

THE CHILIAN TIMES

AND MERCANTILE & SHIPPING GAZETTE FOR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

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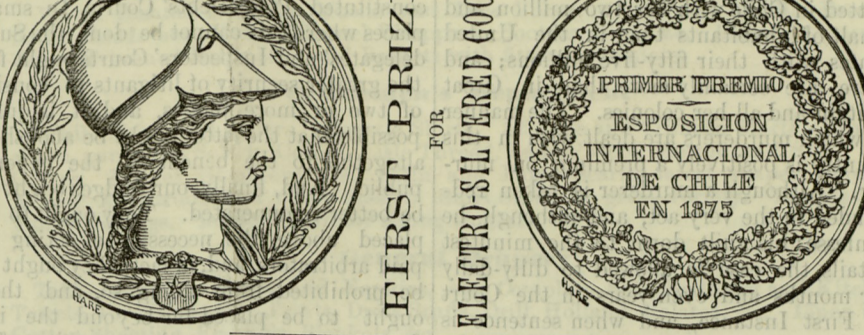
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In Connection with the importation into England of the important article TEA, and before noting the different classes we have introduced into Chile, we would call attention to the following interesting figures, representing total imported and sold by the leading London firms:—

In Year	1717.	142,000 lbs.	Year 1850.	52,000,000 lbs.	
" "	1800.	21,000,000 "	" "	1860.	77,000,000 "
" "	1810.	24,000,000 "	" "	1870.	118,000,000 "
" "	1818.	27,000,000 "	" "	1880.	170,000,000 "
" "	1828.	30,000,000 "	" "	1881.	173,000,000 "
" "	1840.	32,000,000 "	" "	1884.	219,000,000 "

and in 1885 about 221,000,000 lbs.!!!

Eminent Doctors and Physiologists have declared that The effects of TEA are found to be, clearness of mind, activity of thought and imagination, and increased disposition to take muscular exercise. No beverage like TEA sits so agreeably on the stomach, so refreshes the system, soothes the nervous irritation after fatigue, or forms a more grateful repast; it contributes to the sobriety of a nation, it imparts all the charms to society, which spring from the enjoyment of conversation.

All our Teas are un-adulterated, and are selected in London from amongst the finest classes imported by firms who have been established for over 100 years.

Careful study has been given by us during the last 35 years to all the different classes, and the following represent some of the finest qualities and the very best value obtainable at the prices:

English Breakfast,	Aromatico,	Especial,
Extra Superior,	Superior,	Imperial,
Souchong,	Kaisow,	Morning,
Pekoo,	Assam,	Oolong,

which we offer in Tins of from 1 lb. to 16 lbs., in boxes from 10 lbs. to 100 lbs, and in packets from 2 ounces to 16 ounces.

Our unadulterated Teas in 1875 were declared to be the finest amongst the many marks competing for the medal which was awarded to us.

One of the greatest and most convincing of proofs is the demand. OUR TRADE MARK IS
THE WHITE STAR
Every packet and tin bearing same.

ROGERS & COMPANY,

La Estrella Blanca,
VALPARAISO.

CASUALTIES OF PAST EARTHQUAKES.

