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The Anglo-Chilian Times

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Sunday Reading.

HIGH IDEALS.

By the Rev. Prebendary L. E. SHELFORD, M.A., Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

In the last days it shall come to pass, that the mountain of the House of the Lord shall be established in the top of the mountains, above the hills, and people shall flow unto it. And many nations shall come, and say, Come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the House of the God of Jacob, and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths, and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree, and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord of Hosts hath spoken it.—Micah iv., 1-4.

If the glorious prophecy which these verses contain of a good time coming which the earth has never yet seen, and which seems at present far from fulfilment—if there is no immediate prospect of our swords being beaten into plowshares and our spears into pruning hooks because war shall be no more; if we still regard it as a hopeless dream that every man shall sit under his vine and under his fig tree and none shall make him afraid, because it is his own—yet it is well for us from time to time to put this ideal in front of us and to freshen our hopes and energies ere we set to work to bring this future a little nearer by a thoughtful consideration of our local needs and how to meet them. The ideal which these verses present may indeed seem too exalted for our mean endeavours—a poet's dream that cannot be translated into sober prose; but what would we be without our ideals? Better to have the unattainable always before our eyes than to sink into content with the inferior. Better to push on to the mountain's top, though we never reach it, than to dwell satisfied in the lowlands of life. You do not check ambition in your boys; you would not like to be without ambition yourselves. Aim at the highest, and though the path you tread stretches but a few feet upward, you have made it easier for those who come after to march on beyond your track. "The banner with the strange device, 'Excelsior,'" waves us forward in all our labour, whether it be personal, professional, or municipal. If we have to deal with the actual in all its sordid details let us, at least, have lofty ideals; we will have the best for others, if not for ourselves. Robert Browning, inculcates this finely in "A Grammarian's Funeral":

That low man seeks a little thing to do,
Sees it and does it;
This high man, with a great thing to pursue,
Dies ere he knows it.
That low man goes on adding one to one,
His hundred's soon hit;
This high man, aiming at a million,
Misses an unit.
That, has the world here—should he need the next,
Let the world mind him!
This throws himself on God, and unperplexed
Seeking shall find Him.

It is the mission of the Church of Christ to keep this ideal of the Prophet always in view, and to let the world know it. When she has been faithful to that mission—no matter how dark the time or how great the threatening dangers—she has preached patience and trust and hope and love, and from her mountain height, far above the din and struggle, has watched for the dawn of a better day, and cheered men with the promise that it was near at hand.

The Address will be concluded next week.

TELEPHONE THAT TALKS.

LATEST DEVICE FOR SAVING TIME OF BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. K. M. Twiner, of New York, is the inventor of a wonderful little instrument which has the singular property of catching and transmitting every whisper within a radius of fifteen feet, and at the same time can make its own voice heard over a considerably greater distance.

Mr. Twiner, the other day, gave an exhibition of the instrument, which he calls a "dictograph." He connected it with a telephone wire communicating with an operator in another room. Having moved one of ten switches to call the attention of the operator, he stood as far from the instrument as the size of the room would allow and began to talk in ordinary tones.

To every question he asked, the instrument, a small box about eleven inches long and five deep, replied loudly and clearly. He dictated a business letter, and then asked for it to be repeated. The letter came back word for word with almost startling rapidity.

By means of the dictograph a busy man, sitting in his office, can talk to any number of managers or clerks in turn, or by depressing all the switches, to the whole of them together. He has no need to hold them together. He can whisper a receiver in his hand. He can whisper at a distance of fifteen feet, with his back turned to the instrument, and his words will be heard quite plainly at the other end of the wire, even if that end is a hundred miles away.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The old gunboat Magellan has foundered off Chaituin.

—In the Navy List there is a vacancy for a post captain.

—It is reported that the Compulsory Vaccination Bill is to be obstructed in the Chamber by the Conservatives.

—A stoker, named Lazo, who was on board of the old Esmeralda at the Iquique fight, has just died.

—Petitions against the issue of more paper money continue to be presented to President Montt.

—The Chilean sculptor, Plaza, who is in Europe, has made an offer to the Government for the execution of a monument to commemorate the settlement of the Boundary Questions between Chili and Argentina.

—It is reported that a lot of "pork" sausages, made of "donkey" flesh, being shipped for the north, have been seized in Coquimbo.

—Talca and Curicó were visited by severe thunderstorms on the night of the 7th instant.

—On Friday, about mid-day, a severe, but short, storm of lightning, thunder, hail and rain broke over Santiago. At 2.20 there was a prolonged, but light, earthquake.

—It is reported that Jackson Brothers, of London, purpose making offers for the construction of harbour works in Valparaiso bay.

—The Chilean cruiser, Zenteno, on the 9th instant left Algiers for Malta.

—Captain Soublotte has been appointed to represent Chili at the Naval Exhibition to be held in Bordeaux.

—Work is to be commenced immediately on the new club house in Viña del Mar.

—The brigade of artillery, which is marching northwards, arrived on Saturday at Combarbalá.

—Don Antolin Castro has been appointed maritime subdelegate of the island of Juan Fernández.

—Captains' certificates in the Chilean mercantile navy have been granted to the following candidates: David Neilsen, J. Luis Delaunoy, Alfredo Santa María and Parry Morgan.

—On Saturday there were 419 prisoners in the public gaol of this city.

—It is reported that a hitch has occurred in the rescission of the contract with the Arica Railway S. indicate.

—Mr. Lee, treasurer of Yale University, is reported to be on his way to Chili on a visit.

—In Santiago, at mid-day, on Saturday, a store in a central part of the city was broken into and robbed of money and goods.

—The newly appointed representative of Chili to the Hol, See is Mr. Luis Sinn Tagle.

—Father Gómez, the heroic curé of San Felipe in the cholera days of twenty years ago, is appealing for help for his hospital at Gorbea.

—It is reported that a party of 250 American tourists purpose visiting Chili towards the end of this year.

—It is reported that all the army barracks are to be provided with acetylene gas.

—On Sunday afternoon a young Spaniard was killed in Santiago, by the falling of a telephone post.

—Heavy rain, accompanied with a strong wind, fell in Santiago on Monday morning.

—Two strong earthquake shocks occurred in Coquimbo and Serena on Monday.

—Influenza is reported to be very prevalent in Chillan.

—The Government has presented a Bill to Congress asking for powers to construct a railway from Aneud to Castro, Island of Chiloe.

—Smallpox is prevalent in Los Andes.

—The Japanese steamer, Kasato Maru, on Saturday, sailed from Iquique for Hong-Kong.

—A citizen of Combarbalá who was elected a member of the Municipality of that town has been refused admittance to the Board-room, on the ground that he can neither read nor write.

—A big fraud in connexion with the purchase of sleepers for the State Railways is hinted at.

THE WORLD'S RAILWAY

STATISTICS.

