

THE CHILIAN TIMES

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

(With supplement)
PRICE 20 CENTS.

N.º 1448.—VALPARAISO, Saturday, September 11, 1897.

(With supplement)
PRICE 20 CENTS.

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In Year	1717.	142,000 lbs.	Year	1860.	77,000,000 lbs.
" "	1818.	27,000,000 "	" "	1880.	170,000,000 "
" "	1840.	32,000,000 "	" "	1881.	173,000,000 "

and in 1896 about 253,993,336 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, 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 to all the different classes during the last 43 years

nearly half a century,

and the following represent some of the finest qualities which our lengthened experience warrants us in offering as the very best value obtainable at the prices

English Breakfast,	Aromatic,	Especial,
Extra Superior,	Superior,	Imperial,
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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.

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La Estrella Blanca,

EL ÚNICO PREMIADO

VALPARAISO.

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Table of Interest until Further Notice.

Deposits in account current.....	2½ % per annum.
" at sight.....	2½ "
" at two or three months, or with 30 days' notice after one month 4 "	"
" at 4 months, or with 80 days' notice after 2 months.....	5 "
" at 6 months, 1 year or upwards.....	According to special arrangement
" in pounds sterling (bills).....	"
" in Reichmarks (bills).....	"

Banco Aleman Transatlantico,
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187990-Julio;

THE CHILIAN TIMES.

VALPARAISO, SAT., SEPT. 11th, 1897.

A pernicious congressional practice.

THE sterility of the Ordinary Session of Congress which has just been brought to a close, is mainly due to the excessive amount of time consumed in the Chamber of Deputies in the discussion of election petitions. A by no means inconsiderable amount of time was also consumed in the Senate in the discussion of similar petitions. In the case, however, of the Chamber of Deputies fully two-thirds of the session has been devoted to the consideration of these matters. And it is quite within the line of probabilities that the end has not yet been reached in either Chamber, for new elections have been ordered for seats vacated in each House. These elections may be disputed, and if they should be, occurrences similar to those which have taken place in the Ordinary Session, which has just been closed, will probably recur in the Extraordinary Session, which, it is expected, will commence some time in October. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the expediency of devising some other system of disposing of election petitions becomes at once apparent. Under a system similar to that which is employed in the United Kingdom for this purpose, the election petitions, which have distracted and torn the Chambers during the greater portion of the Ordinary Session, would have been finally disposed of before the assembling of Congress, and the legislature would have been properly constituted from the first day of its meeting. There ought not to be any difficulty whatever in assimilating Chilean practice to English in this respect. There was a time when the English system, in its main principles, in no way differed from that followed in Chili at the present day, and the results obtained in England were similar to those now obtained in Chili. There was loss of time in the House of Commons and much exacerbation of political parties, coupled with complaints of partiality and incompetency of the committees for the trial of election petitions. The result of the repeated complaints was that, in 1839, an Act was passed establishing a new system, upon different principles, increasing the responsibility of individual members, and leaving but little to the operation of chance. This principle was maintained, with partial alterations of the means by which it was carried out, until 1868, when the jurisdiction of the House, in the trial of controverted elections, was transferred by statute to the courts of law. A brief outline of the English system as it now exists may possibly interest Chilean legislators, or at any rate some of them, and may induce some of them to institute a comparison between the English and Chilean systems, which may result in the improvement of the latter. Under the English system then, by the English Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Act, 1868, the Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act, 1879, and the statute 44 and 45 Victoria c. 38, the trial of controverted elections is confided to two judges, selected, as regards England, from the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice; as regards Ireland, from the Court of Common Pleas at Dublin; and as regards Scotland, from the Court of Session. Petitions complaining of undue elections and returns are presented to these courts instead of to the House of Commons, as formerly, within twenty-one days after the returns to which they relate, and are tried by two judges of the before-mentioned courts, within the county or borough concerned. The House of Commons has no cognizance of these proceedings until their termination, when the judges certify their decision, in writing, to the Speaker, and their decision is final to all intents and purposes. It is the duty of the judges also to report whether any corrupt practices have been committed with the knowledge and consent of any candidate, together with the names of any persons proved guilty of corrupt practices, and to state whether corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the election. It is within their province also to make a special report as to other matters which, in their judgment, ought to be submitted to the House. Provision is also made for the trial of a special case, when required, by the court itself, which is to certify its determination to the Speaker of the House. The Election Court is directed also to report to the Speaker whether candidates at elections have been guilty by their agents of corrupt practices. The judges are also to report the withdrawal of an election petition to the Speaker, with their opinion whether or no the withdrawal was the result of any corrupt arrangement. All such certificates and reports are communicated to the House

by the Speaker, and are treated like the reports of election committees under the former system. They are entered in the journals, and orders are made for carrying the determination of the judges into execution. A report that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed is equivalent to the like report from an election committee, for further inquiry into such corrupt practices. When there is a double return, and notice is given by one of the parties that he does not intend to defend his return, a report is made to the Speaker and the return is amended accordingly. In addition to these inquiries by election judges, if upon a petition to the House of Commons, presented within twenty-one days after the return, alleging the prevalence of corrupt practices at an election, an address of both Houses for inquiry is presented, a commission is appointed.

A FORTNIGHTLY SUMMARY

of events for remittance to Europe and the United States, by steamer "Imperial" via Panama, and by the overland mail, via Andes, will be published in Wednesday's issue of the CHILIAN TIMES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insertion must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. No notice is taken of anonymous communications.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

This Number of the CHILIAN TIMES contains SIXTEEN PAGES, including an Twelve-Page Illustrated Supplement, and the price of a single number with supplement is twenty cents only. The Foreign Postage on this Number with Supplement is six cents.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To ensure safety of transmission, and to secure attention in the proper quarter, all communications intended for the CHILIAN TIMES, should be addressed thus: To the Editor of the CHILIAN TIMES, Imprenta del Universo, Valparaiso. Any departure from this rule will only cause trouble and annoyance.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Our contemporary Flores Chilenas has just entered upon its third year, and judging from its appearance there seems to be a very successful future in store for it. Its literary matter is excellent, whilst its illustrations—which we observe are executed by the heliographic process of the UNIVERSO PRINTING OFFICE—are of a high order of merit. The "flor" in the number before us is a portrait of Señorita Clarisa Urzua Gana, reproduced from a photo by Leblanc, which appears on the first page. The sight of this beautiful portrait, whilst filling us with respectful admiration for the charming original, makes us long for opportunities to embellish the Supplements of the CHILIAN TIMES with such lovely presentments.

Among the works of the poet Gay is a feeling little idyll in which is described the death of two lovers struck by lightning. The poet's theme was re-enacted on the 5th ult. at Tring, where a labourer and his sweetheart, sheltering under a tree during a thunder-storm, were both killed by a flash of lightning. Fact, indeed, added a poetic touch to the incident which the poet's version lacks, for just over the bodies of the lovers a large bough of mistletoe was left hanging.

A dog with an interesting history has just died in France. He was a Newfoundland named Sultan, and he counted among his exploits the arrest of a thief, the capture of an assassin, the rescue of a child from drowning in the Marne, and of a man who attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the Pont-Neuf into the Seine. For this gallantry the Society for the Protection of Animals presented him with a collar of honour three years ago. Latterly Sultan was owned by the Comtesse Foucher de Careil, who relied on him to protect her castle at Pérdu, near Corbeil. Quite recently he prevented the castle from being robbed. The noble dog has paid his devotion to duty with his life, for on the morning of the 4th ult. he was found dead in the park, poisoned by his enemies.

A middle-aged woman, named Anna Bond, committed suicide at Teignmouth on August 6 by hanging herself to the knocker of the street door. Deceased, who was in very good circumstances, was, it is stated, always worrying over her money, and drove herself into a condition of melancholia.

In addition to the "submarine boat," there are also submarine plungers, which are lowered to great depths for observation of the sea-bottom as captive balloons are raised in the air. One of these, invented by M. Bazin, has been useful in exploring the galleons of Vigo, and another, the "Travailleur sous-marin," of Signor Piatti del Pozzo, promises to do still better. It is intended to go down 1,500 feet, where the pressure of water is about 50 atmospheres, or 750 lbs. on the square inch. For this purpose it is nearly spherical in shape and built of ribbed metal, and is, therefore, not unlike the "palla nautica," or "nautical balloon," of Signor Balsamello, which was tried at Civita Vecchia, and afterwards dropped.

The "submarine toiler" is equipped with levers, grappels, and other tools, which can be

worked from the interior. Although it is lowered to the bottom by a chain, it is not altogether inert, but has three screw propellers on different sides, which enable it to move about at the end of its cable, and to turn on itself. Stout windows or portholes permit the operator to see what is around him. The screws and implements are worked by electricity supplied from accumulators, which also illuminate the interior. The diver can speak with the ship or shore above by telephone. The electricity required might be supplied from the ship or shore itself, and in any case powerful submarine searchlights to illuminate the bottom can be worked from above. Should the chain part the new "diving bell" can rise to the surface of itself. The device has been constructed by M. Delisle, but, of course, its efficacy can only be demonstrated by actual trials.

A French scientific journal objects to the application of the Röntgen rays to detect smuggled articles at the Customs on the ground that it is of little use, and only gives very unsatisfactory results. Laced inserted in a pile of handkerchiefs, and tobacco properly packed, does not reveal itself to the rays. A lining of metal foil in a trunk baffles the search. In fact, the rays would require special boxes and packing in order to be of much service. The writer seems to think that searching the person of a traveller with the rays (supposing that traveller did not object) might result in the discovery of lurking maladies, and, moreover, as the rays act injuriously on the tissues of the body, might lead to an action for damages. On the whole, our contemporary is of opinion that the best remedy would be to suppress the troublesome "octroi" in France altogether.

Some time ago we mentioned that the "X" rays had wrought a cure of consumption in a French youth, and we have now to add that another case of acute tuberculosis has been treated with success in France by Drs. Chanteloupe, Descomps, and Rouillies. After 30 applications of the rays, 9 in front and 21 at the back of the lungs, the patient is almost cured. No other medicine was given.

The great need of the Transandine line of railway is once more exemplified in the fact that a parcel of London papers, down to August 6, dispatched from Buenos Ayres on the 30th ult. only reached us on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

The Empresa de Agua Potable of Santiago is being advertised for sale on November 15. The upset price is 1,500,000 dols., the purchase money to be paid one-third down; one-third in six months; and the remaining one-third in one year. The property is offered for sale under a writ of execution obtained by the Banco Comercial de Chile.

Tuesday's number of the Tribuna of this city contained a most ungenerous and insulting leader against foreigners generally, and against Englishmen and the CHILIAN TIMES in particular. The writer of the article in question affects to look upon foreigners as so many impertinent intruders, who have no right to be here at all, and much less to express an opinion on anything going on around them. We reserve our reply and the publication of a translation of the article referred to for a few days, in order that they may appear together with a copy of a document which will enlighten the writer in the Tribuna with regard to the status of Englishmen in this country. In the meantime, we shall content ourselves by merely remarking that a writer professing such ideas as those expressed in the Tribuna of Tuesday, ought to be relegated to a Paraguay under a Doctor Francia.

The following extract is from a London letter of July 6:—"Owing to the glut of fruit and vegetables in Covent Garden market to-day prices have gone down very much. Strawberries were extremely cheap, 20lb. for a shilling; home-grown tomatoes, 3d.; and foreign, 1 1/2 per lb.; peas were only 1d. per gallon, and for the same quantity of gooseberries 3d. It is a long time since prices were so low, especially for straw berries. These must have been sold at a loss this morning."

A Southern paper says that a young Araucanian wife, of fourteen years of age, named Juana Nuñapi, belonging to a settlement near Buroa, has given birth to four robust boys. The youngsters are said to be quite white and to have blue eyes. The day after her confinement the mother was engaged in her domestic duties as usual.

The questions between the Municipality of Santiago and the Tramway Company of that city, which at one time threatened to be troublesome, and even to imperil the consummation of the Parrish concession, appear to have been satisfactorily settled. The capital of 22,000,000 marks has been subscribed for carrying out the concession and the agents of the company in Santiago are taking over the tramways, which will continue for the present under the actual management.

An attempt on the part of the Municipality to raise a subscription for the celebration of the diezmo has ended in dismal failure. The only subscription obtained was 200 dols. from the Bank of Chili. All other institutions and business firms declined to give a cent to a Corporation which, by its proceedings, has forfeited their confidence and respect.

BANKRUPTS.

Hermojenes Covarrubias and Co. Asigne, pro tem., Manager of Courts.

LOCAL NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A man, named José Cayetano Diaz, died suddenly about eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the Café Iquique, 169 Independencia-street, while he was having breakfast. He resided in Cerro de las Monjas and was about 50 years of age.

SUICIDE.

Between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning, two policemen, named Eufrasia del Solar and Juan Baptista Neira, noticed a suspicious looking character passing along the embankment towards Almendral, and followed him. When nearly in front of Rodriguez-street, the fellow suddenly jumped into the sea. Assistance was brought by the police and some fishermen arrived at the spot. When the man was recovered he was drowned. The suicide appeared to be about thirty years of age and poorly dressed. The body was taken to the hospital.

DROWNED.

While three youths, named respectively Mignel, Ramon, and Luis Castro, were playing on the rocks about three o'clock on Wednesday, in front of the torpedo store near Playa Ancha, the first named was washed off the rock by a wave and drowned. Deceased was about 17 years of age.

FIRE.

About half-past four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 2, Santa Victoria-street, Cerro Alegre, the property of Mr. Enrique Petronio, rented by Mr. Guillermo Dauelsberg, who had rented two rooms and kitchen on the second storey to Mr. Pablo Magnier. The fire originated in the kitchen of the latter, through some lighted coal falling out of the grate into a box. Luckily the fire was noticed at its outbreak and was extinguished by the firemen and some neighbours when it had only burnt part of the room. The building was insured for 10,000 dols., and Mr. Dauelsberg's furniture for 7,000 dols. in the North German.

THE ALBION CLUB.

We learn that the Institution here which has flourished since the year 1873 under the name of the "Junior Club" has, by a large majority of votes of its members, had its name changed to the Albion Club. Its rules have also been amended. The premises have recently been very much enlarged and rejuvenated. The Club, which is provided with all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals, and possesses besides the nucleus of a Reference Library, may now be considered one of the best in Valparaiso. A smoking concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given in the Club Room this (Saturday) evening, when the programme will be sustained by some of our well-known amateurs.

CORONEL.

Mr. William Taylor has been appointed to the post held by the late Mr Heyder in Schwager's establishment, and in consequence has sold out his business.

SANTIAGO SPORTING CLUB.

The result of the races in connection with this Club are as under:—

FIRST RACE.—Open Handicap. Distance 800 metres. Prizes 1st, \$250; 2nd, \$50.—1, Esmeralda; 2, Piden; 3, Tambora; 4, Pangueco. Time, 51 secs.

SECOND RACE.—Omnium Handicap. Distance 800 metres. Prizes 1st, \$350; 2nd, \$50.—1, Hippija; 2, Lampo; 3, Centinela; 4, Caricia; 5, Intriga; 6, Atalanta; 7, Duquesa; 8, Casimiro. Time, 49 secs.

THIRD RACE.—Open to all except the winners of a thousand dollars or more. Distance 1,800 metres. Prizes 1st, \$500, 2nd, \$100.—1, Lucifer; 2, Wellbeing; 3, Raniqueo; 3, Taminco. Time, 2 min. 2 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Distance 3,800 metres. Prizes 1st, \$700; 2nd, \$100.—1, Colmo; 2, Floriania; 3, Rob Roy; 4, Gualé. Fleuretje fell at the last jump.

The following are the entries for the races to-morrow:—

FIRST RACE.—Prize "El Comercio." For animals of 4 years and upwards who have not gained \$5,000 in prizes. Distance, 2,400 metres. Gentlemen riders. Entrance, \$50. Prizes: 1st, all the money subscribed by business houses; 2nd, half of the entrance money. Entries—Sessarego, with 76 kilos; Gualé, 71; Colmo, 75; Pluma, 76; Floriania, 70; Falstaff, 70.

SECOND RACE.—Open. Distance, 1,000 metres. Prizes: 1st, \$500; 2nd, \$100. Entries—Primerio, with 54 kilos; Pousse Café, 73; Huemul, 56; Intriga, 54; Gloria, 61; Chicha de Manzana, 67.

THIRD RACE.—"La Husca." For animals of 3 years, except the winner of "El Ensayo." Distance, 1,700 metres. Prizes: 1st, \$1,000; 2nd, \$200. Entries—Pieve, with 52 kilos; Arra, 54; Moda, 52; Galileo, 56; Jacinta, 54; Rayon d'Or, 56; Falima, 52; Lord Wilson, 56.

FOURTH RACE.—Distance, 1,608 metres. Entries—Lightning, Criterium, Puede Ser, Victoria, Lucifer, Dora.

VALPARAISO BICYCLE CLUB.

The following is the programme of events to take place on the track of the above Club on the Cancha at Viña del Mar on the 26th inst:—

FIRST RACE.—El Ensayo.—Distance 1,000 metres. For all competitors who have not taken part in any previous race.

One prize. Entrance \$2. Free to members of the Club.

SECOND RACE.—Tandems.—Distance 5,000 metres. Two prizes for the first tandem. Entrance free.

THIRD RACE.—The Cup.—Distance, 1,500 metres. Confined to members of the Club.

FOURTH RACE.—International.—Distance 10,000 metres. Open to all. First prize, \$150; 2nd, \$50; 3rd, \$25. Entrance \$3 each. Free to members of the Club.

FIFTH RACE.—Veterans.—Distance 500 metres. Confined to members of the Club. One prize.

SIXTH RACE.—Distance 3,000 metres. Open to all. Two prizes. Entrance \$3. Free to members of the Club.

The cup given as the prize in the third event has been specially ordered from Europe, and has been presented to the Club by the President, Mr. J. Francisco Vives. To become the absolute property of the winner it must be gained three times. The names of the winners will be engraved on the cup. All the prizes, with the exception of those in the fourth event, consist of works of art. On the 26th there will be a special train to the Cancha, leaving Bellavista station at 12.45 p.m. In the International Race some of the best bicycle riders in the Republic will compete, including Coppetta and Montenegro, of Santiago.

CRICKET.

VALPARAISO CLUB v. MR. GEO. LYON'S XI.

For the third time these teams met on Sunday last, this last game to be a two days' match. In consequence of the slight fall of rain play was postponed till about mid-day. Mr. Lyon's side had elected to go in first to bat, which proved much to their disadvantage, as the pitch was heavy and altogether in favour of the bowlers, as may be seen from the bowling analysis. A. D. Price having the credit of six wickets for 18 runs, and C. Lazony for three for five runs. Apart from A. E. Beecheno, the other ten men were all dismissed for a run each, with two extras. By the time the Valparaiso representatives went in the sun had come out and the pitch was much improved. They ran up the splendid total of 129. Towards this F. H. James, by his usual judicious play, put on the top score of 39; next came F. O. Quennell (who is not yet in his wonted form after his recent sickness) with 23; and L. Payne and A. D. Price with 15 and 16 each. The match was resumed on Wednesday in splendid weather. But again the bowling was too good for Mr. Geo. Lyon's team, all being got rid of in a very short time, their total only reaching 55, of which A. E. Beecheno had as his share a score of 28. Thus the match was declared a victory for Valparaiso by an innings and 32 runs. Subjoined are full details:—

MR. GEO. LYON'S XI.

First Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes A. E. Beecheno, A. D. Price, D. J. Lyon, etc.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with 5 columns: Player Name, Balls, Runs, Maidens, Wickets.

VALPARAISO.

First Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes G. C. Brownell, C. Lyon, J. Payne, etc.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with 5 columns: Player Name, Balls, Runs, Maidens, Wickets.

MR. GEO. LYON'S XI.

Second Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes C. E. Lyon, A. D. Price, L. Payne, etc.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Table with 5 columns: Player Name, Balls, Runs, Maidens, Wickets.

Afterwards a scratch match was got up and some excellent cricket was shown, but as it was decided not to rank as an average match it is unnecessary to give details.

TALCA.

About eight o'clock on Monday night a fire occurred at the police station. It broke out in a room used for storing the arms and provisions; but how the fire originated is not known.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A singular accident on the night of the 5th ult. caused the death of David Dall, army pensioner. Dall went to bed at the Ship and Castle, Portsmouth, where he was lodging, and rolled himself up, soldier fashion, in a blanket, and lay down on the bed, which was on a level with the window.

VALPARAISO PAPERCHASE CLUB.

