well
Is fraud to all intents,
A man's a slave in chains of steel
When lost his independence.
To be exposed to base affront
And run like hunted rat
From him who brings a small account,—
There's not much sense in that.

To earn, and save what'er you can,
What'er you earn be yours,
Ne'er owe a cent to living man,
Live free from winey lures.
To marry when you've gold ahead,—
For care e'en killed a cat,
Then read the "Star" to her you wed—
There is some sense in that.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

We have received the following comments from a correspondent with regard to the proposal to fit up a Sanatorium with the funds collected for a memorial to her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

The scheme of buying Mr. Riesco's "quinta" near to the German horse-schooling ground on the "Camino Cintura," has called forth an indignant protest from Mr. J. Morrison in the columns of a contemporary and it is not to be wondered at that the British community at large look askance at this impracticable idea of setting up a small pox hospital and one for other contagious diseases which may take root here, for the use of British subjects, and as a memorial of The late Majesty's Jubilee, in the midst of the dwellings of respectable English people and foreigners of other nationalities as well, and putting this place up under the pseudonym of a sanatorium, thus disguising its true object.

Should the necessity for an English pest house arise it can be met, as the German hospital committee are meeting it, by erecting a temporary shed in the grounds of the lazaretto at Playa Ancha, for the exclusive use of English speaking persons (including Americans) who may be so unfortunate as to fall victims to these terrible plagues. These English people can be attended by their own countrymen and nursed by their own people at a comparatively small outlay, and the Jubilee hospital fund be reserved in great part for the foundation of a somewhat worthy memento of one of the best and most charitable of monarchs. In many places Jubilee Hospitals have taken the form of pretty cottage hospitals, capable of accommodating say 25 patients, and such edifices are provided by various special manufacturers in England and sent abroad ready to put up. No doubt free freights and custom house entry free of duty could for such an hospital, be found by the influential gentlemen of the large English Commercial houses of Chile, and our "merchant princes" could surely attain such an object with the £2500 to which sum the fund at present amounts, and thus have a worthy memento of her late Majesty. Of course a piece of land in a suitable position would have also to be found and if laid out and planted before hand as a garden, and as Mr. Morrison suggests it would form a worthy setting for a small neat and elegant structure such as may be seen in many of the British Colonies designed as a Jubilee Memorial. But

the sum at the disposal of the Jubilee Hospital Committee is like the leg of mutton spoken of by Beau Nash, he said "it was too much for one and not enough for two people." This fund would find ground and a pretty cottage hospital adequately furnished, but it would be quite insufficient to maintain such an establishment in working order. A fund would have to be raised in addition to endow the hospital, because the idea of subscribers to the Jubilee hospital fund undoubtedly was that the hospital should be a boon to British subjects, that it should be free so that the poor necessitous or half necessitous Englishman afflicted by illness could thus be kept and restored to health or have his path smoothed to the inevitable grave and that he would in consequence bless the memory of the good Queen, and the charitable ideas of those who had founded the hospital in order to perpetuate here the memory of her great reign and her nobly charitable character.

Now is it possible that sufficient money would be forthcoming if an appeal were made in furtherance of this object to the English speaking community not of Valparaiso alone, but of Chile in general? I think, although rather a pessimist, that the answer might be in the affirmative.

A paying hospital is not required, such are here already and "pay in advance" is their motto. "No pay no cure" instead of the reverse must be the motto of such private concerns run on commercial principles. Should a poor Englishman fall ill he has no resource but to pay up or find some friend who will, or else to present himself in forma pauperis "to the Benevolent Society" and be sent as such to the accommodation provided for paupers at present. Or else he must go to the native hospital, if he can find a bed there, and herd with the "oi polloi" and run his chance. Of course in the Chilean hospital he is not in the lap of luxury but he is fed and treated for nothing, and if he can pay there is very fair private accommodation for him.

For the chronic invalid or the worn out worker there is no resource save the retreat of the admirable "Little Sisters of the Poor" and here at least two English subjects, old men, are today to be found, fed, dressed and lodged by the good sisters who themselves live on what is left after their poor charges men and women, are fed. Then remains the asylum for the destitute at Viña del Mar where English people have ended their career. I know not if there be any such there at present. Formerly the B. B. S. kept a sort of home for worn out people on the "Cerro de la Carcel" but this has been discontinued. The King's ships come here but once in the Greek Kalends and the "Liffy" has been done away with so that British naval quarters practically no longer exist. Merchant seamen have to be attended by Chileans "volens volens" as the native has monopolised everything. Captains fondly believe that as they pay harbour dues for the maintenance of a hospital, they are entitled to free hospital accommodation for those of their crews who may fall ill. Instead of this the men are sent to the English hospital at the ship's or their own expense if the disease be of their own getting. If left after the ship goes they come as distressed British subjects on the board of trade.

A free hospital would be an immense boon to English subjects, young men taken ill in lodgings, the poor, the unemployed the broken down chronic invalid, in fine the many waifs and strays desiring of help, not long shore loafers, and the dissipated whose misfortunes are owing to their own faults.

Riesco's quinta is a sunk-down place on a damp hill side quite unfit as a site for a hospital, Queen Victoria would turn in her grave were she to see such a place devoted to her memory. Besides it is by no means worth the \$30000 asked for it while the whole fund only totals about \$47000 and is deposited at the Banco Tarapacá and Arjentina under the tutelage of the very excellent house of Gibbs and Co. who have been empowered by the vote of the majority at the meeting of the subscribers to the fund, to sign on behalf of the subscribers the deeds of sale of the quinta, "should the necessity arise" as the resolution states and which means that should the epidemic attack British people to such an extent that a pest house would of necessity have to be provided or them. It is to be hoped such necessity may not arise.

"Did you hear what Whimpton's little boy said when they showed him the twins?"
"No. What was it?"
"He said, 'There! Mamma's been gettin' bargains again.'"

NATIONAL DRAMA.

We have pleasure in announcing the appearance of the latest addition to the Chilean National Drama, a psychological study entitled "Pasion Loca" which will soon be placed upon the stage.

The author Mr. Lucas Grandi Casanueva is well known from his "Historia de la Administracion Errázuriz" and the novel "Algunas víctimas del Monte Peleé." The material for the drama is found in the recent tragic occurrence at the Municipal Theatre Santiago.

LAWN TENNIS.

The annual General Meeting of the Viña del Mar Lawn Tennis Club will be held at the Albion Club on Thursday 31st inst. at 2 P. M.

CHAMPIONSHIP ATHELETIC SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Football Association of Chile the Championship Athletic Sports will take place on the Cancha at Viña del Mar on Friday 8th of September. Entries will be received up to Thursday, 31st August at 6 P. M. by the Hon. Secretary Mr. A. Gemmell or at R. W. Bailey & Co's Esmeralda 7 where entry forms may be obtained. The following events will be contested 100 yds, 220 yds., 440 yds., 880 yds., 1 mile flat. Hurdle race. Steeplechase. Long Jump. Pole Jump. Putting the Shot.

LECTURE IN UNION HALL.

On Tuesday evening last Mr. Hope Simpson delivered an excellent lecture in the Union Hall, the subject chosen being the Life and Times of Oliver Cromwell. The Revd. W. B. Inglis presided on the occasion. After a few remarks by way of introduction, Mr. Simpson stepped forward and began his discourse starting from the early life of Cromwell and briefly tracing the successive stages in the making and development of his future career, thereby affording his audience a comprehensive view of the part so successfully played in those trying times by that iconoclastic hero, statesman, warrior, and conqueror. He alluded with emphasis to that ever memorable epoch in British History when the United Kingdom was being torn and convulsed from end to end amidst the tocsin of civil war with its accompanying scenes of almost unprecedented violence and bloodshed, traces which are yet discernible even unto this day in the Social and Political Institutions of the nation at large. He also referred to some of the fundamental underlying causes which were in silent operation for some time previously, and which eventually conspired to effect that remoulding and recasting of the constitutional safeguards of the realm, which as every student must be aware, were the genuine precursors of the ultimate attainment of full Political and Religious Liberty which some time after was definitely assured to the inhabitants of the British Isles. The lecturer alluded in detail to the successive phases in development of those principles which no doubt materially accelerated the realization of his most ambitious dreams, from his first entry into public life to the zenith of his dazzling career, when he firmly held the destinies of his country in the hollow of his hand, exercising regal authority while he completely ignored even a shadow of the existence of the representative element of the Nation.

Of course the momentous issues involved at the time during that critical and trying period in the History of England, the trend which events took from time to time and their eventual culmination, constitute in themselves a highly intellectual entertainment for all students of mediaeval and contemporary politics, for no doubt Cromwell never at any earlier stage of his career considered decapitations as the readiest and most effective reply to the "right divine to govern wrong", but in the evolution of human destiny, as in the ordinary course of nature, considerations for the future will not unfrequently outweigh all others and help to determine the direction of human hopes and aspirations. Throughout his erudite discourse the lecturer delighted his hearers with some choice extracts from Mr. Morley's critical and historical Essay on the same topic, on which as he truly says there will always be diversities of opinion. The lecturer spoke for upwards of an hour and a half when he resumed his seat amidst the cheers of his audience; after a few remarks in conclusion, the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman.

AGENTS FOR "THE STAR OF CHILE" IN VALPARAISO.

Messrs Westcott & Co. Calle Esmeralda. Hardy & Co. Esmeralda. Bailey & Co. F. Recio "La Importadora." Plaza Sotomayor N.º 5. Pedro Ariza, Calle Victoria N.º 2. D. Marquez, 39 Plaza Anibal Pinto. A. T. Higgs, Calle Serrano num. 16. Café Pacifico, Calle Esmeralda. Bar Comercial, Cochrane. Jockey Club Bar, Prat. Bunout's Hotel, Blanco.

VIÑA DEL MAR.

Messrs E. Bickell.

SANTIAGO.

Messrs Diener & Co. Hume & Co. E. Zamorano.

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 14-A, or 15 Calle Urriola Valparaiso.

The Star of Chile.

SATURDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1905.

REFORM OF THE LAW OF MUNICIPALITIES.

The question of the reform of the laws creating the Municipalities of the Republic, and more especially their alteration so as to admit of Foreigners acquiring the right to vote and to become members of these corporations, without changing their nationality; has again been brought forward by our contemporary El Heraldo in a series of brilliant articles on the subject.

It is generally agreed that it is necessary to take some steps to separate the functions of the Municipalities from those of the electoral colleges, and to prevent that intrusion of party politics into local affairs which has proved so disastrous to the successful fulfilment of the duties which belong more directly to these corporations.

Opinion, is however, by no means unanimous as to the convenience of allowing Foreigners to have a vote and take an active part in the local administration. To allow of this, it would be necessary to alter the Constitution of the Republic, and it is probably the necessity for this change which prevented this measure becoming law when the present Municipal law was passed during the Presidency of Don Jorge Montt.

The most strenuous arguments against this proposition seem to have their foundation in an excessive pride. It is argued that to permit foreigners to take part even locally in the administration of the country, is in itself to confess ineptitude on the part of Chileans to govern themselves and that such a permission might even lead at some time to complication with Foreign Powers. These arguments are however entirely mistaken. It should be remembered that in any community of any

nationality whatever there are only a small proportion of its members able or willing to undertake the onerous duties of local government. The opening of such posts to foreigners should in no way be taken as suggesting superiority in the foreigner, but simply as tending to widen the field from which our local rulers may be chosen. In a sparsely populated country like Chile it would seem a matter of prudence not to overlook the possible co-operation of the very large foreign population settled in the country, a co-operation, all the more valuable as regards local affairs, because, from its nature it must necessarily be entirely free from party politics.

That foreigners would answer to the call may we think be taken for granted from the readiness with which appeals to charitable objects are met and the harmony which reigns in all affairs governed by committees of mixed nationalities. Perhaps the best example may be found in the Fire Brigades of Santiago and Valparaiso. The positive services of these institutions, composed of men of all nationalities, not only in fighting the flames but also at all times of grave trouble, are universally acknowledged, and it is probably owing to the existence of a foreign element, and their friendship with the Chilean members, that these institutions have up till now been free from the curse of politics. This is not so everywhere; we have known the directorate of a provincial fire brigade elected on strictly party lines.