According to the statistics compiled by the French Minister of Public Works, the aggregate length of railway lines in Europe in working order on January 1, 1907, amounted to 309,395 kilometres, equal to nearly 200,000 miles. This is an increase of 3,935 kilometres, or about 2,500 miles, on the total for the previous year. It would take too long to reproduce the figures for every country. Suffice it to say that, with a total of 7,258 kilometres, Belgium holds the world's record for length of railway line in proportion to area. It works out at 24 kilometres per 100 square kilometres. This is exactly double the figures for Great Britain, which occupies second place. Next come Germany with an average of 10.4 kilometres, Switzerland with 10.1 kilometres, and the islands of Jersey, Malta, and Man with 10 kilometres. France comes sixth, with an average of 8.7 kilometres.

Taichuano.

For a considerable time past it was noticed that large quantities of coal were abstracted from trains bound to this port from the South, and that the robbery was effected by a number of individuals who made it a point to await the passage of the train near Arauco station. Chief Police Inspector Orrego having been put into possession of these facts, posted a posse of armed men in the vicinity of the station with instructions to await the passage of the night train. The stratagem was entirely successful as a numerous band of thieves fell into the hands of the authorities. Some two or three tons of coal, abstracted from the trucks and lying strewn on the ground by the side of the line, bore ample evidence of the means employed by the thieves to accomplish their purpose.

Valdivia.

Much annoyance has been caused to the inhabitants of this city through the water pipes not as yet having been laid down, the greater part of the town being totally devoid of drinking water. In consequence, sickness of every kind is becoming rife. It has been hinted that the delay has been caused through motives of economy, which to say the least, is downright ridiculous. The Government had accepted the tenders of a gentleman from the capital for the work in question, which ought to have been begun some considerable time ago. Nevertheless, up to the present date, not a single step has been taken in the matter, whilst tenders sent in by two well-known and competent persons of this locality were refused.

—The Press in general has petitioned the Government to grant the Junta de Beneficencia the necessary permission to appropriate the fiscal ground between Calles Torreón and Canelos for the purpose of erecting a much needed Orphans' Home. There is every hope that such a noble and just demand will be acceded to.

Coquimbo.

The population of this city was greatly alarmed by three exceptionally strong and prolonged earthquake shocks which occurred on the morning of the 10th ult. at 2.10, 2.20 and 2.30 respectively.

—The British ship "Arranean" left this port for Caldera on the 10th ult. in the morning, with a cargo of coal. At about 4 p.m. in the afternoon, Captain Kelk was obliged to send up signals of distress as he noticed that a strong current was driving the ship on to the rocks near Punta Tortuga. The Chilean cruisers "Blanco" and "Chacabuco" immediately went to the ship's assistance and were fortunate enough to avert the peril.

Antofagasta.

A tragic occurrence took place a few days ago in this port which, by the way, is not without a moral for youth in general. A young fellow of the name of Gracovich, in search of illicit pleasure, went one night to a certain house of low repute, remaining there till the small hours of the morning. When he was about to leave, a young girl named Esmeralda Prado, became hysterical and expressed a wish to make away with herself. Young Gracovich, taking the matter as a joke, drew forth a revolver from his pocket, of which the girl endeavoured to get possession. In the course of the short struggle which ensued between the couple, a shot inadvertently went off, the bullet lodging full in the unfortunate young girl's brain, killing her instantaneously.

Taltal.

A sad tragedy, involving the death of three persons, is reported from this port. Two young fellows, fast friends for many years, were playing, a few days ago, with a revolver. Through an involuntary movement on the part of one of them, a shot went off, piercing the other's heart and killing him instantly. The unwilling author of the deed, half mad with terror, rushed off for a doctor, who, however, on arrival, could but pronounce life extinct. A prey of the blackest despair, the young man went home, and in his turn, shot himself dead in a secluded spot. Later on, another young fellow, suffering for some time past from an affection of the brain, read the account of the tragedy in the evening paper, and became so moved and excited by the narrative, that he seized a pistol, and before those who were present could prevent it, had lodged a bullet in his temple. The occurrence spread the liveliest consternation in the neighbourhood, all three victims being well-known and highly respected.

DIGHERO BROS.,

104, Calle Esmeralda, Valparaiso.
THE "SPORT" RIDING-CORSET
HAS JUST ARRIVED.

Tacna.

The inauguration of the Club Social of this city was effected in the course of last week and was a great success. The Club building is admirably suited to the purpose being located in a central part and affording every comfort and convenience to the members. It has been luxuriously fitted up throughout, and the minutes of the inauguration ceremony was presided over by the Governor of the Province, Don Máximo R. Lira, the Minister of the Court of Justice, the local and civil authorities, and by many influential members of the society and commerce of the city. Don Eliseo Cisneros Peña was elected President of the institution to the eminent satisfaction of all the members.

Arica.

The important works undertaken by the "Comunidad Constancia" with the object of obtaining a good supply of water by means of artesian wells, are being rushed forward with great activity. One well has already been pierced to a depth of 210 feet, and the recent arrival of a consignment of tubes will enable some 200 feet more to be added on. Mr. Strida, the American engineer in charge of the works estimates that 400 feet more or less will enable the artesian water to be reached, a problem of great difficulty and a labour of immense public utility being thus satisfactorily solved.

—There is talk of a new society formed by señores Santiago Dreosevici, Esteban Dondero, Angel Gradone and others, to float a small steamer for the run between Arica and Antofagasta and intermediates, after the style of the "Italia" running between Iquique and Arica. This steamer has a cargo capacity of only 60 to 70 tons, the new ship would be able to carry 300 tons, and would be utilised for the conveyance of the numerous products of Tacna and Arica, the chief of which are vegetables. It could also carry back coal, guano and articles of rapid consumption which frequently run short in the markets of this port.

EARTHQUAKES.

Telegrams from the South of the Republic announce the occurrence of earth tremors at distinct hours and places. On Sunday morning at 7.25 a.m. there was a strong and prolonged earthquake in Curicó. In Rancagua, on the same day and a few minutes earlier, a strong tremor lasting some 27 seconds was registered. At 7.30 a.m. in Dañihue, the earth shook for nearly a minute, and in Pelequen at 8.15 a.m., there was a short but violent shock which greatly alarmed the inhabitants. It appears that more or less at the same hour, a like phenomenon was noted in the Capital.

A GREAT NUISANCE.

Without any manner of doubt the stenches of Valparaiso, in number and strength, have ever rivalled the smells for which Coloque, the old and not the modern city, was famous. But lately there has been added to the stenches of Valparaiso an evil smelling odour which beats all the other foul smells rolled into one. For some time this foul smell was a puzzle, but the mystery has at length been cleared up by the discovery that it proceeds from a liquid which is being sold for paraffin. We have had a sniff at the vile stuff in its liquid state, and we have smelt the odour it gives off when being consumed in a lamp, but not the offer of a cartload of the impending new issue of shipplasters would tempt us to repeat the experiments. Where are the authorities, or rather where are their noses, that they have failed to detect the presence in their midst of this foul smelling liquid? Where are the police that they have failed to report the apixiation properties of this dangerous liquid? Where are the city doctors that they have not reported the cases of mental derangement caused by the inhalation of the odours of this accursed liquid? A Dr. Ponce, in the columns of the *Mercurio*, the other day, ran a tilt at whiskey, and implored the authorities to prohibit the importation of "el infame aguardiente inglés." The authorities have paid no heed to the impassioned appeal of the doctor, but let him not be downhearted. There is a new field open to him in the damnable stuff which is being sold as paraffin. Go for it, dear doctor, go for the importers and the retailers of the abominable stuff which robs the poor of their earnings and of their health, and when victory declares in your favour you shall celebrate your triumph in a tot of the "whisky" which is the special pride of a certain Valparaiso importer. But honour bright, doctor, in the meantime you go for the "infame paraffina."