The meet of the members of this Club took place on Wednesday at Quilpué, when there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. During the run Mr. Gibson and Mr. A. W. Edmondson had nasty falls, the former receiving a severe cut on the head and the latter breaking his collar bone.

A THOUSAND POUNDS FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

At the Secondary's court, at the Guildhall, before the Secondary (Mr. T. Roderick) there came on for hearing a case in which Miss Amy Hurlston, of Sheffield, sued Mr. Theodore Edmond, a gentleman of independent means, for breach of promise of marriage.

LORENZO MONTT, LAWYER

COCHRANE 32. 189311, Jul 24, v.

SURCHARGE ON NITRATE AND IODINE.—The surcharge on nitrate and iodine, and on the portion of import duties and storage payable in the equivalent of paper money, during the current month is 116 67/100 per cent.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.—Sept. 8.—Chil. bar copper, £49 11s. 3d. Chil. wheat, 36s. 6d. Silver, 25d. Refined sugar, 1st class Hamburg, 16s. 9d.

SHIPPING NEWS.

COQUIMBO.

Arrival.—Aug. 31.—Lady Palmerston, Brit. bk., Carrizal, to load manganese.

ANTOFAGASTA.

Arrivals.—Aug. 25.—Casma, Dan. bk., Newcastle; Strasbourg, Fr. sp., Newcastle. 29.—Benilde, Chil. bk., Ancond.

Departure.—Aug. 29.—America, Brit. bk., Iquique.

PORT OF VALPARAISO.

ARRIVALS.

September, 1897.

4—Valparaiso, Chil. str., Pitt, from Lota and intermediate ports in 2 days, with general cargo; Roy Bros.

Adriana, Chil. bk., Holbrook, from Lota in 2 days, with coal; Compañía Esplotadora de Lota y Coronel.

Malleco, Chil. str., Graham, from Constitución and intermediate ports in 1 day, with general cargo and passengers; Ca. Sud-Americana.

Ecuador, P.S.N. Co.'s str., Todd, from Port Montt and intermediate ports in 6 days, with general cargo and passengers; George Sharpe.

Wallacetown, Brit. sp., Motley, from Shields in 104 days, with coal.

5—Imperial, Chil. str., McDougall, 1898, from Lota and intermediate ports in 10 days, with general cargo and passengers; Ca. Sud-Americana.

Osorno, Brit. str., Romau, from Constitución and intermediate ports in 1 day, with general cargo and passengers; G. Sharpe.

Condor, Brit. str., Dexter, from New York and intermediate ports in 45 days, with general cargo; Grace & Co.

6—Arica, P.S.N. Co.'s str., Judkins, 1310, from Junin and intermediate ports in 5 days, with general cargo and passengers; G. Sharpe.

Paquete de los Vilos, Chil. str., Wennerstron, 208, from Coquimbo and intermediate ports in 2 days, with general cargo; Saavedra, Bénard & Co.

Atacama, Brit. bk., Roberts, from Liverpool in 95 days, with general cargo; Williamson, Balfour & Co.

Mapocho, Chil. str., Moffett, from Callao and intermediate ports in 10 days, with general cargo and passengers; Ca. Sud-Americana.

7—Arequipa, P.S.N. Co.'s str., Vaughan, 1387, from Coronel and intermediate ports in 2 days, with general cargo and passengers; G. Sharpe.

Pizarro, P.S.N. Co.'s str., Lee, 1387, from Coronel and intermediate ports in 2 days, with general cargo and passengers; G. Sharpe.

9—Isis, Germ. str., Callisen, 1888, from Central America and intermediate ports in 30 days, with general cargo and passengers; Vorwerk & Co.

DEPARTURES.

September, 1897.

5—Cavour, Brit. str., Askew, for Guayaquil and intermediate ports, with general cargo; Duncan, Fox & Co.

Eupanco, Germ. str., Russell, for Valdivia and intermediate ports, with general cargo; Gutschow & Piza.

6—Mapocho, Chil. str., Moffett, for Coronel and intermediate ports, with general cargo and passengers; Ca. Sud-Americana.

7—Fieben, Germ. str., Patzelt, for Callao and intermediate ports, with general cargo and passengers; Vorwerk & Co.

8—Arica, P.S.N. Co.'s str., Judkins, for Port Montt and intermediate ports, with general cargo and passengers; G. Sharpe.

9—Ecuador, P.S.N. Co.'s str., Todd, for Junin and intermediate ports, with general cargo and passengers; George Sharpe.

Imperial, Chil. str., McDougall, 1898, for Lota and intermediate ports, with general cargo and passengers; Ca. Sud-Americana.

Wallacetown, Brit. sp., Motley, for Coquimbo, with coal; Woodgate & Co.

8—Arequipa, P.S.N. Co.'s str., Vaughan, 1387, for Callao and intermediate ports, with general cargo and passengers; George Sharpe.

Isis, Germ. str., Callisen, 1888, for Hamburg and intermediate ports, with general cargo and passengers; Vorwerk & Co.

Paquete de los Vilos, Chil. str., Wennerstron, for Coquimbo and intermediate ports, with general cargo; Saavedra, Bénard & Co.

Pacifico, Fr. sp., Gouyet, for Caldera, with coal; Wilms & Co.

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Closing Prices Friday (September 10th.)

Table with 2 columns: Name, Price. Includes Banks, Mining Companies, Insurance Companies, Gas Companies, Steamers, etc.

Exchange on London..... 17 19/32 d

Rates of Exchange OF THE BANCO ALEMAN TRANSATLANTICO

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Draws on Foreign Countries at the following rates:—

September 10.

Table with 4 columns: PLACES, Cable transfer in addition to cost of telegram, Bills at sight, Bills at 90 days. Lists various international locations.

Birth

At Talcahuano, on the 7th instant, the wife of John Turpie of a daughter.

19465 Sep. 11 Iv

Died

At Valparaiso, on September 2, WILLIAM HYNEMAN, aged 58 years, native of Scotland.—Inserted by his friends.

Sept 11 v



DIED

In Santiago, on Tuesday, the 7th inst.,

JOHN KNIGHT,

aged 76 years.

"THE RECORD."

It is intended to Resume the publication of "THE RECORD." The First Number of the new series will be ready on the 1st of October.

"THE RECORD" will be distributed freely to all English-speaking residents in this country. Voluntary donations for its support are asked, and may be sent to

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194636 Sept 11 Iv

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Mrs. Fitzroy Fremantle, The Chuffs, Maidenhead. Mrs. Moyna, Sandymount House, Blackrock, County Louth.

The Rev. A. H. Drummond, All Saints' Vicarage, Maidenhead.

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194670, Jul 31, 6 v o s

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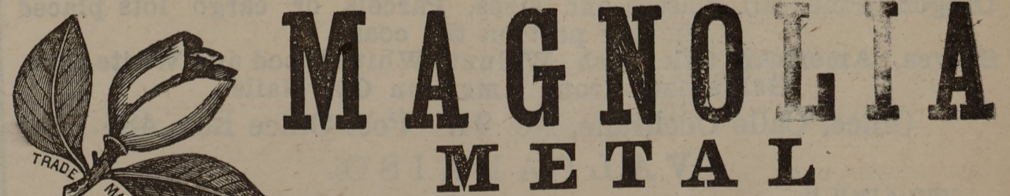
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THE BRITISH NAVY.

FOUR NEW CRUISER AND FOUR TORPEDO DESTROYERS.

In the House of Commons on July 27 on the vote of £5,440,000 for contracts for shipbuilding,

Mr. Goschen said that since the navy estimates were introduced they had considered the different types of ships they proposed to build, and had gone very carefully into all the designs. The Committee would remember the proposed to lay down four battleships in the course of the present financial year. Of these one was to be built by contract and three in the dockyards. The ship to be built by contract would be of the Canopus class, which, with the five they already had, would make six of this class. The three other ships would be very similar to the Majestic, but with some improvements on the Majestic. The Canopus class was designed in order to have a somewhat lighter draft than the Majestic. The Majestic, he might say, had fully realised all the expectations formed of it, and had generally been considered a model of shipbuilding. This view had been endorsed by their rivals in other countries. The three battleships to be constructed in the dockyards would have a displacement of 49,000 tons, with a speed of 18 knots—a knot and a-half more than the Majestic. They would be fitted with water-tube boilers, the armament would be identical with the Majestic, but the quality of the armour would be superior. In their last programme there were some light draft boats for the use of rivers, and they more and more felt the need of this class of boat, not only for the Nile, but for Chinese and other rivers where their interests had to be protected. They had six vessels 100 feet in length, with a draft of 2 feet and a speed of 8 knots; two vessels 145 feet in length, 2 feet draft, and 13 knots speed; and four boats 180 feet in length, 8 feet draft, and 13½ knots. This was a useful class of vessel, and would be propelled by twin-screws. The new Royal yacht would be 120 feet in length, and have a displacement of 4,600 tons, and would be propelled by twin-screws; the speed would be 20 knots. This speed did not correspond with the speed of one or two of the yachts of other Sovereigns, but the question was raised whether it was more desirable to have more accommodation or one or two more knots speed. The matter was one more for those who used the yacht than any one else, and after consultation with those interested it had been decided to give more comfortable accommodation than to give an extra knot in speed, which would be seldom used. He could not estimate the cost exactly, but he should say it would be about £250,000. He had now mentioned the ships mentioned in the original programme. The Committee would recollect that in the Budget Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the right hon. gentleman stated that he had handed an additional half-million to the Admiralty for additional works. The Committee would remember the general circumstances under which this money was proposed and accepted by the Government. He (Mr. Goschen) said that if any other country made exceptional efforts we should naturally follow suit by adding to our ordinary estimates, not because we should regard the effort of any other country as a menace, but because the estimates were constructed upon the basis of the knowledge of what might be brought against us. The movement which they saw in other countries, without specifying any particular one, was in the direction of very strong, large cruisers, which were to threaten in case of war our communications—ships that should be met by cruisers equally powerful on our side. They had a number of powerful cruisers of the Diamond class, but the Government thought that a further effort should be made in the direction of providing still more powerful cruisers. Another development they saw abroad was really a copy from us in the direction of torpedo-destroyers, and torpedo-destroyers in larger numbers than had been anticipated were being added to the fleets of foreign countries. He would state to the Committee how they proposed to allocate the half-million in view of those facts. They could meet additional shipbuilding on the part of others in two ways—either by beginning ships at once or by so accelerating the ships they had in hand as to leave the coming year and the year after freer for their new designs. What they proposed to do was to lay down four armoured cruisers—(cheers)—in addition to those in the programme. These would be very powerful cruisers, and have a double duty to perform. They would have the duty of acting with the fleet and the duty of acting on the lines of communication. They had to consider whether the new cruisers might not be so constructed that in most actions with the battleships which might be brought against them we might not be obliged to retire, but be able to take part in the action, while at the same time they would have a speed and other advantages which would enable them to act on our lines of communication. The ships we proposed to build would perhaps be more valuable as fleet cruisers than the Diamond type, and would also be able to perform the function of fighting, and would be better than any other cruiser ever hitherto made in this or any other country. The length would be 440ft., breadth 69½ft., with a displacement of 11,350 tons. The quality of the armour would be superior to the Powerful class. These ships would be superior in many ways to the older ironclads, and would be fit to take their place in line of battle against many of the ironclads of other countries. The speed would be about 21 knots. They would not be able to spend much money on the armoured cruisers during the present year, because the designs had not been worked out, and the tenders would not have been ordered.

General Laurie—Are they all to be built on contract?

Mr. Goschen replied in the affirmative. Although, however, they did not make much progress upon the ships during the present year they would make a start, which, as everybody knew, was of very great importance in these matters. (Hear, hear.) They took £120,000 for work upon the hull, and £100,000 for guns, recognising that there must be guns as well as ships. They proposed to hasten the contract for the battleship of the Canopus class, which they intended to call the Vengeance, by putting it out immediately instead of later in the year, as was contemplated in the Estimates. That would absorb a further £50,000. They proposed to expend on new construction in the dockyards £130,000 upon labour and £40,000 upon materials. That was perhaps all the more important in view of the labour troubles that existed at present. He hoped sincerely that they might be able to get on as they expected to get on with their contract ships; but at the same time he was sure the House would agree with him that if they could push forward in the dockyards it would be wise to do so, looking to the liabilities they should have in future years. The only other item which remained was an item of £50,000 for four torpedo destroyers, which would also be built by contract. To sum up, the total amount of £500,000 would be spent—£220,000 on cruiser, £60,000 on torpedo destroyers, £50,000 on hastening the Vengeance, and £170,000 on advancing work in the dockyards. They had not been discharging men in the dockyards, but he would like to point out that in spite of what was said about the wages paid and the conditions of the employment, they found it infinitely easier to get men to join the dockyards than to leave them. (Laughter.) They found that the men were extremely anxious to stay at the rates of pay assigned to them. If the Committee accepted the policy of the increase of £500,000, he did not think that a better method could be found of spending it than strengthening the services in the way proposed. (Hear, hear.) He had, however, one word of caution to offer. That was that if this year they produced this additional programme of four cruisers and four torpedo destroyers, involving very considerable liability for future years, it must not be expected that they would have a large new programme when Parliament met again in February. (Cheers.) There must be some continuity, and while this was partly a scheme of acceleration it was also partly a scheme of addition, and must be so regarded by the House and the country. (Hear, hear.) What he was anxious for was that the House should approve of this policy, and that they should be enabled to keep up the progress which had marked the past few years.

Mr. Robertson said the statement was one of unusual importance for this period of the session, and he thought the Committee had some reason to complain that before now they had not been provided with some account of the original scheme of the Admiralty. He had nothing but satisfaction to express with regard to the intention to introduce the water-tube boiler into the large ships. As to the royal yacht, which he understood would at least cost a quarter of a million sterling, he still thought it should be built in such a way as to be serviceable as part of the active fleet. As to the new programme, he regretted that the right hon. gentleman had felt constrained to attribute this expenditure to the sudden increase in the programmes of foreign nations. It was a serious statement, and he thought an unnecessary one.

Mr. Goschen (interrupting) said it was the truth. (Hear, hear.) When he introduced his estimates he gave a distinct caution that if there was any abnormal programme from the outside he should act. He saw the abnormal programme, and he had acted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Robertson said that all the same he did not think the statement necessary, and it would be the duty of the Committee to press for further explanation. As to the programme, he admitted that it was the beginning of an important development in the navy. (Hear, hear.) He would like to know what was likely to be the cost of the four cruisers.

Mr. Goschen—About £700,000.

Mr. Robertson thanked the right hon. gentleman for the information, and said that he for one had no objection to the proposal. The discussion was continued by Admiral Field, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Arnold Forster, and Commander Bethell.

Mr. Goschen, in reply to questions by Commander Bethell, said that the nickel steel armour on the cruisers would extend from 6ft. above the water line to 6ft. below it. The increased use of nickel steel was rendered possible by a new process for bending the plates.

After remarks by Sir John Colomb, Sir A. Forwood, Sir E. Gourley, and Commander Philpots,

Mr. Goschen said he was not against the principle of utilising mercantile vessels as cruisers in time of war, and the subsidies that were paid in regard to mercantile vessels were nothing in comparison to what foreign countries paid in subsidies to their mercantile marine. With regard to the guns to be put on board in the time of need, they were stationed at Hong Kong and other places, and the men to work the guns were now on board the mercantile vessels and were well-trained gunners. The trials of the Powerful and the Terrible had been of a far more searching character than was ever the case previously with cylindrical boilers, and nothing had occurred to shake the conclusions at which the Board of Admiralty had arrived as to the value of water-tube boilers. As to advisors, it was not that they had only scientific advisors, but he was surrounded with naval officers from whom he received the best professional advice. In conclusion,

he appealed to the Committee to come to a decision upon the vote.

Mr. Labouchere expressed surprise that the First Lord of the Admiralty should have allowed himself to be led into playing the ridiculous game of beggar my neighbour at the expense of the British taxpayer.

Mr. Weir said he wished to maintain the navy in the highest state of efficiency, and he was not sorry that the Admiralty were going to lay down three or four new cruisers; but he objected to the expenditure of £250,000 upon a new Royal yacht, a sum which would provide a fleet of vessels to protect the fisheries of the English, Scotch, and Irish coasts; and as a protest he moved to reduce the vote by £1,000.

Mr. Labouchere supported the protest. Mr. Goschen pointed out that the existing Queen's yacht was now between 30 and 40 years old. All the four Royal yachts were old. The time had come when the Queen's yacht ought to be constructed in the manner in which the yachts of Sovereigns should be constructed. (Cheers.)

On a division, the motion to reduce the vote was negated by 143 to 21 votes, and thereafter the vote was agreed to.

A BEVY OF HEROES.

The list of cases being investigated by the Royal Humane society for its July awards, says a London exchange, is a very long one, and includes several acts of great bravery, prominent amongst them being the following:—

Robert M. Denman is a Blue Coat boy of 14, who resides at Hazelville-road, Horse-ridge. He was on Southend pier when a girl fell through the chain guards into the sea, a strong current running at this point. Her brother had attempted rescue, but a blow on the head partially stunned him, and both were in great peril. Young Denman, only taking off his belt and long coat, plunged in and got hold of her. Owing to the strong current, however, he could not reach the pier, and matters looked serious, until Professor Redditch (the long-distance swimmer) appeared on the scene in a boat and got them both out.

Sergeant Alexander Luke, 1st battalion Goldstream Guards, was at Tower wharf on the evening of May 20, when a boy named Harry Boots, six years old, fell into the river. He was being rapidly carried away by the tide when the sergeant, who was in uniform, at once took a "header," swam a good way down the pool before getting to the little fellow, who was then sinking, and kept him afloat for several minutes till a boat came up from a steamer lying off the wharf, and picked them up. Luke has been awarded the Royal Humane society's testimonial.

A very gallant act has gained for Police-constable John Crampton, 138 Thames division, the R.H.S. medal and the thanks of the society. It occurred at midnight on May 14 in the Thames at Wapping New Stairs, where the river is 400 yards wide. It was flood tide and quite dark when T. Colo, lighterman's watchman, in descending the stairs missed his footing, slipped into the river, and was carried away by the tide. Crampton happened to be on duty near the spot, and, removing only his helmet, plunged in, and in and about the barges managed at last to find his man, grasped him by the left hand, and with the right swam with him until a hither was handed by a Mr. Prendergast, of High-street, Wapping, which the constable seized and held to until rescued by Inspectors Freshwater and King, who had come up in a police boat.

A schoolboy of 12, named W. J. Fudge, of 25, Herbert-street, New North-road, Hoxton, a few nights since was near the Regent's canal, at Regent's-row, Haggerston, when a cry was raised that a child was drowning. Fudge rushed to the place whence the cries came, and was just in time to see little T. Eastaugh, a boy four years old, rising for the second time to the surface. The gallant lad at once plunged in, seized the child, and both disappeared; coming to the surface he again dived, and reached the boy in the centre of the canal, 15ft. from the bank, and in 8ft. depth of not over clean water, with an abundance of mud at the bottom. Then he swam to the bank on his back with the child on his breast, when they were assisted out.

From Southsea come particulars of an act of great courage performed in the sea on the 1st ult. by Fred Lane, 18 (son of Captain Lane, R.A.), of 72, Lawrence-road, and J. R. Walters, clerk at the Gun wharf. The details show that while several children were playing on the storm pipe, Reginald Dixon and Emily Harding fell in. In a moment they were swept away into deep water by the receding tide. The cries of Dixon's sister, who was rowing near, attracted the salvors to the spot, which was reached three or four minutes afterwards, by which time the youngest child had disappeared. Walters saved the girl, and Lane, after repeated diving, at last got hold of the boy and succeeded in reaching the shore in safety.

PETROLEUM HAIRWASH.

A LADY'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

The other day Mr. J. Troutbeck opened an inquiry at Westminster into the death of Mrs. Fanny Isobel Samuelson, aged 30, the wife of Mr. Francis Arthur Edward Samuelson, an independent gentleman, residing at Breckenburgh hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire, who died at 66, Princes'-gate, from shock following severe burns sustained whilst her hair was being washed with petroleum hair-wash in a hairdresser's establishment.—Mr. Howland Jackson appeared for the family of the deceased; Mr. H. A. Forman was counsel for Messrs. Emile and Co., the hairdresser.

sers in whose shop the accident happened; and Mr. Spencer for the London County council.

Sir Bernard Samuelson, of 66, Prince's-gate, identified the body of his daughter-in-law, who died at his house on Saturday, July 17. He, however, knew nothing of the accident other than he had been told.