It is a general complaint against foreigners that they come here to make their fortunes and leave the country as soon as they can, taking their money with them. This is so; but it is unreasonable to expect any man to exist in the state of discomfort in which we live—in Valparaiso for instance—longer than he need when it is impossible for him either by voice or action to do anything to better matters. Were it possible for the foreigners to take a more active part in those matters affecting the comfort and health of their families, the number who settle permanently in the country would be greatly increased.

It will further be found that this question has a most direct bearing on Colonisation. When the Municipal law first came into force, an attempt was made to get the colonists in the province of Malleco to qualify for voting and thus obtain a representation on the municipalities of Victoria and Traiguén. There were men of all nationalities among these colonists, but they one and all refused to become naturalised Chileans, and they were right. It will be found that it is impossible to persuade the colonists of the first generation to change their nationality. The result of the above attempt was, however, instructive; without any direct representation on the local bodies the interests of the colonists,—the roads to their farms, bridges connecting the colonies with the towns, even their personal safety,—were not unreasonably neglected, till matters got to such a state as to lead to a general exodus of hundreds of persons brought to Chile at great expense to the State.

There can be no doubt in this matter, either the foreigner must be given some say on local matters or it is useless to bring him here. A man will live contentedly with no wish to mix in the politics of the country so long as the roads to his farm are good, his town clean and the health of his family secured. But if he has no say in local affairs, these interests will be neglected for other interests better represented, and the colonist will leave the country so soon as he has made sufficient money to do so.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The following is a summary of the statement of the National Finances presented by the Minister of Finance in the Senate at the request of Senator Montt.

INTERNAL DEBT 31st DECEMBER 1904. Municipal Debts..... \$ 382,232.28. Annuities Capitalised..... 22,163,365.64. 3% Internal Loan..... 1,867,069.06. 1st Emission Paper Money 50,000,000.00. 2nd Do..... 4,250,000.00. Balance former Emissions 900,254.50. Treasury Bills..... 2,900.00.

Total..... \$ 79,565,821.48

DEBTS CONTRACTED IN 1905.

Balance of 2nd. Emission authorised..... \$ 5,750,070.00. Against further authorisation for fifteen million dollars..... 12,000,000.00. Creditors of Bolivia 5% Bonds..... 6,500,000.00.

Total Interior debt..... \$ 103,815,821.48

The remaining three million dollars to be issued must according to the law authorising the issue be invested in Caja Hipotecaria Bonds to complete the amount of twenty million dollars to be so invested. The interest on these bonds to be applied exclusively to covering the interest due on the internal debt.

With regard to annuities it has been found that as the law authorising the payment of annuities to persons who pay sums into the Treasury fixes the rate at 7% per annum these amounts have enormously increased, owing to the drop in the current rate of interest. With a view to avoiding loss to the State a Bill will be presented lowering the rate to 5% per annum.

The Foreign Debt of the State is as follows:—

Table with columns: Date, Interest, Original Amot, Owing 31 Dec. 1904. Rows for years 1885 to 1894.

£ 16,449,960

Making a total of £ 16,449,960, owing on 31st December last year.

To this sum must be added the loan for £ 1,350,000 for the Santiago Drainage interest of which is however paid by the Contractors until the work is delivered. The amount of gold held in the Conversion Fund against the issues of paper money amounted on the 1st August to \$ 41,829,433.48, of which \$ 10,666,666.67 was taken from the amount received from the sale of the ironclads and \$ 110,483.32 from sale of lands in Magellan, the balance having been taken from the ordinary income of the nation. Of this total the sum of 63,611,920 Marks is deposited with the two German banks at Berlin and the balance is in the Treasury in gold.

The expenditure for the present year is calculated at \$ 138,743,000 and the income at \$ 131,750,000 leaving a deficit as before stated of \$ 6,993,000.

It may be noted that in this statement account does not appear to have been taken of the five million dollars of the last emission of thirty million dollars which according to law were invested in Bonds within thirty days of the date of the law authorising the emission. The total internal debt would therefore be \$ 108,815,821.48 without counting the floating debt amounting to several millions.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The decree calling for tenders for building the Arica-La Paz railway has been severely attacked in parliament and in the press. Certain organs have even made this decree an excuse for a violent personal attack on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and have made imputations entirely unwarranted by that gentleman's political antecedents.

It is argued, that being a public work tenders should have been called for by that department and not by that for Foreign Affairs, that the fact of paying the work in bonds laid a heavy burden on the country which might have been avoided by ceding the right of working the line to the builders for a number of years with a guarantee of 5% interest, that the date for presenting tenders was too near, there not being sufficient time between now and January for mature study, that this and the inclusion of New York as one of the places where advertisements should be published seemed to point to favouritism of some company, presumably American, which had already studied the matter and

that as an American Company already worked the Northern route a combine might be formed to control Bolivian trade. Finally in promising liberation of duties the decree promised a thing which could only be granted by act of Congress.

In reply, it is stated, that as the building of the railway originated in a foreign treaty it was best in the hands of the Foreign Affairs department, that the payment in bonds would keep the Railway in the hands of the Chilean Government and prevent any attempts to form a monopoly of the Bolivian Trade, and that the date for opening tenders was necessary to fulfil the stipulations in the Bolivian treaty. Finally a bill has been introduced and passed the Senate, granting the liberation of duties stipulated in the decree.

The Financial Statement presented by The Minister of Finance has been the object of severe criticism in the Senate by Senators Montt and McIver. Doubt has been expressed as to whether income will reach the figures estimated, the bad harvest making an increase in import duties seem improbable, while the many special laws authorising expenditure threaten to increase the deficit. Senator Montt estimates the deficit as nearer twelve millions than six.

The Minister of Finance however takes an optimistic view of matters, based on the increase on Nitrate duties.

In the Chamber of Deputies Deputy Echenique has continued his observations on land concessions. The discussion of the bills relating to Iron Works and to sugar duties has continued. It is doubtful if either will pass before the prorogation.

It is stated that Government does not propose to prolong the present session.

THE OPERA.

The Opera season opens here on Monday with Fedora and will be followed by Mephistophiles, Boheme, Trovador, Iris and Lioncavallo's new Opera Zaza which has met with such success in Santiago. All the seats for the "abono" are taken and there is much demand for seats for "Trovador" which will be given as an extra.

Santiago News.

TELEGRAPH FROM ANTOFAGASTA TO PUEBLO HUNDIDO.—The sum of \$10,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Director of Telegraphs, for the construction of this line.

DON JOSÉ ALFONSO.—The President of the Supreme Court of Justice Mr. José Alfonso has presented his resignation having reached the age of sixty five years and completed the forty years of active service necessary to qualify for full pension. Mr. Alfonso entered the legal profession in 1855 and was appointed judge of the first instance in 1862. In 1863 he was named Judge of Commercial Cases in Valparaiso a post he filled till May 1880 when he was named Minister of the Court of Appeal of Santiago. In March 1892 he was appointed Minister of the Supreme Court a post which he still occupies. Mr. Alfonso has held the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Finance and was a member of the Consejo de Estado during the Presidency of Don Jorge Montt.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY MUSIC.—In view of the difficulty of obtaining competent musicians for the military bands it is proposed to start a school of music in connection with the correctional school for boys in this city. The pupils of this school will serve for five years in the army on completing their education.

TRANSFER OF A CONCESSION.—The representatives of the Santa Fé del Toco Nitrate Company have solicited authorisation from the Government, to transfer to the Salitrea Alemana Company the concession it possesses, to make use of the waters of the river Loa to generate power.

RECEPTION.—On Monday night a reception of the Diplomatic Corps was held by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Agustin Edwards at his private residence in the Calle Agustinas.

SPANISH MINISTER.—The new Minister for Spain Mr. Juan du B. Jackson y Lopez de Haro arrived in this country by the ss. "Orita" and is expected here on Saturday.

He: "Do you believe it is unlucky to get married on Friday?"

She: "No, nor any other day," He is still wondering why he was fool enough not to have said something else instead.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OF CHILE THE 8th

Championship Athletic Sports Under the auspices of the F. A. C. Will be held on Friday 8th Sept. 1905 on the Cancha, Viña del Mar.

Entries will be received up to Thursday 31st August at 6 p.m. by the Secretary or at R. W. Bailey & Co's.

ESMERALDA 7.

ENTRY FORMS ETC. OBTAINABLE AT ESMERALDA 7

EVENTS:—

100 yds, 220 yds, 440 yds, 880 yds & 1 mile flat races. Hurdle race. Steeplechase, Long Jump. High Jump. Pole Jump. Putting the shot.

A. GEMMEL, Hon. Sec.

LOOK OUT FOR The Kentucky Darkies

FOOTBALL.

DUNCAN FOX & C.º V. GRACE & C.º (Desgraciados.)

A football match between representative players of the above firms will take place to-day on the Cancha at Viña del Mar at 3 p.m.

The respective teams are as follow:— DUNCAN FOX & C.º

Goal: A. Arredondo. Backs: W. Baird (captain), F. Evans. Half-Backs: J. Adams, O. Fraser, E. Weis. Forwards: V. Watson, E. Davis, F. Cooke, W. Went, and C. Nielson. Reserves: R. Tebbs, W. Smith, G. Thomas, W. Walkden.

"DESGRACIADOS"

Goal: J. From. Backs: E. R. Morrison, E. Rojas. Half-Backs: G. Geddes (captain), H. T. S. Peach, R. K. Gibbons. Forwards: J. W. Jordan, H. Wallace, E. Gillmore, O. Brain, and O. Gundlach. Reserves: R. Leay, R. Dagnio, J. Ibarra.

Linesmen: F. J. Harper and T. Tudhope. Referee: J. M. A. Mongard (of Messrs. Williamson, Balfour & C.º)

As there are several of this year's prominent player amongst the "Desgraciados," the latter are the favorites. Mr. P. H. McClelland has kindly provided a special train for the teams and their friends, which will leave the Port Station at 2.30 p.m.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OF CHILE:

Position of Clubs for the Cup on 26th August 1905.

Table with columns: Club Name, No. of Matches played, Gained, Lost, Ties, In favor, Against, Total No. of Points. Rows for various clubs like Esmeralda Naval, Esmeralda de Ingenieros, etc.

A. GEMMEL, Hon. Sec.

DAS NIEBELUNGENLIED

(From Heine.)

For a long time people in Germany talked of nothing but the Niebelungenlied, and classic philologists were not a little offended when this epic was compared to the Iliad, or when people went so far as to discuss which of the two poems was the more excellent. The public, in these discussions, had the appearance of a boy who is gravely asked, "Would you rather have a horse or a piece of gingerbread?"

But there is no doubt that this Niebelungenlied is of great and mighty power. A Frenchman can hardly realise its full meaning, especially not of the language in which it is composed. For it is a language of stone and the verses are as it were rhymed rough stone. Here and there from out of their fissures spring red flowers like drops of blood, or long trails of ivy hang downward like green tears. Of the gigantic passions which move through this poem you little kindly people cannot have the slightest conception. Imagine a clear summer night, the stars, pale as silver but as large as suns, standing out from the blue sky, and that all the Gothic cathedrals in Europe had met together upon an enormous plain—the Strasburg, Minster, the Cologne Cathedral, the bell-tower of Florence, the Rouen Cathedral, &c.—and they all paid graceful court to the beautiful Notre Dame of Paris. It is true that their gait is a little awkward, that some of them behave very clumsily, and that their enamoured behaviour occasionally makes you laugh. But such laughter would come to and as soon as you saw how they get angry and throttle one another, and how Notre Dame de Paris lifts her two stone arms in despair to heaven, then suddenly grasps a sword and cuts off the head of the largest of all the cathedrals. But no, even thus you cannot get an idea of the chief personages of the Niebelungenlied; no tower is so high and no stone so hard as the frowning Hagen and the revengeful Chriemhilde.

But who has composed this song? You know no more of the name of the poet of the Niebelungenlied than you know that of the poets of the people's songs. It is a curious thing that the names of those who have written the best books and poems or raised the finest buildings and art monuments are hardly ever known. What was the name of the architect who conceived the idea of the Cologne Cathedral? Who was it that painted yonder altar-piece whereon are reproduced so beautifully the fair Mother of God and the three Wise Men of the East? Who composed the Book of Job that has comforted so many generations of human sufferers? Men are only too apt to forget the names of their benefactors; the name of the good and noble man who has made the well being of his fellow-creatures his care is rarely to be found on the tongue of the people, and its dense head remembers only the names of its oppressors and of cruel war-lords.