The Philadelphia Press furnishes the following table of the casualties of past earthquakes in various parts of the world:
742—Syria, Palestine and Asia; 5000 towns destroyed.
1137—Sicily; 15,000 persons buried.
1158—In Syria; 20,000 perished.
1268—In Sicily; 50,000 perished.
1455, December 5th—At Naples; 40,000 perished.
1509, September 14th—Constantinople; thousands perished.
1531, February 26th—At Lisbon; 1,500 houses and 30,000 persons buried.
1626, July 30th—Naples; thirty towns and 70,000 lives lost.
1687, April 6th—Ragusa ruined; 5,000 perished.
1667—Schmalk; lasted three months; 80,000 perished.
1672, April 14th—At Rimini; above 1,500 perished.
1692, June 7th—Island of Jamaica; whole of Port Royal engulfed forty fathoms deep and 3,000 perished.
1693, September—Fifty-four cities and towns and more than 100,000 lives were lost.
1703, February 2nd—Aquila; 5,000 perished.
1703—Juddo, Japan, ruined; 200,000 perished.
1706, November 3rd—In the Abruzzi; 15,000 perished.
1716, May and June—At Algiers; 20,000 perished.
1726, September 1st—Palermo; 6,000 lives lost.
1731, November 30th—China; 100,000 people swallowed up at Peking.
1732, November 29th—Naples; 1,940 perished.
1746, October 28th—Lima and Callao; 18,000 persons buried.
1754—Grand Cairo; half the houses and 40,000 persons swallowed up.
1755, July 7th—Karschan, North Persia, destroyed; 40,000 perished.
1755, November 1st—The great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up.
1759, October 30th—Syria; 20,000 perished.
1780—Tauris; 15,000 houses and multitudes buried.
1794, February 4th—Panama destroyed and 40,000 people buried in one second.
1805, July 26th—Frosolone, Naples; 5,000 lives.
1812, March 16th—At Caracas, 12,000 perished.
1819, June 16th—Kutch sunk; 2,000 persons buried.
1822—Aleppo destroyed; about 20,000 perished.
1846, February 14th—Ternate; thousands lost.
1842, May 7th—Cape Haytian, Santo Domingo, between 4,000 and 5,000 lives.
1851, August 14th—South Italy, 14,000 lives lost.
1856, March 2nd—Island of Great Sanger; 3,000 lives lost.
1859, March 22nd—Quito; 5,000 persons killed.
1861, March 20th—Mendoza, South America; 7,000 lives lost.
1863, July 2nd and 3rd—Manilla, Philippine Isles; 10,000 persons perished.
1868, August 13th and 15th—Peru and Ecuador, 25,000 lives lost and 30,000 rendered homeless; loss of property estimated at \$300,000,000.
1875, May 16th to 18th—San José de Cueta, Colombia; 14,000 lives lost.
1881, March 16th—Ischia, 280 houses,

FATHER TOM'S VOCATION.

(Written for THE CHILIAN TIMES.)

Father Tom Burke, the great Dominican preacher whose wondrous eloquence aroused so many congregations in Europe and the States, and was heard with equal effect in the rude country churches of Ireland, the stately Basilica of Rome, and the noble cathedrals of the States, and the chapels of England, died a couple of years since, and the highest tributes to his worth and wonderful oratorical powers were given by the press of all shades of religious opinion in both continents. We had the good fortune to spend an hour or two in his company on one occasion and found him a most entertaining companion. He sent us into roars of laughter in describing the vagaries of an amateur pancake tosser who brought the pancake down on his own head in place of catching it on the pan. Then he described a preacher who was addressing a congregation composed principally of gristles. The preacher said that the Devil once asked in hell, "Who will make me a sinner?" All at once twenty thousand little stitthers held up their hands. So people were these torrid regions by the vicious little milliners.

Any one who could make a collection of Father Tom's bon mots would make a most interesting book. The poor fellow, who preached till the last, in spite of cancer of the stomach which caused him intolerable agonies, was at last opened by the doctors. In this condition some of his friends suggested that he ought to think of "making his soul," as they say in Ireland, that is of confessing and regulating his spiritual affairs. A bright smile flitted over the face of the dying man, martyr we might almost call him, and he replied "The doctors are now so well acquainted with the state of my interior that there is no need of laying it bare any further."

Father Tom, when a very smallurchin down in Galway, incurred the displeasure of the superiors of a convent, for he was a little pickle and was always getting into trouble. This saintly woman, who went on Solomon's principle of spare the rod and spoil the child, coolly turned him up and administered to the rosyurchin a sound thrashing in the most sensitive part of his rosy little person. Father Tom, or rather the future great Dominican, ran off howling to his mother. His mother, a good old Irishwoman, didn't give him much consolation, she took everything as sent by Providence for our good and as a wise dispensation, so she only said—"Arrah, thin, but its prond ye ought to be, me son, that the hand of one of the Lord's anointed has been laid on ye." And so Father Tom used to say he received his vocation.