Mr. Thomas E. Greenish, a pharmaceutical chemist, of 30, Conduit-street, of the firm of Gregory and Cooke, stated that on July 16 he was called to the shop of Emile and Co., which was a few doors away, by an assistant, who said a lady had been burnt. He at once went there, and saw the deceased lady in a room at the back of the shop, severely burnt about the head and chest. The flames were extinguished, and he saw no gas burning or light in the room. He saw at once it was too serious a case for him to attend to, and at once despatched a messenger for a doctor, and in the meantime procured lint and cotton wool. He saw no bottles of hairwash about. There was a little smoke hanging about the room.

Emile Fuchs, partner in the firm of Emile and Co., of 24, Conduit-street, said he was at the shop door while Mrs. Samuelson was having her hair washed. Suddenly he heard a loud boom, and rushing in he saw the place in flames. Dressing-gowns had been wrapped round Mrs. Samuelson, who was severely burnt from the waist upward, and he also applied thick sponge towels. There were two assistants named Destants and Gustavo Boudon, and his partner, M. Emile Kopf, there. The latter was also burnt. Witness ran for the chemist. The bottle of petroleum (produced) was similar to those used in the shop, and the other one was the same as sold to customers. It was labelled, "Petroleum hair wash. Must not be used in a room in which a fire has been alight." He had sold similar bottles to Mrs. Samuelson. He did not know what it contained, but it was bought wholesale from Messrs. Masson, 1, Great Queen-street, about 10 to 20 pints at a time. Witness knew it was inflammable by light. There were three small gas stoves for heating curling irons in the saloon, and they had been used that morning. As far as he knew they were all extinguished. They had used the wash about two years. In Paris it was known as "antiseptic." He had never seen an accident before, but heard that Mrs. Fitzwilliam had burnt her hair at Monte Carlo when using the wash sold by witness, but she had a lighted nightlight in the room. He did not think it was inflammable except by light. Witness always warned customers of its danger, and had heard it was dangerous. It had been in use in Paris for six years. The dressing gowns used were of light material, but they were the only things handy except the curtain, but that would have taken some time to get down. It all happened in a moment.

Emile Kopf, of 24, Conduit-street, said that on the day in question Mrs. Samuelson came to the shop by appointment, and asked for her head to be washed with the petroleum wash. After washing the head he was squeezing the hair, which was very long and thick, to get the liquor off, and while twisting it there was a sudden boom and flash, and the lady and he were in flames. With the assistant's help he extinguished the flames on Mrs. Samuelson before attending to himself. There was no gas or light in the room, but it was very hot in the room, and the sun was shining through the skylight. He wore two rings at the time. At first the wash made the hands cold, but afterwards the hands, head, and hair got hot. It all happened in about 20 seconds. Mrs. Samuelson asked what had happened, and his reply was "I don't know."—Cross-examined: He did not know the wash was so dangerous as it was. He had never heard of an accident only caused by a flame. It was a heavy, hot day. He told Mrs. Samuelson it was rather dangerous, but as she wished it done he did it. He had never had an accident before. It would not have been so dangerous on a cold day as on the day in question. The wash was the same as used in all the principal hair-dressers in the West-end.

The inquiry was adjourned for expert evidence.

After the accident Mrs. Samuelson say the *World*, lingered for three weeks in the most terrible agony; but her confinement was imminent, and she gave birth to a still-born child the day before her death.

CHURCH TO GOD OF WAR.

There has just been erected at Domremy, in France, the birthplace of the Maid of Orleans, what is perhaps the most wonderful military church in the world. It has been literally built by soldiers, for soldiers, and with the money subscribed by soldiers. It is an almost exclusively military church.

Although nominally built to perpetuate the name of Joan of Arc, it is practically a temple to the god of war. The very appearance is that of a strong, fortress-like building, and both the interior and exterior are decorated with warlike statues and martial figures, and everything about the church speaks of military life and affairs.

In the porch stands a magnificently sculptured group, among which the figure of Joan of Arc, kneeling in the attitude of prayer and raising her hands and face to heaven, is prominent. At her right side stands St. Margaret, the patron saint of fortitude, holding the maiden's helmet, while St. Catherine, the patron saint of heroism, is on her left, and bears the sword which is to be used in the battle with the British.

Another warlike figure is that of St. Michael, the great archangel of battles. He is represented as clad in a complete suit of armour, as though ready for immediate warfare, and he towers high above the other figures, and with his right hand points to heaven, the warrior maid's gaze following

the direction of his uplifted finger. In his left hand St. Michael holds the royal banner of France, with fleur-de-lys, long since superseded by the national emblem, the tricolour of the revolution.

It is significant that the group faces towards Germany, and the patron saints of heroism are gazing in the direction of the lost province of Alsace.

The walls of the church are decorated with old colours of the French regiments, tattered and torn remnants of what once were bright flags stained with the life-blood of many a gallant standard-bearer and honoured by victory in many a battle. On the very altar itself are marble effigies of warrior saints, with swords raised aloft and courage written on their features.

Services of a military character are frequently conducted, and every day a mass is said for the souls of those French soldiers who have been killed in battle or otherwise in the service of their country.

QUEEN'S TREES IN RHODESIA.

Jubilee day was celebrated in a somewhat novel fashion in Rhodesia. It was observed as a great tree-planting day in honour of the Queen. The distinctive feature of the celebration, says the *Daily News*, was that each white man who planted a tree had himself to dig the hole for it, three feet in diameter, and three feet deep. The planter was allowed to obtain the help of a friend in this task, but the essence of the celebration was that the hole should be made by the white planter himself. He was not allowed to hire a native to do the work for him. This labour was regarded as "a voluntary act of individual homage to the Queen." The Administrator, Lord Grey, himself set the example, and the natives on Jubilee day saw a strange sight—white men voluntarily

doing what they contemptuously call "Kaffir work" in honour of the Great White Queen over the water.

ARMED BANK ROBBERS HUNTED DOWN.

Two New York bank robbers, Frank Jackson and Harry Howard, entered McWilliams's bank at Odell, Illinois, and finding Nambuskirk, the cashier, alone, levelled their revolvers at him and ordered him to hold up his hands. Instead of obeying or replying the cashier dropped behind the counter, and a second later the robbers saw a brace of six-shooters directed above the edge of the counter at them. The cashier opened fire and the robbers fled. The former mounted his bicycle and gave chase, firing at the men as he rode, and the whole available population of Odell joined in the pursuit. The robbers had left a horse and buggy at the edge of the town, and had already started to drive off when their pursuers appeared. One robber drove and the other fired at them. The pursuers steadily gained, and the two men found themselves compelled to take refuge in a cornfield, where, after a lively exchange of shots, they were captured. Strange to say, notwithstanding the sharp firing, no one was wounded.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

At a friendly boxing contest at Van Meter, Iowa, between Piers and Tom Brassfield, a deaf mute, Piers dealt the latter a violent blow under the ear, causing him to bleed profusely at the mouth and nose. The blow, adds Dalziel, also instantly restored Brassfield's powers of hearing and speech, which he had lost last November as the result of being thrown from a bucking horse.

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GLEN ARTNEY WHISKY
Extract from Drs. HASSALL and CLAYTON'S REPORT.

"The Analytical Sanitary Institution,
54, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C., LONDON.

Report on a Sample of Scotch Whisky, received on October 4th from Messrs. Durand & Co., 20, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

This sample, having been submitted to a careful chemical analysis, was found to contain the following constituents in 100 parts by weight:—

Alcohol	49.44*
Water	50.33
Coloring Matter, Tannin, &c.	0.23
	100.00

* Equal to 100-34 per cent. of Proof Spirit.

The sample contained a trace of amylic alcohol, no more, however, than is frequently met with in Whisky. No evidence of the presence of any foreign ingredients could be detected, and the sample possessed all the characteristics of a spirit made from pure grain.

The sample, which was somewhat dark in colour, possessed a satisfactory flavour, and (as will appear from the above figures) considerable alcoholic strength.

It is apparent, from the foregoing results, that the sample in question may be considered genuine and wholesome Whisky.

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., LOND.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.C.S."

102594 May 1883 m.

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This quality of uniformity, while it most effectually prevents any danger of Belts either Stretching or Slipping while on the pulleys, ensures absolute smoothness of running even in the most difficult drives.

A most important feature of DICK'S PATENT BELTS is their **Strong Gripping Power**, which enables them to transmit, positively without any loss, the whole power given off by the engine.

These Belts can be run in any atmosphere, either dry or damp, even through Water if desired; and as they have no joints a frequent source of failure in other belts is thereby avoided. They can be joined in exactly the same way as Leather or other Belting, and are equally adapted for either Open or Cross Driving.

In addition to their other excellent qualities, most gratifying results have been obtained from these Belts as regards **Retention of Strength**. It has been proved that Belts which have been running for a number of years not only retain their original strength of driving power, but show not the slightest signs of wear and tear.

DICK'S PATENT BELTS are now extensively used in all parts of the world, giving, we may say, the most unqualified satisfaction. They have been applied to almost every variety of work for which Belts are used, such as Electric Lighting, Grain, Saw, and Paper Mills; Oil, Dye, Print, Brick, and Engineering Works; every variety of Jute and Cotton Manufacturing; and for outside use, such as Agricultural Work. They have also been most successful in all kind of Fan Driving, and it is a remarkable fact that, in nearly every instance where DICK'S PATENT BELTS have been tried, repeat orders have been sent us, many important firms now using them in preference to all other kinds of Belting.

In addition to their success in England, DICK'S PATENT BELTS have been introduced with marked approval in all parts of the Continent, notably France and Germany, and in India, China, South Africa, Australia, and South America, where they have in all cases afforded complete satisfaction.

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CORRECTED RAILWAY TIME TABLE

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UP TRAINS

Table with 12 columns (STATIONS, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 73, 63, 65, 67, 69) and 15 rows of station names and times.

DOWN TRAINS

Table with 12 columns (STATIONS, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 74, 64, 66, 68, 70) and 15 rows of station names and times.

Special Service between Valparaiso, Viña del Mar, Salto and Peña Blanca on Sundays only.

UP TRAINS

Table with 12 columns (STATIONS, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69) and 15 rows of station names and times.

DOWN TRAINS

Table with 12 columns (STATIONS, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70) and 15 rows of station names and times.

THE UNION CHURCH JUBILEE.

As briefly announced in our Wednesday's issue, the members and friends of the Union Church celebrated their fiftieth anniversary as a church on Sunday last.

CONVERSAZIONE.

On Tuesday evening a conversazione of members and friends was held in the Union Hall.

chairman's seat was hung a large portrait of the late Rev. Dr. Trumbull. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, the hall being nearly filled.

After devotional exercises, the Chairman gave all present a hearty welcome. He announced that just before coming to the meeting he had received a letter from Mr. Gray, of Quilpué, in which he announced that he was sorry that he could not be present at their meeting, as another engagement stood in the way.

The Chairman said that Union Church had always had the advantage of able and devoted office-bearers. They had spared no efforts to promote the best interests and prosperity of the church.

Mr. Harper said he felt unable adequately to express his thanks for the kind

address which they had presented to him and the kind sympathy therein expressed. When he joined the church in 1851 they assembled in the old Mercurio printing office.

The Chairman remarked that he believed on a former occasion the many old pupils of Mr. Mackay had tangibly acknowledged the long public services of Mr. Mackay, and now the Union Church desired to present him with an address for the splendid services he had rendered to the church.

Mr. Mackay, in returning thanks for the address, said it was now nearly forty years since he became connected with the church. It was on the 31st October, 1857. He went with Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, two of those who founded the church.

Mr. Mathieson, in suitable terms, presented the Rev. Mr. Inglis with a pulpit Bible from the office-bearers of the church, and expressed the hope that he might be long spared to expound the truth from its sacred pages.

The Chairman in the name of the congregation expressed his thanks for the gift. It would be a valuable souvenir of the jubilee.

Dr. Trumbull said as the only representative of his family here present he had gratefully to acknowledge the many kind words that had been spoken of his father. He then gave a long and interesting sketch of his father's life quoting many incidents from his diary.

The Rev. Canon Gildea thanked them for the kind invitation which had brought him there that night. Whatever might be their differences in church rules and government they were at one in their points of common faith. In this city in which they lived he felt there should be only this rivalry—a rivalry of zeal and of love to work for our Lord and Master.

The Rev. F. Thompson referred at some length to the Seaman's Mission, in which the Rev. Dr. Trumbull had taken the warmest interest from 1845 until the day of his death. During the past fourteen years no fewer than 442,800 men had been personally visited by the Mission while their ships were in the bay.

During the evening songs were sung by Mrs. Bain, Miss Mathieson, Mr. Wood and Mr. Bain, the accompaniments being played on the pianoforte by Mr. Given.

Mr. Nicholson proposed a vote of thanks to all who had contributed towards the evening's enjoyment, which was accorded with applause.

The Rev. Mr. Garvin pronounced the benediction and the meeting terminated shortly after eleven o'clock.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Saturday. The British steamer Windward, on board of which was the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition passed three winters near Flora Head, Franz Joseph Land, arrived here yesterday.

LONDON, Monday. The death is announced of Charles George Percival, seventh Count of Egremont.

BOMBAY, Sunday. A telegram from the camp of operations says that during the night of Wednesday last 1,500 Indians attacked the garrison of Baleshkhel, in the valley of Kuram.

PESHAWUR, Monday.

From the notices which have arrived from the camp of operations we learn that there has not occurred any battle of importance between the Government troops and the Indians.

STAKIM, Wednesday.

The fall of Berber has caused the greatest satisfaction. The Dervishes have retired from their advance towards the east, and have concentrated their forces on the mountains of Metemeh, which is the most advanced point.

SILALEH, Tuesday.

A despatch received from Jamrung states that the mullah Haddas have returned to their homes, and that the Mohmads of Halimzai refused to adhere to the rising and have dispersed.

LONDON, Tuesday.

A special despatch from Cairo states that Berber has been occupied by the friendly tribes of the British. Berber is distant about 200 miles from Kartoum.

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande appeared before the Police Court of Marylebone this morning accused of defrauding hotels and boarding houses. The Duke is said to belong to a noble family of Brazil and the Duchess is a niece of an ex-senator of the United States.

LONDON, Thursday.

Sir Evereth Marc Millais is dead. He was born on the 20th of May 1858, and was the son of Sir John Evereth Millais, famed painter, president of the Royal Academy, who died in August last year.

Madame Eugénie Vergé de Neilmas, known under the name of the Duchess of Rio Grande, has been liberated under a bail of £50 sterling.

NEW YORK, Thursday.

The World of to-day publishes a despatch from its correspondent in Colon stating that the concession for the completion of the Panama canal has been conceded to England.

BELFAST, Wednesday.

Having announced that the Duke and Duchess of York were to depart to-day, the city was gaily decorated with banners, flowers, arches, &c. The royal committee went to the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry and received eighteen memorials from distinct corporations of the province of Ulster.

"NEBULOSA ALBION."

Our Chilean contemporaries have a penchant for donning "Our Island Home" with the title of "Nebulosa Albion," and they affect to believe that when it is not enveloped in fogs it is wrapped in a thick mantle of snow.

THE GREAT HEAT.

ITS EFFECTS IN LONDON.

Yesterday the heat which has had such a prolonged spell in the metropolis reached a climax. The highest shade temperature was 88deg., which was the figure recorded on Wednesday; but the atmospheric conditions were much more oppressive, and consequently more exhausting.

On inquiry this morning it was ascertained that over 150 cases arising from the excessive heat were treated at six of the Metropolitan Hospitals yesterday.

was a slight breeze, but the heat was still intense, and two cases of sunstroke occurred in the City before noon. The shade temperature at noon registered 76 degrees.

MORE DEATHS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, 74, of 59, Alice-street, Bermondsey, on Tuesday asked for and egg in some milk. Just as it was about to be given to her by her daughter, the old lady fell back and died—Dr. Stoker, of Old Kent-road, who made a post-mortem, said that death was due to syncope from fatty degeneration of the heart, accelerated by the great heat.

Mr. Braxton Hicks has been informed of the death of Mrs. Reddick, of Thames Ditton, who, after complaining of the great heat, went upstairs to rest, and was found dead shortly afterwards. She was over 70 years of age.

Last night the vagaries of an unknown man at West Chislehurst Park brought about his arrest by the police. The stranger was very violent, and it took two constables to get him to Eltham Police-station, where, as he was about to be charged with disorderly conduct, he threw up his arms and fell down dead. A doctor who was sent for said death was caused by apoplexy, induced by the heat.

A LUDICROUS DUEL.

A ludicrous duel was fought in Paris the other day between M. Catulle Mendes and M. Lugue-Poe. The encounter, which was with swords, took place in the Bois de St. Germain. In each of the first three rounds M. Lugue-Poe retreated to the boundary, and finally M. Mendes, exclaiming, "Oh, I am tired of this!" threw down his sword.

The Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande appeared before the Police Court of Marylebone this morning accused of defrauding hotels and boarding houses. The Duke is said to belong to a noble family of Brazil and the Duchess is a niece of an ex-senator of the United States.

THE BUSH MURDERS.

Details of the trial of Frank Butler, the bush murderer, who was executed in Sydney, say: admission to the court was by special ticket, and every inch of space was occupied. Butler was placed in dock as soon as the Chief justice, Sir Fredrick Darby, appeared on the bench. The accused remained throughout the trial apparently the most impassive and unconcerned person in the court.

PEACEFUL ENDING OF A DUEL.

A duel with pistols was fought between M. Carbons, a local journalist, and M. Bodo, the deputy mayor, at Ajaccio, on Wednesday. Two shots were exchanged without effect, and the weapons were loaded for the third time. Instead of firing they embraced and assured each other that although they feared neither death nor wounds they could not hurt one another.

THE LAST OF THE SANS-GENES.

A Dalziel reporter has found the only living descendant of the famous Madame Sans-Gêne, the wife of Marshal Lefebvre. She has voluminous evidence in the form of family records and correspondence to prove her relationship to "Aunt Catherine," as she calls the Maréchale, and she takes pride in recounting the tales her mother, a younger sister of Catherine, told her in her youth of the glorious destiny of her aunt.

VALPARAISO LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

MUSIC v. SPEECH.

At a meeting of the Valparaiso Literary and Debating Society, held in the Anglican Institute on Monday evening last, an interesting and animated discussion was sustained. The President of the Society, Mr. Alfred Ball, occupied the chair. The motion upon which the debate turned was that "Music has a greater influence on the human emotions than Speech." There was a good attendance of members, and a large gathering of ladies.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the Secretary, Mr. G. F. Bourchier made a few remarks with regard to the deplorable want of punctuality on the part of the members.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. G. H. Humberstone to open the debate.

Mr. Humberstone, who was received with applause, started by quoting the well-known words of the Psalmist, "We are fearfully and wonderfully made." At no time, he thought, did the truth of this statement come home to them so much as when reflecting on a problem such as they had under their consideration that evening. Emotion was only one of a great many departments which went to make up the mental being of that masterpiece of nature—man. It was the most ethereal of the feelings of man and one which was generally actuated by pain or pleasure. He subsequently dwelt on the origin of speech and music. Man in his original condition, he said, did not possess the capacity of speech. He acquired it by imitating the sound or peculiarity of the object he wished to express. Pre-historic speech was similar to that used by a mother when speaking to her child—for instance, she would almost invariably change the conventional names of cow and dog to "moo-cow" and "bow-wow." Darwin's theory of the origin of music was that it was inherent in man's nature itself and served as a means of interchanging thoughts long before speech came into use.

Another theory with regard to the same was that man learnt to give utterance to musical sounds by imitating the singing of the birds, the sighing of the trees, the gentle ripple of the brooks—in short, the music of Nature herself. Whichever of these two hypotheses they took to be the right one it was impossible for them to reflect on the early childhood of Music and Speech without seeing that between Music and the human emotions there existed a far closer connection than between Speech and that part of man's nature. He then showed that the more Speech and language partook of the nature of music the greater was the influence they had on the emotions. He had it on the authority of the English Cyclopaedia that the principal design of oratory was to persuade and convince—that of Music to raise the emotions. At the conclusion of the opening speech the Chairman called upon Mr. C. Ward to open the debate on the negative side of the question.