The tree of humanity forgets the silent gardener who has sheltered it in the cold, watered it in the drought, and protected it from wild beasts; but it retains faithfully the names which have been pitilessly cut into its bark with a sharp steel edge, and it hands them in increased size on to the last generation.

TO MAKE AMENDS.

A GOOD story is told of a certain Scottish magistrate who, on rising one morning, found that he had overslept himself and had but a few minutes in which to keep a most important appointment. Making a hurried toilet, he rushed from the house and hailed a passing cab.

"Drive me," he said to the Jehu, "to the Courts of Justice with all possible speed. On no account delay an instant."

Faithful to his instructions, the driver urged his steed to its very utmost. Faster and faster they went until, after an exciting drive, he deposited his fare at his destination in time for the appointment, but not before he had damaged a passing vehicle in his mad career. The magistrate, on alighting, handed him his fare, with the addition of a substantial tip; and then, to the man's astonishment, pressed thirty shillings into his hand, at the same time saying:—

"Here's thirty shillings, my man; you will be brought before me tomorrow for furious driving, and I shall fine you that amount."

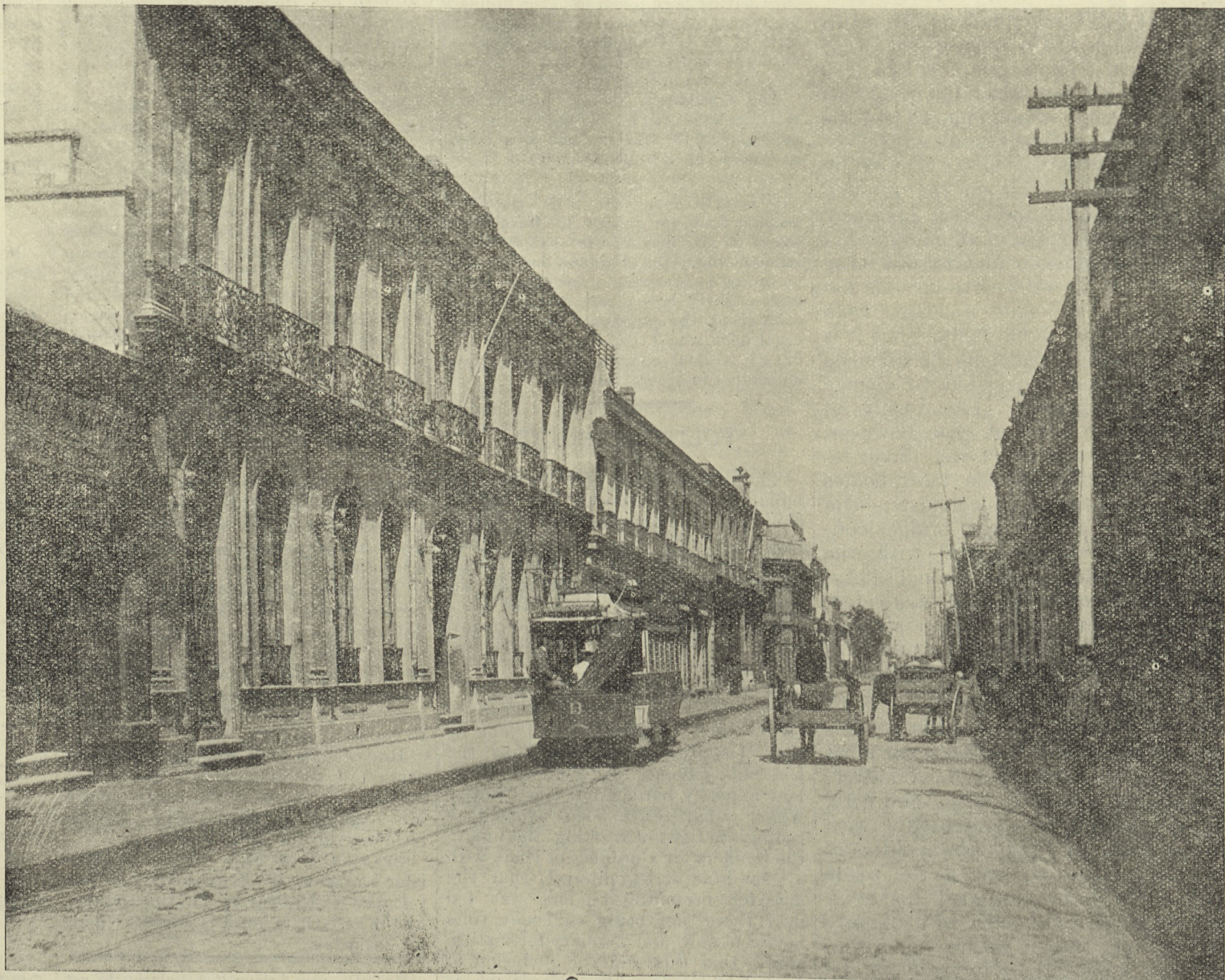


MILITARY SCHOOL SANTIAGO.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We publish to-day photographs of the Pitruquen Bridge on the railway from Temuco to Valdivia; the village of Corral at which the large steamers for Valdivia

have a touch to tranship their cargoes to bagges, the Military School at Santiago which will be familiar to all visitors to that city, and a typical scene in the principal street of the Southern Metropolis Concepcion.



CALLE COMERCIO CONCEPCION.

COMMENTS ON GOLF.

We find abundant evidence that successful playing of the great game of golf is not merely a matter of hitting the golf-ball far, in the right direction, and, for the shorter shots, a certain calculated distance. All these are valuable aids; it may even be said that they are primary essentials. A golfer cannot make success without these. But it is plainly, and very noticeably, possible for him to have all these and yet not achieve success. He requires some other qualities, rather subtle, added to them; they are qualities "more easily imagined than described" to speak in classic phrase; but there are certain details in manifestation of the qualities that can be seen clearly and that it is quite useful to appreciate. In a general way we all recognise the value of nerve, of determination to win, and so on—that is, of course, always supposing that the object of the game is to win it. For those who "play golf for exercise" none of these things matter, because these folk do not "play golf," they "play at golf." There is all the difference.

Very often, in following and thinking out the course of a golf match, it may have happened to us to be struck by the frequency with which one of the players, after appearing to have the worse of the hole from the tee-shot, or even at some much later stage of the hole's history, has achieved a half, or even, it may be, a win, contrary to all expectations. And if you make a careful consideration, you will see, that it has happened to one of the players far more often than to the other to achieve this.

Very probably you will find that it was the shorter player of the two whose game you have been following that has won this hard half of the hole again and again, and then you may begin to see that it was necessary for this to happen if these two men were to find themselves playing on an equality at all; and, further, perceiving this, you will also see that the possession of this faculty has hoisted the man who has it right into a class that he has no claim to by mere virtue of his powers of hitting the ball, and, moreover, that if you could, by any miracle, engraft on the other of the two this faculty possessed by the shorter player, then he, with his greater power of execution, would be no longer where he is in the golfing scale, but would pass on at once to a higher level. The value of this faculty of saving holes is thus the value of a class. "But," it is quite likely some one may object, "everybody does his best to save holes"; and in a certain personal sense this is, no doubt, true; but what has to be realised is that the best of one man differs so much from the best of another. One has so much more faculty of trying than another. To exemplify it, the thing may be regarded in a little more detail. A typical case of the kind arises when one player is some eighty yards from the hole and the other is on the green, and perhaps within ten yards. This is a moment when the fortunes of that hole will seem to one of the faint-hearted kind, who has not the blessed hole-saving faculty, to be so far gone that it is hardly possible to retrieve them. "My opponent," he will say to himself—not in so many words perhaps, but this is the way that the situation will strike his mental view, more or less consciously—"My opponent is morally certain to hole out in two, whereas it will only be by something very like a big fluke that I can hope to hole in two;" and with that desperate vision of the probable future floating in his mind he will play in a half-hearted manner, affected by a fatalistic feeling that only a fluke can save him, and that therefore it is hardly worth trying—and the result is inevitable, and as we see it. The same problem presents itself to one of the other kind in a very different light. He says to himself that the case looks bad, but that for that very reason he must do his very best to right it. He works his wits hard in order to study out the best line and method of approach, in order, if possible, to hole out in two, realising that although it may perhaps be in the nature of a fluke if he does so flukes of this species come most often to the hand of those who strive hardest to deserve them; and, after all, the other man is still ten yards from the hole. It happens often enough, as the painful experience of all of us testifies very freely, that a man does not always hole out in two (although, of course, he ought to,) even from so short a distance as ten yards, and, moreover, if the eighty-yards-off man can contrive to put up a good approach, so as to give himself a fair chance of holing out with his next, the very fact that the other man is thus called on to do something that he had not expected to be obliged to do—that is to say, to lay his putt dead—is extremely likely, if anything is likely, to make him fail in doing so. Not only the actual accomplishment of a stroke of recovery, such as laying the long approach dead, is apt to have a partially paralysing effect on the opponent, but the very knowledge that he is playing against the kind of man that has the faculty of striving hard to the very bitterest end has its effect on his spirit. We must all, surely, be conscious of the different mood in which we meet the task of playing—say, in the Amateur Championship or any other tournament that we are pleased to consider of a certain importance—one of those who are made of the sterner stuff, and who are ready to admit themselves beaten before the hole is finished. Of course there are certain situations in which insistence on playing out the hole to the last stroke becomes no better than mere vanity and vexation of spirit. The ancient story, typical of this spirit in its extreme manifestation, is the rebuke of the old Scotch caddie to his master who proposed to give the hole up to the opponent after play-

ing "four more." "Gie up the hole!" he said, with that sour ferocity which is characteristic of a certain class of the Lowland Scotch, especially when a wager appears in danger of being lost—"Gie up the hole! Wha' kens bet you mon'll no fa' doon deid, afore ever he comes tae the hole?" No doubt there was a certain sort of pious faith in a possible intervention of Providence, thus manifested, but the code of the golfing duel hardly justifies one in worrying the opponent to put out after all human hope of saving the hole has utterly gone.

After all, the argument has the strongest instances to enforce it. The really dangerous players always have been those who have the faculty of saving holes—the power of recovery. It has been said that matches are won not by the extra good play of the winner but by the mistakes of the loser. Of all but some half-dozen of the men playing to-day that still holds good, but there are these few exceptions, between whom the match seems to turn on the long approach laid dead or the long putt holed rather than on failure to hole out in three when the hole is within reach of any iron club. Such failure means mistake, and these men do not make it. But the rest of us—even the best of us—are no more than human. It is human to make mistakes, but more often than we realise it is possible to retrieve them; and the more we can realise the possibility the more often we shall retrieve them successfully.

THE NEW SHORT RIFLE.

ISSUE SUSPENDED.

It is reported that the War Office have decided to suspend the issue of the new short rifle to infantry regiments, and that units now armed with it will have the old weapon returned to them. This decision has been taken in consequence of the unfavourable reports received from commanding officers with regard to the new rifle during the present course of musketry training. It has been found at Aldershot and also at other centres that even with increased practice the standard of marksmanship is not so good as it was with the Lee-Metford. This is borne out by what took place during the past few days at Bisley in the course of the Army Rifle meeting. Some of the cavalry teams shot with the new rifle and came out badly in the competitions. Even in the rapid-fire competitions, where its supposed "handiness" was expected to tell, the rate of fire was slower than with the old rifle. The want of balance prevented the weapon from "coming up" well, and thus caused the marksman to take longer time in aligning his sights on the target. The cavalry will retain the short rifle, but no more will be issued to the infantry. Instead, it is likely that some of the improvements in sighting and loading in use with it will be in future applied to the Lee-Metford rifle, which will then be a really good weapon, and will be retained as the infantry arm.

AMERICAN HUMOUR.

Truth this week gives a sample of American humour received the other day by a London firm.

Our cashier fell unconscious at his desk this morning. Up to this time, 4.0 p.m., we have been unable to get a word out of him except your name.

May we say to him, with a view to his immediate recovery, that we have your cheque, as we think that is what is on his mind?

But surely this is hardly up to the American standard? For a retort is so absurdly simple. As, for instance:

We sincerely regret to hear of the serious illness of your cashier.

It is indeed considerate of you to consult us before making any communication to him; but you have our full authority for saying to him that you have our cheque.

It is true that this would not be entirely accurate, but in a case of this kind this will doubtless be as dust in the balance, compared with the welfare of your cashier.