THE CHILIAN TIMES.

VALPARAISO, SAT., NOV. 20TH, 1886.

The Municipal Elections in Santiago and Putaendo on Sunday passed off quietly enough, and the result in both places was in favor of the Opposition.

The issue of the contest appears to have astonished both parties. The losers were sure of a victory, and the winners were apprehensive of a defeat.

The Opposition parties are loud in their praise of the conduct observed by the Government on the occasion. Some time previously to the elections the Minister of the Interior had intimated that the policy of the Government would be one of non-intervention.

The Opposition listened to the assurance, but they shook their heads dubiously. Nevertheless, as the day approached the agents of the Government received stringent orders to maintain a perfectly neutral attitude during the struggle.

The Opposition still doubted, however, but they now unanimously declare that the Government have nobly fulfilled their promise not to participate in any way, or in either place, in the contest.

The non-intervention of the Government is looked upon by some people as the inauguration of a new era in electioneering matters, but we have not the slightest doubt that the next General Elections will satisfactorily prove to them that they are far too sanguine a temperament.

Government intervention is a cancer of too long standing in the national body of the nation to permit of its being cut out in a day. It will, in fact, never be completely eradicated. It may, in the course of time, be minimized in Municipal Elections when Municipalities shall have been endowed with an independent existence, but it is not a thing of things that the participation, to a greater or lesser extent, of the Government in Congressional Elections should continue to exist.

We question, very much indeed, if the Government would have abstained on the present occasion had they been differently situated. Their determination not to interfere was, without the shadow of a doubt, influenced by the circumstance of their being the inaugural government of a new administration.

The chances are ten to one that their attitude would have been very different had they been representing an administration of two years' instead of two months' standing. They are strong in office, and as yet are treading on untrod ground. They know full well, however, that their path, even under the most favorable circumstances, will not be strewn with roses. Briars and thorns will inevitably spring up here and there, and, naturally enough, the Government are anxious to avoid striking as much as they possibly can, injury and annoyance from these pests.

This is the grand secret of their recent conduct, and it is not, as some over sanguine people would have us believe, the outcome of an improved electoral morality. They are driven by sheer force of circumstances to be conciliatory to all, and in policy, they are following the lead of the Radical secessionists still maintain a defiant attitude, and, so far, they show no signs of giving in. On the contrary, they appear to be resolved to continue in opposition. The Opposition victory of last Sunday in Santiago, was due to them, and it would be useless to attempt to discredit the fact that they can make it hot for the Government during the extra session if they choose to do so. It may be the knowledge of this fact that induces the President to keep back the decree of convocation. The secessionists made no secret of the course they intended to follow last Sunday; on the contrary, they proclaimed to the winds of heaven that they still adhered to the compact with the Clericals. But after having made a point of honor to act as they did on Sunday, it now remains to be seen whether Sunday's victory terminated their alliance with the Clericals, or whether it renewed and reinvigorated the compact. Nothing whatever has transpired to lead to the supposition that the secessionists have betrayed the slightest inclination to accept the olive branch which is being held out to them by the Government. There are, on the contrary, many and powerful reasons for believing that the secessionists have resolved upon a policy of dogged resistance to the present Cabinet, how which course they will, naturally, be ably seconded by their Clerical allies.