Mr. Ward was cordially received on rising. He said he had listened with pleasure to the flowing discourse of the preceding speaker. He felt, however, it would be impossible for him to season his remarks with the same amount of sentiment. He was not a sentimental man. What he wished to do that evening was to look on the question from a practical common-sense standpoint. But before proceeding to do so he would like to ask them whether they thought the opener of the debate, with all his high conceptions of Music, would make use of that art at a time when it was most necessary to raise the emotions—he referred to the act of proposing—or whether he would not be more likely to throw all his intensity of feeling into his alleged inadequate power of speech. (Laughter and applause.) Continuing, the human emotions might be divided into two distinct classes, namely—the simple and the complex emotions. The simple emotions consisted of Love, Diversion, Pleasure and Pain. Of these four feelings only two were effected by Music. Of all the complex emotions Fear was perhaps the most important, and this was a feeling which Music was quite unable to produce in their minds. He concluded, therefore, that Speech had a greater influence on the human emotions than Music.

Mr. Macqueen thought that Music, like Speech, was a mode of conveying thoughts and ideas from one mind to another. It was impossible to appreciate it to the full unless they could follow the composer's line of thought passing through the music in the same way that they would follow a writer's idea when reading a piece of literature. To do this it was necessary to have a technical knowledge of music, which few of them possessed. Although he admitted that music had a higher influence on the human emotions than speech, he could not bring himself to believe it had a greater or more general one.

Dr. Cannon was of the opinion that if they thought well of what the emotions really were they would be convinced, as he himself was convinced, that music had a greater influence on them than speech. Especially was this to be noted in patriotic songs. During the American Civil War the courage of the men was continually stimulated by their patriotic airs and melodies.

Mr. Bourchier, in the course of a humorous and most provoking speech, admitted that he was speaking on a subject about which he was ignorant and hinted that the previous speakers were but little wiser than himself. He had been told that music was the only means by which they could defuse matrimony. He was glad of this, because conjugal bliss had hitherto been beyond his comprehension. It was true a military band kept up the spirits of soldiers better than any word of command could, but when he applied the question to his own personality he could not

but think that speech had the best of the argument.

Mr. Prentice laid much stress on the fact that they were considering the influence music and speech had on the emotional feelings of humanity at large. There were many thousands—he might say millions—of human beings who were incapable of appreciating music. He understood that the Chinese could not distinguish "God Save the Queen" from "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Rogers, after a wordy attack on the arguments of those members who had spoken in favour of speech, asked them to consider the effect a street organ had on a crowd of street urchins—did they not all dance spontaneously on hearing its cheering notes? There was another fact which he thought told very strongly in favour of music, and that was the soothing effect a mother's lullaby had on her child, and this at a time when speech would only be the means of making it more fractions.

Mr. Ball reviewed the "pros and cons" of the argument from a fair and unbiased standpoint. He was ready to admit that the influence of music on the human emotions was no mean one, but he thought it might be attributed, to a great extent at any rate, to the inspiring nature of the surroundings in the midst of which it was heard. Whether they considered the warbling of the lark in the early spring morning, when everything around was in touch with the sentiments of the songster, or the strains of a church organ filling, as it seemed to, every nook and corner of the sacred edifice, they could not deny the fact, the charm of the music was in a great measure due to the elevating nature of its surroundings.

The opposer and opener of the debate having made their respective replies, a division was taken, which resulted in a majority of 3 votes in favour of the motion that "Music had a greater influence on the human emotions than Speech."

THE NATIONAL RIFLE SHOOTING CLUB.

The second and final series of the individual shooting competition in connection with the Club Nacional de Tiro al Blanco took place on Wednesday in bright sunshine with a variable wind, at the Club's range at Viña del Mar. Underneath are the points scored with those made at the first series on the Sunday:—

	1st SERIES	2nd SERIES	TOTAL
Joaquin Babra.....	87	93	180
Eugenio Escobar Cerda.....	88	81	169
Harold Naylor.....	88	78	166
J. E. Naylor, jun.....	88	75	163
Rodolfo Luok.....	88	75	163
R. S. Delano.....	83	61	144
Enrique Ortega.....	78	63	141
Adolfo Marcom.....	79	61	140

The prizes were therefore awarded as under: Gold medal, Joaquin Babra; silver medal, Eugenio Escobar Cerda; bronze medal, Harold Naylor.

FOOTBALL.

FINAL CUP TIE.—VALPARAISO CLUB v. WANDERERS CLUB.

Considerable interest was taken in the final tie for the Chili Association Challenge Cup between the above teams, which came off on Wednesday, and a large number of people found their way to the rendezvous on the Valparaiso Club's ground. The day was very unsuitable for football, there being a broiling sun with a high south wind blowing. In consequence of the miserable arrangements of the railway authorities the players were late in getting on to the field and it was 2.50 p.m. ere the referee saw them all in position. Then the players faced each other thus:—

VALPARAISO.

Goal: J. A. Madden.
Backs: T. Crangle and C. McLean.
Half-backs: Hodgson, R. Byrne, Reynolds (captain.)
Forwards: Fleming, Taylor, Brown, J. Lever, L. Lever.

WANDERERS.

Forwards: Borghetti, Caviedes, Risse, McKechnie, Arizaga.
Half-backs: Cave, Karfack, Valdes.
Backs: Chester (capt.) and Otazo.
Goal: A. Arizaga.

Valparaiso won the toss and selected the side with the wind in their favour. Shortly after the kick off a hand ball was given against the Wanderers; which McLean took advantage of, but the ball soon ended behind. Play was mostly in the Wanderers' ground; although once they made a rush to the other end and Madden had to clear. After about ten minutes miserable play on the part of Valparaiso, they got a free kick for a fouled ball. McLean started it and Brown getting the ball well in position sent in the first goal for Valparaiso. Five or six corners were now obtained by the parent club; but the "kickers" generally did not allow for the high wind and consequently the ball speedily went behind the touch in goal line. At length with the ball on the right wing Taylor shot for the uprights and dropped through a beautiful goal, being the second for Valparaiso. Thus half time was called with no further scoring.

When the teams crossed over it was imagined by many that the "boys" would give their senior players some trouble and perhaps might equalise matters; but the back division of the latter was far too strong for them and the forwards of the Wanderers were afraid, as it were, to shoot for goal. Corners the latter did get, but they were not improved upon. After a lot of hum-drum work on both sides the play was carried against the wind right into the Wanderers' twelve-yard limit. A nice pass by Fleming to Brown enabled the latter to put through the third goal for Valparaiso. The latter subsequently got a couple of corners; but nothing came out of them, and the game finished: Valparaiso 3 goals to nil.

Although the Wanderers were defeated they need not be ashamed of it, for they played a very good game, in some points even better at one part of the match than their opponents. Indeed, the Wanderers played a plucky up hill game; and with more practice and judgment in their passes will make a team which can show very good football. There was one pleasing feature of the game: it was played throughout in complete silence and with a total absence of wrangling.

Mr. James Hall again efficiently acted as referee.

After the match the healths of the clubs were pledged by the players in champagne out of the Challenge Cup. Subsequently both teams were photographed by Spencer.

VERY SAD DECADENCE.

(Translated from "El Mercurio.")

Our Municipality is bankrupt, with its principal sources of revenue and properties embargoed, and the very important Peñuelas Works suspended for want of funds.

It was to be expected that, in such a sad situation, all the members of the Municipality would have specially devoted themselves to the study and consideration of the means of extricating the Corporation from its financial embarrassments.

There is pending in the Senate a Bill having for its object the procuring of means to carry on the Peñuelas Works, and at the same time it provides that the Government shall take charge of the execution of those works and of their management when completed, and the management also of the actual Works at Salto.

It is only natural to suppose that the Municipality would be holding meetings to study and agree upon the conditions upon which the assistance and intervention of the Government may be accepted.

It is no less natural to suppose that at this moment the attention of our ediles should be completely absorbed with the study of the means by which the condition of bankruptcy to which the Municipality is reduced may be terminated, and that the embargo on its revenues and properties may be raised.

But that which to-day is taking place in the Municipalities is neither natural nor reasonable but extravagant and outrageous: everything that can give the worst idea of their capacity to administer local interests.

To-day when the Municipality of Valparaiso has more need than ever to hold frequent meetings to attend to interests of such magnitude, of such urgency, and so intimately connected with the credit and good name of the Municipality, which so deeply affect the decorum itself of a Corporation representing Valparaiso, the most important city in Chili, after the Capital of the Republic, to-day, we repeat, our Municipality is striving might and main to leave one of its members in limbo, and the remaining fourteen divided into two halves: one of which desires to hold meetings and the other not.

In what times do we live? When has Valparaiso, as now, been condemned to the punishment of being overwhelmed with shame in the presence of occurrences which denote the saddest decadence in our municipal government?

At a time when our Municipality ought to be in constant and useful communication with the Minister of the Interior, here is a sample of the business for which it knocks loudly at the door of the Moneda:

"To the Minister of the Interior, Santiago. The undersigned, members of the Municipality of Valparaiso, beg to inform you that a most unheard of scandal has just been perpetrated in the Board-room. The Municipality assembled with seven coalitionist members swore in a Conservative outsider, Eduardo Cristi, and opened the proceedings with the greatest disdain of the seven members who were in the Secretary's department. Force of police, under the orders of the Mayor, exercising pressure on citizens. Room below the bar full of Conservatives since seven in the evening. Inert Intendant, exposes citizens and municipal members to vengeance of the clericals. We ask for guarantees which public decorum imperiously demands.—ALBERTO MERLET.—GUILLERMO 2.º MUNNICH.—CASIMIRO TABBA.—J. AGUSTIN 2.º LEIVA.—LUIS A. MARDONES.—JUAN B. BUSTOS.—EVARISTO PALMA."

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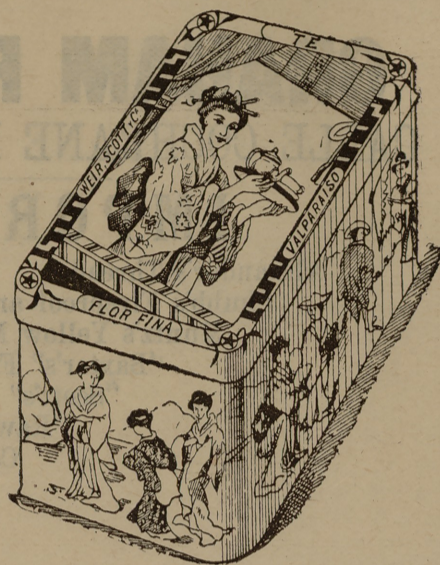
For what?

That a person cannot be a member of the Municipality in spite of a judicial decision, and that the fourteen remaining ediles may be divided into seven desirous of holding meetings and seven who are not; in order that in this manner, in the very delicate and compromising situation in which the affairs of the Municipality are, the local administration of the city of Valparaiso may be neglected, and that its inhabitants may witness the very sad spectacle of the contest in which seven ediles, calling themselves *aliancistas*, struggle and strive to overpower other seven calling themselves *coalicionistas*.

What idea can these men have of the duties demanded by patriotism and of those which local representation imposes upon

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those who have accepted the responsible position of municipal administration.

But so it is.

What is the use to-day of talking of Chilians, of inhabitants of the locality, of patriotism to the former, and of the duties of municipal representation to the second, when, to-day in our Municipalities there are neither Chilians nor patriots devoted to the welfare of their own city but only *coalicionistas* and *aliancistas*. There is no longer in the Municipalities any other interest than that of party. All else is in the saddest and most deplorable decadence.

It is necessary to oppose a breakwater to this wave which is rising and causing havoc.

And the only way of accomplishing it is by depriving the Municipalities of everything which is calculated to impart to them a political character, or to interest them in party contests, or to keep them constantly interested in a struggle for the preponderance of certain political elements.

It is indispensable that the Municipalities should be deprived of everything relating to electoral functions, which is the cause of their degenerating into political bodies, permanently perturbed and violently agitated with the desire of overpowering each other.

In order to restore true local administration, the government by persons respectful of the law, and entirely devoted with decorous serenity of spirit to the administration of local interests, it is indispensably necessary to deprive the Municipalities of all electoral functions.

In this there can be no difficulty whatever

with relation to the prerogatives of municipal autonomy, because the electoral power has completely independent functions, which are in no way related with the automatic organisation of the Municipalities.

The most meritorious work that the Government could undertake at this time, would be to take the initiative for depriving the Municipalities of electoral functions, and to restrict them to their proper functions, with all the autonomy that may be desired, so that the Municipalities may have absolutely no influence in any of the electoral functions, but that, on the contrary, they may be placed in a carefully studied position to keep them apart from party contest.

So long, as at present, all electoral power is generated in the Municipalities, these corporations will be converted into a hotbed of heated party passion, which will end by sweeping away all worthy of the name of good municipal government.

Would that the Ministry during the recess of Congress might come to an agreement with political parties to present a bill to Congress at the next extraordinary session to deprive the Municipalities of all electoral functions.

So long as this is not done, the Municipalities will be the apple of discord of political parties, and the administration of local interests will continue to present a picture of the most sorrowful decadence.

What times are these compared with those when Francisco Echaurren and Eulogio Altamirano were the Presidents of the then really illustrious Municipality of Valparaiso.

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THE MARCH THROUGH PERSIA OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

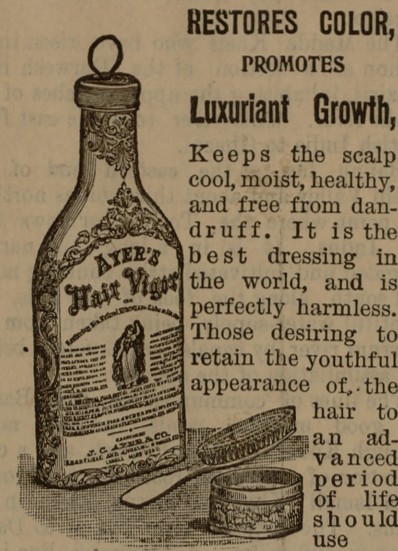
It is not given to everyone to follow in the footsteps of Alexander the Great. Captain Molesworth Sykes is to be congratulated on having performed that feat in Kerman and Persian Baluchistan, and what is more, he followed the traces of Marco Polo, who passed through those provinces fifteen hundred years later. There is no record of any European having traversed the region in the interval. The south-eastern province of the Shah's dominions is nearly as large as France. It is divided into two distinct parts by great climatic differences. The hot country has an elevation not exceeding 2,000 feet, and includes nearly the whole of Baluchistan, with the coast region and the waterless desert of Dasht-i-lut. The great plateau of Persia averages 5,000 feet, with ranges, the peaks of which run to 14,000 feet. This is the cold country, and owing to the inclemency of the climate and the blocking of the passes by snow, it cannot be traversed by an army in winter, when it is possible to traverse the *Gurram Sir* or hot country. This region has small oases of cultivated ground, with an area of one or two miles, the water for which is generally brought in underground channels from mountains twenty miles distant. Still, there is cultivation of sorts, while in the waterless desert there is none. The population is less than a million, who eke out an existence with much ingenuity and infinite patience. In Baluchistan the bulk of the population is nomad; proud of its ignorance, not knowing who they are, nor whence they come, ethnologists being no wiser than themselves. Near the coast, known as Mekran, there is an admixture of negro blood, and, indeed, of the blood of many races, that being the region in which invading hordes from the north first reached the sea. On the opposite coast of Arabia are the Bahrein Islands, that were the earliest settlements, if not the original home of the Phoenicians. There are still traces of the Phoenician occupation on Mekran. Captain Sykes notes that Sir E. Durand, when a young political in those regions, burrowed into two of the enormous tumuli in the larger island of Bahrein, which was supposed to be the tomb of Erythras, the Red King, who gave his name to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea; known to early geographers as the Erythraean Sea. That fortunate monarch was also destined to give his name to the Italian colony, Erythra, which, whatever its ultimate fate, will be remembered in the history of mercantile and political adventure in the later years of the nineteenth century. Mounds similar to those in Behrein have been found in Mekran, and Captain Sykes much regrets that he has not yet had the opportunity of exploring them. The state of things in Mekran and Baluchistan in the fourth century before Christ is preserved to us by the chroniclers of Alexander's march through that region when withdrawing from India. Colonel Holdich, R.E.L., in 1894, elucidated the circumstances of this memorable retreat from the Indus to what is now the British frontier. It has been reserved for Captain Sykes to trace the march through Persian Baluchistan and Kerman. His employment as a political officer gave him abundant opportunity of passing over those regions in every direction, and following the indications, chiefly geographical, which show the routes taken by the King, who marched with the bulk of his army, keeping as near to the coast as practicable. His lieutenant, Krateros, marched with the elephants and the baggage, through the Bolan, to Kandahar, and subsequently effected a junction with the King at Karmania.

It is a problem that has not been solved in over twenty centuries why the conqueror, who had entered India by Peshawar, should have decided to leave it by the unknown and perilous route through the inhospitable province of Baluchistan, where he and his army were in imminent danger of perishing. Captain Sykes holds that it was due to the necessity of keeping in touch with his fleet, which would be dependent on the army for supplies. The vessels were built in haste by soldiers on the Jhelum, and floated down the Indus to the sea. It is well known that Alexander and his officers believed that the fleet could reach Egypt and the Nile by sailing due west from the Indus. It may therefore be assumed that the King was by no means well informed as to the inhospitable character of the country through which he was about to lead an army, already worn down by fatigues and continuous fighting and encumbered by immense numbers of followers with their wives and children. In September, 326 B.C., Alexander instructed Nearchos, whom he placed in command of the fleet, to remain at Ora, in the delta of the Indus, until the end of the monsoon, and then he set out himself on the terrible march which was near being as fatal to his army as the retreat from Moscow was to that of Napoleon. He first, however, marched into the country around Las Beyla, where he collected provisions, and turned south-west to the coast, met the fleet and victualled it for twenty days. He then proceeded along the seashore until he was checked by mountains which compelled him to turn inland. The two hundred-mile march through those sterile mountains is described by Arrian. The soldiers had to surmount lofty ridges of deep sand, so loose that the troops sank down as if in mud or unfrozen snow. When they succeeded in accomplishing a whole march in a night, and reached water in the morning, they were relieved, but it often happened that they had to march on during the day, tortured alike by raging heat and an unquenchable thirst. In October 1893 Captain Sykes found that the heat in

the shade was daily 90 deg., and sometimes over 100 deg.; while such things as forage and water were practically non-existent. He experienced the hopeless feeling engendered by not knowing how far the next stage is, by finding his horse too exhausted to carry him. He had brought home to him the horrors of the situation for men marching in heavy armour over the stony passes, or far worse, plunging their way through deep sand. One night, as the army encamped near a small winter torrent, the stream became swollen in the second watch by rains which had fallen in distant hills, and came down unperceived by the army in such a mighty deluge that it swept away most of the women and children, all the royal baggage, and whatever beasts of burden were still left. The rain which causes these terrific floods may have fallen a hundred miles away. A mighty river fills, without a moment's notice, what had been for months the dried-up bed of a stream. There is a proverb in Baluchistan, that "Whoever stops to tie his sandal in the bed of a stream is likely to die." Having passed through these frightful defiles, Alexander went on ahead of his army by the shortest route to the sea-coast at Pasin. There he must have found water within three feet of the surface, and the army was saved. Seven marches, of twelve or fourteen miles, along the coast, would bring the troops to what is now the town of Gwadur, the last possession of Muscat, on the northern coast of the Arabian Sea. The entire import and export trade of Persian Baluchistan is carried through this part, for it gives access to the only route leading into the interior, all the others being crossed by great mountains at right angles. Sir Oliver St. John, who identified many ancient sites by local knowledge, identified a certain village with a point on Alexander's march which, if correct, would make the distance from Ora to Fahraj, or, as the Baluchis call it, Paura, six hundred miles, or sixty marches averaging ten miles each. Captain Sykes, however, has found another Fahraj, which would make the distance traversed four hundred miles, giving marches of six or seven miles for the sixty days, a much more likely average, seeing that women and children and a vast quantity of booty had to be carried. The shorter route would have brought the army through a fertile country on the road to the sea, had saved two sides of a triangle through a country that could furnish no provisions. In this fertile region, of which Radbar is the centre, there are many mounds. These, if excavated, might give traces of a Greek encampment. Captain Sykes's offers of rewards for relics yielded samples of buttons of British regiments, no doubt of the time of the Persian campaign, the year before the Mutiny.