May we suggest that if you have scruples you should post us a receipted account and tell your cashier that the account is settled?

We dare venture to think that this soft answer, if it did not turn away wrath, would at all events leave the laugh on this side of the water.



CORRAL VILLAGE.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Many amateurs are under the impression that it is necessary to have a special and expensive type of lens for portrait work, just as there are also many more who think it is impossible to take a good portrait except in a studio. Both those notions are entirely erroneous. Generally speaking, the survival of the special portrait type of lens is due to the slowness with which new factors are recognised in photography. When plates were not so rapid as they are to-day it was necessary to have for studio work a lens working at as large an aperture as possible; but with the notable increase in the rapidity of plates which is characteristic of the present moment that necessity no longer holds good. As a matter of fact, the ordinary rapid rectilinear lens is admirably adapted for portraiture, provided it is not of too short a focal length. And really excellent work of that kind can be accomplished with the simple and inexpensive spectacle lens.

If some amateurs could visit the studios in which some of our first portrait photographers work they would be speedily convinced that first-rate portraiture may well be achieved even in an ordinary room of an ordinary house. I was in one such studio a few days since, and it was more unlike a photographic studio than any structure of that kind I have ever seen. As a matter of fact, it had more the appearance of an ordinary room than of a

studio, and certainly the lighting was of a kind which could be easily installed in any room. In taking portraits in an ordinary room the mistake most amateurs make is to omit to cut off the bottom light of the window near which they usually pose their models. Instead they are apt to draw down the blind. What is wanted is that they should draw it up, and use some opaque material to shut out the light coming from the lower portion of the window.

Notwithstanding what has been written above, the amateur cannot be too often told that to secure successful portraits he should subject himself to a serious training in posing and lighting. The first use an amateur makes of his camera generally is to attempt a portrait; it should be his last. If to paint a successful portrait is the highest achievement of art, it is none the less true that to secure a successful portrait with the lens is the highest achievement in photography. It is sometimes cynically said that the amateur photographer has no friends, because he has taken their portrait and turned them all into enemies; and, though things are not always quite so bad as that, it certainly is true that most people are hypercritical so far as portraits of themselves by photography are concerned. Especially should the amateur beware of trying his hand on young lady models!

There are many amateurs who prefer the box type of hand-camera, mainly, no doubt, because it is always ready for

use, and does not involve any calculation as to how many feet distant such an object may be. On the other hand, the majority of photographers like to have their camera in as compact a form as possible, and it is very easy to find out and mark on the focussing scale the fixed-focus position of the lens. Two new models of the Brownie of the folding variety have recently been placed on the market, called respectively the No. 2 and the No. 3 Folding Brownie, and either of them provides the beginner with a most desirable camera. Each model is for use with roll film, thus doing away altogether with the necessity for the use of a dark room in loading or unloading the instrument.

CAMERA.

A SMOOTH ANSWER.—The celebrated Father Healy, asked one day by an Orangeman to say truly whether he would prefer going to Heaven or Purgatory, replied: "Now, if it was only a question of climate, I would rather go to Heaven; but if it was a question of society, I would rather go to Purgatory, as I have many excellent friends among the Protestants."

It was at Cogers' Hall, about which a history has just been written, that O'Connell once arose and asked concerning one of his political opponents:—

"Where, gentlemen—tell me where we shall find a more foolish knave, or a more knavish fool, than he?"

"Hear, hear," shouted somebody behind him. "Sir," said O'Connell, "I am much obliged; I did not expect to find one out of Bedlam."



PITRUFQUEN BRIDGE.

A HAPPY MARRIAGE.

A newspaper correspondent at Geneva tells us that in a little village near Thonon the entire population recently turned out to witness what he describes (truly enough) as a "remarkable marriage ceremony." Three brothers led three sisters "to the altar," and a sister of the three brothers married a brother of the three sisters at the same time. That is certainly rather a wholesale family intermarriage, but we are not yet done with the remarkability of the occasion:

All the young couples, who are of the same age, were dressed alike, and the officiating vicar was the uncle of the three sisters.

Certainly two families who matched so well deserved to be wedded. It was so thoughtful, too, of the parents of the three girls to have a son when the three sons' parents lapsed into daughterdom.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE!

A correspondent of *Guy's Hospital Gazette* rescues from oblivion two letters written by two Indian natives to the lady doctor of the mission:

Kind and Fair Madam,—I have pleasure to inform you that my dear, unfortunate wife will no longer be a patient of yours, she having left this world for the next on February 27 last. For your kind help in this matter I shall be ever grateful.

Dear She,—My wife has returned cured from your hospital. If a male person is allowed to enter your bungalow, I should like to come and see you. I will not attempt to reward you. Vengeance belongs unto the Lord.

So true it is that a little (lingual) knowledge is a dangerous thing.

THE SAME COLOUR.

SCENE: A railway carriage. Englishman (addressing Yankee in opposite corner): "Excuse me, this is not a smoking carriage."

No reply. Five minutes later (more brusquely): "I must really trouble you to put out that cigar."

Still no reply. One minute later: "Hang it, sir, if you don't put that cigar out I'll have you removed."

Still superb indifference on part of Yankee. Train stops. Englishman calls guard and requests removal of Yankee. The latter breaks in, coolly:—

"Guard, examine that man's ticket—it's third-class."

Guard does so, finds the statement correct, and marches the Englishman out, to the great astonishment of the other occupants of the carriage.

After the train had again started another occupant, unable to restrain his curiosity, asks: "How did you know what ticket he had?"

Yankee (with a yawn): "Saw it sticking out of his waistcoat pocket. Same colour as my own, I guess!"

A great source of cruelty is temper. When it is considered what a vast sum of misery temper causes in the world, how many homes are darkened, and how many hearts are saddened by it; when we remember that its persecutions have not even the purifying consequences of most other calamities; inasmuch as its effects upon its innocent victims are rather cankerous than medical; when we call to mind that a bright face and a bright disposition are like sunshine in a house, and a gloomy, lowering countenance as depressing as an Arctic night, we must acknowledge that temper itself is only another form of cruelty, and a very bad form, too.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SALE OF GOLD.—The Weekly sale of government gold took place last Saturday as usual, when one million dollars were sold. Prices started at 16.12% reached 16.92% closing at 16.40%.

DROWNED AT SEA.—The captain of the British bark *Liverbank* which arrived here on Saturday, advises that on July 14th in Latitude 33° 13'S., Longitude 176° 15'W. and during a storm, the apprentice A. D. Thompson was washed over board and drowned, all attempts to save him being fruitless.

IN DISTRESS.—The Danish bark *Krom-princess Louise* put in here on Saturday in distress through damage to her rigging caused by a storm which overtook her when on the voyage from Samanco Peru to a Belgian port with a cargo of guano.

BOLSA DE COMERCIO.—The meeting of the share holders of this institution on Saturday was well attended. Mr. José F. Valencia G. vice president took the chair. A commission composed of Messrs. Luis Ugarte, A. Gacitua and D. Bianchi, was named to revise the statutes and propose any necessary changes.

POST OFFICE SERVICE.—A complaint has been lodged by Mr. Edward Germain regarding a letter addressed to him, and which as proved by the date on the stamp reached here on July 22nd. The letter was only placed in Mr. Germain's box on August 20th!

NEW HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Although the epidemic of small pox shows signs of diminishing we are now threatened with a severe epidemic of measles, an illness which generally claims many victims among the children of the poor.

The Franciscan Monastery on the Baron Hill has been lent by the Archbishop of Santiago to whose diocese it belongs, for the purpose of establishing a new hospital for infectious diseases with a view to isolate persons attacked by measles. The brotherhood will be removed to the South of the Republic to undertake missionary work there.

RETURN OF THE INTENDANT.—The Governor of the Province Don Joaquin Fernandez Blanco returned from Santiago on Monday. There is no truth in the statement that he had resigned his post.

MR. JACOBO KRAUS.—This gentleman who was contracted by government to superintend the opening of the tenders for the Valparaiso Docks, has been named Minister of Public Works of Holland, his native country. It is not however expected that this will prevent him from fulfilling his contract to come out here next March.

THE "RIO BUENO."—This new Chilean steamer specially built for the Rio Bueno Co. for river navigation, arrived here on Monday last. The *Rio Bueno* has a capacity of 400 tons and draws 9 1/2 feet.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.—Work on the line down Calle Victoria will be commenced this month and it is hoped to finish this line before the end of October. While work is going on, horse trams will be established down Calle Chacabuco returning by Calle Independencia.

BRIDGE TOURNAMENT.—A Bridge Tournament has been arranged for to-night at the Vina del Mar Club. It is expected that from thirty to forty couples will take part, and the proceedings will be wound up with a dance.

THE CIA. CHILENA DE NAVEGACION.—The first steamer purchased for this Company left London on the 18th inst., with a cargo of three thousand tons of cement and coal for Corral. Other three steamers have been purchased, all of more or less the same size, and will shortly leave for this coast.

THE R. M. S. "ORITA".—Arrived in Corral on Tuesday morning and was expected here yesterday afternoon. The following passengers for Valparaiso arrived.

Messrs.—C. de la Maza, Brieba and family, W. Vial and family, Forseyth, C. Ball, D. Sanchez, H. Ward, S. Béche, A. Bruna, P. Barros, E. Hurtado, J. Irarrázaval, Valdivieso, L. Aldunate, M. Gilion, J. M. Simpson, A. Posteur, J. Jachier, B. Baines, P. Fernandez, B. Berrogain, M. Pombo, R. Nieja, Juan Durose, C. Lopez, A. Jatloch, L. Cooper, R. P. de Lopez and family, A. von Borries, miss Müller, S. Mantelero, C. Beretta, E. Aste, H. Bervie, A. Maggi, D. Jergadioti, J. Diaz, E. Las Heras, J. Roque, B. Lei, E. Poutanorotta, G. Consigliery, L. Migone, w. Crovotto, V. Morillo, R. Massini, North, M. Edwards.

FIRE.

A serious fire broke out on Thursday night at 11.30 P. M. in the Bar occupied by Mr. A. Ponzoni Cochrane 214 and Blanco 75.

The flames spread to N.° 204 Calle Cochrane; and to N.° 81 on the Calle Blanco side. The firemen were promptly on the spot and got the fire under at about 2 A. M. on Friday morning. The loss is estimated at \$ 30,000.

NAVAL ATHLETIC MEETING.

The third annual meeting for the Naval Championship will take place at the Escuela Naval on Saturday September 2nd the competitors being the members of that school and the school of Aspirantes a Ingenieros.

VICTORIA JUBILEE HOSPITAL FUND.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above fund was held at the Union Club on Thursday last 3 p.m. for the purpose of electing a Committee to inspect the property offered for sale, which it is proposed to utilise as a Sanatorium, if purchased. Messrs. F. W. Hayne, W. Lazonby and Dr. Prain were appointed for the purpose and have undertaken to report the result at an early date.

THE MAILS

The *Oropesa*, which left here on the 8th inst. passed Montevideo on the home voyage August 20th. The *Orita* with the European mails reached Coronal on the 25th Letters delivered here on 27th.

CHARTERS.

Table with columns: Tons, Charter details. Includes entries for Ancaios, Anna, Brilliant, Comet, Gostwickss, Hebe, Invergery, J. Kerr, Loch Trool, Melete, Nederland, Persimon, Princess M, Walkure.

DISPOSABLE TONNAGE ON COAST.

Table listing ship names and tonnage: Archibald Russel, Ardnamurchan, Arethusia, Astracana, Australian, Baltimore, Bertha, Berwickshire, Birkdale, Brunel, Castle Holme, Castor, Cedar Bank, Chalk, Charles Cotesworth, Chiltonford, Colonia, Croisset, Cumbuskeneth, Dimsdale, Duchalburn, Dunboyne, Emin Pacha, Eurasia, Flotbek, Glenard, Holt Hill, Hutton Hall, Kildalton, Klio, Kronprinzessse Louise, Lika, Lindisfarne, Loch Finlas, Lonsdale, Lord Shafflesbury, Lyderhorn, Mashona, Marguerite Moinos, Milvertor, Meridian, Mozart, Muskaka, Mussle Crag, Mylomene, Nereus, Nauarchos, Nereus, Northernhay, Orion, Ormsary, Pindos, Peru, Pirat, Port Carlisle, Port Crawford, Queen Victoria, Ravenswood, Scottish Glens, Schwarzenbek, Speke, Steinbek, Sylphide, Talca, Talus, Vanduara, Wavertree, Wega, Westlothian, Yolanda.

MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Market still firm.—Price \$8.80 bagged on board Talcahuano per 76.36 kilos. In Santiago sales at \$9 bulk, per 72 kilos.

BARLEY.

Market also firm. Transactions effected at prices ranging from \$5.20 to \$5.45, f.o.b. Valparaiso.

FLOUR.

Very strong market. Santiago quotations \$8.20 to \$8.30. Southern flour on board Talcahuano \$8 to \$8.10. It is reported that about 30000 quintals American flour are on the way for Arica and Antofagasta.

NITRATE.

Exports to Europe this month will be less than estimated, only 1 650,000 quintals being shipped in place of 2,000,000. Market very active, many transactions at 7s/6d 1/2 for Aug. Sept. Buyers for forward sales at same price, but sellers holding out for higher rates.

COAL.

Market very dull. Impossible to make sales, as the market is overstocked. There are no bags to be had in Iquique and shipments cannot be discharged. Quotations nominal. 3 000 tons of Australian. Lambton Coal arrived, Princess Marie, sold in Iquique at 16- for Nitrate Railway Co.

NOTES ON 'CHANGE.

The fall in the rate of Exchange from 15 1/2 to 15 1/16 was the dominant note of the week. The financial requirements in regard to Sewage Works at Santiago and to improvements to Valparaiso by land and sea are said to be main factors in the drop. In addition new Nitrate Companies ordering machinery are paying for it on the spot in Europe not by bills here, and there is a doubt as to how many millions will be required for the improving of the national navy.

In Gas shares Valparaiso had an extraordinary rise of 30 points during the week owing to rumours of fusion with Vina del Mar Gas Co. whose shares likewise jumped up 15 points.

Banks and Insurance steady, with nothing stirring.

Nitrate shares, weaker all round. Rather surprising as with fall in exchange, shares in sterling values were favoured. Most transactions as usual in Rivieras, which has developed into such a speculative stock that no estimate can be arrived at of their true value. The big stocks, £5 paid up are too high to dabble in, requiring too much capital outstanding and remain unnoticed, the \$20 stocks receiving all the attention of speculators.

In Golden Fleece Companies Ponsomby's have fallen 3 points since last report. Bella Vistas had large sales from \$21 to \$19 1/2 and back again to 21. Mr. Braun's report, to which we referred last week has been received and is reported to be very satisfactory. Ovejas, sold at \$1.50 last week have been sold up to \$2.90, the only reason that can be alleged for the rise being that they intend to try to buy a cheap property at the Auction sale of sheep grazing lands in Santiago on 15th Sept. Senos have also risen and have just as flattering prospects as the Ovejas. Laguna Blanca's have eased from \$14 to \$39, and Rio Aysens from \$55 to \$50.

Gold shares slack. Very little business in Dredging Companies. Huanchacha's still on the upward grade closing 12 points higher than price of our last report, sales reaching \$102. The news of the probable output given in last week's issue has been confirmed. This will be equivalent to a profit of \$200,000 per month. Every quotation from Paris is higher than the preceding one, and the shares are likely to reach a much higher price.

In Sugar shares, Vina del Mar are steady, with general disinclination to sell. The rumour of the removal of the Company's premises to Penco is baseless. It is a safe prophecy to make that the projected duties on manufactured sugar will not be passed, but to satisfy envious clamour it is probable that the proposal of Mr. G. Plummer to put a 20 per cent duty on every 100 kilos of raw sugar imported for refining, may be favourably received. It would only mean a paltry 3 or 4c extra cost in the production of "una arroba" and this would not cause much dismay either to the consumer or producer.

The Public Works Company, just floated in Santiago with a capital of £1,000,000 is the happiest idea every thought of. The shareholders are public officials of the various Government Departments, Public Works, Railways, Members of Congress and high public functionaries. The shares have risen to 1000 dollars premium. Why not? It is a beautiful idea. Tenders called for any public works must be submitted and passed by public officials who are shareholders of the Company, and they will of course shunt all estimates in favour of those submitted by the Public Works Company in which they hold an interest. Such an outrageous proposal as this has never surely been submitted to the gaze of the public in any civilised country during the last century. Simply an Exploitation of public funds Co. Attention was naturally called to the matter in Congress but to the surprise of all the Minister of the Interior justified the action of the public officials on the ground that it was a local (o. formed to carry out Public Works in Chile with Chilean capital. The Congress will now have to give a decision on two

motions submitted by Señor Castillo to the effect that it is contrary to the interests of public morality that the State should contract with any syndicate whose shares are held by responsible public officials of the country, and that any Deputy holding shares in such a Company should thereby forfeit his seat in Congress.

The new Inversion Bolsa Bank is to be called the "Banco de Crédito." Shares are already at \$7 premium. The capital is \$1,500,000 in 75000 shares of \$20 each. Shares in the Bolsa itself with right to receive 300 of these Bank shares are quoted at \$700.

There has been large business on 'Change without much inflation of prices, which augurs well for the future. The rise in the price of copper will assist small mine-holders to develop their properties. Low exchange price of copper in Europe means a good harvest for them.

A "Star" tip for the near future is "San Martin Ganadera Co."

SANTIAGO RACES.

The Spring meeting of the Club Hipico will begin to-morrow with an interesting programme of 6 events, including the classic race Premio "Apertura" over a distance of 1900 metres, for which some of the best horses in the land are entered. The following are the entries:

FIRST RACE.—1. Premio "Alcantara".—Hurdle Race.—2400 metres.—Fairfax, Acero, Pieve, Bordereau, Cigale.

SECOND RACE.—Premio "Gibia".—De Reimate.—1200 metres.—Ilustrada, Recreo, Pradera, The Plunger, Valcreuse, Colchagua, Rapalo.

THIRD RACE.—Premio "Apertura".—Classic Race.—1900 metres.—Escocia 60 kilos, Navy 60 do., Pseht 60 do., Nutmeg 58 do., Hungria 55 do., Realité 55 do., Messalina 51 do., Malaga 49 do., Valencia 49 do.

FOURTH RACE.—El Debut.—For 3 year-olds who have not yet run.—1300 metres.—Visoncita, Prisa, Audaz, Antelia, Ghetto, Africana IV, Cádiz, Kermeuse.

FIFTH RACE.—Premio "Stiletto".—1700 metres.—Fatuou, Arbitrer, Posseur, Ofir, Martinique, Rebeca, Sauvageonne.

SIXTH RACE.—Premio "Express".—1000 metres.—Mirona, L' Aiglon, Sobiesky, Miss Julieta, Adhesiva.

Probable winners and place getters by "Santiago". 1. Bordereau, 2. Colchagua, Ilustrada, Valcreuse. 3. Mesalina, Escocia. 4. Cadiz, Kermeuse, Africana IV 5. Rebeca, Fatuo. 6. Mirona, Sobiesky.

LATE SPORTING NOTES.

The course at Santiago was thrown open for gallops for the first time this season on Tuesday morning when over 30 horses made use of it. At 6 o'clock timekeepers, touts, jockeys, trainers, owners, and friends, (placed in order of importance) began to arrive and at 8 o'clock the stand wore a lively look. The going was soft, especially near the rails.

The Club has introduced the use of wooden horses about 20 feet wide, placed on the inside of the track all round, to force horses to work on the outside of the Cancha.

Mesalina and King of Hearts ran once round in 2 min. 03. seconds. Sobieski galloped over 1200 metres in taking style in 1 min. 23 1/2 sec.

Adhesiva, Ghetto, and Green and White did strong working gallops. Realité and Africana IV went 2 rounds at a steady pace, the last 300 metres fast, Africana getting home first.

Cadiz and Crystal went twice round, the former showing the better work. Presto, Arbitrer and Prisa went a strong once round, all going well.

Pradera, Vanidad and Audaz covered 1200 metres, the former getting home first.

Nutmeg and Mauser went once round in 2 min. 04 1/2 sec., the former winning by a long neck.

Navy did slow work, Poseur and Lady Ivy, likewise.

Hungria beat Miss Julieta easily in a once-round turn. Visioncita did a sterling gallop alone.

The best work of the day was done by Vision and Fatuo, once round in 1 min. 59 1/2 sec., the latter running in great style. He is labelled dangerous for to-morrow.

Amongst those present were Mr. Carlos Matthews, owner of Presto and Prisa, Mr. Alan Kerr, owner of Arbitrer, in company with Dr. Musters, Messrs. Julio Subercaseaux, Carlos Edwards and George Davila of Corral Coindicencia, Herbert Urzua, Hector Williams, George Phillips, Jerman Echeverria,

and his two sons, D. Bello Mora, Luis Contreras, E. Fages, G. A. Woodhouse, A. Nebel, Ramon Mazuela, J. R. Mai-rugao, Vargas Bros, E. Bouquet and many others.

Everything but the track and the trees has been painted white, and visitors will find a real spick and span racecourse awaiting them to-morrow.

In regard to the trouble between the Corral "Petite Ecurie" and Lacey, Mr. Hamlin, partner of Mr. Siber refuses to agree to the sale of the horses, and is claiming \$11000 from the latter for losses sustained in the keep of the horses and the running of an unremunerative lotte shop. The Club Hipico are, however, looking after Lacey's interests.

In reference to Tote Shops the number has risen to nearly a dozen, each one promising to pay better odds than his neighbour and endeavouring to attract customers by furnishing their tote quarters in elaborate fashion. It is likely that they will all be closed shortly as they have nearly all been denounced by prominent owners.

Captain A. H. Chaworth-Musters has been appointed Veterinary Surgeon for the Club Hipico in the stead of Dr. Cordero.

Covadonga has gone wrong again, this time in the shoulder. It is doubtful if he will ever race again.

THE WEEK BY CABLE.

UNITED STATES.

SUNDAY'S telegrams advise that the idea of reciprocity with the Southern Republics is gaining ground among politicians as against the theories of the advocates of high protective duties. The Chilean Minister Mr. Walker Martinez has been advised that the tariff for the Panama Canal will be uniform for ships of all flags.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY.—Matters are at a stand still but it is hoped that President Roosevelt's influence will succeed in overcoming all difficulties. The opinion in Europe is optimistic.

PORTSMOUTH, 21.—The points at issue are.—The cession of Sakhalin Island, the payment of an indemnity, and the future limitation of Russia's naval power in the East. Japan remains firm in her exactions. Russia resists but is willing to declare that her Eastern fleet will never be a menace to Japan. It is officially denied that Roosevelt proposed to submit the matter to arbitration.

PORTSMOUTH 23rd.—It is hoped that the Japanese may cede the points regarding the limitation of the Russian fleet, but they will insist on payment of the indemnity.

PORTSMOUTH 24th.—The conference has been postponed till Saturday. De Witte declares that though Russia desires peace the Japanese conditions are so hard as to make the continuance of the war necessary. A pessimistic feeling reigns here.

PORTSMOUTH 25th.—A better feeling reigns, it is hoped that Roosevelt will be able to find some formula to reconcile both parties. In New York the feeling is optimistic.

THE WAR.

MUKDEN 21.—The Japanese army is in good health and spirits. Oyama is ready to commence the attack immediately, should the peace conference fail.

LONDON 23.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent advises that the Japanese are advancing in Corea. On the other hand Linevitch continues receiving reinforcements daily.

NORWAY.

SUNDAY.—In view of the German Emperor's opposition to the candidature of prince Charles of Denmark for the throne of Norway, the idea of a Republic is gaining ground.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PLYMOUTH 19.—A fire broke out on the Brazilian cruiser *Benjamin Constant* but was got under after much trouble.

LONDON 23.—The *Globe* announces that the Argentine Republic proposed to float a loan for four million pounds bearing 4% interest.

LONDON 24.—St John Brodrick declared in the House of Commons that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was necessary to maintain peace in the East.

RESIGNATION OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

LONDON 21.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted by the Government, who have nominated in his place Lord Minto. Lord Curzon's dismissal arose on the question of nominating the Commander-in-chief to the Indian army. The Viceroy proposed Sir Edmond Barrow, a member of the Army Council, but the Government decided to retain Lord Kitchener, thus being in direct opposition to Lord Curzon.

RUSSIA.

SAN PETERSBURG 21.—Little confidence is felt in the success of the Tsar's decree creating a National Assembly.