The political excitement evoked by Sunday's elections is about the best composed of the actual organization of our Municipalities. It would be impossible for an Englishman unacquainted with the composition and organization of Chilean Municipalities to comprehend how, and by what means, municipal elections, like those of last Sunday, could excite the Republic from one end to the other. But his surprise in this respect would cease when he learned, to his astonishment, that Municipal Elections are just as much political contests as are Congressional Elections. The fitness of a man to sit on the Municipal Board is not taken into consideration in the least. His politics and his ability to serve his party are everything. It is this peculiar and anomalous condition of Municipalities which makes these Corporations purely political bodies, and which leads to their members being known either as Government or as Opposition men. There is not, in fact, as far as politics are concerned, the slightest difference between a Municipal and a Congressional election. In both cases the contest is fought on the same political lines, and the battle is waged with precisely the same degree of political rancor. Votes are bought and sold in the one case just as in the other; the same frauds are perpetrated; the same ingenuity is displayed in stuffing the ballot-boxes; and the same anxiety is manifested to learn the political result of the poll. The fitness and business aptitude of the candidates for seats at Municipal Boards never enter into the electors' calculations. Everything centres in the color of the candidates' politics. This explains the cause of the jubilant utterances of the Opposition over the result of Sunday's elections. The Clericals, especially, look upon Sunday's triumph with as much ecstasy as if they had won half-a-dozen seats in the Chamber of Deputies. A fair amount of political excitement is an excellent thing in its proper place, but it is hardly in the fitness of things that Municipal Elections should be transformed into political contests between the supporters and opponents of the national government. But although it is hardly in the fitness of things that contests of this nature should occur, it is, nevertheless, quite natural that they should take place under the actual municipal system. The presiding officers of these bodies are appointed by the President, and besides being the chairman of municipalities they are the agents of the Executive, and consequently they are of the same political party as that to which the administration belongs. Naturally enough, under this system, it is of paramount importance that the

majority of the members of a Corporation should belong to the same political party as the chairman, or during periods of heated political excitement he might find himself at the head of an unmanageable assembly. This is one of the reasons why politics enter so largely into Municipal Elections, and, in fact, into everything in any way connected with Municipalities. Another reason consists in the circumstance that our Municipalities are still too much mixed up with matters appertaining to congressional elections. It is consequently a downright impossibility for Municipalities to avoid being drawn into the vortex of politics. We do not see that there can be any harm in our mentioning the fact, which is generally known and admitted, that the members of Municipalities are the recognized electioneering agents of the Executive, and that their most valued coadjutors are the municipal members of the same political belief. The participation of Municipalities has been curtailed to a considerable extent, and there is a growing desire that it should be curtailed still more, as yet, the proposal to emancipate Municipalities from Government tutelage makes no headway, and we fear that it is not likely to advance much so long as our national Presidents require all the political power they can possibly collect together to enable them to continue the policy of appointing their own successors.

It was pretty generally believed that Congress would be convoked to a special session immediately after the taking place to the Municipal Elections in Santiago and Putaendo. Up to this time of writing, however, the anxiously expected decree has not been made its appearance.

It may be that it has been deemed advisable to allow the political effervescence of the past few days to die away before calling the Chambers together. It may be that the Government are waiting to see what effect the result of Sunday's elections will have on the Opposition.

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Council of State will do with this interesting member of society. It is to be hoped that on the day when the case is brought before the Council, Canon Taford may be present for the benefit of the present assembly. He should commence to expatiate on his favorite theme—"odio al crimen; perdón para el delincuente," his powers of persuasion are so great that the murderer is almost sure to escape his well-merited doom. It would be well, however, if the members of the Council of State, the Supreme Court, the Courts of First Instance, the President and his Ministers, and the authorities and citizens generally, would cast a look around them, and just observe the wave of fearful and bloody crime that has burst over all the country. We question if a parallel for it could be found in any civilized nation in the world. On our coast there are, we believe, more murders committed in Chile with her two million and a half of inhabitants than in the United States with their fifty-five millions; and there are certainly more than in Great Britain and all her colonies. The manner in which murderers are dealt with in this country is positively repulsive to murder. Although a murderer is taken red-handed in the very act, and although he confesses his guilt down to the minutest details, the case is allowed to dilly-dally for months and even years in the Court of First Instance, and when sentence is given the murderer is granted a reprieve. It is positively repulsive to murder. Although a murderer is taken red-handed in the very act, and although he confesses his guilt down to the minutest details, the case is allowed to dilly-dally for months and even years in the Court of First Instance, and when sentence is given the murderer is granted a reprieve.

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NOVEMBER 20

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

After a somewhat checkered career the Great Eastern seems at last to have a fair chance of a green and useful old age. Her career at Liverpool, as a floating temple of amusement, has proved so successful that she is to become a perpetually varied show, and will be taken about the British coast and finally to the Australian Colonies.