It was at Rudbar, a district in Kagmania, that Krateros, with the heavy baggage, rejoined, Alexander, who had formed a standing camp in a fertile valley. The great Conqueror was in much anxiety about the fate of his fleet, of which he could hear no tidings. It had arrived at the present Hormuz. The Governor, in his zeal, set out to inform the King of the good news. As there was no confirmation of it Alexander believed that he was lying, and put him in irons. Nearchos fortunately arrived a few days later with some of his officers. When they were seen coming in rags, and worn down by privations, Alexander believed that the fleet was lost, and gave way to bitter lamentations. When he learned that all was safe, his joy was proportionate, and he offered up sacrifices to the higher Powers. It may be mentioned *à propos* of the march of Krateros through the Bolan, that when the British were excavating for the foundations of the fort at Quetta, they dug up a Greek bronze statue of Herakles which is now in the Asiatic Society's Museum at Calcutta. It was supposed that the Macedonian general rested at Quetta *en route* for Kandahar and the Helmand. Alexander marched from his camp in Kerman to Pasargadae, and so returned to Babylon, where a marsh-fever was to put an end to his meteoric career. Within a century the south-eastern provinces of Persia were incorporated in the Parthian Empire, which for three centuries maintained a not unequal war with Rome. Then a representative of the old Persian line captured the town of Kerman, and restored the Persian Empire under the Sassanian dynasty. Ardesir, who accomplished this, was the son of Balick, who founded a town of that name in the west of Kerman. That province was anciently known as Kwasbir, the district of Ardesir. The restored Persian Empire, exhausted by long wars with Rome, was submerged by the rising tide of Arab enthusiasm in the first fervour of Mahomedanism. The Arab conquest gave Mekran date groves, the invaders throwing away the stones of that fruit which they had brought with them from Arabia. The remains of great dams, built by the Arabs, are still found throughout Baluchistan. Persia remained under the Caliphs of Bagdad, until they were overthrown by the grandson of Genghis Khan. Under the Caliphs, the Venetians carried on a great trade across Persia with Hormuz, east of Bunder Abbas. The Venetian tradition lingers still there. Captain Sykes found the gold coin of the country to be an Oriental imitation of a ducat, bearing the stamp of the Venetian Republic. The gallant captain was able to identify the flourishing cities in Kerman visited by Marco Polo, and he retraced the routes over which that great traveller had journeyed. Unfortunately, conquering hosts have passed like a blight over Persia and its dependencies at repeated intervals since the days of Alexander. Tamerlane succeeded Hulagu Khan, and Nadir Shah was scarcely less destructive in Persia than in India. He destroyed the remnant of the old Persian line, which survived until his time in Kerman Baluchistan, and those provinces have never recovered.

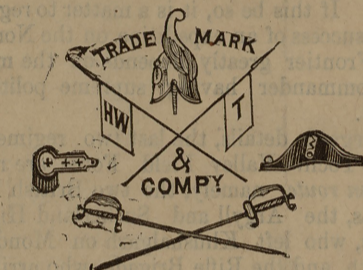
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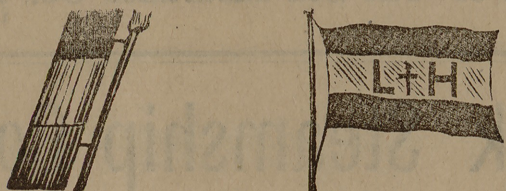
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184469, h

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

(Times of India Correspondent.)

BANNU, June 29.

To enable your readers to understand my telegrams and letters, I propose to commence my first letter by a short review of the situation.

The Madda Khels who have risen in rebellion are a section of the Darwesh Khel Waziris, inhabiting the upper reaches of the Tochi river. This river runs due east from British India to Ghazni.

Bannu lies at the eastern end of the Tochi Valley and about thirty miles north of the point where the Tochi river flows into the Indus. It is in a long and narrow irrigated and cultivated strip running north and south along the foot of the hills, the plentiful water-supply being taken from the Kurrum river by canals, constructed before our assimilation of the country.

The lines of communication from Bannu are good metalled roads, running north through Kohat to Khushalgarh, and a continuation of the same road south through Dera Ismail Khan to Darya Khan on the Indus. The distance from Bannu to Darya Khan is 102 miles. A telegraph line is in working order along the whole stretch of this frontier road, and the wire is laid for sixty miles from Bannu to Datta Khel, our most westerly post in the Tochi Valley. Although it has been announced in the newspapers that Major-General Corrie Bird, who commands the field Force, is to have supreme political as well as military control, it is worthy of notice that the country into which our troops are moving is already under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It is feared that this may in some way tie Major-General Bird's hands. If this be so, it is a matter to regret, as the success of an expedition on the North-West Frontier greatly depends on the military Commander having supreme political control.

As regards details, the last two regiments of the Tochi Valley Field Force are now fairly en route, namely, the two British Regiments, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who left Khushalgarh on Monday, the 28th, and the Rifle Brigade, who arrived there this morning and leave to-night, en route to Bannu. This is sharp work when it is taken into consideration that the Rifle Brigade had to call its detachments in from Thobba and Campbellpore, which meant, as regards the former place, a four days' march to Rawalpindi, and that the transport had to be arranged for, also kit to be served out, etc., on arrival at Pindi. Orders for these two regiments to move were issued on the 19th of June, and in nine days' time the Highlanders were at Khushalgarh and the Rifles in ten days. Should all go well the former regiment will arrive in Bannu on the 7th and the latter on the 8th July. The march is 110 miles through a hot and barren country done in eight days. After each halting one day in Bannu they will proceed up the Tochi Valley. On reaching Miran Shah they should feel the benefit of the elevation, at any rate at night time, the map showing the height above sea level as 3,050 feet.

The position of the battalions forming the two Brigades is at present as follows:—

1st Brigade.—1st Sikh Infantry, 1st Punjab Infantry, and 33rd Punjab Infantry, at Datta Khel; Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, at Goombut, en route to Bannu; 1 Squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry in the Tochi at various posts; No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery at Bannu.

2nd Brigade.—Rifle Brigade at Khushalgarh, en route to Bannu; 6th Bengal Infantry at Banda Dhud Shah, four marches out of Bannu; 14th Sikhs at Sardgi, en route to Miran Shah; 25th Punjab Infantry at Bannu; 1 Squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry, in the Tochi at various posts; No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery at Datta Khel.

It was originally intended to concentrate at Bannu those regiments which were not on the spot and then move up the valley, but owing to the great heat this season of the year, the troops are being moved up as fast as possible after their arrival here; the 1st Brigade to concentrate at Datta Khel and the 2nd at Miran Shah.

Yesterday morning Brigadier-General Symons inspected the 14th Sikhs and complimented the regiment on their general turn-out and easy swing on the move. It appears well for them that on marching out of Bannu they had no sick.

Owing to the difficulty of transporting supplies, and in order to lighten the work as much as possible for the Commissariat, the 25th Punjab Infantry will be kept in Bannu till the last moment that is till just before the arrival of the British battalions. By this means a week's supplies will be consumed in Bannu instead of having to be carried all the way to Miran Shah.

Camel transport is being rapidly collected at Dera Ismail Khan and in the neighbourhood, and by the 10th of the month, at latest, it is hoped that the whole of the expeditionary force will have left Bannu. Gram, of which so large a quantity is required for the consumption of the transport animals, is reported to be at as low a figure in out-of-the-way thesils as 43 seers for the rupee. Comparing this with 8 seers at Simla, makes it appear almost impossible that, with the present state of railway communication, such a great difference in price could possibly be.

The first stage out of Bannu for troops moving up the Tochi is Saidgi, at fourteen miles—the road being metalled and very good, but in the next march, the Shinkai Kotal has to be negotiated, which is very difficult for camel transport during or after rain, as the clay soil becomes very slippery, but at this season of the year should offer but little difficulty. With the exception of

the Shinkai Kotal, where a portage would be necessary, tongas could be used as Miran Shah.

It is reported from Datta Khel that the Madda Khel Waziris descend nightly from their hiding places to irrigate their crops, so that they evidently have taken up their quarters in the vicinity of their villages. Although most of the low-lying crops have been cut, it will still be possible to inflict punishment by the destruction of those on the higher mountain sides. The road the whole way up to Sheranna runs either along or in close proximity to the river bed—which is never dry—and a rushing torrent after rain. This fact will prove most important as regards the troops and transport—for any scarcity of water during such hot weather would immensely increase their difficulties.

On the concentration of the two Brigades at Datta Khel and Miran Shah, the attitude of the tribesmen must be the guide for future operations. Should they mass in force a heavy blow could be quickly dealt, but should their tactics consist of surprises and attacks on small convoys, then it will be necessary to send the Brigades to operate separately, or perhaps in smaller detachments. Naturally what every one prays for here is that an opportunity may occur for a sharp and heavy blow.

Although the march from Khushalgarh to Dak of 140 miles is no doubt a very trying one, still it should be less trying after that, and roving commissions for village burning, and generally harassing the enemy through the higher hills will be a pleasant task.

Should no other sub-sections of the Waziris join their Madda Khel brethren, the field of operations will not be very extended, for the Afghan frontier is met to the west at Dotoi, some six miles from Sheranna, and again to the north some fourteen to sixteen miles from the Tochi river, while the Mahsud Waziri country lies about the same distance to the south. What is to be hoped is that the Madda Khels will not all flee into Afghanistan, and if they do that they may speedily be ejected—this latter state of affairs is of course unlikely.

To guard as far as possible against the power of the sun, all British troops have been provided with wadded helmet covers, and as an anti-scorbutic a liberal supply of limejuice will be collected at the advanced depot at Datta Khel. This latter precaution is most necessary, as it is impossible to get any description of vegetables in the Tochi.

The very important bridge of boats at Khushalgarh over the Indus on the line of communications between the railway and Bannu is still being maintained, and has been much strengthened by means of guy chains and ropes, and spare boats held in readiness to lengthen the structure in the event of the river rising and widening. It should not be without the possibilities of our engineer to maintain it all through the rains.

It has been cooler than usual during the last few days, owing to some rain and dust-storms, but is now again as hot as ever, but the charm of active service liven every one up in the good old way, and the cheery spirit evinced by all the fortunate members of the expedition, clearly show that nothing is regarded as a hardship at such a time.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 3.

The Maliks are anxious to treat, but no communication will be held with them until the troops are concentrated at Maizar.

SIMLA, July 4.

Mr. Gee's report of the Tochi disaster adds a few particulars not hitherto known. At first the villagers appeared quite friendly, and were talking freely with the Pathan sepoys. Supplies were readily brought, the British officers being pressed to partake of prepared food. Mr. Gee was told that a local jirga had come to an amicable agreement, Malik Sudda Khan's statement to this effect being a deliberate lie. His concealment of the true state of the case led directly to the catastrophe. The attack began at 2 p.m. Lieutenant Seton-Browne was hit at the second shot, and Dr. Cassidy bound up the wound. Then Colonel Bunny was mortally wounded at the same moment, and Captain Higginson was hit on the left arm. The guns at once opened with case shot. In five minutes the ammunition was expended and Colonel Bunny ordered a retirement. The retreat was continued slowly across six ridges, positions being taken up on each successive ridge. The tribesmen began to come on in large numbers, but the force took up a strong position at 5-30 p.m. awaiting reinforcements from Datta Khel, which arrived at 6-15, covering nine miles in ninety minutes. Evidence points to Sudda Khan as pre-eminent in the treachery. The Waziris' loss was about 100, some 35 being killed by case shot in one place. Maizar, where the troops will concentrate, is a group of villages above the junction of Shawal Algad and the Tochi. It lies two miles beyond Sheranna, and is occupied by Despalari Khoji Khel, Alikhan Khel and the Macha sections of the Ger. The main road to Ghazni runs through it.

SIMLA, July 6.

Reports from the Tochi Field Force state that the wounded are doing well. The 6th Bengal Infantry arrived at Edwardesabad on the 3rd. A party of 3 sarwan and 6 camels, moving towards Datta Khel with private stores, were attacked on the morning of the 3rd by a party of 20 or 30 men near Boya. A party of Cavalry and Infantry from Boya and Miran Shah went in pursuit and followed the camel tracks, capturing 51

armed men in a nullah and brought them in. One sarwan was killed and one sarwan and two road coolies wounded.

LAHORE, July 6.

It is stated from native sources that the Madda Khel and Mahsud Waziris here left their homes and are now settled at Khoona. They have sent their families and animals towards Mangal and Khost, and are making preparations to oppose the British troops. It is also reported that a considerable number of tribesmen, armed with rifles and swords, are gathering. A petition for help has been presented by the Waziris to the Ameer. The Ameer has replied that as they were robbers and a constant source of trouble both to himself and the British Government, he declined to assist them, unless they submitted to the British, and he has accordingly forbidden his officers to allow the Waziris to enter Afghan territory in their flight.

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

The Afghan Governor of Khost, which lies between the western portions of the Tochi and Kurram Valleys, has been summoned to Kabul by the Amir.

According to native reports, Sherindil Khan, who stands in high favour just now with his master, is to report as to the state of Waziristan in connection with the Maizar affair. He might also inform his Highness that the Afghan tribesmen of Birmal, immediately to the west of Tochi, have sent a contingent to assist the Madda Khel, a course of action which certainly should not be countenanced at Kabul.

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

Arrangements have been made by the postal Department under which communication with Bannu and the Tochi Valley will be quickened during the continuance of military operations against the Waziris. Hitherto the mails have been detained some twenty hours at one of the junctions, but now they will be carried on at once. Numbers 28 and 30, Native Field Hospital, arrived to-day. General C. C. Egerton and the First Brigade and Staff proceeded up the Tochi Valley to-day.

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Cunningham, 1st Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed Road Commandant with the Tochi Field force.

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

A crib and trestle bridge, 600 feet long, over the Tochi river at Boya was completed on Monday evening last by Captain G. Campbell and Lieutenant Stockley, Royal Engineers. The constructors finished the job in twelve days from the commencement.

MR. GEE'S REPORT ABOUT MAIZAR.

Mr. Gee, Political Officer in Tochi Valley, sends the following report on the attack at Maizar on the 10th June:—"Maizar is the name given to a group of Madda Khel villages situated above the junction of Shawal Algad and Tehi. It is not the name of one village as shown in the map. It consists of a number of cultivated terraces occupied by four sections of the Datta Khel tribe. It is eleven miles from Datta Khel Camp. The main road to Birmal and Ghazni, which the tribe is under agreement to keep open, runs through it. The object of the visit was to select a final site for the Sherrana Levy Post. Colonel Bunny accompanied me to advise in the selection. The jirga was also to be met at Maizar. The escort was taken as the sight of a large escort would have a good effect there in view of an early commencement of the Levy Post. I was accompanied from Datta Khel by several maliks. Sudda Khan met me at Maizar, showing the place where he wanted the troops to camp under some trees at the topmost terrace. I went immediately to inspect Dotoi. Before going I saw the Maizar maliks, telling them I would discuss the fine in Konda Ram's case on my return. Sudda Khan stayed in camp on my order. We returned to breakfast at 11.30. The villages all appeared friendly, talking freely to the Pathan sepoys. Grass and wood were supplied, and at mid-day food cooked in Maizar kot was brought down for the sepoys, and the British officers were specially asked to partake of it. I was informed that the local jirga, which was sitting under the near trees, had made an amicable agreement, and would make a formal statement to me. Sudda Khan told me this, but it proved to be a deliberate lie, for just then the Maizarwalas, who had refused the day before to be bound by his proposal, were preparing an outbreak. The attack took place at 2 p.m. Lunch was just finished. I was preparing to go with Captain Browne to inspect the site, and the pipes were playing at the request of the maliks for the villagers. We were all seated with the soldiers under the trees. The pipes were commencing the second time, when suddenly all the villagers cleared off towards Drepilari kot. The order to fall in was given. At the same moment a signal shot was fired, followed by an irregular volley aimed at the officers under the tree. Lieutenant Browne was hit on the thigh at the second or third shot. Surgeon Cassidy carried him to a place of safety and tied up the wound. Colonel Bunny and myself went to the men under the trees. Colonel Bunny was wounded in the stomach just as we got there. Lieutenant Higginson was wounded in the arm the same minute. The firing had become general from all the kots. The guns then opened fire with case shot, doing great execution to a body attempting to charge. Not being under cover the two Artillery Officers afforded an easy mark. Captain Browne was hit in the arm on the fifth round from

the Battery. Lieutenant Cruickshank was shot soon after in the arm and chest, the second shot being fatal. There was no medical aid. Captain Browne's artery was severed. Had a tourniquet been applied his life would have been saved, but Surgeon-Captain Cassidy being shot in the knee could not assist. After five minutes the ammunition was expended and the guns limbered up. The order was given for a general retreat through a lane with low walls. We were exposed to fire till the Kotal was reached. All our casualties occurred in that transit. At the corner of the garden by the lane a fine stand was made by the Battery. The wounded men were all safely over the Kotal before the portion was evacuated. At the garden the greatest loss occurred. Many acts of gallantry were performed which will be brought to the notice of Government. The retirement continued across six ridges, a position being taken up on each successive ridge. The retirement was orderly, and time was given for the wounded to get safely into the plain. As soon as Maizar was evacuated the tribesmen came in large numbers from every village round Sherrana, following the force closely and occupying all the heights along the line of retirement. Much damage was prevented by the steady behaviour of the rear guard, the tribesmen losing heavily. Lieutenant Higginson was again shot crossing the hills. The force eventually occupied a position a mile from the last ridge at 5-30, awaiting reinforcements from Datta Khel, which arrived at 6-15 under Lieutenant de Brett. The reinforcements covered 9 miles in 1 1/2 hours and consisted of two Companies of the 1st Sikhs and extra gun and rifle ammunition. The tribesmen now numbered over 1,000, but had been thoroughly kept in check. At the first shock from the fresh gun they began dispersing. The crowded heights were shelled, and Sherrana also, which had sent large parties to intercept the retirement. This continued till Ghulam Bahadur, Assistant Political Officer, who had escaped, sent word that he was near the village and was in danger of being hit. No further opposition occurred. The Kudder Khels brought water and charpays. The maliks had prevented the majority of the Kudders joining against us. Captain Browne died here from loss of blood. Colonel Bunny died before reaching camp. The rear guard reached camp at 12-30. Sudda Khan had hardly told the Assistant Political Officer that the fine would be paid in five days when the firing began. The Kudder Khels brought in the dead. Of 22 natives killed 17 were Sikhs, though half the force were Mahomedans. The Waziri loss is estimated by the maliks at 100 killed and 100 wounded.

JUBILEE POEMS.

(Daily News.)

The poets have saluted the Jubilee. The Laureate leads off in place, if not exactly in time of publication, with a fine poem, "Victoria," published on Monday in *The Times*. It is sweet and unforced. It lingers lovingly, for awhile at the opening, amid English scenery and the simpler aspects of English life, before it compels us to follow its flight to the tropic glories of Imperial dominion:

In the green wheat the poppy burst aflame,
Wildrose and woodbine garlanded the glade,
And, twin with maiden Summer, for there came
A Summer Maid.

Her face was as the face of mid-June when
Blossoms the meadowsweet, the birdweed blows;
Pale as a lily first she blenched, and then
Blushed like a rose.

They placed a Crown upon her fair young brow,
They put a Sceptre in her girlish hand,
Saying, "Behold! you are Sovereign Lady now
Of this great Land!"

Silent she gazed, as one who doth not know
The meaning of a message. When she broke
The hush of awe around her, 'twas as though
Her soul that spoke.

But, alas! it does not speak with the perfect discretion that might have been expected in the Sovereign, if not in the writer. In one unlucky verse, it seems to make a present to the scorners of the whole cause of woman's rights on its intellectual side:

With this dread summons, since 'tis Heaven's decree,
I would not palter, even if I could;
But, being a woman only, I can be
Not great, but good.

What of Queen Elizabeth—to say nothing of Mrs. Fawcett? It is most unfortunate; and the worst of it is that it seems unfortunate by rule and principle. A few lines lower down, we have—

I may, though woman, lead a manly race
To higher height.

"Though woman," indeed! The question belongs to politics now that it has been taken up by the Tory party. Mr. Austin, following his own wise practice on a former occasion, should have discriminated between his own functions and those of the Prime Minister, and have left it to her Majesty's responsible advisers; but two unlucky verses cannot mar the effect of a poem which, in spite of them, is beautiful from first to last. It does not become us to do more than allude to the equally fine composition of the gifted writer who signs E. Nesbit, which appeared in our columns on the same day.

Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's "Jubilee Greeting" (John Lane) is the more welcome because, though he has not been altogether silent, we have had no utterance of this importance from him for a long time. We might not have had it now, but for his desire to do what in him lies to welcome "the swelling act of the Imperial theme." For Mr. Watts-Dunton writes with a purpose, and his poem, in spite of its beauty, is still heavily charged with a moral. In its full title it is a "Jubilee Greeting at Spithead to the Men

of Greater Britain." It is dedicated to "our great contemporary writer of patriotic poetry, Algernon Charles Swinburne." It thus has a significance which is other than purely and disinterestedly poetic. The writer joys as one who has long been preaching in the wilderness, and has at length converted his generation. He remembers a time when "in the world of letters, at least, patriotism was not so fashionable as it is now." It is hardly in human nature, at any rate, in the poetic variety of it, to fail to remember this to the discredit of "The Manchester School." Let this pass. The Manchester School will not mind, since it well knows that its principles of freedom and of human brotherhood are enshrined in the pact of race union which we all celebrate to-day. Poetry moves by its sympathies and its aversions. It cannot love as Mr. Watts-Dunton loves, without trying to find something to hate. The Manchester School serves the purpose of Ahirman in the Zoroastrian theology, in this noble composition. The central idea of the scheme will be found in the opening lines:

In this great year—this year of her
Who loved you in your infant days, the Queen—
Who when the timid sophister
Was fain to narrow the divine demesne
Of Freedom, bade it still expand—
Loved you, in all her loveless realm alone—
Ye come to her whose gentle hand
Aye drew you to the Motherland,
Drew you till Ocean's mighty waist was spanned
By Britain's zone.

The poem is necessarily something of a battle cry, greetings are not sent from Spithead for nothing at this moment of time. England's "Angel of the Channel" hovers over the Fleet:

Your fathers grew to demi-gods
Breathing his breath, the same ye breathe to-day;
And Drake, when fronting grievous odds
Drew strength from Channel wind and Channel spray;
And, through that fatal August night
When Grenville read his name on flags of Death,
He saw, by love's high second-sight,
Far off beyond the monstrous light,
The wings of England's Angel hovering bright
And felt his breath.

Scotland and Ireland have their tribute,
And then comes the roll call of the great Colonies:

from that eldest born who stands
Between the world's two-sister-ocean strands
Great Canada.
And from those sisters of the South,
Betrothed to stars of deeper soul than ours,
Whose young lips feel the mother's mouth,
Who still remember scent of English flowers:
New Zealand shedding, far away,
Fragrance of Albion o'er the vast expanse;
Australias, round whose coral way
Pacific billows write in spray
A word in subseans on the gleaming day—
Faith's word, "Advance."

Literature has its part in the glory of the celebration in the Four Sonnets with which the Greeting concludes. These are addressed "to those who carry the tongue of Shakespeare round the World." One of them "England stands Alone" turns that reproach "of a German newspaper" into a glory and a triumph for those who know that she has her children by her side:

From where the steeds of Earth's twin oceans toss
Their manes along Columbia's chariot-way;
From where Australia's low blue billows play:
From where the morn, quenching the Southern Cross,
Startling the frigate-bird and albatross
Asleep in air, breaks over Table Bay—
Come hither, pilgrims, where these rushes sway
'Tween grassy banks of Avon soft as moss!
For, if ye found the breath of Ocean sweet,
Sweeter is Avon's earthy, flowery smell,
Distill'd from roots that feel the coming spell
Of May, who bids all flowers that lov'd him meet
In meadows that, remembering Shakespeare's feet
Hold still a dream of music where they fell.

And so, fittingly, we have the peace of Avon at last, and we are linked by our loves. It is not without import that the only blemishes of spirit or of workmanship in the poem are these in which the writer renders his feudal service to party prejudice:

How shall she stand when round the world
Envy shall hiss—Hell's Cobra-de-Capello—
With thicker of tongue or folds half curled
Dull eyes of malice set in dingy yellow—

The serpent is wholly out of place in this fair garden of verse.

The Jubilee theme of the Professor of Poetry at Oxford, Mr. W. H. Courthope, is "The Longest Reign." (The Clarendon Press.) The composition takes the form of an ode, and it is written with much spirit and with more symmetry and grace. It is printed by order of the Hebdomadal Council, and therefore it becomes the tribute of the University as well as the tribute of the Professor. It opens with a reference to other long reigns in our annals, that of the great Plantagenet—"Creycy's victor, perfect Knight," the reign of Elizabeth, the reign of George the Third. The close of each of these was marked by disappointment, or by the sadness of personal affliction. The Queen's sixtieth year of rule has a fairer fortune:

Not like these for thee hath stealing Age,
Sovereign Lady, not for thee hath Time,
In the evening of thy pilgrimage,
Dimmed the glory of Thy golden prime:
Other gifts to thee he brings,
Daughter of a hundred Kings,
In whose happier veins have met
Tudor with Plantagenet;
And the Roses Red and White
In thy single stem unite;
And with Scotland's royal blood
Mingles the warm southern flood,
Nursed in regions more benign
Under Alp and Apennine,
And of old, through Azo's self,
Poured from the far off fount of immemorial Guelph!

We should have preferred "in whose single stem" to carry on the syntactical construction, but, in the circumstances, we speak under correction. The entire poem is manifestly the work of a Professor; and we say this in no invidious sense. It betokens a range of reading which, for the purposes of the Chair, has found its limit at the opening of our century, and its many attractions

include a remarkably fine echo of the century before. "Contemplation spreads her brooding wings" in it; and what follows is in the very spirit, as distinct from the letter, of Gray:

High in the aerial House of Fame
Time with just historic hand,
'Neath every Kingly British name,
Records the fortunes of their land.
Through all the Conqueror's lofty line
Behold him to each reign assign.
The titles of their varied fate,
To this "the wise," to that "the great;"
And see! he writes the "the longest." Thine!
An empty boast, of length of days
Should bring no need of added praise;
But Time, to show Thy fortune doubly blest,
Lifts with a smile his golden style,
And o'er the longest reign inscribes THE BEST.

But the range of allusion knows no such narrow bounds:

Voice of the high Britannic Peace,
That speeds the sword of Justice far,
To purge, to punish, to release
From dens of Avarice and War;
Remove the curse from impious Benin's graves,
Cleanse the foul taint from Niger's crimson waves,
And free the fettered toil of Zanzibar!

The felicities of expression, which are also felicities of thought, are numerous:

By Time, by Space, by Law, by Freedom, parted;
By Blood, by Speech, by Thee, kept single-hearted,
One English People still, around an English Throne!

And the poem has a noble close:
Crowned with the joys and sorrows of Old Age,
Throned in the centre of Thy Kingdom's cares,
Take this last tribute from Thy heritage,
The gift Thine England sends, Thine Isis bears,
Love, Homage, Reverence, Benediction, Prayers
That, through the grace of Heaven's Almighty Power,
Thy Realms, Thy Joys, Thy Days, may yet increase;
Then wait with quiet mind the coming hour,
When Cares, and Sorrows, and Old Age shall cease,
And the long reign of Time close in eternal Peace.

Such writing bears to Nature the same relation as certain forms of plastic art. It is Nature passing through a medium of studied dignity and studied grace. The result is welcome for profit as well as for delight. Both qualities are sometimes much neglected in the attempt to make records of speed in modern verse.

THE REVOLT IN KAFIRISTAN.

(Times of India.)

The following, according to the statement of a frontier correspondent, appear to be the facts of the affair in the Luttedh Valley, Kafiristan. As the information is from native sources the numbers must be taken for what they are worth, but I give them as they were given me, and corroborated from several sources. There is probably some ratio between native ideas of number and actuals, but I believe this is a question that has puzzled even the most mathematical British brains for years. There is a story that a particularly brilliant young Civilian, on arriving in India, took the question up as a hobby, and, after collecting statistics and making comparisons for several years, came to the conclusion that the ratio depended directly on the inverse variation of an unknown quantity, which in itself varied according to the time of year, temperature, and province in which the calculation had to be made. But to return to the Kafirs.

A Kafir by religion is an idol-worshipper, but it is said that he is not particular about his tenets, and is always willing to change them if there is any material advantage to be gained by so doing; or he can easily be persuaded that under certain circumstances it is advisable to make a change, especially if a little gentle pressure is brought to bear in a manner that appeals to his feeling. Recently in the Luttedh Valley some 400 or 500 Kafirs have turned Mahomedans; the reason of the change is not readily understood, as they all appear to have been very half-hearted about it. Anyhow the Afghan authorities seemed to think the change ought to be encouraged, and accordingly sent 200 (native estimate) mullahs to the Luttedh Valley, where they were spread about among the various villages, with orders to instruct their newly-converted brethren in the Koran, and strengthen their belief in their new creed. Things went very well for some time, but on or about the 10th May one of the mullahs found it necessary to accentuate his powers of persuasion, and was ill-advised enough to employed physical force. The victim fled weeping out of the house, and said he was not going to be a Mahomedan any longer, if that was the way he was to be treated. His fellow-converts took a more serious view of the case, however, with the result that after several days of fermentation some 2,000 Kafirs rose in the various villages and annihilated the whole of the mullahs. Sipah-Salar, who happened at the time to be in Asmar, got wind of the affair, and sent a report of the same to Cabul. Some troops were then ordered out, and it was directed that some or all the offenders should be brought to Cabul for trial, and that, should they show fight, they must take the consequences. Some went willingly, and these have been asked to volunteer for service in the Afghan regiments, and have also been advised as to the best locality in which to settle down, it being pointed out at the same time that it would be a much appreciated compliment if they divided their party up as much as possible among the various villages and provinces.

Some fought and died. The remainder fought and ran away with their families and worldly goods—the laid down baggage sale appeared to be one kiltia load per family (inclusive of the children who could not walk, these being piled on the top of the load in the kiltia, with their heads hanging over the side), the whole being carried by the wife and mother.

I also heard the affair described as follows by someone who should know:—"Oh no,

very much exaggerated; apparently 50 or 60 Kafirs (Mahomedans) had a difference of opinion with their mullahs and slew the lot in cold blood (some 12 or 15 in number); but on 6 or 8 of the Afghan sepoy's appearing on the scene they all fled out of the country."

Whatever the real truth of the affair may be, it is evident that the matter is not so serious as was at first imagined, for the refugees are being encouraged to return to their villages in Luttedh.

—A new method of stopping hicough has been accidentally discovered in a French hospital. It consists in thrusting the tongue out of the mouth and holding it thus for a short time.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—Three autographs of the Queen have just come under Sotheby's hammer. One was written from Osborne, September 14th, 1845, and addressed to her Majesty's aunt, saying, "We have returned all the better for our delightful tour. I am enchanted with Germany, and in particular with dear Cobourg and Gotha." This letter of four pages octavo brought 3l. 9s.; another, written in December, 1874, from Osborne, and consisting of three pages, commencing "Darling Arthur" (the Duke of Connaught), fell at 16s.; and the third, from Buckingham Palace, written to Lady Conyngham in March, 1838, that is to say, less than a year after the accession of Victoria to the throne was knocked down for 1l. 14s. Considering the Diamond Jubilee, none of these sums will be regarded as extravagant; but it would be interesting to be informed how these missives came to be launched upon the autograph market. However, the principal price of the afternoon's varied lots was given for a fine and rare letter from the illustrious painter "Paul Veronese," otherwise Paolo Caliari, to Gaudini, April, 1578, one page folio, in which he speaks of his brother Benedetto, and refers to different interesting matters. This brought 18l. 10s. A note from Marguerite the Valois, Queen of Navarre, to her aunt Madame de Nemours, recommending her to read the Gospels which she is sending her, 7l. 15s.; a three-page letter with seals from Henrietta Maria to her brother Louis XIII. of France, 7l.; and one from George Washington to Bushrod Washington, August, 1793, saying "The Crisis is important. The temper of the people in this State in many (at least in some) places, is so violent and outrageous that I wish to confer with Gen. Marshall and yourself on the elections which must soon come on," 10l.

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THE YUKON GOLD-FIELDS.

KLONDAK, AND HOW IT CAME INTO PROMINENCE.

It is but a few days since the first sensational reports were published in London of the very rich results obtained by placer miners on the Klondike—or, more properly, Klondak—River, a tributary in British territory of the Great Yukon, Kwikhpak, or Pelly River, of Alaska, and of the rush that had ensued to these diggings from all along the Pacific coast. Since then the daily papers have been devoting considerable space to tales of the immense richness of the district, stories of returned miners and prospectors regarding the terrible vicissitudes they have had to undergo, and descriptions of the field and the different routes by which it may be reached. As the stories of the wealth obtained by Yukon miners have increased in strength of statement, public interest has grown, till now the Klondak goldfield is the topic of the day, and the offices of the Canadian High Commissioner and the Agent-General for British Columbia are flooded with inquirers and intending diggers, among whom have been noted several wooden-legged men and numberless boys just out of school. The Canadian Government, however, is doing all that can be done to stem the rush of unsuitable persons, and has issued a solemn warning that, owing to the entire lack of roads and the difficulty experienced in reaching the field, it will be utterly impossible to send in provisions in sufficient quantity, and disclaiming all responsibility should disaster from this cause follow the rush during the long and severe winter of those far northern regions.

The Yukon district, which forms the extreme north-westerly portion of the North-West Territories of Canada, though nearly as large as France, and larger than the United Kingdom by some 71,100 square miles, is as yet little known, having been penetrated only by traders, prospectors and a few Government explorers. It is principally drained by the Yukon River and its tributaries, and is bounded on the south by the northern limit of British Columbia (lat. 60 deg.) on the east by the Rocky Mountains, on the north by the Arctic Ocean, and on the west by Alaska. The district appears to have been first traversed by a servant of the Hudson Bay Company, named Campbell, in 1840, and the name Yukon was given to the great river by another Hudson Bay man, Mr. J. Bell, in 1845, it having been known to the Russians as the Kwikhpak. The name Yukon is the one definitely adopted by the United States, we believe, for the 1,600 miles of its course after leaving British territory.

Gold was first discovered in this district on the Liard River, which crosses the northern limit of British Columbia, by a French Canadian named Thibert, and a Scotchman named McCullough, in 1872. The latter made the first in a long list of victims, losing his life in a winter journey on the Stikine, in Northern British Columbia. The Cassiar district, B.C., came into prominence at this time, and it was not until 1874 that a party ascended the Liard well into the southern portion of the Yukon district. Four of them died of scurvy, but the prospects were so good that a great influx of miners occurred in 1876, and the population at one time numbered 2,000, though it soon dwindled away. The first reference to gold in the waters of the Yukon, found by Dr. Dawson, of the Canadian Geological Survey, is that of Mr. F. Whymper, who wrote in 1869—"It is worthy of mention that minute specks of gold have been found by some of the Hudson Bay Company's men in the Yukon, but not in quantities to warrant a 'rush' to the locality. The first white man who crossed from the coast to the head waters of the Lewes, one of the main head branches of the Yukon, was, Dr. Dawson believes, one George Holt, in 1878, who reported the finding of "coarse gold." From this time onward parties began to go in, working gradually northward, and finding "fine gold" in paying quantities along hundreds of miles of the courses of the Lewes, Tes-lin-too, Big Salmon, Pelly, Stewart and White, all large and long rivers. But none of these have been yet prospected with any thoroughness, save, perhaps, the Lewes. These early prospectors were a peculiar band—hardy, half-savage, and ever on the move—never satisfied with a good find, but always pressing on in the hope of a "great strike."

The finding of "coarse gold" as Forty-Mile Creek in 1885 marked a new era in the history of the Yukon goldfield, and all the miners flocked there, though as much as \$100 per day to the hand was being made on the Stewart River. The miners then in the district numbered about 250, 200 of whom were on Forty-Mile Creek, which continued for some years the principal field. The growth of the placer mining industry here was slow but steady, and in 1895 the Government of the

North-West Territories considered it advisable to establish a mounted police post. Inspector Constantine was sent from Regina with a small force of constables, establishing a post (Fort Cudahy) at the junction of Forty-Mile Creek with the Yukon. At this time some 350 men were working on Glacier and Miller Creeks, branches of Forty-Mile, and some \$250,000 was taken out during the summer and winter of 1895. For the season of 1896 Major Constantine estimated the yield at \$300,000.

It was in this year that the now famous Klondak field was discovered, the name being a mispronunciation (according to Mr. Ogilvie, of the Dominion Geological Survey, who spent last winter in the region) of the Indian word Thronak, or duick, meaning plenty of fish, the stream abounding in salmon. The Klondak enters the Yukon from the east, about 50 miles above Forty-Mile. Mr. Ogilvie says of the discovery of gold on this river:—"The discovery, I believe, was due to the reports of the Indians. A white man named G. W. Carmach, who worked with me in 1887, was the first to take advantage of the rumours and locate a claim on the first branch, which was named by the miners Bonanza Creek. Carmach located late in August, but had to cut some logs for the mill here (Fort Cudahy) to get a few pounds of provisions to enable him to begin work on his claim. He returned with a few weeks' provisions for himself and his wife and his brother-in-law (Indians) and another Indian in the last days of August, and immediately set about working his claim. As he was very short of appliances he could only put together a rather defective apparatus to wash the gravel with; the gravel itself he had to carry in a box on his back from 30 to 100 ft. Notwithstanding this the three men, working very irregularly, washed out \$1,200 in eight days, and Carmach asserts with reason that had he had proper facilities it could have been done in two days, besides having several hundred dollars more gold which was lost in the tailings through defective apparatus. On the same creek two men raked out \$75 in about two hours, and it is asserted that two men in the same creek took out \$4,008 in two days, with only two lengths of sluice boxes." Naturally, such results as these produced a rush to the new field, and Forty-Mile was deserted. The new field continued to be worked, and the reports grew more and more favourable. Writing on 9th December, 1896, Mr. Ogilvie says:—

"Since my last, the prospects on Bonanza Creek and tributaries are increasing in richness and extent, until now it is certain that millions will be taken out of the district in the next few years.

"On some of the claims prospected the pay dirt is of great extent, and very rich. One man told me yesterday that he washed a single pan of dirt on one of the claims in Bonanza Creek, and found \$14.25 in it. Of course, that may be an exceptionally rich pan, but \$5 to \$7 per pan is the average on that claim, it is reported, with 5 ft of pay dirt, and the width yet undetermined, but it is known to be 30 ft; even at that figure the result, at 9 to 10 pans to the cubic foot, and 500 ft long, would reach \$4,000,000 at \$5 per pan—one-fourth of this would be enormous.

"Another claim has been prospected to such an extent that it is known there is about 5 ft pay dirt, averaging \$2 per pan, width not less than 30 ft. Enough prospecting has been done to show there are at least 15 miles of this extraordinary richness, and the indications are that we will have three or four times that extent, if not all equal to the above, at least very rich. There is intense excitement here, and everyone who can is staking claims."

On 11th January, 1897, he writes:—

"The reports from the Klondak region are still very encouraging, so much so that all the other creeks around are practically abandoned, especially those on the head of Forty-Mile Creek, in American territory, and nearly 100 men have made their way up from Circle City (Alaska), hauling their sleds themselves, many of them. Those who cannot get claims are buying in on those already located. Men cannot be got to work for love or money. One and a-half dollars per hour is the wage paid the few men who hire for work, and work as many hours as you like. Some of the claims are so rich that every night a few pans of dirt suffice to pay the hired help when there is any. Miller and Glacier Creeks, at the head of Sixty-Mile River, were thought to be very rich, but they are poor both in quality and quantity compared with Klondak. Chicken Creek, on the head of Forty-Mile, in Alaska, discovered a year ago, and rated very high, is to-day practically abandoned."

On 22nd and 23rd January, 1897:—

"A quartz lode showing free gold has been located on one of the creeks. The quartz, I understand from a reliable source, is rich; has tested over \$100 to the ton. The lode appears to run from 3 to 8 ft in thickness,

and lies about 19 miles from the Yukon River. Coal is found on the upper part of Klondak, so that the facilities for working are good and convenient.

"Placer prospects continue more and more encouraging. It is beyond doubt that three pans on different claims on Eldorado Creek turned out \$204, \$212 and \$216, but it must be borne in mind that there were many running from \$10 to \$50."

Major Constantine also states that there is plenty of gold-bearing quartz in sight. The most enthusiastic quartz prospector in the district is Mrs. Healy, the wife of the manager of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, who is ambitious to have her name go down to posterity as the first discoverer of quartz gold in bulk in the country. She spends a great deal of her time working for gold or quartz, and when unwell for a time last summer, hired two men to prospect for her, as she could not do field duty as usual herself. She is also very proud of being one of the first white women in the country, most of the old stock of miners having taken Indian helpmates to share their joys and sorrows.