WARSAW 22.—The disturbances continue, a regular battle took place in the streets to-day between socialists and the cossacks. The strike has become general.

SAN PETERSBURG 23.—The proposed composition of the National Assembly has pleased nobody. The conservatives object to the representation given to the peasants while the socialists demand a still wider representation.

WARSAW 24.—The populace has started sacking the shops and stores.

HIS FATHER: "If you marry old Stubbs's daughter you sha'n't have a shilling of my money."

THE SON: "But, father, if I don't marry her I can't get a shilling of old Stubbs's money."

HIS FATHER: "With a grudge to satisfy": "My own boy! Marry her and render that old skinflint penniless!"

A BUENOS AIRES OPINION ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We have pleasure in reproducing the able leading article of the *Buenos Aires Herald* of July 20th. It will be seen, that our friends on the East Coast, hold the same opinion as that so often expressed in these columns, viz.—That the mere enunciation of a doctrine by a State cannot have any power over third parties, and that the South American Republics have no necessity for, and no intention of accepting patronage of any kind.

The article is as follows.

THE ONLY HEGEMONY.

After a lapse of several months the interesting question of American hegemony has again been raised; and, judging by the prominence given to the subject, it would appear to have been revived, in a concrete form. We will watch with interest, the course the discussion we anticipate may take; but, from the beginning, we have to confess that we are by no means believers in, or advocates of, such a condition of affairs as the term indicates. We are not insensible to the many advantages that would follow the spontaneous and loyal acceptance of that Power which has risen to preeminence upon this continent as the natural leader of all the American States, but we cannot for a moment suppose that such spontaneity will be shown. Hegemony is quite possible when a community of interests are, in the main, similar, and in this respect the new world is remarkably suitable for magnificent experiments in that direction, but from every other point of view we deem the present a very inappropriate time for the United States to take the initiative it is credited with contemplating. There is a common desire, shared by every American Republic, and that is to maintain the principle of America for the Americans. This is the sum and substance of the Monroe Doctrine; yet we know what occurred here, less than a year since, when that Doctrine was formally re-affirmed by President Roosevelt and by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Elihu Root. South America grew angry and accused the United States of cherishing imperialistic views opposed to the interest of the Southern States of the Continent. Has that feeling, so unjust to the great Republic, been modified, or have the terms in which it was voiced been repented of? We are inclined to answer in the negative, for one of the most pronounced of South American idiosyncrasies is the proud belief in South America's ability to defy the world, in arms if necessary. With the arrogance peculiar to his blood, the President of Venezuela challenged the great Powers of Europe only a few years ago, and, according to the latest declarations of that exponent of Republicanism, he is quite prepared to do so again whenever he, in his wisdom, deems such a course necessary. This is merely one of the outward signs of the inward working of that trait we have indicated, a trait that is summed up in the word *dignidad*, which possesses a meaning, locally, that "dignity" lacks. A leader pre-supposes an organised following, yet if the United States has not for the moment forgotten its reputation for perspicacity it must know that in South America every State is, in its own estimation, fully qualified to lead the remainder. Jealousy is rampant here, a fact fully emphasized by the struggle for naval supremacy, when the necessity for anything more than a modest fleet is non-existent, and when the means for keeping even a modern cruiser in perfect condition are almost totally lacking. To lead such a company of nations whilst each of them thinks it should be the guide, is a task that would only be possible when coercion and inducement worked together. We could also dwell upon the attitude the European Powers might find it expedient to take in view of a possibly hostile America, led by a nation that has but recently taken a prominent place as a great Power, but as the probability of such a combination is too remote for consideration we simply indicate the discovery of an "American Danger" and the likelihood of its being added to the long list of "Perils" that have sprung up since the East forcibly asserted its existence and potency. The United States undertook a very onerous and thankless task when it solemnly warned the world that it would oppose all territorial expansion or interference of Europe in American affairs. Knowingly it made itself responsible for many things, among others being the good conduct of some countries yet in an undeveloped state, and quite incapable of understanding the rights and duties of Nations. Having solemnly taken up the self-imposed burden, we may be sure the American people will not lay it down, or openly repent of their rashness. They should, however, think long and deeply, before aggravating their troubles by assuming leadership whilst there is no following, or even a likelihood of one. The Latin-American nations will, in time,

absorb a great deal of what is good in the methods of all the older continents and States, and in course of ages, when effervescence has ceased, some one of their own number will take, by common consent, and by right of greater merit, an indisputable lead that will be the more real because not openly proclaimed. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, are, at present, the recognized rivals, and whilst that rivalry only stimulates them to great commercial activity, it is at once praiseworthy and beneficial to themselves, whilst injurious to none. The role which the United States is so well qualified to play encourages these countries to persevere; and, undeterred by any fears of external aggression, settle amongst themselves which, if any of them, is to be recognised as the greatest, richest, most just, and magnanimous, and consequently the fittest to lead its sister States to greater glories.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHTING FOR RAILWAY TRAINS AND RAIL MOTORS.

(PAPER READ BEFORE THE INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS (ENG.) BY MR. E.C. RILEY OF SWINDON.)

The desirability of obtaining the advantages of incandescent lighting for railway trains has no doubt appealed to many minds as of importance; but the difficulty of enabling the fragile structure of the mantle to withstand the exceptional vibration and shock to which it is subject when applied to this purpose has for sometime seemed an insuperable barrier to success in the extensive, but practically untouched, field which the question presents. Our friends on the Continent, owing, perhaps, to the usually higher cost of gas and lighting generally, have been in advance of our insular practice in the adoption of the incandescent burner; and the Author was much struck in visiting France last November to find the almost total disappearance of the old flatflame burner. This has led to efforts for the introduction of incandescent burners in trains which are in advance of those in our own country. A patent has been taken out for its adaptation to the railway roof-lamp, both in the ordinary and vertical form and in the inverted type.

Without any knowledge of French applications, the appearance of the bijou inverted burner presented to the writer and his assistant (Mr. Faulkner) a strong inducement to make a special attempt to overcome the difficulties of vibration and shock to which railway carriages are more or less exposed; and, after altering and adjusting the burner to be used with oil-gas, with which the railway companies are most universally provided, a series of experiments was entered upon to ascertain how the effects of vibration during the time the train was running, or the carriages were being shunted, might be counteracted. For some of these anti-vibration arrangements provisional patent protection was obtained; but after many alterations and experiments—in each case tested by the effect of running on a train—all antivibration devices of every kind were discarded, and a rigid connection of the burner on to the gas supply pipe was adopted.

It will be understood that for railway carriage lighting the supply of gas is carried under compression in cylinders or receivers, usually fixed under the floor of the carriage; these receivers being filled to pressures of from 7 to 10 atmospheres, according to the practice of the railway company or the circumstances under which the carriage is required to work, and the facilities which are available for refilling. The initial pressure in the receivers is reduced, by its passage through two reducing governors, to a low pressure of from 20 to 30 inches of water at the back of the burner.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Southern Cross. We shall deal with the matter in a subsequent issue. The loyalty of Australians to the British flag has been proved beyond all doubt. The recent demonstrations in the Commonwealth on Empire Day gave further proof if such were necessary of this fact, for no more enthusiastic rejoicings were celebrated throughout the King's dominions than those in the land of The Golden Fleece. The question of the renewal of the mail contract with English shipping Companies involved the employment of colored labor, and on this point, Australians are determined to resist at all hazards their country being overrun with Asiatic hordes and their white countrymen being thereby deprived of the means of earning a livelihood. We agree with you that Australia should have a navy of her own, and not be dependent on England.

RIFLE SHOOTING COMPETITION.

The Competition held yearly by the Club Nacional de Tiro al Blanco, took place on Sunday last on the Club's range at Viña del Mar, and was witnessed by a small but select company among whom we noticed;—Messrs: John Naylor, P. Tanner, G. Wagenknecht, O. Wilms, S. Henry, A. Schwaiz, R. Bushell, R. Searle, A. Onfray.

The following clubs sent teams; the Club Nacional de Santiago, Club Aleman, Club Nacional de Valparaiso (2 teams). Unfortunately neither the Army nor the Navy were on this occasion represented, the Officers of the Maipu Regiment being unable to obtain leave owing to the proximity of the inspection held this week, while the greater number of the ships of the fleet, and all the keenest shots of the Navy are absent from Valparaiso.

At 9 A. M. sharp, lots were drawn and the second team of the Valparaiso Nacional opened the proceedings, being followed by the rest in the order above stated. The result was a win for the Club Aleman with 398 points against 371 of Santiago 362 of Valparaiso's 1st team and 286 of the 2nd team.

The strong wind blowing throughout the day made the shooting difficult and uncertain. The highest individual point was 88 obtained by two of the competitors, Mr. F. Trauss of the Club Aleman with 31+28+29=88, and Mr. J. E. 2° Naylor of the Valparaiso with 32x24x32=88. The following is the complete score:—

CLUB ALEMÁN.				
	M.	M.	M.	T.
A. Kaufmann.....	800	400	500	
A. Ledermann.....	83	24	22	79
F. Beêche.....	80	17	26	73
F. Huicke.....	29	27	28	84
R. Weinreich.....	31	21	22	74
F. Trauss.....	31	28	29	88
	154	117	127	398

C. N. DE SANTIAGO.				
C. Gutierrez.....	29	27	26	82
E. Ledermann.....	31	28	18	72
H. Ekwald.....	31	29	81	91
A. Rivera.....	12	18	22	52
J. Fehremberg.....	28	29	17	74
	181	126	114	871

CLUB N. DE VALPARAISO.				
Ecalé.....	21	19	16	56
A. Bustamante.....	30	20	27	77
A. Reyes.....	24	24	29	77
A. Sieverson.....	23	22	19	64
J. E. 2° Naylor.....	32	24	32	88
	130	109	123	362

2° BANDO.				
J. Lind.....	25	23	15	63
J. Jenkins.....	23	8	18	49
F. Riddell.....	22	20	29	71
L. Price.....	23	20	13	56
G. Bruce.....	19	12	16	47
	112	83	91	286

HUNTING.

A sharp run up the Reñaca Valley on Sunday was marred by a bad accident to one of the members Mr. Gaston Hamel. Mr. Hamel's horse missed its footing in climbing up the side of a steep gully. The slippery state of the ground prevented the animal from righting itself and it rolled to the bottom of the gully getting jammed in between some rocks at the foot. The rider managed, fortunately, to throw himself from the saddle and escaped with some trouble but little injury from his perilous position. Meanwhile, hounds left to themselves, lost the scent which they were unable to pick up again, thus putting an end to the days sport.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

CURSO DE MORAL.

We have received a copy of a treatise entitled *Curso Moral* by M. Jules Payot, translated in to Spanish by Don Daniel Salcedo. The Translator dedicates his work to the memory of Don José V. Lastarria, and to the actual Deputy for Valparaiso Don Guillermo Rivera. From a somewhat hurried perusal of this work, it would seem to treat Morality from a "Christian Socialistic" point of view; somewhat influenced by the later works of Zola. The book appears to be well worth reading, though we somewhat doubt its appropriateness for the teachers of Primary Schools, to whom it is addressed, or for their pupils.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

We have also received in pamphlet form the presentation made to the President of the Republic by the Chemists Association, with reference to the new Regulations for Drug Stores. The pamphlet criticises the measure in question, and points out the grave damage to the Trade caused by many of its clauses. We hope to return to this subject at a future time.

SPORTING NOTES

Mr. Thompson Matthews now presides over the Valparaiso Sporting Club from which position Mr. John S. Jackson retires with the title of Honorary President, after 23 years of faithful, unremitting attention to the interests of the Club. The splendid racecourse at Viña del Mar, which for beauty has few rivals in the world, the up to date attractions it possesses; the excellence of the management in regard to racing and to comfort of patrons; and the valuable surrounding property secured by the Club members, are all, it may with truth be said, the work of the retiring President, for the history of the Valparaiso Club since its inception is practically a history of his untiring labours and devotion to the sport he loved. As a racehorse owner his colors have been always popular, and he raced for sport in its true sense, and all sportsmen will be glad to see him return restored to health after his trip to England.

Navy and Nutmeg are fit and well, and should run prominently in the "Premio Apertura."

Fairfax and King of Hearts, Dard, Boredeau, Malta, and Avellano, are being schooled over hurdles.

New Boy is improving. He ran a round of the Cancha recently in 1 min. 40. sec.

Sauvageonne is likely to be heard of during the coming meeting, and is greatly fancied for the Ensayo.