AN EARLY POSTAL REFORMER.

John Palmer, projector of mail coaches, son of a brewer and tallowchandler, was born at Bath in 1742. His father destined him for the Church, but on leaving school he entered the counting-house. In 1770 he became proprietor of the theatre at Bath, and, soon after, of the one at Bristol. It was during his journeyings from one theatre to the other that he observed that

the State post was the slowest mode of conveyance in the country. The mail took three days from London to Bath. He next prepared a plan of reform of the postal service, by conveying letters by stage-coaches instead of post-boys and worn-out horses. The coaches were to leave London at eight in the evening, instead of midnight, and were to travel at a speed of eight or nine miles an hour. Palmer's chief argument in its favour being that with increased speed more letters could be carried and the postage raised. Pitt at first declared the plan impracticable, but, after a special conference in 1784, permission was given for the coaches to be tried on the London and Bristol roads. Four months later the service was extended to Norwich, Nottingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, and the following year coaches were running to Gloucester, Birmingham, and Scotland. During the quarter ending January, 1787, the Post Office revenue was 73,000*l.*, as compared with 51,000*l.* in the corresponding quarter of 1784. On Oct. 11, 1786, Palmer was appointed Comptroller-General, with a salary of 1,500*l.* a year, and in this capacity corrected many of the irregularities of the Post Office. Some disputes, however, occurring he lost his situation in 1792, and, though he afterwards, through petitions, received a grant from Parliament, the compensation was very inadequate to the percentage he had been promised in case his plan succeeded.

TREASURE HUNTING.

Our prosaic age has seen more than one treasure hunt. Without mentioning the many expeditions which have visited Cocos Island, we may recall that Mr. E. F. Knight's cruise in the *Alerte* to the rocky islet of Trinidad—a home of land crabs, 200 miles off the coast of Brazil, was in search of treasure concealed by pirates. In 1899 several expeditions proceeded to Tenedos Reef, off Cape Vidal, on the northern coast of Natal, to secure a treasure of golden ingots from the wreck of the schooner *Dorothea*. This gold was said to be the illicit gains of amalgam thieves in the Transvaal mines in 1898, but it has not been recovered from the wreck of the vessel which was conveying it from Delagoa Bay concealed in the step of her mainmast. That is where treasure-hunting in fact falls lamentably behind that pastime in fiction. In the latter they always find the treasure; in the former the work is more uncertain. But whether it is the Earl who hunts for the doubloons of the Spanish pirate, or the soldier who digs out the emerald eye of the Rajah's favorite idol with a bayonet, they are all welcome to the hearts of their countrymen.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Coxes, August 6.

Yesterday, the King and Queen visited the vessel in which Lieutenant Shackleton will make his voyage to the South Pole. They passed an hour and a half on board in conversation with the commander. Queen Alexandra presented Lieutenants Shackleton with her autograph, and also a small flag, to be hoisted on the bowsprit of the vessel. The Queen expressed the hope that the flag would serve as a guide to lead him in safety to the Antarctic Pole. King Edward also conferred the Cross of the Victoria Order on the commander of the expedition.

Belfast, August 7.

In consequence of the recent disturbances, the town has been put under martial law and divided into five sections, each one of which is guarded by a battalion of infantry. The Custom House is guarded by a strong force. The morning, complete quietness prevailed throughout the town.

London, August 7.

The multimillionaire, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, deposited £100,000 in the Bank of England, yesterday, as a contribution to the funds for King Edward's Hospital. At yesterday's meeting of the House of Commons the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, announced the intention of the Government to construct 400 miles of railway in the north of Nigeria, for the purpose of fomenting and protecting the cultivation of cotton in that colony. The execution of the work has been entrusted to Colonel Sir Edward Girouard. The line will be finished in four years.

Portsmouth, August 7.

Fire broke out last night on board the destroyer, *Spiteful*, and a slight explosion took place. Two sailors were killed and four wounded by the explosion. The fire was soon extinguished by the crew.

London, August 7.

It is reported from Spitzbergen that the balloon of the arctic explorer Wellman, has been successfully inflated. The expedition will probably leave about the middle of the present month in the direction of the North Pole.

London, August 8.

At yesterday's meeting of the House of Lords, the second reading of the Irish Tenants' Bill was approved. This result was obtained after a long and keen debate. During the discussion of the bill a curious incident occurred, which has been the subject of much lively comment. This was the appearance in the House of the Marquess of Clancarde, the most detested of the Irish Peers, on account of his treatment of the tenants on his estates. In a quiet and collected manner he denounced the Bill as the apotheosis of violent despoliation.

Belfast, August 8.

The number of labourers who continue to work is very small and a large number of troops is necessary for their protection. The troops continue to patrol the streets of the city, ready for any emergency. During the last two or three days the strikers have remained perfectly quiet.

London, August 9.

During the late manoeuvres of the British fleet at night in the English Channel, the scout, *Attentive*, came into violent collision with the destroyer, *Ouse*, which was cut in two. Fortunately all the crew were saved.

Belfast, August 10.

An arrangement with the strikers was arrived at yesterday afternoon and work, both ashore and afloat, was immediately commenced. Business is now carried on as usual.

Portsmouth, August 10.

The Admiralty has decided to strengthen the Channel Fleet with two armoured cruisers and two flotillas of torpedo boats.

London, August 10.

During the month of July the imports to the United Kingdom amounted to £52,213,000, and the exports to £42,452,000.

London, August 11.

A rumour is current in the London money market to the effect that Chili will undoubtedly fail in her attempt to raise a loan of £10,000,000 in Europe. The scheme will prove impracticable in Europe owing to the want of confidence created by the issue of paper money, which is looked upon as a source of disturbance in that country. It is generally considered, however, that these rumours are unfounded and are put into circulation merely for purposes of speculation.

Belfast, August 11.

Yesterday, serious encounters took place between the police and the troops, on the one side, and the strikers on the other side. The latter attempted to prevent any work from being done in the port. The combined armed forces charged the strikers several times and compelled them to retire. In all, 22 men were injured. It is rumoured that a child was killed during the struggle.

London, August 13.

General French has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Connaught as Inspector-General of the Army.

Belfast, August 13.