La Constancia

Registered. TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE, No. 281 to 291, Calle de Chacabuco, and No. 77 to 79 Calle de la Merced.

PANIMÁVIDA BATHS AND Thermal Waters

These celebrated Baths will remain Open all the year round. They are situated within an hour and a half's journey of Linares station.

SHIPPING. PORT OF VALPARAISO.

ARRIVALS. 13.—Rio Claro, Chil. str., 272, from Constitution 11 1/2 days, with general cargo; Ca. Sud-Americana.

CHILLAN Thermal Mineral Waters

This Celebrated Bathing Establishment is open for the season. (November 15th 1886 March 31st 1887.) These Waters are acknowledged to be The Best for the cure of the following complaints: General debility (chloro anemia) which causes irregularities in the sicknesses peculiar to females, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the lungs, intestines and urinary passages.

HOTEL DEL COMERCIO LOS ANDES

This Hotel is situated in Esmeralda-street, and is one of the best in Los Andes. It contains comfortable bedrooms, suites of rooms for families, and has a swimming bath, spacious gardens, tennis alleys, billiard tables, horses for hire, an excellent table, and splendid liquors.

ENGLISH WATCHMAKING AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT

In this Establishment every Novelty requisite in the trade is kept in 18 carat gold or sterling silver. English and American Gold Watches by the best makers, constantly on hand.

ENGLISH DRAPERY STORE

109 & 111, CALLE ESMERALDA. T. Riddell begs to call attention to his large and well-assorted stock of high class English Drapery Goods, including Underclothing of every description for Ladies', Children's and Gents' wear.

Plump & Co. Furniture Manufacturers

Manufacturers of Doors, Windows, Cornices, Mouldings, &c., by Steam Machinery, and Contractors for all kinds of Builders' work, VALPARAISO.

ROBERT SWAN

Tea, Wine and Provision Merchant 163, Calle San Juan de Dios, 20, Calle Blanco, and 84, Avenida Errázuriz, VALPARAISO.

HOTEL VIÑA DEL MAR.

One Minute's Walk from the Railway Station. This new, well-known, and first-class Hotel offers superior accommodation to Tourists, Visitors, and Permanent Boarders.

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Weir, Scott & Co.'s TEAS

In introducing our packet Teas in the year 1854, our aim was to supply genuine Tea at moderate prices, and so well have the public appreciated, and sustained, our endeavour, during these 31 years, that our business has shown a steady and gradual development, till at the present time we are the LARGEST IMPORTERS in this Market.

This success has been achieved through purchasing only First Class Teas, which undergo a thorough testing by experts, who have been specially trained, and whose knowledge of the quality required for this country is undisputed.

- TEA Sin Igual, in 1 lb tins. " Oolong, " 1 " " " President, " 6 " " " Extra Fino, " 4 and 1 lb tins. " Superior, 1, 1/2, 1/3, packets. " Para Familias, 1, 1/2, 1/3, " " Imperial, 1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, " " Finest Moring, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 12 lb tins. " " " in original chests. " " " Souchong, " " " " Kaisow, " " " " Congow, " " " " Assam and Orang. Pekoe.

Weir, Scott & Co., VALPARAISO.

NOTE.—In consequence of the denominations of our well-known packet Teas, being used by unscrupulous parties, we would request all purchasers to see that our signature and trade mark the "Red Star," is on every packet, without which none are genuine.



FÁBRICA NACIONAL DE GALLETAS

A VAPOR EWING & RAWLINS SANTIAGO

The Owners of this establishment are now in a position to fulfil all orders that they may receive with promptness. Quality and cheapness unequalled, their motto being "Small Profits and Quick Returns."

Fábrica en Santiago: Alameda de Matucana Valparaíso: Calle de la Victoria, 47. Depósito en Santiago: Calle de Ahumada, 21E. Puento, 8 E. Valparaíso: Victoria, 47.

F. S. ALVAREZ

SUCCESSOR TO H. A. HOLCOMB SHIP CHANDLER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT IQUIQUE.

Fresh beef delivered on board daily. AGENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH WATER IN THE BAY Platuela de Aduana, No. 1.