The streams being worked in the Klondak region, according to the latest reliable report, were—Bonanza Creek and its branches, Eldorado, Adams and Boulder; Bear Creek; Gold Bottom Creek, with its branches, Last and Hunker; a creek called by the Indians, "Too-much-gold," said to be so rich that the standard joke of the diggers regarding it is that "you have to mix gravel with it to sluice it." There is also another creek farther up than the Klondak said to be very rich, and late prospects on the Stewart River indicate that it is even richer than the Klondak, though there is, as yet, no official report of this. A remarkable fact is that both the Klondak and Stewart had been prospected before, and were not thought to be particularly rich, so that when the first news of the big strike on Klondak reached Forty-Mile, the miners refused to believe it. A mounted police post has now been established at the mouth of the Klondak, and a town has been laid out by two old traders, Le Duc and Harper, both of whom came in in the seventies. It is called "Dawson City," after Dr. Dawson, the head of the Canadian Geological Survey, who explored the district in 1887. It is said that it already has a population of 4,000, and will shortly have a church, a public hall, a school, a weekly newspaper and other modern conveniences, but this is based only on travellers' tales. It is not impossible, as people have been pouring into the district as fast as they could get there, but, considering the difficulties of the journey, 4,000 is a large order, seeing that in the district and Alaska goldfields there were only about 2,000 people altogether, and the taking in of printing material and machinery is rather difficult to believe. The original population were evidently a grim and grizzly set, inured to fatigue, cold and hunger, and not given to soft methods of intercourse with their fellow men. In one of his reports Mr. Ogilvie says that, though very ill, he had been "bothered by people wanting advice and information on any and all sort of questions and owing to the peculiar temperament of some people in here I had to attend to their wants." This is significant; still there seems to have been but little violent crime, though a good deal of claim jumping. When the rush began from Forty-Mile Mr. Ogilvie says:—"The town was almost deserted; men who had been in a chronic state of drunkenness for weeks were pitched into boats as ballast, and taken up to stake themselves a claim." Indeed, whatever else they may have to go without, they always seem to be able to get whisky, and the stringent regulation of the liquor business in the district has been strongly urged upon the North-West Government by the more respectable portion of the population.

There are three ways of getting to the goldfields. The longest is by steamer up the Yukon River from its mouth, stern wheelers of light draught being able to get right up to Forty-Mile and Dawson. But, as the river is not open until July, only about two trips can be made during the season. The distance from Vancouver to the diggings by this route is just about 4,000 miles. Ever since the Yukon fields were opened up, however, the very great majority of the miners and prospectors have gone in by way of Lynn Canal. They take steamer from San Francisco, Seattle, or Vancouver to Juneau, transhipping there to Dyea at the head of the inlet, and going from there over the Chilkoot Pass and by way of the lakes and the Lewes River. Of this route Mr. Harry de Windt, who has been over it, gives a very graphic description. He says:—"The difficulties of this voyage are only realised at Dyea, 100 miles from Juneau, where the land journey commences and where a bad anchorage frequently compels the traveller to wade knee-deep for a considerable distance before landing. A delay of several days occurs here while Indians

are procured to carry tents and baggages to the lakes 24 miles distant over the Chilkoat Pass, nearly 4,000 ft. high. Provisions must be brought from Juneau, for there is nothing to be had here, or indeed anywhere this side of Forty Mile City, 600 miles away. The Chilkoat Pass is difficult, even dangerous, to those not possessed of steady nerves. Towards the summit there is a sheer ascent of 1,000 ft, where a slip would certainly be fatal. At this point a dense mist overtook us, but we reached Lake Lindemann—the first of a series of five lakes—in safety after a fatiguing tramp of fourteen consecutive hours through half-melted snow. Here we had to build our own boat, first felling the timber for the purpose. The journey down the lakes occupied ten days, four of which were passed in camp on Lake Bennett during a violent storm which raised a heavy sea. The rapids followed. One of these latter, the 'Grand Cañon,' is a mile long, and dashes through walls of rock from 50 to 100 ft. high. Six miles below are the 'White Horse Rapids,' a name which many fatal accidents have converted into the 'Miner's Grave.' But snags and rocks are everywhere a fruitful source of danger on this river, and from this rapid, downward, scarcely a day passed that one did not see some cairn or wooden cross marking the last resting-place of some drowned pilgrim to the land of gold.

The third route, and the one from which most is expected, is by way of the White Pass to the east of the Chilcoot. It is somewhat longer, but the summit is nearly a thousand feet lower, being about 2,600, as against 3,502 ft. It is also much more easily traversed. From the summit travellers can go down either to the Tako arm or Windy arm of Lake Tagish, and thence to the Lewes, escaping Lakes Lindemann and Bennett, the stormiest in the chain, though still being compelled to negotiate "Miles Cañon" and the "White Horse Rapids." The British Columbia Development Association, an English company, has the concession for a road over this pass. They have a salt water wharf at Skagway Bay, a few miles below Dyea, where another company or sub-company has established a sawmill and a store. We learn that the British Columbia Company, or as it has lately become known, the British Yukon Chartered Company, has just completed a pack road to the summit of the White Pass practicable for horses, and the Canadian Government has decided to build a wagon road, probably over the White Pass, which, however, cannot be done until next year. The company also intends to build a line of railway to Windy arm as soon as possible, and put on steamers above and below "White Horse Rapids." Mr. Harper, of Dawson, also intends to put a small steamer on the Yukon and Lewes Rivers. But these things are all in the future. Up to the present the company has made arrangements by which an American Customs officer accompanies steamers bearing miners and supplies, so that there is no difficulty in getting in goods, and a Canadian Customs officer is also established at the summit of the White Pass, where Canadian jurisdiction begins. These arrangements, with the new bridge path, make access to the mining regions a little less fraught with danger and vexation, and make the White Pass the one which will from now on be most used, we presume. That the route is by no means an easy one, however, may be gathered from the fact that in 1895 alone, when the influx of miners was small, thirteen men perished in the "White Horse Rapids." It is also rather a grim reflection that the first man who attempted to bring out the news of the strike at Forty-Mile Creek, some years ago, was frozen to death in the Chilcoot Pass.

Perhaps we can best bring home to our readers the difficulty of the journey to the Klondak diggings by stating that it costs a dollar per letter to get mail sent to the coast, in addition to the Government subsidy, and the most extravagant prices have to be paid for provisions at the fields. Flour was said to be selling at Klondak last winter at \$50 per sack.

To intending emigrants we would say that it is almost impossible to get to the Klondak field by starting now, and that only the strongest and hardest men are fit for the journey and the work at any time. Mr. de Windt says that "the wealth of the Indies would not compensate for the risks now attendant on the journey over the Chilkoat Pass," and he is a seasoned traveller. He also tells of an old Yukon miner, who said "\$1,000 a day would not fetch me over the Chilkoat again." Now that the White Pass has been opened up, however, it may be possible by next spring for a man with about £300 to get to the diggings, and get to work, with a prospect of getting back alive. Work can be begun in June, and continued till about the end of September, after which little can be done except to shovel out each day a thin layer of gravel that has been loosened by a huge log fire during the night. Still by patient work in this way, drifting with the pay streak, considerable pay dirt may be accumulated during the winter, to be washed in the following summer.

The distance from Vancouver to Skagway is about 1,000 miles, and from there to Dawson about 600, and the journey takes from a month to six weeks. Some of the members of the Geological Survey have carried Peterborough and canvas boats with them, but most travellers have to build their own craft after reaching the lakes. It is certainly not a country for school boys and cripples. The river transportation is at present in the hands of the Alaska Commercial Fur Trading Company, a chartered company, which has a monopoly of the fur trade in Alaska, and the North American Transportation and Trading Company. The former has three small stern wheel steamers capable of carrying 150 to 300 tons each, but none of them suitable for the business, the draught

being too deep, and the model unsuitable for negotiating sand bars. The latter has one steamer, very poorly machined. These are all on the Yukon, connecting with the ocean steamers at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, 1,800 miles from the goldfields. Regarding the approach from the South, the Lewes, the Upper Pelly, a portion of the Stikine, and possibly the whole of the Tes-lin-too, are navigable for steamers. By the treaty of Washington of 1871, the Yukon, the Porcupine (flowing into it from the east), and the Stikine were internationalised for navigation purposes, at the suggestion of Sir Donald Smith, the present Canadian High Commissioner, so that there is no reason why within a year or so access to the Yukon country in summer should not be comparatively easy. The country can hardly, under any circumstances, be considered a pleasant habitation, but it is undoubtedly wonderfully rich in gold, for Mr. Ogilvie is quite unprejudiced, and his reports to the Government may be considered thoroughly reliable.

TITLED ACTRESSES.

MARIE WILTON, LADY BANCROFT.

It was an odd incident, but, nevertheless, it happened. A woman, a "poor player," was pacing the front garden of a cottage in a remote Yorkshire village. She bore in her arms a child moaning and sobbing with pain, whose body the day before showed thumb and finger marks of severe pinching. How it had come to pass was a perfect mystery. Everybody connected with the babe girl tended her with sympathy and love. The doctor's aid did no good.

A grey-haired pedlar woman halted before the gate, holding up her tapes and ribbons. But the thought of chaffering was lost in pity as she looked at the tearful eyes of the sorrow-stricken mother. The mother told her story. Solemn as Meg Merrilies when chanting her prophecy, the rustic itinerant exclaimed: "The bairn is bewitched, I tell thee. At sunset the marks will go. It will be the luckiest bairn you ever know'd of. She'll tell of things afore they come to pass, bring good to them she wishes to, and woe to those as wrongs her. Give me a scrap of her hair. Put it in the bairn's hand that she may let me have it herself." Eagerly did the mother watch the clock that evening. When the sun was sinking behind the hills the marks on the child had vanished.

Years afterwards Dickens wrote of her in a letter to John Forster as the cleverest girl he had ever seen on the stage, and the most singularly original. It was as the boy Pippo, a part written expressly for Miss Marie Wilton—the once bewitched child—by the late H. J. Byron, in his burlesque of *The Maid and the Maypie*, produced at the Strand theatre under the management of Mrs. Swanborough. Cradled in the profession, little Miss Marie found clever instructors in both father and mother. One of her ladyship's early recollections is playing *Fleance*, and the apparition of the crowned child rising from the cauldron, when Macready acted *Macbeth* during his farewell engagement at Manchester. After the final curtain the tragedian sent for her. He looked kindly and said gently, "Come here, child," holding out his hand. She drew nearer. Patting her on the head, giving her a gentle kiss, and looking down, Macready inquired: "I suppose you hope to be a great actress some day?" "Yes, sir." "And what do you intend to play?" "Lady Macbeth." There was a loud laugh, followed by the remark. "Is that all?" Then this actor, often so surly and domineering, but ever smiling and soft to children, said, "Will you have a sovereign to buy a doll with or a glass of wine?" After some hesitation the young visitor answered, "I should like both, I think." "Oh," returned the actor, "good! I am sure you will make a fine actress. I can see genius through those little windows," placing his hands over the child's eyes. "But do not play *Jady Macbeth* too soon; begin slowly, or you may end quickly." Charles Kemble, at the same theatre, too, complimented the child very much for her representation of Arthur in *King John*. Afterwards Miss Wilton was enrolled in the corps of James Chute at Bristol. Here she played Henri to Charles Dillon's Belphegor. After the initial representation he said, "Good girl! If ever I have a London theatre I shall give you an engagement." He was as good as his word.

Alone and friendless, mother and daughter came to London, the latter to an engagement at the Lyceum. They were coldly treated by people who ought to have known better. Add to this humiliation the reprehensible conduct of stage manager—"a coward to the strong, a tyrant to the weak," who treated the young girl with great harshness. But Mrs. Wilton was patient, hopeful, and true-hearted. She told her daughter some day fortune would smile; "and remember," were her words, "should you ever see a stranger poorly dressed, waiting and wishing for a kind word, don't turn away, but hold out a helping hand if you can." In Henri Marie Wilton achieved great success, and Mr. Charles Dillon (the Belphegor) and his wife showed very friendly feeling to the actress. At the same time she acted with Toole and Mrs. Alfredo Mellon in William Brough's burlesque, *A Winter's Tale*, as Perdita, the little milkmaid. Later Miss Wilton was allotted Virginia in consequence of Mrs. Charles Dillon's illness. Then came engagements at the Adelphi under Webster, and the Haymarket, with Buckstone as its lessee and manager.

Who can forget Marie Wilton at the Strand in her boy burlesque part? What a list of characters—Wally Raleigh in *Kenilworth*, Albert in *William Tell*; the groom Karl in what Byron and Talfourd described as their *mealy* drama of *The Miller and His Men*, and other kindred rôles crowned

by the enaction of Aladdin, "the wonderful scamp." In all these performances there was a saucy merriment, and exciting vivacity, and a genuine humour quite unique, and that gave the lady unbounded popularity. She has paid earnest tribute to the genius of Byron, and to many of those who played with her—Little Clarke, droll Jimmy Rogers, Fanny Josephs, Charlotte Saunders, and the rest of them.

Greater things were to come. All that the old Yorkshire peasant woman predicted was to be fulfilled. It has exceptional witness in what the Bancroft management achieved at the Prince of Wales's theatre in Tottenham-street. Here the Robertsonian comedy marked an epoch in our stage history, not without enduring influence. Playgoers have ineffaceable memories of *Society, Ours, Caste*, and *M. P.* It is unnecessary to enumerate the numerous other characters in the highest walk of comedy undertaken by the lady, whether at the Prince of Wales theatre or the Haymarket, when under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft.

The hold Mrs. Bancroft has on playgoers was witnessed by the enthusiasm greeting her when, for a brief period, she returned to the stage at the Garrick in November, 1894, as Lady Franklin.

Sir Squire Bancroft was born near London in 1841. From a child he desired to become an actor. His London debut took place at the Prince of Wales theatre, April 15, 1865 in the farce *A Winning Hazard*. The many characters he has represented will be familiar to playgoers. After relinquishing management at the Haymarket in July, 1885, he reappeared as the Abbé de Latour in Sir Henry Irving's revival at the Lyceum of *The Dead Heart*.

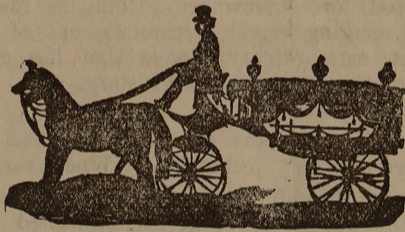
—"Bad-language" cards are being used in Switzerland and Germany to check the use of obscene words. People go about with cards in their pockets, and whenever they hear bad language present one to the swearer to sign. The card has printed on it a pledge to abstain from swearing for a specified time, or to pay a certain sum to some charity. Nearly 40,000 cards have been distributed in Switzerland, where there are three languages to swear in.

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OTTER HUNTING.

No, it is not so old as the hills; but it is at least as old as Queen Bess would be were she living now; for it is written: "Ye chase of ye otter was a favourite amusement of ye young gentlefolk during the reign of Queen Elizabeth of glorious memory." In the chain of continuity not a link is wanting. The sport has languished at times—has been alternately decadent and crescent; and to-day it is more generally popular, more ardently prosecuted, than has ever been previously recorded in its annals. Half a century later than the "Golden Age" of Elizabeth good old Izaak discourses in his quaint, fascinating style upon the same, for does he not speak of "base vermin" in that ever charming conversation which he holds (himself doing most of the talking) with Venator and Aucep? Then about the year 1720, Gay (almost as reliable a zoological authority as Father Walton) versifies touching that which he is pleased to designate the "amphibian monster." "In 1796," says an old book, "near Bridgnorth, on the River Wose (Worfe, a tributary of the Severn), in Salop, four otters were killed; one stood three, another four hours before the dogs. The hearts were eaten by many respectable people who attended the hunt, and allowed to be very delicious; the carcasses were also eaten by the men employed, and found to be excellent." "De gustibus—" Still later, about 1855, in "Two Years Ago," Charles Kingsley gives us a spirited account of otter hunting, Squire Trebooze, of Trebooze, and Thomas Thurnall, surgeon, playing leading parts therein.

And now, here towards the close of the season of 1897, there are no less than nineteen packs of hounds maintained in the British Isles for the purpose of hunting the otter; some of them being true otter hounds, whilst in the majority of cases the Master takes the water with from eight to twenty couples of foxhounds and Welsh terriers, aided by a leash or more of working terriers, not calculated, as a rule, to take the eye of the judges at shows. A highly authoritative and costly dictionary, published in 1889, contains three reputable statements, which, with their correction, are utterly germane to our subject:—"The sport of otter hunting is now little understood, and is quite on the decline in this country. . . . The otter lives exclusively on fish, and is therefore rarely met with far from water. . . . It is gradually becoming rare in Britain." As a matter of fact, the sport of otter-hunting, so far from being "little understood, and on the decline," was never prosecuted in so scientific and sportsmanlike a manner as it is to-day; nor was it ever so popular as it is now, as we have already remarked and indicated. The present system is scientific on account of the craft of the shyest and most mysterious of our wild animals. We are more sportsmanlike than our forbears in that—for instance, we do not use our spears for transfixing the quarry, simply utilising the shafts thereof for supporting uncertain steps in the water. Moreover, even the barbarians of far-off '89 knew something about the venatic mysteries pertaining to the science of "Ottering," a form of sport sufficiently general, even in those dark ages. As the animal's formation indicates its favourite diet is a piscine one—the choicer parts of such delicate fish as the salmon and the trout; whilst it is partial to the eel. But when the streams are frozen, and its fishing operations let and hindered, it takes very kindly to lamb (without mint sauce), poultry, rabbits, earthworms, and larvae. Nor is the otter gradually becoming rarer in Great Britain. Rare, in a certain sense, it has always been; to-day, owing to the preservation consequent upon the growing popularity of otter-hunting, it is certainly less rare than it has ever been. It is rare by reason of its recluse and nocturnal habits. But in many a stream, despite the asseverations of the venerable oldest inhabitant that "Their haint been a otter seed hereabout in my time," the advent of a pack of hounds discloses the fact that Iutra is a denizen of the water in question. The trained eye of the otter-hunter descends the seal, or spraint, the ordure, and other "marks" of the creature, which the local

agrestics have failed to notice and interpret. Somerville, the poetical Master of the Hounds, with the felicitous phrasing of the bard and the catholicity of the true sportsman, was pretty much all there as regards our subject, and as fully abreast of the times as regards the habits of the quarry in question—at any rate, he was ahead of dear Old Izaak, who preceded him by some half a century. Introductory to certain details of the chase, he says:—

The subtle spoiler of the beaver kind,
Far off, perchance where ancient alders shade
The deep, still pool, within some hollow trunk
Constructs his wicker couch, whence he surveys
His long purlieu, lord of the stream, and all
The finey shoals his own.

Very spirited indeed, and singularly accurate on the whole. The "poetical license" of Somerville is very excusable. Really, even such a man as a famous West country sportsman, after more than 50 years' experience and observation, alike as an otter-hunter, an angler, and a most watchful hunter of the streams so dearly loved, is fain to confess that the little he knows about the animal, its ways, and its habits, counts as nothing beside the infinitude yet to be acquired. There is still far too prevalent the idea—particularly among keepers and anglers whose piscatorial zeal is greater than their zoological knowledge—that the otter is utterly inimical to the interests of the fishing fraternity. This in spite of the oft-repeated assertion of the before-mentioned octogenarian angling and "ottering" artist that otters devour immense quantities of eels, which work havoc not only with trout, but also with the spawn thereof.

The charms of the sport are manifold. It is prosecuted, as a rule, in pleasant weather and amidst romantic surroundings; the drama is set with songs of birds, with bloom of flowers, and with the cloak of nature adorned with her brightest and richest colours. At early morn, the valleys of streamland are sweetly and healthfully odorous. The fields are dismounted, and ladies are enabled freely to participate in all the delights of the chase. Moreover, in otter-hunting are afforded opportunities of observing and studying and revelling in hound work to a far greater extent than is the case as regards any other form of sport with horn and hound. This, by reason of the modus operandi; of the comparative slowness of the chase, and of the fact that the members of the field are on foot. By way of illustration, let us in fancy transport ourselves on to the borders of the sister counties of Devon and Somerset, seeing that one fourth of the packs of otter-hounds of our island are located therein. It is half-past six in the morning of a lovely May day—old style, that is warm, fine, settled, and unseasonable. White mists hang in the valleys, through which protrude little eminences like islands in a sea of fleecy billows, sure presaging a noon of flame. We are on the Barle, somewhere above the right sporting town of Dulverton. Hounds just arrived, have struck a trail; the otter being some—possibly many—miles upwards. Besides the Master (who is the huntsman) and a few gentlemen of the hunt in scarlet coats, but nondescriptly attired as to the lower man, are present some 50 pedestrian sportsmen, half a dozen fair daughters of Artemis, short kilted and faultlessly "chaussee" (which includes stockings), as also camp-followers and commissariat corps, "on wheels."