The troops and the police charged the strikers forty times. They fired six volleys in the air before firing on the crowd. Twenty-five soldiers and twenty policemen were injured. The troops arrested 50 of the strikers. There were hundreds of people wounded and the hospitals are crowded.

London, August 13.

The Government of Austria-Hungary has made a contract with the Yarrow ship-builders for the construction of two gunboats of exceptionally high rate of speed to be propelled by machinery, worked by internal combustion.

FRANCE.

Marseilles, August 6.

The employees of the railway station opened a trunk which was found to contain part of the mutilated body of a woman. Shortly afterwards, the police arrested an Englishman and his wife who had a similar trunk in their possession. This trunk was conveyed to the police station where it was opened, the head and legs of the body being discovered inside. This discovery has caused a great sensation.

Marseilles, August 8.

The solicitor-general of this city has refused permission to the British Consul to interview the Golds, who were arrested by the police here on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the mysterious crime committed at Monte Carlo. The prisoners have accepted the services of the British Consul's lawyer, for their defence.

The police are actively engaged investigating the mysterious affair of the mutilated remains of a woman found in some trunks belonging to an Englishman called Gold and his wife. The detectives sent to Monte Carlo state that the woman was called Theresa Williams, well known as a gambler at the Casino. The crime was committed with the object of robbing the valuable jewelry belonging to the victim. It is reported that Gold and his wife will be tried at Monte Carlo.

Marseilles, August 9.

The judge has been able to prove that Gold and his wife were the perpetrators of the crime committed at Monte Carlo, on the person of a lady whose body they cut up in pieces and distributed in several trunks. It is reported from Monte Carlo that the Golds were well known and respected in the best society. It appears from the investigations that the Golds assassinated their victim between them. The jewelry, valued at about 80,000 francs, was found in a small hand-bag belonging to Mrs. Gold. The two prisoners will be taken to Monte Carlo, where the crime was committed, for the purpose of having the affair cleared up.

St. Maurice, August 9.

Two tourists, Messrs. Weber and Kidd, made an attempt to climb to the top of one of the most dangerous peaks of the Alps, without a guide or other attendant. A few hours after the time fixed for their return, it was feared that some accident might have happened to them, and finally a search party was organised to look for them. After a long and careful search, their bodies were found at the bottom of a precipice not far from Mount Blanc.

Monte Carlo, August 10.

The authorities of Monaco have applied to the authorities of Marseilles for the extradition of the Golds.

Marseilles, August 11.

The superintendent of the prison reported to the judge that Mrs. Gold, who is accused of complicity in the crime committed by her husband at Monte Carlo, suffered from a fainting fit, when it was noticed that she had several scratches, apparently of recent date, which would lead to the belief that she must have taken an active part in the perpetration of the crime. The police found a dagger stained with blood in one of the trunks belonging to the Golds, and it is supposed that this is the weapon with which the crime was committed. Mr. Gold suffered from an attack of insanity in prison, and it is feared that he may lose his reason altogether. The authorities have placed a strict watch over him, for the purpose of preventing him from giving way to further excess of fury, which might finally induce disorder of the mental faculties.

Marseilles, August 13.

Gold's wife has declared that her husband was the murderer of the woman whose mutilated body found amongst their luggage.

GERMANY.

Berlin, August 8.

The Emperor William has declared that he is strongly in favour of the proposal, made by some commercial circles, to found a school, the sole object of which would be to teach the English language. It is reported that the Prussian Government will shortly issue a decree making the teaching of the English language compulsory in all secondary schools.

Berlin, August 9.

The Emperor William will receive the King of Siam, Chulalongkorn, at a special audience, to-day, at Cassel. The press of Berlin has kept the public posted with regard to the numerous rumours that are in circulation in Europe concerning the extravagances of the Siamese Monarch. Amongst other things, it is stated that the value of the diamonds and jewelry acquired by him is estimated at \$3,000,000 gold.

Berlin, August 10.

The extravagant proceedings of Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, during the time of his stay in his city are the universal theme of conversation. Yesterday he drove in an automobile to a sweetmeat manufactory situated in the suburbs of the city and purchased over 8,000 marks worth of sweets, which he ordered to be carefully packed and sent to Siam. He also had hundreds of small packages of sweets placed in the automobile, and, on

the way back to his hotel, he scattered these amongst the crowd of children who followed the automobile. In a well known automobile factory he gave an order for the construction of one of these machines, expressly stipulating that it should be painted yellow, and that the seats should be lined with yellow silk. Two days ago he visited the National Picture Gallery and took a fancy to purchase a valuable painting by Rubens. It cost the director of the Museum a considerable amount of trouble to convince the Siamese Monarch that the pictures were not for sale. In a day or two he goes to Hamburg, to visit Kaagerbeck's famous collection of animals, a few of which it is his intention to buy.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Vienna, August 13.

During a severe storm which suddenly burst over the district of Friedeberg yesterday, a thunderbolt struck a tree and killed Professor Impelberg. His wife and four friends who accompanied him were also seriously injured.

HOLLAND.

The Hague, August 10.

The Government has received despatches from the Celebes Island reporting that a column of troops, composed of 2 officers, 9 European soldiers and 22 native soldiers, were surprised and exterminated by the natives. The Government has sent instructions to the authorities of these Islands to inflict an exemplary chastisement on the rebellious natives.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Hague, August 11.

It is considered probable that a plenary meeting will shortly be held and that the conferences will soon come to an end. Many of the delegates are making preparations to leave The Hague on the 14th inst.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, August 9.

It is proposed to erect a plain Druidical stone on the battle field of Waterloo to be a memorial to Victor Hugo. The stone will bear the inscription, "To Victor Hugo, the immortal bard of Waterloo." The inauguration of the monument will take place at the end of the present year; and, on the same day, a large banquet will be held in the hotel in which the poet wrote the celebrated chapter in which he describes the battle, in his immortal novel, *Les Misérables*.

Antwerp, August 10.

To-day, the strikers stoned the English labourers who had been engaged to replace them. Mounted police charged the crowd and soon dispersed them. Some of them were injured and several were arrested.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, August 9.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in opposing the plans for the reconstruction of the Russian Navy, declares that the present enormous superiority of the naval forces of Great Britain and Germany in the Baltic, and the Japanese in the Pacific, would make the labour of ten or fifteen years quite insufficient to create a navy capable of competing with their rivals with any degree of success. The same paper is of opinion that the Government would be acting more wisely by building strong forts in their sea ports and fleets of torpedo boats and submarines.

The Czar Nicholas arrived yesterday at the palace of Peterhof after his journey to Swinemünde, where he held an interview with the Kaiser. In well-informed official circles it is reported that the Emperor William strongly advised the Czar to direct all his energies towards the speedy reconstruction of his fleet.

SPAIN.

San Sebastian, August 12.

Whilst on the way from France yesterday, the express ran into a goods train in a tunnel situated near Alsasua, a few leagues to the west of Pamplona. Owing to the collision, both trains ran off the line and 30 wagons caught fire, some of these being loaded with explosives. The drivers and one of the stockers were seriously injured, several other employees being also more or less severely hurt.