WINE

MARK "COUSIÑO" Guaranteed 4 and 5 years' old, in barrels of 3, 6 and 10 arrobas and in boxes of one dozen each, for sale by THE SOLE AGENTS SAAVEDRA, BENARD & Co., Calle Cochrane, 98.

FOREIGN.

BY CABLE.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—It is semi-officially stated that the Prince of Mingrelia is looked upon with general disfavour throughout the Austro-Hungarian Empire as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.—The King has announced to the Council his refusal to permit Prince Waldemar to occupy the Bulgarian throne.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—It is now stated that Russia favors the Montenegrin Prince Blazoprovich for Bulgaria.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—Count Kalnoky's statement is substantially as follows:—"Austria's interests in Bulgaria will be the maintenance of treaty rights. It is immaterial how internal affairs in Bulgaria proceed, if the essentials of the Berlin Treaty are not infringed, but it will be most difficult for Austria to avoid taking action during the present excitement. The importance of General Kaubars' mission has been greatly overestimated. He has succeeded in making Russian influence felt in the most disagreeable manner, but he has also evoked the sympathy of Europe for the Bulgarian people. General Kaubars, by the course he has pursued, has attained nothing which is calculated to decide the political existence of Bulgaria. In the meantime, Austria will patiently await events, abiding by the principles embraced in the declaration of Herr von Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, which will remain a criterion of her policy for a long time to come. If Austria is forced to interfere in order to vindicate the Berlin Treaty, sympathy and co-operation are assured to her."

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister, Lord Iddleburgh, Foreign Secretary and Count von Hofmann, German Ambassador, had a long conference to-day with reference to the candidature of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne. It is reported that England, Austria and Germany object to Prince Nicholas.

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where he was staying.—It is reported that the landed proprietors of Collipulli are trying to form a company to construct a branch line of about 60 kilometers in length, from the trunk line to the forests in the interior for the purpose of bringing down timber of which there exist immense quantities inland.—News has been received here that a cattle dealer has been murdered at Palahuena to the south of Breilla. A servant man of the victim says that they were attacked by fifteen men well-mounted and well-armed.—Three hundred additional laborers have been put on the Guindos road from the railway.—Two engineers left here on the 29th ult. to measure and mark off into lots from 50,000 to 60,000 hectares of public lands between Nueva Imperial, Chilocho and Temuco. Another engineer is engaged in a similar operation on the Victoria side.

MELIPILLA.—A few nights ago Abdón Araya, who is employed as blacksmith in the Buelcum farm, turned in the worse for liquor, and shortly afterwards a neighbor named Aguilar entered the room, and demanded payment of a dollar and a half owing him by Araya. Aguilar, who was also intoxicated, not being able to elicit a satisfactory answer from Araya lost his temper, and taking hold of the blacksmith with an arm he dragged him out of the bed on to the floor. The latter, exasperated by the fall he had received, rose to his feet and steadying himself struck Aguilar on the head with an iron bar, with such force, that the injured man, found the effects of the blow a few days only.—A few nights ago a plot was discovered just in time to prevent a considerable number of prisoners from escaping from goal.

TALCA.—The shunting engine Abeja ran into a siding in the station on the night of the 10th instant, and collided with a car on which was a brakeman named José Sánchez, who was thrown on to the rails and the wheels passed over him, crushing him to death.

RANCAIGUA.—A few days ago a laborer who was irrigating a field near here, found the arm of a woman at the foot of a wall, and later on in the day, and at some distance from the first spot he came across another arm. The discovery has created a sensation and the police have the matter in hand.

CALERA.—Small-pox has reappeared here. On the 14th instant there were eight patients in the miserable barn that does duty as a lazaretto, and probably the view of ensuring their eventual death, the bodies of three patients who had succumbed to the disease were being washed in the same building which consists of one room only.