Perfection and Pierrette have been prepared in Santiago during the winter and are in good condition.

Tunica will not race during the spring. If Messalina keeps well she should account for a few of the plums of the meeting.

Mr. J. Luis Walker will be represented by Andorra, Atenta, Oruro and Matin.

At the last General meeting of the shareholders of the Valparaiso Sporting Club the following gentleman were elected to fill the respective posts. Hon. President, Mr. J. S. Jackson; President, Mr. Thompson Matthews, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Andrew Scott; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alfred Jackson; Directors, Messrs E. Souza, Agustin Edwards, J. E. Pini, and E. Carlos Alvarez Condarco. The latter gentleman was appointed by the Directors to act during the temporary absence of Mr. J. S. Jackson. Pro Secretary Mr. J. Matthews.

FOOTBALL.

BADMINTON V. MENZIES.

Nearly 1,000 football enthusiasts attended the match between the above clubs at the Cancha at Viña del Mar on Sunday last. Badminton were the favorites and their partisans felt confident that the Association Cup would be theirs without much effort, whilst the supporters of Menzies were sanguine that they could upset the certainty and thus cause another triangular fight between Valparaiso, Badminton and Menzies for the trophy. The teams were as follow:—

Badminton.

Goal.—J. Davis.
Backs.—Gillet, Duus.
Half-backs.—Ugalde, Pearch and W. Walbaum.
Forwards.—C. Walbaum, Campbell, Pelao, H. Lyon and Rogers.

Menzies.

Goal.—Geddes.
Back.—Rogers and Murphy.
Half-backs.—Westwood, Bradanovich and Lördes,
Forwards.—Diaz, Unwin, Lyng, Gundelach, and Balbontin.
Mr. McKenzie acted as referee.

The game was fast and lively from the commencement, the Menzies team playing with such dash as to astonish their opponents, some of whom were still suffering from the effects of scars received in the game between Chile and The World. Eventually Badminton prevailed and had it not been for Geddes, who is worth 3 men as a goal keeper, goals would have been put up in quick time, but finally Rogers broke through the defence with a splendid goal, played for and kicked in his old style. At half time the score was Badminton 1 goal. Menzies nil.

On resuming play was very even and fast, but Menzies had the best of the game and 15 minutes before time from a bungle in front, Lyng snapped a goal which beat Davis. Menzies pressed hard for victory at the finish but their play always seemed to be disconcerted when in front of Badminton's goal and they failed to take advantage of their opportunities.

The game ended in a draw each side securing a goal.

The points gained by the respective clubs are as follow.—

Badminton	9	points
Valparaiso	8	"
Menzies	7	"

the former thus securing the Association Cup from the Valparaiso who have held it for eight years. The Badminton Club now occupies the proud position held eight seasons ago by the Victoria Rangers when they lowered the colours of the all-conquering Valparaiso.

In the first half Badminton had the best of the game, but in the second half they fell to pieces and were apparently all glad when time was called. Another half-hour's play would in all probability have resulted in a victory for Menzies. For Badminton Duus back and Davis in goal played splendidly, whilst Pearch never showed to better advantage, sticking to Bradanovich as if he were a long-lost brother. Rogers played the best game of the day being ably seconded by Campbell, Pelao and C. Walbaum. For Menzies, Geddes was brilliant in defence, Bradanovich and Lördes played like demons all through, and Balbontin and Westwood never did better, the latter showing to great advantage towards the close of the match. The curtain thus closed down on an interesting football season and as an all-round team, it can fairly be said that Badminton have proved themselves superior to all their Cup opponents.

BRIDGE.

BRIDGE is by no means a game of iron-bound convention. There is a strong feeling amongst many players, for instance, that you should never lead a small card from any suit headed by the ace at the trump game, as if you do there is always the chance that your ace will be ruffed on the second round. With four to the ace it is undoubtedly right, if you must lead the suit at all, to begin with your best, but some reputedly good players go so far as to do so with only three in suit. Now, with all respect to these gentlemen, this is entirely wrong. In the first place, it is not a book lead, and is, therefore, a little confusing for the third player, who must put his partner with either two only or not less than four. Secondly, there is considerably less risk of having your ace ruffed with a suit of three than with a suit of four. And thirdly, we should play Bridge more or less in accordance with whist principles, and what would any of the old whist masters have said of such a lead? It abandons the command of a weak suit at the first trick, and forfeits all chance of under-playing the king, should it lie with dummy, or of blocking the weak hand. It is safe to say that neither Clay nor "Cavendish," if compelled to lead from three to the ace at the beginning of a hand, would ever have dreamed of dashing out the ace, and while we have every reason for following their methods as closely as possible, the mere fact that the dealer and his partner probably hold more trumps than their opponents does not override the advisability of doing so in this instance. It is too often forgotten that the same presumption held good in a modified degree at whist.

The fact is that the modern Bridge player is inclined to be what a Scot would call "o'er canny." It is a great misfortune, no doubt, to have one of your aces tramped, but, after all, it is better to risk this than to wreck your whole hand by a too-precipitant desire to win a trick with it. It must be remembered that your fighting strength will be greatly impaired by parting with such a valuable card of entry at once, and if you have only three in suit there cannot be such a vast difference between the chance that one of the other players will fall short on the first round, and the chance that he should do so on the second. The chief merit of selecting an ace to begin with at Bridge is that it enables you to have a look at the table without parting with the lead; but even this advantage may be purchased too dear.

PROBLEM.

Score: A B, 24; Y Z, 0. Z deals and declares no-trumps. Y's and Z's hands are as follows:—

Y'S HAND (DUMMY).

Hearts.....	A Q J 9 5
Diamonds.....	K
Clubs.....	10 7 6 4
Spades.....	7 6 4

Z'S HAND (DEALER).

Hearts.....	K 10 2
Diamonds.....	Q 10 8 6
Clubs.....	A 8
Spades.....	K Q 10 8

TRICK I.

The play is as follows:—
A. leads 5 clubs
Y. plays 4
B. " Q.
Z. " Ace.

How ought the dealer to go on with the hand, and why? Forecast the play of the next few tricks.

SOLUTION: A has evidently led from the king, knave, 9 de clubs, and so Y's 10 will win a trick if the suit is continued. Z should not lead out his winning hearts at once. His best game is to make sure of a trick each in diamonds and spades before parting with his cards of entry, and, if possible, to induce A to lead up to one of these suits, or to make Y's club good for him. At trick 2 he leads the 6 of diamonds, which establishes his fourchette if the ace is played.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE ALDERSHOT ACCIDENT.

Inquiries made at Aldershot show that only the 1st Dragoon Guards were actually concerned in the extraordinary charge upon the Brigade of Guards which brought the field operations on Thursday to an abrupt termination.

It appears that the excitement of the charge carried the first ranks out of hand, and instead of pulling up at fifty yards apart, as laid down in the rules governing such operations, the men rode on and dashed into the 3rd Scots Guards.

Fortunately, the Guards kept their heads, the officers promptly checking the first impulse of their men to fix bayonets and defend themselves. In the first wild charge some of the cavalymen actually struck at the Guards with their swords, and it was all the Guards could do to shield themselves with their rifles, several of which show marks of cuts.

No one was, however, injured, and the incident has caused amusement rather than anger between the regiment which came into collision.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The heavy rain at the beginning of the week has doomed the career of the new electric trains on the District Railway rendering their running a matter of impossibility, and disorganising the entire service just started. It is evident that when the officials promised the travelling public a complete service of electric trains between Ealing and Whitechapel, they forgot to reckon with the weather. They were punctual as to the date of inauguration the 1st of July, but the venture was quickly brought to an end by the floods, and the officials were forced to return to steam as quickly as they could. The greatest confusion prevailed; not only was the electric service brought to a standstill through the live rail becoming covered with water, thus destroying the insulation, but steam trains were caught between the stalled electric trains all along the line, thus being unable to proceed.

THE JAPANESE PRINCES.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa were accorded a most enthusiastic reception last Friday on their way to the Mansion House where they were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor. It being the first opportunity the city had to welcome the Japanese visitors, they did so with interest. The speeches were brief and exceedingly happy,—worthy of the two allied great nations. To the city's welcome the Prince replied in the following terms:—"On behalf of Princess Arisugawa and myself I thank you most heartily for your cordial welcome into this illustrious city, the heart of the nation with which my country is allied both by treaty and by the bonds of national sentiment." The order of the Rising Sun was conferred upon Sir John POUND, Bart, by the Prince on behalf of the Emperor of Japan. A select company was present to meet their Imperial Highnesses.

DEATH OF SECRETARY HAY.

The deepest sympathy has been shown at the death of Col. Hay, late U.S. Secretary of State. The eminent gentleman was a well known figure among Londoners, hence they lamented the calamity with such sincerity. Everyone who knew the Col. could not but admire his genius; his brilliant career was one of unmistakable distinction all round, whether soldier, journalist, poet, or statesman. During his official residence in this capital, he had no difficulty in winning the confidence of Ministers, for he was most popular with the diplomatic body, besides being a *persona grata* at Court. His death was regrettable shadowed the pleasant opening of the Ambassadorial duties of his colleague and friend Mr. Whitelaw Reid, with whom, and the American colony official and social, and all classes of Londoners most deeply sympathise. King Edward was the first foreign ruler to send a message of condolence to President Roosevelt. St. Paul's Cathedral was crowded with Americans and British sympathisers last Wednesday, when a service in memory of the deceased colonel was held. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Washington and Pennsylvania officiated. His Majesty was represented by the Earl of Denbigh. The whole staff of the American Embassy in London were present including Mrs. Payne Whitney, Colonel Hay's daughter, who had only arrived in London from America the day before.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The annual agricultural show at Park Royal was brought to a close last Saturday, having lasted only four days or a day less than the last two years. Attendance was very small owing to the diluvian weather. The total number of paying visitors to the show this year was 23,913, as against 52,930 last year, and 65,013 in 1903. Despite the general success, from an exhibitor's point of view, of the Park Royal show, there a net heavy loss this year of between £3,000 and £10,000. The promoters of the show, the Royal Agricultural Society, were only insured to cover a loss of £6,000. The additional deficit means a great depreciation of the general fund. It is doubtful whether the Show will be held next year under these unfortunate circumstances.

KESSLER'S FEAST.

The floating feast given at the Savoy Hotel at the close of last week by that eccentric American millionaire Mr. George A. Kessler of New-York, a member of the champagne firm of Moet and Chandon to twenty four friends, was the most costly ever given at any hotel. The flowers alone cost several hundreds of pounds, while the labour of the men who prepared the *mise-en-scene* that converted the old Savoy courtyard into a lagoon, and built a huge white gondola, so as to represent Venice by night as true to life as possible—quite apart from the very extravagant dinner, also amounted to a very large sum. Nothing was wanting to convey an exact idea of the beautiful Italian city. The gondola was filled with flowers, and there in the banquet took place. The total cost of the feast is over £100 a head. Of the several

eccentric dinners given by M. Kessler—their number is too numerous, none in his opinion has come up to that just given at the Savoy for originality and beauty.

MARRIAGE OF MARQUIS OF BUTE.

The marriage of the Marquis of Bute to Miss Augusta Bellingham as celebrated at Castlebellingham, Co. Louth, Ireland, last Thursday was splendour itself. The weather could not have been more lovely for the occasion. Thousands of people had come from all parts of the United-Kingdom to glimpse at the ceremony. The presents received by the newly married couple alone represent a fortune; this in itself is a sufficient proof of the esteem and popularity which both the Marquis and his bride enjoy throughout the realm. The imposing ceremony took place in the little parish church of Kilsenan which was most beautifully decorated for the occasion, and thronged with people. Outside Kilsenan church—the parish and old home of the Marchioness—a dozen little girls scattered flowers in the path of the bride and bride groom. The pipers outdid themselves in the vigour of the rendering of the Bute March. The wedding breakfast at Castle-Bellingham was a very short affair, and soon after twelve, the guests began to arrive at Annagassoon, where another huge crowd had gathered. Annagassoon is a fishing village on the Bay of Dundalk. It stands at the junction of the Rivers Glyde and Dee. A stage was erected at the point where the rivers enter the bay, and here lay a barge, converted from a fishing boat. It was painted white, and its cushions were covered with the Stuart tartan. A Scotch flag flew at the prow, and an Irish flag at the stern. Over the landing stage, was a triumphal arch, topped with the motto:—

"She wadna have an Irish laird nor he an English leddie, But she's gone awa we Johnnie Stuart, who row'd her in his plaidie." The turbine steamer Princess Maud lay anchored three miles off the bay, this vessel being the one which took the Marquis and his bride to Scotland. The happy couple reached Annagassoon about half-past twelve. The rowers were dressed in white even to their gloves, with the Bute arms worked on their jerseys. Lord and Lady Bute embarked, and John Heey, the principal tenant on the Bellingham estate who steered and pushed off. The pipers who followed for a while in two boats struck up "Johnny Stuart; the Dublin police band began "Come back to Erin," a small brass cannon spluttered a salute, and amid cheers, as well as many tears, Lord Bute took his beautiful Irish bride away from her island home. Not for many years has such a wedding taken place in the Emerald Isle. Lord and Lady Bute are spending their honeymoon at Moehrain Castle, Wigtownshire.