PERSIA.

The Government has received despatches informing them that some more bands of Turks have crossed into Persian territory. The invaders destroyed several villages in the neighbourhood of Uramia. All the inhabitants of these villages were murdered, and their houses ransacked and afterwards set on fire. At a meeting of Parliament held to-day, the Minister of War declared that the Persian troops have refused to march against the Turks until their arrears of wages are paid up.

KOREA.

Seoul, August 11.

The Korean troops in garrison at Honjou and Wonjou mutinied on being informed of the Emperor's abdication. In the former place the Japanese cavalry succeeded in suffocating the mutiny, after a short struggle; but in the latter town, the Korean troops, assisted by the populace, compelled the Japanese to fly. The authorities have sent a large body of troops to restore order.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, August 7.

In the fight against the Kabilas of Casablanca only one French sailor was seriously wounded. On the other hand, the native troops suffered a loss of about 300 killed.

London, August 7.

The rumour that the British cruiser, *Antrim*, had left for Casablanca has been contradicted.

London, August 8.

Despatches from Tangier report that the greater part of the town of Mazapan, situated a little to the south of Casablanca, has been destroyed by the bombardment by the French cruiser *Du Chayla*. The consulate buildings have not been damaged. During the bombardment the Moors attacked the Jewish quarter and killed a number of people.

Tangier, August 8.

From Casablanca it is reported that the French war-vessels have landed two thousand men in that port, where, it appears, disturbances still continue in the streets, rifle shots being heard both day and night by those on board. The Moorish quarters, which were set on fire by the shells from the French cruisers, have been reduced to ruins. French sailors are on guard at the British consulate in Casablanca, where the consular agents of the United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Sweden have taken refuge. The Italian and Portuguese consuls have taken shelter at the French consulate. During Monday night the Moors killed a French sailor and seriously wounded three others belonging to the guard stationed at the door of the French consulate. On the following day they ransacked the Custom House and set fire to and destroyed several buildings. At Rabat, the native administrator of the Custom House is openly proclaiming holy war against the Europeans. For this reason the French consul has distributed arms to the Europeans, so that they may be in a position to defend themselves, in the event of being attacked by the rebels.

Paris, August 9.

It is officially announced that the cruiser *Du Chayla* bombarded the town of Magazan yesterday.

Tangier, August 9.

The town of Casablanca is burning on all sides. The French and Spanish ships have landed 4,000 men.

Raisuli has delivered Kaid Maclean over to the tribe of Kness.

According to the latest reports received from Casablanca, the town is quiet and the Europeans who had taken refuge on board the steamers have returned to their houses. Nearly all districts of the town are in ruins, and even the quarter inhabited by Europeans has suffered considerable damage. It is feared that the bombardment of Casablanca will cause an outburst of fury against Europeans throughout the whole of Morocco.

Tangier, August 10.

Firing was heard to-day in the vicinity of this town. It is feared that the Angeras tribe may attack any foreigners who venture beyond the limits of the town. The British Minister and his wife, who were passing the summer season in the outskirts, have returned to Tangier. The native authorities have declared themselves impotent to prevent possible attacks of the neighbouring tribes, and even of the populace, against Europeans. Many families are making preparations to return to their own country.

Casablanca, August 10.

On the night of the 5th inst., a detachment of 18 Frenchmen, who were on guard at a house near the sea shore, and another detachment of Europeans, continued to fire at each other for some time before discovering their mistake. Two men were killed and three wounded.

Tangier, August 10.

It is reported that General Doude repelled an attack of 3,000 Moors in the outskirts of Casablanca, and, with his artillery, caused them considerable loss. Quietness prevails at Rabat and Magazan, but an outbreak is expected at any moment. A letter has been received from Kaid Maclean, in which he states that he enjoys excellent health. The captain of a steamer which arrived here to-day from Casablanca calculates that the number of rebels killed in the recent encounters with Europeans amounts to 4,000. On the 8th inst., 5,000 men of the rebel tribes were assembled together at a place five miles from this town. A rumour is current to the effect that a holy war has been declared.

Tangier, August 11.

It is reported that Kaid Maclean, the British subject who was sequestered by Raisuli, will be liberated in a few days more. The Sultan has promised to pardon Raisuli and the leaders of the Kness tribe in the event of Maclean being set at liberty. Maclean, Raisuli's prisoner, has informed the Sultan's representative that the tribes are disposed to deliver him over to that official if a full pardon is granted them.

Casablanca, August 11.

Some hundreds of mounted Arabs were seen to-day at certain distance towards the interior, a fact that has given General Drude grounds to fear that a considerable force of rebels is making preparations to attack the town.

Paris, August 12.

L'Echo de Paris states that the cruiser *Du Chayla* is preparing to bombard Magazan, as the population of that town has decided to openly side with the revolutionary party. *Le Petit Parisien* reports that fighting in the streets has recommenced and skirmishes are of nightly occurrence. The attack made by the Kabilas was re-

pelled by the heavy fire from the war vessels. A squadron of Chasseurs Spahis landed early in morning and completely decimated the kroors.

Casablanca, August 12.

Twelve Jews were shot to-day, having been caught pillaging the abandoned houses.

Gibraltar, August 11.

Two companies of a regiment stationed on the frontier are ready to embark for Tangier at a moment's notice. It is stated, however, that the services of these troops will only be called upon as a last resource, as the British Government does not desire to interfere in any way with the work now being done in Morocco by her allies, France and Spain, even although it should only be for the restoration of order and the due protection of European residents.

Casablanca, August 12.

Yesterday afternoon, a large body of Moors made an attack on the town, but were repulsed by the French troops after having suffered considerable loss. Two French soldiers were wounded. The machine guns employed by the French cause great panic amongst the Moors. No sooner do these machines begin to work than a general stampede takes place amongst the natives.

Tangier, August 13.

The French have arrested the Governor of Casablanca and hold him prisoner on board a war-ship. The Sultan has resolved to send a force of 500 men to Casablanca. An attack made on Casablanca by 4,000 Moors was repulsed.

London, August 13.

The reason given by the newspapers for the arrest of the Governor of Casablanca is that he was found to be implicated in the recent occurrences in that town, and that he did not comply with the orders issued by the French.

San Sebastian, August 10.

According to an official report received from Casablanca, it appears that a shell fired by the French cruiser *Gloire* fell alongside the Spanish gun-boat, *Alvaro Bazan*. A boat conveying a Maxim gun was damaged, the carriage of the gun being lost. The boat's crew escaped unharmed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Johannesburg, August 7.

Yesterday, a crowd of about 700 Chinamen assaulted the police stations of the mines in the neighbourhood of this city. Two policemen were seriously, and seven others slightly, injured. The crowd managed to disperse before the troops arrived.

UNITED STATES.

New York, August 10.

The Courts of San Francisco ordered the expulsion of 106 Japanese, who had landed in direct contravention of the stipulations of the immigration laws.

Chicago, August 10.