ANTOFAGASTA.—The Bellavista works shipped 5 bars of silver of the value of 3,752 dollars in the steamer Puro, for Valparaiso for transshipment to Liverpool, on the 8th instant.—On the 4th instant two engines were being worked on Caama, and when about a mile from the latter place, the line gave way, in consequence of its being partially submerged, and both locomotives were derailed. Owing to this accident the train to Ail had to be suspended until the locomotives were put on the track again and the road repaired.—The steamer Arica landed here on the 6th instant 245 bags of silver ore, the production of the Blanca Torre and Boto de Oro mines, Sierra Esmeralda.—The steamer Lautaro arrived from here for Valparaiso 65 bars of silver weighing 3,019 Kilograms.

IQUIQUE.—On the 6th instant the diver recovered from the wreck of the Esmeralda, among other articles, a quantity of carbamates, two tenets, a rifle in wonderfully good condition, and several bottles containing a clear white liquor supposed to be Pisco. On the 10th instant the diver made fast another gun, and he sent up the right shin bone of one of the gallant crew of the old Corvette. In a few days more the diver intends to apply a dynamite shell to the stern of the vessel, and he expects by this means to be able to get up her screw.—On the 7th instant the blander Esperanza with 10 persons, passengers and crew all told, and a general cargo with 2,500 dollars, left here for Guanillos, Punta de Lobos and Pabellón de Púa.

IN ROUNDING UP PUNTA GROSSA the Esperanza was caught in a reef, and she heeled over on to her beam ends, and everybody on board was thrown into the water. One of the passengers named Pastorini was taking a dingy with him, and at the time of the accident he was soundly asleep in the little boat, which was being carried adrift the bows of the blander. When the blander capsized the dingy was shot into the water, quite upright, and as soon as Pastorini took in the situation he began to pick up some of the passengers who were holding on to bales of hay and other articles which were floating in the water. In the meantime the captain of the blander and his man succeeded in righting the dingy which carried at the stern, and all the passengers, excepting a child of two years, who was drowned, were rescued, and they were finally landed, though not without difficulty, owing to the rough sea, a little to the north of Punta Grossa. Some of the passengers started at once for Cavana where they arrived at night, and information being sent to the authorities, clothing and food were promptly dispatched for the use of the shipwrecked people. On the following morning the tug Istuya was sent to the scene of the disaster to pick up any cargo that might be floating about, and to tow the Esperanza back here.

SAN CARLOS.—The last day of October was prolific of accidents here, and may be seen from the following narrative of events. The operation of sawing away a portion of the horns of some cattle was being performed on the Virgin farm, and the proprietor don Juan Francisco Riva was looking on. A bull which had just undergone the process was cast loose when he made straight for the horse mounted by Riva, and gave him such a furious but that animal and rider were thrown to the ground with great violence, and the latter was badly bruised. A farm laborer was killed and two young men were badly injured from falls while engaged in separating cattle on the Pannoyto farm, and on the evening of the same day one of the company of acrobats who are performing here fell from a trapeze and was so severely injured that he is not likely to recover.

MINING NEWS.—A new amalgamation plant has been erected at a cost of 70,000 dollars by Mr. Rodolfo Rivera at Almendral, near to Agua de Pango station on the Elqui railway. The machinery which is on the Krueke system, is put in motion by two turbines, and it is of a capacity to work up 400 quintals of ore in twenty-four hours.—A lode of fourteen metres in width has been struck in the Chapica mine and it is fringed with a belt of high class ore 80 centimetres wide. The latter assays 40 marks and the former 20.—The Sol mine, Condorcado, has just paid a dividend of 500 dollars a barra (share equal to 1/24th of a mine).

On the 6th instant the body of a murdered woman was found in a gully at Ninhué, Quirihue. The husband of the

victim and another man are in custody, and it is reported that the latter has confessed that they beat out the deceased's brains with enormous cudgels, and then carried the body to the spot where it was found.