LONDONIA.

A medical journal has a story to the effect that a woman who was seriously ill awoke one night to find the nurse sitting at the foot of her bed, smoking a cigarette and reading a novel. Greatly startled, the patient raised herself up in her bed and cried out, "What in the world are you doing, nurse?" To which the nurse, dropping cigarette and novel in amazement, replied, "Good gracious! I thought you were dead."

HUMOUR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House dearly loves humour, and will forgive much to the author of a humorous episode. Thus, when one member remarked, in the course of an angry speech, that he "expressed unutterable contempt" for the opinions of another member, peals of laughter were evoked by the gentleman attacked rising and gravely asking the Speaker how a member could express unutterable contempt."

Mr. John Burns once alluded to a fellow member's speech as being couched in the "language of the pot-house and breathing the spirit of the prize-ring." He was promptly called to order, and substituted "language of the Stock Exchange." The Speaker glared, but allowed the expression to pass, and the House laughed heartily at the daring equivocal.

On another occasion Colonel Sanderson spoke of the Rev. Father M'Fadden, an Irish priest, as "a murderous ruffian," and stilled the tempest that arose by slyly asking leave to substitute "excited politician."

It is a tradition in Parliament that this particular species of witticism was invented by Lord Salisbury, who, being called upon by the Chair to retract a comparison he had instituted between a certain member and a "pettifogging attorney," replied that he had "perhaps done an injustice—to the attorneys."

By rights this ought to have involved naming, and doubtless would have done but for the state of hilarity into which the House was thrown. But all members adopting similar tactics are not equally lucky. For instance, Mr. Redmond once "apologised" in the following remarkable terms for an attack he had made upon the Chief Secretary for Ireland:—"I withdraw the expression, but I am sorry that it is not in my power, within the rules of Parliament, to make use of the expression, which is a perfectly true expression." The House laughed heartily, as in duty bound, but the too witty Irishman found himself suspended for the remainder of the sitting.

HATS IN THE HOUSE.

Maiden speeches and hats have probably been responsible for more ludicrous House of Commons scenes than have all the other possible causes put together. Once, some, few years back, the two were combined, with results that staid old Parliamentarians cannot even yet recall without giggling.

It was a London member who was the hero of the episode. He had provided a brand-new "topper" in honour of his "maiden," and when he had finished speaking he sat down upon it with a vigour and weight such as a steam hammer might have envied. His woebegone expression of counten-

he had created sent the House into a paroxysm of laughter. Then, just as members were beginning to recover their equanimity, some wag chanted a parody of the opening line of the "Irish Emigrant's Lament"—"I am sitting on this 'tile' Mary." Of course, this sent them off again.

Finally, up jumped Mr Harrington, an Irish representative, and gravely said, "Mr. Speaker, permit me to congratulate the honourable member on the happy circumstance that when he sat on his hat his head was not in it." This capped the climax. The already hilarious House simply shrieked. The very walls seemed to rock with the noise of the lusty laughter of hundreds of pairs of lungs, whilst in the midst of the whirlwind of mirth the Speaker could be seen, rather than heard, vainly calling his commands to the members to behave themselves.

THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

She was a young lady of three, and she had not been behaving at all as the authorities considered that young ladies of three ought to behave. After a hectic day, during which she had been scolded by the whole strength of the company, she went to bed, and said the following prayer—"Please make me good: And please make me good quick, for goodness sake."

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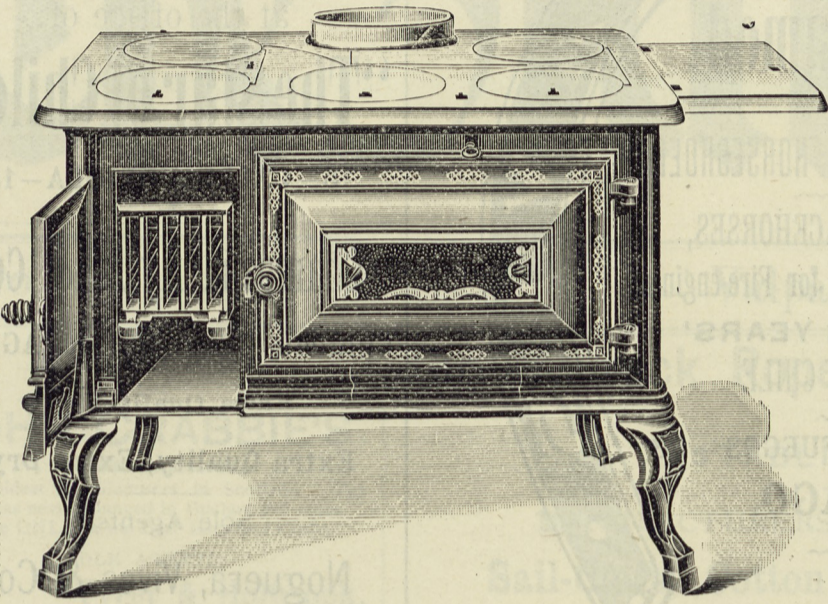
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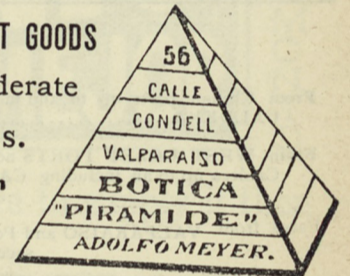
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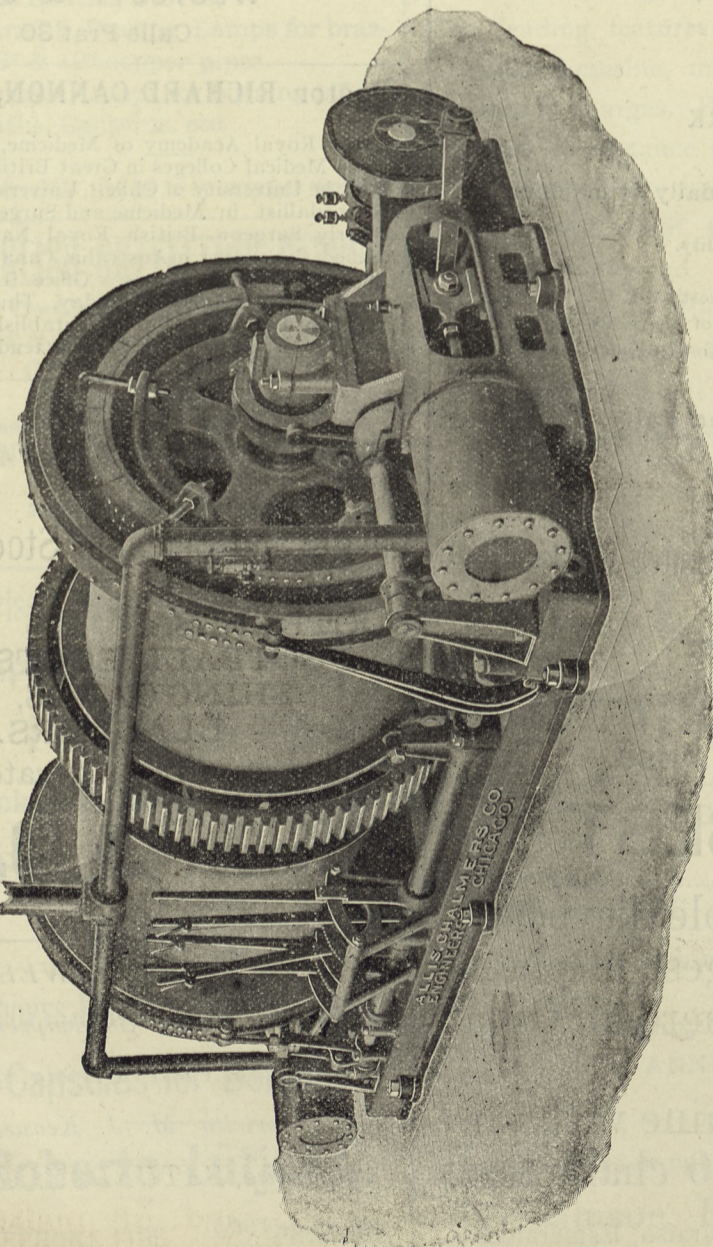
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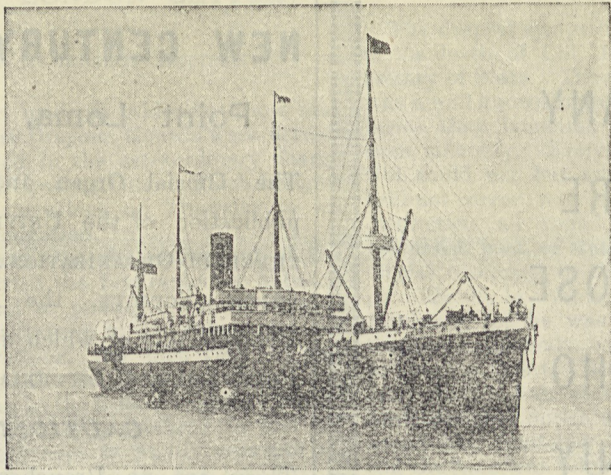
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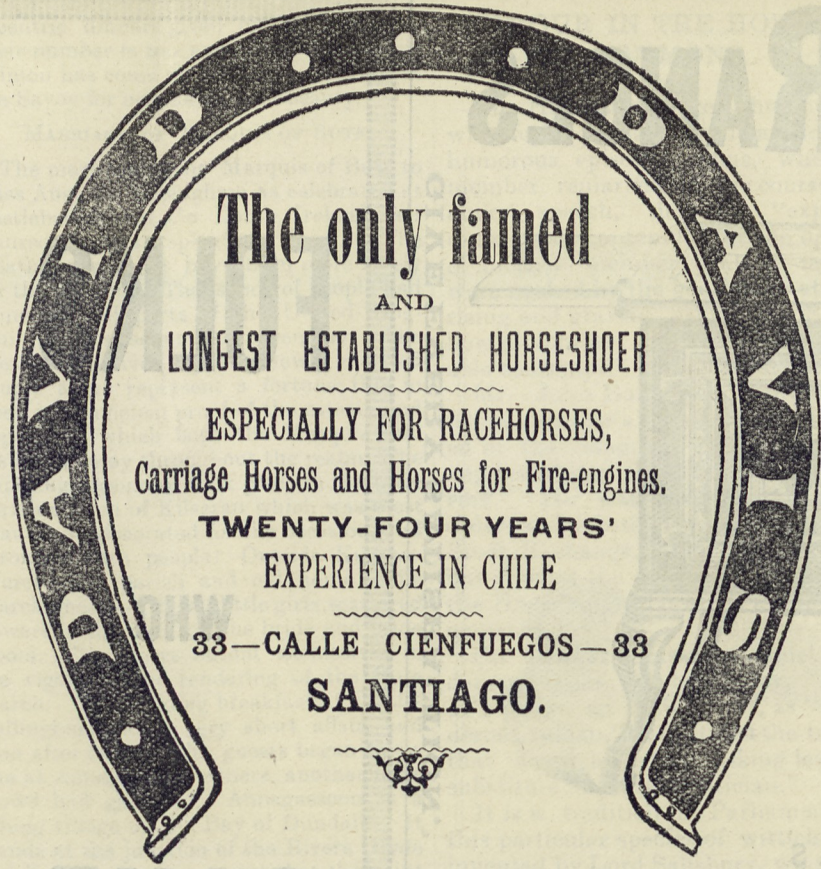
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