One thousand six hundred telegraph operators have gone on strike.

New York, August 11.

The strike amongst the telegraph operators continues to spread. Up till the present time more than 3,000 employees have joined the movement. The Western Union has decided to reject the demands of the strikers. A strike amongst the operators of this city is believed to be imminent.

Owing to the repairs which are being effected to the steamer *Roosevelt*, her commander, Captain Peare, has been obliged to postpone his expedition to the north pole for some time.

New York, August 12.

From Williamsport, in Pennsylvania, it is reported that an individual caused a quantity of nitro-glycerine to explode whilst an express train was passing. The engine and a wagon left the rails, in consequence of which five passengers were killed and twelve injured.

New York, August 11.

The strike of telegraph operators spread to twelve towns of the United States in the west and south, yesterday. Amongst these are Columbia, Milwaukee, Nashville and Memphis. The operators of San Francisco and Oakland joined the movement to-day.

New York, August 12.

It is reported that the negotiations in connection with the treaty between Japan and the United States have been suspended, owing to the fact that Japan has rejected the proposals of the United States Government.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Aires, August 7.

El Diario publishes a telegram from Rio Janeiro, stating that the Brazilian Lloyd line of steamers has decided to establish a line between Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Seven of their best steamers will be employed in this service. These vessels will call at all the principal ports in the Atlantic and in the south of Chili. It is also reported that the Chilean Government has resolved to open an exhibition of Chilean products in Rio Janeiro.

PERU.

Yesterday, Admiral Carvajal advised by wireless telegraphy that the Peruvian cruisers, *Almirante Grau* and *Coronel Bolognesi*, would arrive in Callao bay at mid-day. The Government resolved not to make the news public, but notwithstanding the reserve maintained, the information leaked out, causing the consequent excitement. A great many people will proceed to Callao to-day to witness the arrival of the new cruisers.

THE ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES

VALPARAISO, SAT., AUGUST 17, 1907.

IN pre-railway times amongst the singular sights to be witnessed in Valparaiso daily was the arrival and departure of the mails from and for Santiago. The postmen were picturesque figures. There was nothing about them approaching to the well-dressed and liveried horseman blowing a horn, which we are accustomed to associate with the postmen of a by-gone age in our own country. The only attempt at finery the Chilean postman was ever known to indulge in was a piece of gaudy ribbon, the gaudier the better, for a hat-band. One, two, or three ponchos, according to the weather, did duty for coats and overcoats, bagging once more, an important public work like the double track to Quilpué should still be, so to speak, in embryo. It is not so much for the people of Quilpué that this state of affairs is to be deplored, although in the consideration of this matter they are entitled to the fullest sympathy and consideration, as it is for the country in general. Everything which is calculated to increase and develop the productive capacity of the Republic is of the utmost interest to every citizen no matter how humble his position in the social scale may be. The important part that railway communication is calculated to play in the development of this capacity is very generally comprehended and understood, but the details of this part are available to professional men only. For example, the general public is quite alive to the fact that in consequence of the money which has been expended on the "double track" works, but which has not been turned to account, and also that in consequence of the non-construction of the "double track" a severe pecuniary loss has been inflicted on the country. But they would be unable to appraise this loss in dollars and cents. This is where the professional men come in. An estimate of this loss would be a most interesting study. For the present, however, we may dismiss the double track with the old postman's query: "Se hará alguna vez, señor?"

Were we to recount all the railway fiascos that have occurred in this country, beginning with the first attempt to connect Valparaiso with the Capital by an iron road, the list would be a formidable one. But to confine ourselves to those which most nearly concern the pre-mentioned cities and the road which connects them, we have a double track to Quilpué; a line from Quilpué to connect, *via* Casablanca, with the Melipilla line; continuation of the double track from Quilpué to Limache; line from Limache to Tiltit to shorten the time to Santiago and to avoid the Tabon; continuation of the double track from Limache to Llaillai; and a line from San Pedro to the coast. Of the double track from Salto to Quilpué there is nothing to add to what we have already said except, perhaps, that it will strike everybody, who has given the slightest attention to this matter, that it is a monstrous piece of administrative mismanagement, bad as this management is universally known to be, that in a quarter of a century the State line itself could not have been made to furnish, out of its revenue, sufficient money to defray the cost of the conclusion of the double track to Quilpué. The same may be said of the continuation of the double track to Limache, and for that matter of the continuation of this track to Llaillai. But when it comes to the construction of a shorter and easier cut from Limache to Tiltit, it is clearly the duty of the State to step in and provide the money. But why, it may be asked, does not the State step in and provide the money? The answer to this question is very simple and very easy. It is because the State has no fixed policy in the matter, nor is it remotely possible that it will have so long as it is at the beck and call of any number of political factions. There was a time, however, when the State had a definite policy with respect to railway extension, and while it lasted it yielded excellent results. For a good number of years there was a tacit understanding that to each presidential term there should correspond the construction of a section of railway extension southwards. The plan worked very well in practice, but a day finally arrived when it was cast to the winds and the era of railway troubles was inaugurated. Ambition o'er leaped itself, the safe, the humble, if you will, five

million limit was abandoned, and the powers that were struck out for seven or eight times that amount with what dire consequences is matter of history. From that time to the present hour railway enterprises have been surrounded with difficulties of many kinds. State enterprise has been checked by political exigencies, and private enterprise has been crippled by a niggardly spirit which it is difficult to comprehend. Foreign capitalists have offered to furnish money for the construction of railways on a government guarantee, but Congress has invariably accepted the conditions minus the principal one of the guarantee. It has also granted with a light heart to speculators concessions for railways, knowing full well that they would be valueless without a guarantee, and it has renewed them again and again. A case in point is a recent renewal—a simple renewal for two years—of a concession for a railway from the coast *via* Andes and Chacabuco to Santiago, of which it may be very pertinently asked, in the words of the old postman: "Se hará alguna vez, señor?"

WE regret to say that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company is experiencing just now the force of the words that "misfortunes never come singly but in battalions." It is not the first time in its lengthy career that it has had a similar experience, and it seems almost to be the effect of a natural law that a long period of exemption from mishaps should be followed by a spell of misfortunes, just as long drawn out calms are succeeded by storms. But the wonder is not that the Company's fleet is occasionally overtaken by misfortune but that its mischances are not much more frequent than they are. Unceasingly running into and out of ports, often than not enveloped in fog and ever badly lighted, at all hours of the day and night, on a treacherous coast, and often under pressure to make up for time lost through defective port arrangements, it is, in reality, marvellous that the Company's fleet sustains so few accidents. In the circumstances its comparative immunity from accidents speaks volumes in favour of the commanders and officers and of the great care with which the Company's vessels are navigated. These opinions are fully confirmed in the reports which have come to hand of the loss of the Company's steamer Colombia, which is the misfortune we have now to lament. The Colombia, Captain Gronow, at 2 a.m. on the 9th instant, ran ashore, in a dense fog, on the south end of Lobos de Tierra island, on the Peruvian coast, and sank in twenty minutes. She is supposed to have been carried out of her course by the Humboldt current. Perfect discipline was maintained, and everybody was saved with the exception of a first-class passenger, who appears to have gone out of his mind as he refused to leave the vessel. Lobos de Tierra, on the South end of which the steamer seems to have gone ashore during the night is an island some 6 miles long by 2 miles broad, situated 8½ miles from the shore and about midway between Payta and Eten, and 30 miles N.N.W. of the group of Islands known as Lobos de Afuera. The south end shoals out to some half a mile and the weather roundabouts is always hazy and at times foggy. The currents are also irregular and unreliable. In another part there will be found full particulars of the loss of the Colombia.