THE CHOLERA IN BUENOS AYRES.—BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 13.—The city is more tranquil, and it is hoped that the epidemic will be stamped out by the measures that have been adopted. Montevideo is closed to vessels from here and Roschillo. The interior provinces have followed the same course.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 14.—The health of the city has improved wonderfully. From the 1st instant when the first suspicious cases occurred, twenty-eight patients have been admitted to the lazaretto, and of these, ten have died. Yesterday three suspicious cases were reported; today no serious cases. Sanitary measures are in force. Uruguay and Brazil still keep their ports closed.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 16.—On the 14th there were 14 patients in the cholera hospital. Yesterday four were admitted and one died. In the Boca del Riachuelo suburb where no new case during the last twenty-four hours. Yesterday in Rosario three cholera patients died, and there were two suspicious fatal cases. This city wears its usual aspect, and the inhabitants manifest no alarm.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 16.—The sanitary condition of the city could not be better. Nothing new has occurred here to-day. The temperature, 20 to 25 degrees, is propitious. The health of Rosario de Santa Fe is still bad, but there is no fear of the epidemic extending; on the contrary there is every probability that it will disappear in the course of a few days.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 17.—Thirteen suspicious cases occurred to-day in the Asylum for the Insane. Three cases occurred in the city. Yesterday, up to 4 p. m., four deaths occurred in Rosario, and eight suspicious cases were reported.

THE GRACE PROPOSAL AND PERU.—The firm of Messrs. Grace Brothers have made the following proposal to the Peruvian Government:—To cede to the Bondholders for 75 per cent. of the debt, which amounted on July 1st to \$51,423,190, the following railways:—Callao to Chica, with the obligation of prolonging the line to Cerro de Pasco; Lima to Chancay; Molledo to Arequipa and Puno, with the obligation of prolonging the line to Cuzco and of making a branch line to Islay to Pisco; Ombito to Huaraz, Recay, Salaverry and Paján; Pacasmayo to Cajamarca, with the obligation of finishing and equipping the line. The concessionaires to possess the right during ten years to construct branch lines; the free use and monopoly of the Pacasmayo, Arequipa and Pisco wharves; and a guarantee of 7 per cent. on \$10,000,000. In return for these concessions Messrs. Grace Brothers guarantee the service of the debt, but if the proceeds of the railways should not suffice for this purpose, the receipts of the Mollendo custom-house are to form part of the concession.

POLICE PROTECTION FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain sought an interview with Chief-Superintendent Farnside at Birmingham on September 14 for the purpose of obtaining police protection during his holidays abroad. It was arranged that Inspector Van Helden should accompany the right hon. gentleman throughout his tour. On driving through New Street Mr. Chamberlain was loudly cheered by a crowd of people. He was to leave England on September 25.

A report recently issued, states that the London Missionary Society had reached the assistance of Russian Jews has reached the sum of £110,000. Of this sum

EXPORT STATISTICS.—The following table shows the quantity and value of our Exports in the first ten months of the current year. There is a falling off as compared with the same period of 1885 of 3,317,684 dollars:—

Table with 3 columns: Value, Quantity, and Articles. Rows include Nitrate, Copper, Wheat, etc.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in the Arenal tanyard, Talca, on the 11th instant, at 11 a.m., but the flames were extinguished by the employees, assisted by the neighbors, without the necessity of ringing out the firemen. Amongst the gentlemen who rendered important services on the occasion, Mr. Thomas Green and Mr. Otto Schleyer particularly distinguished themselves.

A chimney of the Mint, in Santiago, was observed to be on fire on Wednesday, about 8 p. m., and considerable alarm prevailed for a short time. The Superintendent and several of the officers were promptly on the spot, and a small hand engine having been procured from the Central Fire Station, the flames were finally got under before much damage was done.

On the 19th ult. a house belonging to don Benito Yanez, at Pichil, Osorno, was destroyed by fire, and a little girl of three perished in the flames.

A telegram was received on Monday announcing a fire on that day in Pisagua. About a square and a half of buildings of little value was destroyed. The loss is estimated at 2,000 dollars. The fire is believed to have been the work of incendiaries.

EARTHQUAKES.—A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Quillota and Limache on the 10th instant, at 4.25 p. m. It was also felt here, but slightly.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt in Los Andes on the 13th instant, at 4.15 p. m.

MURDERS.—On the 6th instant the body of a murdered woman was found in a gully at Ninhué, Quirihue. The husband of the

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