As the horn sounds and its echoing notes mingle with those of the hounds and roll far and wide, the hunt sets itself in motion. For a time there is a splashing in the stream and a crashing and clattering on the banks, as the land-party hurriedly makes its way over stones and through bushes. Anon, working closer to their game, the pack redoubles its music; artful old hounds questing beneath the over-hanging boscage for traces of that "ream" upon which "depend the hunter's hopes," as Somerville sings. When presently certain pairs of keen eyes caught a view the intermittent solos of Chanter, Merry Lass, Comus, Lorna Doone,

and Flippant are changed into a concert of richest melody by the whole strength of the canine company. "The hunt is up" in veritable earnest. But though this burst of gallant chiding preludes the beginning of the end, it is but the beginning of an end as yet far distant. The otter, still pursuing its upward course, swims from pool to pool, venting from time to time. He seeks refuge in all manner of holts, hovers, roots, ditches, and other subterranean and sub-aqueous retreats from which he has to be ejected by pokings of poles, shakings of surice, and inquisition of hounds and terriers. Ere long the play is being enacted in a long, deep, still pool, a living guard of men being formed across the stickle which forms the tail thereof. "Keep him up!" is the cry, for if once the quarry were allowed to head downwards, he would probably make good his escape, as the current would carry the scent away from the noses of the pack. All this assault and battery proves fatiguing to the otter, which becomes visibly weaker; he vents more frequently, dives more often, and swims with less velocity and power. Save for one of those many changes and chances, which constitute the perfection of all true sports, our quarry is doomed to death. At last a large proportion of the pack jump upon him in a shallow stretch of water. There is a terrific struggle, together with much growling, fighting, and laceration of hounds and otter. A bold sportsman adroitly "tails" the creature, holding him aloft with extended arms. The final scene need not be too realistically depicted. The otter is brought to hand. The pack is blooded, and trophies are distributed. "Whoop-whoop!" is chanted, and we proceed, either homewards or to draw for the mate of the lately deceased hero, as time or other circumstances may decide for us.

FREDERICK ARCHER.

GODFREY BOSVILLE, IN THE "BADMINTON MAGAZINE."

Several years have elapsed since this wonderful jockey, in shattered, health, groped for a revolver within his reach, and, pulling trigger, terminated one of the most extraordinary careers that has ever been connected with Turf history.

Fred Archer was the chief exponent of nigger-driving jockeyship. When racing he gave the impression of being chronically on the alert, whilst he communicated his own lightning quickness to whatsoever horse he rode. He may be said to have forced the very maximum exertion out of every mount. For the moment he seemed to inspire his horse with his own determination, riding energetically every yard of the way, and finishing in a marvellous style with the most brilliant dash. Directly the flag fell he always gained something, an advantage he often maintained to the end when the distance was five furlongs. He loved riding any sort of race; whether Derby winner or "selling plater," in his iron grip it was coaxed, or more likely punished, until he got it home, ridden hard the whole way through with good judgment. The profound contempt he appeared to hold his fellow-creatures in was not entirely unprovoked. If "Archer was up" on a complete outsider, whose previous performance showed inferior form, it did not prevent the public from backing the idol; it was the jockey they depended on, not the horse, and the price shortened in a most amazing manner. Love of applause, concealed from the outer world by the careless look on his face, a wounded vanity, and a most violent temper, often gave rise to exhibitions of unnecessary severity. "Archer wins!" or Archer's beat!" might be heard all over the densely packed stands. Then the great jockey would be seen coming up the straight, sitting down in his saddle, spurring and thrashing a beaten horse, the loud cracks resounding yet again and again even after the winning post had been passed.

But those head finishes! Ah, how different was the scene when the finest horseman in the world had a mount worthy of his genius—for he had genius! When every inch was disputed by jockeys who were his equals in many respects, when a mass of bright silk, white breeches, and glossy thoroughbreds rounded Tattenham Corner "all of a heap," and Archer, hugging the white rails from start to finish as was his wont, suddenly shot out of the Derby group, amidst yells for the favourite, which lasted until the numbers went up and the "all right" was called. Oh! those days when racing was the finest of the fine arts; long will they be remembered, never will they be seen again; for Archer is dead.

—The ocean contains several fish which clothe and adorn themselves. The most conspicuous of them is the antennarius, a small fish frequenting the Sargasso Sea, which literally clothes itself with sea-weed, fastening the pieces together with sticky, gelatinous strings, and then, as it were, holding the garment on with its fore fins.

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Tannin.....	.020
Saccharin matter.....	.174
Water.....	15.143
	100,000

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Of Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, professor of Chemistry, and Consulting Analytical Chemist:

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Amylic Alcohol.....	.064
Acetic Acid.....	slight trace
Tartaric Acid.....	.034
Tartaric Acid of Potash.....	.003
Sulphate of Potash.....	.003
Tannin and Saccharin matter.....	.221
Water.....	15.275
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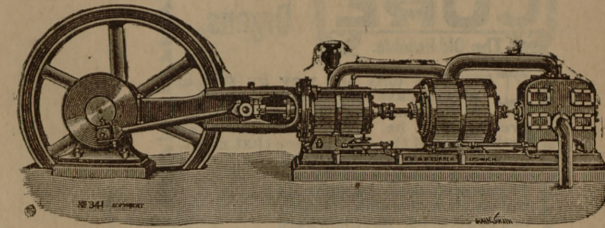
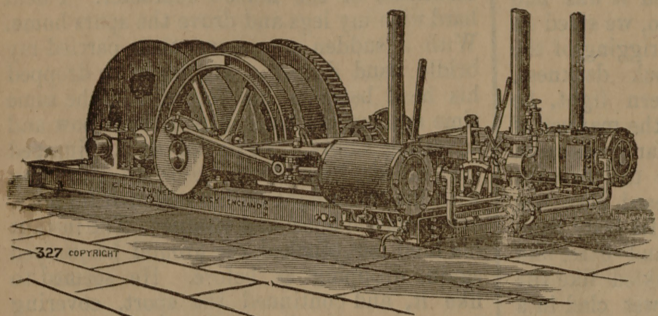
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Agents in Santiago: **TORO Y OVALLE.**

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(Baron Pierre de Coubertin in the "Review of Reviews.")

Gabriel Hanotaux was born at Beauvevoir, a village in the neighbourhood of St. Quentin, in the Aisne, on November 13, 1853. His grandfather was a peasant, and cultivated his land, and managed his affairs well; his father was the notary of the place. The little house where he was born was a modest habitation, with plaster walls, and a photograph of it adorns his study in the apartment which he occupies on the Boulevard St. Germain. At the Lyceum of St. Quentin the memory of young Hanotaux's successes still is cherished; he always ranked first. His teachers observed his precocious taste for historical studies; his comrades judged him as those who know him best at the present day judged him, as good, frank, gentle, and faithful. He did not appear to be ambitious; his desire to do well was restrained; he was very conscientious and exact in his daily tasks. When he came to Paris to study law, and at the same time to present himself at the School of Charters, he went to see the celebrated historian, Henri Martin, who was his father's cousin. Madame Henri Martin tried to persuade him that he would never succeed in the legal profession, because of his Picardy accent; that accent, she declared, would make him ridiculous, and a lawyer who is ridiculous never comes to anything. The old lady insisted strongly on this point; so much so that Hanotaux conceived the idea of presenting himself at the Conservatory, the national school of music and elocution, for the purpose of learning how to pronounce well and training his voice. Very fortunately, he perceived for himself that such a plan would result in a considerable loss of time for him, and he gave it up.

It was Henri Martin who took him to Gambetta. The illustrious tribune was then at the apogee of power; everything pointed to his becoming the President of the Republic, and his influence was daily increasing. Gambetta became interested in the newcomer, whose qualities he immediately appreciated. He engaged him to write in the *Republique Française*, the journal which he had founded, and which he continued to inspire, if not to direct. In it Hanotaux published Historical Studies on the XVI. and XVII. Centuries, which attracted notice and deserved it. He was attached to the department of the Archives, one of the most important in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

There he soon became chief clerk; at the same time he was a professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, and as his resources were extremely small, and in spite of the simplicity of his mode of life he sometimes found himself in rather straitened circumstances, he wrote for various publications, on all subjects within his range. When Gambetta became Prime Minister he took him as the subchief of his Cabinet, at the same time as M. Gérard, who is now Minister from France to Peking. He filled the same post under other Ministers. Under the Ministry of M. Challemeil-Lacour in particular he had over him that same M. Marcel, his friend, who is the chief of his Cabinet at the present time. One of Gabriel Hanotaux's most marked characteristics is his fidelity to his friends. He is faithful to the dead as well as to the living; for he has not shown himself any more faithful toward M. Marcel than toward Cardinal Richelieu. The Cardinal constantly occupied his mind from the day when the idea of writing the history of that great man first occurred to him. The Archives of the Department of Foreign Affairs are installed in a damp and gloomy building. During the last few years a little

light and, above all, a little order, have been introduced; but at that time it was not very pleasant to work in that place. For his thesis at the Ecole des Chartes Hanotaux had had to deal with the subject of "Intendants," one of the institutions to which Richelieu attached the most importance and of which he made the greatest use. So he began to study the correspondence of the Cardinal, and all his papers, constituting about three hundred volumes; any other man would have recoiled before such an alarming task! But Hanotaux said to himself that he would take his time about it, and would accomplish it..... And he did accomplish it, at the end of sixteen years, since the second volume appeared in 1896, and the date of his entrance to the Archives in 1879. During all this time Hanotaux has carried his Cardinal about with him everywhere: to the hunt; to the great plains of the Aisne which he loves to pace; in his strolls about Paris; on the Bosphorus, and in the electoral hubbub of 1889. In the midst of noise, of distractions, of business, his mind remained intent upon that strange figure whose mystery he desired to solve.

On July 13, 1889, Gabriel Hanotaux was appointed Councillor to the Embassy of France at Constantinople. . . . Hanotaux liked Constantinople; he soon became used to the life which presented itself to him there, though it is rather disconcerting at first. He rendered great services, particularly in the regulation of the Bulgarian question. But when he received from his native land the proposition that he should stand as candidate at the approaching elections, he did not hesitate, and gave the preference to politics. . . . Once elected deputy, he brought to the discharge of his new functions his habitual qualities of intelligence, tact, exactness. He busied himself—as a duty—with military and labour question which did not interest him and for which he had little aptitude. The French Chamber is re-elected every four years. Consequently, that of 1886 was to be renewed in 1889. In 1889 the situation was serious. General Boulanger had everywhere aroused the spirit of revolt and paved the way for civil war. . . . Hanotaux, like all the sensible part of the nation, had declared himself the resolute adversary of Boulanger and of all the adventurers who composed his staff. . . . Their manœuvres succeeded; Hanotaux was not re-elected, and this campaign seems to have left him many unpleasant memories. For he does not feel in the least disposed to try again for the votes of the electors. He is neither Senator nor Deputy, which is rare in a French Minister. When they desired to confide to him the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, they sought him at the "Office of Consular and Commercial Affairs," which he had managed since 1892, after having been from 1889 to 1892 the "sub-director of the Protectorates." Hanotaux became Minister on May 31, 1894. He succeeded Casimir-Périer. Since that date he has remained constantly in charge, with the exception of a period of six months, during which the Radicals were in power.

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SPECTATOR.

Ireland is at present the main home of the donkey in the British Islands. Two hundred thousand are annually thence exported to England. They are small, stunted animals, with plenty of endurance, which the donkey never loses, but showing all worst results of neglect in breeding. As this is the only domestic animal which we have neglected to improve, the results are useful as a scientific example of what happens when domestic animals are "left to themselves."

animals, sheep, cattle, or horses down to cats, are full of "excellent differences." Our neglected donkeys, never "bred for points," have sunk to a dead and dull uniformity of colour, size, shape, and even of demeanour. How different from the gay thirteen-hand "station" donkey whom your English host puts at your disposal at Ramleh! He meets you at the station, starts off at full gallop, rushes in at the homestead, and pulls up unasked at the mounting-block by the house. Next day he meets you there, gallops off to the station, and pulls up at a mounting-block of the same kind under the verandah. Authority states the reign of Elizabeth as the period at which the use of donkeys first became general in England. The fact was observed then, but their introduction was, we imagine, due to the connection with Spain established in the reign of Queen Mary. The Spanish ladies and Spanish priests who visited the Court brought with them their fine donkeys and mules, the proper animals for ladies and ecclesiastics to ride or drive. When the social ascendancy of Spanish fashions ended with the accession of Elizabeth, the rigid social lines drawn between the life of men, ladies, and ecclesiastics in Spain, and temporarily introduced here, were broken down. One side-feature of this social revolution, and the elimination of what was almost a sumptuary law, was the advance of the horse to the first place for the use of all three "estates," lords, ladies, and bishops, and the total eclipse of the ass. The fine animals kept for the purpose of breeding mules were only mated with other donkeys, for mule-breeding ceased. In the pictures of the procession of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, Cardinal Wolsey rides on a mule beside his King. Our donkeys have never recovered from the social results of the Reformation. From that time till the end of the last century the black-coated, full-wigged, ecclesiastic on his cob figures in all pictures of equestrian gatherings and State functions, from the caricatures of Bunbury to the Court processions of the Georges. Spenser, with intentional archaism, represents Una riding beside the red cross knight on a white ass..... If a twentieth part of the pains taken to improve the stock of Irish horses, disclosed in the recent Commission on Irish horse-breeding, were taken to improve the race of Irish donkeys, the peasant-farmer would have a "second string" available, most valuable whenever a war or pestilence caused a demand for other than the ordinary transport animals.

The needs of South Africa which have sent buyers to Ireland are exceptional, and unlikely to recur on such a scale. The rinderpest has destroyed the ox transports, and scarcity of grain has starved the horses. But there are two factors which may always be relied on to make a good donkey worth a good price in Rhodesia. These are "horse sickness" and the tsetse-fly. The astonishing constitution of the donkey makes him less liable to the first, and quite proof against the last of these pests of the new country. As a beast for army transport the donkey is not a mere "emergency" animal. "The establishment of breeding studs, and the greater employment of the donkey as a transport animal, is well worthy of the attention of the military authorities," writes Major Leonard, after sixteen years' experience as a transport officer. He finds that used as a pack animal the smallest donkey will carry an average weight of 130 lbs., and the larger ones 150 lbs. It can be taken through deserts for journeys of from fifty to sixty hours without water, and pick up food on the way. It has no nerves, and therefore is a first-class animal to take ammunition-boxes to the fighting line. It is small, and less likely to be hit by bullets than a horse, and gets over more difficult ground with less leading. One man can

drive ten donkeys on the march, and they need little rations, grooming, or protection from cold.

This being the case for the donkey as he is, it is worth while considering the value of the donkey as he might be. We must assume that under no circumstances will the ass ever bring money "for show" or fashion, and that none of the increment which improvers of nearly all breeds of high-class animals may expect from this source may be expected in this case. Solid merit will be the only measure of value. This must be obtained by first forming a clear idea of what the different breeds of donkey are capable of doing, and how far they will suit the wants of particular classes. In Syria, where the animal is at its best, there are four breeds of donkey used for work as distinct as that of the different classes of English horse. There are a large rough donkey, standing thirteen and a half hands high, for drawing carts; a heavier kind, used in the farms; a "gentleman's" riding donkey, standing as high as fourteen hands, comfortable to ride and quick; and a lighter class used for ladies. No one in this country would ride a donkey, except children. His place is in minor traffic here, and for transport by means of packs if exported. The object of the breeder should be to level up the animals all round, just as the standard of Irish cattle has been raised all round. The average draught-power of donkeys could be doubled in four years, and this would represent more than a duplicate value, for the single thirteen-hand donkey would not eat as much as two of the little undersized creatures now seen.

CYCLING FEVER.

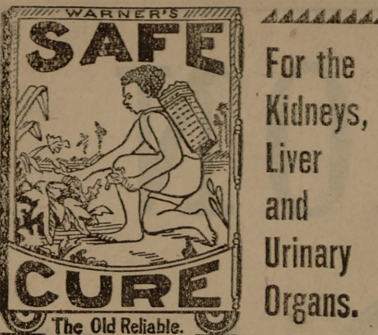
MEDICAL PRESS.

The effects of over-exertion in producing various disturbances of a more or less grave character are well known, and not infrequently these disturbances culminate in permanent structural damage. They are not peculiar to cycling, but during the last year or two cycling has predominated to such an extent over all other forms of popular sport that their pathology has become the pathology of cycling. We do not allude to the accidents entailing a solution of continuity of the skin and bones, but to the functional diseases due to over-pressure. There are two special forms of disease, one due to travelling at a pace in excess of the rider's circulatory capacity, and another consequent upon cycling distances beyond his physical standard. The first is productive of circulatory failure allied to, and often culminating in, syncope, while the other induces a condition strictly comparable with what is generally known as neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion. The diagnosis of the first variety is easy, and examples are numerous. The rider suddenly gets out of breath and falls panting from the saddle, his face becomes pallid, or even livid, and a cold sweat bathes the skin. In minor cases, he recovers after a brief rest, but he feels instinctively that he must cut his journey short as best he may. In graver cases the circulation fails to re-establish itself for some time, and even after recovery the heart may continue to beat irregularly, and at an abnormally rapid rate, for weeks, or even months. This is the origin of many cases of tachycardia or rapid heart, which are now recognised as constituting a distinct category of heart cases. The condition engendered by the over-exertion, consequent upon too long a ride, is more insidious. The rider is often deceived by the feeling of buoyancy and well-being which is experienced on arriving at his destination. His appetite, it is true, is not what one would

expect after such a journey, and his sleep is disturbed, when, indeed, the night is not given up to an aggressive form of insomnia, characterised by spasmodic movements of the limbs and waking nightmares. On the following day the tongue is dirty, and the physical fatigue well marked, but one of the most striking and uncomfortable symptoms is what we may call "audible heart"—that is to say, the sufferer feels every pulsation, and he is uncomfortably conscious of the fact that he has a heart, the ideal of health being a blissful unconsciousness of the fact that there are such things as internal organs. A single day's ride may be recovered from if the rider is under no constraint to do otherwise than afford time and opportunity to nature to make good the over-draught on the vitality of the organism. It is after several consecutive days of such excess that signs of impending nervous breakdown make their appearance. The digestion fails and there is almost complete want of appetite, sleep is disturbed, and even moderate exertion becomes a burden. The particular form of the breakdown depends, of course, upon the idiosyncrasy of the individual. In some instances, inflammation of the spinal cord or its membranes supervenes, of which several examples have come to our knowledge within the last few months, and this is especially liable to occur when climatic conditions have inopportunistly accentuated the effects of physical fatigue—as, for instance, riding through rain or in a cold wind. In other cases the kidneys give out, and various alarming symptoms, of a kind not to be disregarded, supervene. In another category of cases a previously damaged lung proves to be the weakest link in the chain, and blood-spitting, with consequent pneumonia, inaugurates what usually proves to be a dangerous illness. Lastly, inflammation of the veins of the lower extremities is a common sequel to the abuse of cycling, and though possibly less dangerous, this complication is fully as disabling. All these accidents are the result, for the most part, of a deliberate disregard of the dictates of common sense. Nature affords us a very safe guide to the measure of our strength, and those who listen to the voice of this monitor will never go far wrong. It is only when the rider is led astray by competition in point of speed or is devoured by the insane desire to attain his goal irrespective of consequences, that these accidents happen.

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

A savage Indian law has been revived at Fort Landerable, Florida. An Indian named Tiger-cat persuaded the wife of one of the chiefs of the tribe to elope with him. The run-aways were soon missed, and the entire tribe went in pursuit and captured them. A tribal council was held, and the guilty lovers were brought before it and sentenced to be eaten alive by alligators. Two stakes were accordingly driven into the ground near the edge of a lagoon, known to be frequented by alligators, and to each of the stakes one of the elopers was fastened. A dog was tied between them to attract the attention of the saurians. For an entire day the couple were baked in the sun without the means of relieving their hunger or thirst. In the evening the alligators appeared. They attacked the dog first, and the captives saw it devoured before their eyes and within a few yards of them. The alligators then attacked the man and woman, tearing portions of flesh from them and literally pulling them to pieces. The shrieks of agony of the tortured couple were fearful, but they soon grew fainter and presently ceased, the silence proving that the horrible sentence had been carried out.



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