AS was to be expected, the loss of the steamer Colombia has been too good an opportunity for the Mercurio of this city to miss to have another fling at the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and so it has invented a story, which it has interwoven in its account of the loss of the Magallanes, of the Company having callously and wantonly allowed the bodies of the unfortunate Captain Whiteway and other victims of the Santiago disaster to lie unburied, a prey to birds and rodents, at a spot on the coast where they had been washed on shore by the sea.

The story invented by the Mercurio done into English, is as follows: "On the same coast of Chaihuin (alluding to the loss of the Magallanes) famous for the shipwrecks that have occurred on it, there is taking place at this moment something unutterable, something that we cannot relate in all its repugnant nakedness. The body of the unfortunate captain of the Santiago, which is recognisable from the pieces of uniform adhering to it, and the bodies of four of his unfortunate compan-

ions lie abandoned on the shore and in a condition it is impossible to describe. We purposely omit giving the particulars sent by our correspondent for they are 'really too emotional.'

Really our contemporary must be blinded by spite and prejudice, and must be dead to all noble feelings, when it can invent and publish lies of this nature. It is needless for us to say that as soon as the news of the disaster reached Valparaiso, instructions were transmitted to the Company's agents to spare no efforts nor expense in a search for survivors, if haply there were any, and in the recovery of the bodies of the victims. It was while engaged in this humanitarian mission that a tug-boat in the service of the Company's Agents discovered the bodies but being unable to land returned to report. A party was then sent overland to recover the bodies, and they were removed to a temporary resting-place preparatory to their conveyance to Valdivia for interment. Out of this simple occurrence the Mercurio, with malignant ingenuity, has manufactured a string of false statements which are worthy of those by which they have been preceded. We are sorry, very sorry, that our esteemed and venerable contemporary has entered upon such a vituperable course, and we sincerely hope that its extraordinary comfortment may not be a case of "Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

THE old Magallanes, after carrying the Chilean flag with honour for the space of thirty-three years, the life of a generation, has gone to Davy's Locker. Built on the Thames in 1873, at a cost of £33,930, she arrived in Chilean waters in 1874. She was intended for service in the Strait of her name, which, thanks to the initiative of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, was attracting the attention of shipowners generally as a great interoceanic highway of the future. The Magallanes was intended to render services to vessels using this highway and to police it, and also—although this was not put forward ostensibly—to keep watch and ward over Chilean sovereignty in that region. When, a few years later, the war with the allied republics broke out another sphere of activity was found for the Magallanes, and in command of Captain (now Admiral) Latorre she distinguished herself on several occasions. One of these was, when having been left with the Cochrane to maintain the blockade of Iquique, the Peruvian monitor Huascar, Admiral Grau, seized the Chilean steamer, Matias Cousiño, with coal for the Chilean war vessels, just outside the port, after nightfall, and was about to sink her when the Magallanes appeared on the scene. Without bestowing a thought on the inequality of the two vessels, Captain Latorre directed a rapid fire on the Huascar, with the result that Admiral Grau abandoned the Matias Cousiño to chase the Magallanes but uselessly, and the monitor finally made off on perceiving that the Cochrane was coming out of port to the assistance of her sister ship. In some remarks made by Grau, on the manner in which the Magallanes was handled by her commander, he made use of the expression "governaba como un caballo." For several years past the Magallanes had been gradually dropping out of sight, and was well nigh forgotten. Latterly she had been leased to a private firm and her condition is represented as having been about as bad as it well could be. She came to grief in a storm, on the night of the 8th instant, off Chaihuin, but, fortunately, no lives were lost.

IT is reported from Santiago that political difficulties have arisen over the distribution of the State leaves and fishes, and that, as a consequence of these difficulties, the stability of the Coalition Cabinet is imperilled. There is also a report to the effect that a Committee of Coalitionist senators and deputies has been formed, with the object of smoothing over the difficulties that have arisen. This Committee has been playfully dubbed "El tribunal de la Haya."

INFORMATION WANTED

H. B. M. Consul-General desires information from the interested parties regarding the whereabouts of J. S. Briton, who left Hull, last February, as Chief Steward of the S. S. "Lebu."

If Hebert Fairhurst will call at the Consulate-General he will hear of something to his advantage.

A Sad Anniversary

Yesterday was the First Anniversary of the Great Earthquake, which, a year ago, laid Valparaiso in ruins. The day was kept with befitting decorum and solemnity. Religious services were held in the churches; flags were half-masted at the foreign consulates; work and business were mostly suspended; and the cemeteries were visited by many mourners. Even the weather, drizzly and cloudy as it was, seemed to be in sympathy with the general gloom and sadness. There was observable throughout yesterday and last night a general feeling of apprehension, and it was not without considerable difficulty that we succeeded in keeping our men together. Happily, however, no seismic movement occurred to add to the general feeling of unrest.

OBITUARY.

MR. EBMUND A. WHITE.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death, on the 8th instant, of this well-known resident of Valparaiso. The funeral took place on the 10th instant.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Alfred Steel, junior, has left Coquimbo for the United States on a six months' trip. We wish him a pleasant voyage out and back again, a happy holiday, and business successes.

—Mr. Juan Petersen, who the other day underwent amputation of a leg, in the German Hospital, is reported to be progressing as favourably as could be expected.

CONSULAR NOTES.

Mr. Luis Argandoña has been accepted as Vice-Consul *ad interim* of Costa Rica in Valparaiso.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN THE BANKS ON JULY 31.

Chile	\$26,931,544.85
Republica	6,125,922.55
Nacional	9,951,364.79
Santiago	3,955,964.13
Popular	751,412.44
Minero	20,817.40
Español de Chile	6,638,420.43
Italiano	1,058,915.73
Concepcion	785,385.65
Industrial de Chile	62,441.42
Union Comercial	71,508.66
Agustin Edwards y Ca.	1,644,875.07
La Serena	210,332.53
Mobiliario	3,490,372.89
Talca	508,567.42
Melipilla	80,330.12
Hipotecario de Valparaiso	166,533.08
Nuble	41,650.99
Punta Arenas	57,100.00
Total	\$62,533,497.15

TENDERS REJECTED.

It was reported the other day in a local contemporary that the tenders of Messrs. Morrison & Co. and Carlos Hurtado, for lifts for the Custom-House, had been rejected. No reason was assigned for the rejection, but it is not surprising that a fatality should be the accompaniment of any proposal intended to expedite matters in the bonded stores.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 12.
Bank rate, 4½.
Copper, £77.
Silver, 3¼d.
Tin, £171.

SURCHARGE IN AUGUST.

On Fractions under 5 dols. 47 500/1,000 per cent.

LOCAL TRAINS.

The following alterations have been made in the time table:—

The train which left Salto for the Port at 12.20 p.m., now leaves at 12.35 p.m., and is timed to arrive at the Port at 1.10 p.m.

It now leaves the Port for Quilpué at 2.20 p.m., instead of 1.30 p.m., and is timed to arrive at Quilpué at 3.17 p.m., from whence it leaves at 3.35 for the Port, where it is timed to arrive at 4.25.

BOY'S HISTORY OF COLONIES.

At a Norwich missionary meeting the Bishop of Bath and Wells told a school-boy story illustrating the different ideas as to the making of the British Empire. The bishop said that he had verified the story by personal inquiry of the school-master concerned.

A Bristol schoolboy had to write an essay on how England obtained her Colonies, and this was how he described the process:

"Now I will tell you how England obtains her Colonies. First, she sends out her missionaries. They look about for the best land. When they have found it they call the people to prayer, and when their eyes are last shut, up goes the Union Jack."

Wedding and Birthday Presents.

IF WE COULD TELL YOU

All that we have in the shape of *Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate*, making pretty and useful presents, you would not be puzzling over the Time Honoured Question what to give. And if you are puzzled by this question we can solve it for you and make your choice not only an easy one but a charming one into the bargain. Perhaps you would like to call and see our ideas for yourself. You would find it a pleasant duty.

J. W. HARDY,
11, **ESMERALDA.**

Grand Hotel Viña del Mar.

Comfortable Departments and Single rooms.
Hot and cold baths.
Moderate terms.

C. MORRIS,
Manager.

Lampport & Holt Line.

Ville du Havre Loading in Antofagasta. Receives cargo for Havre, Rotterdam, and Liverpool, and will sail from Coronel on August 23.
Raphael Loading in Antofagasta. Receives cargo for Antwerp, Swansea and Liverpool, and will sail from Coronel on September 7.
Ville de Paris From Liverpool and Havre, discharging in Valparaiso and will proceed to Coquimbo, Taltal, Antofagasta, Iquique, Mollendo, Callao and Guayaquil.
Bellagio From Liverpool and Havre, arrived at Punta Arenas, on August 3.
Cervantes Left Havre for this Coast on July 16. Valparaiso, August 6.

Duncan, Fox & Co.
GENERAL AGENTS.

Robert Swan

Wholesale and Retail
Tea Wine and Provision Merchant
CALLE CONDELL, No's 163 and 167. (OPPOSITE UNION CHURCH)
VALPARAISO

Importer of Tea, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, Crystal, Porcelain, Earthenware Plated and Britannia Metal Goods, Cutlery, Soap, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.
Shipping and Families Supplied. Goods delivered free at customers' residences as far as Salto.

Telephone West Coast N.º 10, id. Nacional N.º 165—Casilla N.º 655

McINNES'
Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling
COMPOSITIONS

For Steel and Iron Ships' and Steamers' Bottoms.
CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY. AGENTS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.
PARAGON COMPOSITIONS.

Iron Propellers may be preserved by filling any existing pittings with Paragon Cement and coating ends of the blades with Paragon composition.

John McInnes & Son, Irlam Road, Bootle, Liverpool.
Telegrams: "COMPOSITIONS LIVERPOOL". Tele.: 384 BOOTLE.

The Only Way
To CURE and to AVOID
URIC ACID
DISEASES.

DO you realise that uric acid is a deadly poison, and that it accumulates in your system if your kidneys are disordered or diseased?

It is among the duties of the kidneys to filter uric acid from the blood so that it can be passed out of the body through the urinary system.

When uric acid accumulates in the blood such terrible diseases are caused as Gravel, Stone, and other Urinary Troubles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

You will therefore see that the only radical cure for these diseases is to cure the kidneys.

Only a special medicine can cure the kidneys. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are highly efficacious in accomplishing this, being compounded of medicines which act directly and efficiently upon these organs.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be taken immediately when you notice the slightest sign of anything being wrong with the kidneys, such symptoms as pains in the limbs and loins, backache, constant tiredness, urinary troubles of any sort, nervousness, ringing noises in the ears, or dizziness.

Here is a striking case of cure of Sciatica by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills:—In April, 1904, Mrs. M. A. Boxer, 38, Westlake-road, Rotherhithe New-road, London, S.E., said:—"I suffered severely with pain in my hip, and one morning found that I could not get up, could not even move.

The doctor said I was suffering from Sciatica. I was in bed nine months, on and off, and was so bad that my husband called in a second doctor, who said I was suffering from severe disease of the right kidney.

He gave me no hope of recovery. At last I decided to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and after taking several boxes I am

happy to say I have been able to leave off using my crutches, and am gradually gaining strength. (Signed) *M. A. Boxer.*

On January 26th, 1906, Mr. Boxer wrote:—"Writing on behalf of my wife I am very pleased to inform you that she is still keeping in good health, and says herself that she feels as well now as ever she did."

And on 1st January, 1907—nearly three years after telling of her cure—Mrs. Boxer said:—"I am still well."

SOME URIC ACID DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
SCIATICA
GRAVEL
STONE
BLADDER
TROUBLES

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

The Anglo-Chilian Times

Subscription Form.

Name

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No. of Copies

Remarks

(Signature)

Date

Intending subscribers are requested to cut out this form and fill it in and address it to

"THE ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES"

Casilla 640

VALPARAISO.

Viña del Mar.

In another part there will be found an advertisement of Don José Acosta, whom we have much pleasure in recommending to our readers as the most useful, serviceable and obliging man to be found in Viña. There is no commission, within reason, that Don José will not accept, and his name is a guarantee that anything he undertakes to do will be performed punctually and well. A year ago yesterday his premises were wrecked by earthquake and fire, and he lost the fruits of many years of untiring industry. He wasted no time, however, in bewailing his fate. On the contrary, he set out with indomitable energy and perseverance to repair his loss, and we take pleasure in recording the fact that at the end of a year his premises have risen Phoenix-like from their ashes and that Don José is on his feet again.

J. LIÑAN M.

This is the name of a gentleman who is practising as a Dentist at No. 8 Condell-street. Mr. Liñan perfected his studies in the Royal College of Dentistry, London, and he preserves pleasing memories of the Professors under whom he studied, and also of the great city in which his college is situated. He has not only seen London and lived in it, but he has studied it, and learned how to appreciate its indescribable charm.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

STRAITS LINE

The "ORONSA", 10,000 tons, Capt. R. Fletcher, with mails for Europe, will sail on **Saturday, August 24th**, at mid-day, calling at

Coronel or Lota, Punta Arenas, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia Pernambuco, San Vicente (Cabo Verde), Lisbon, Corunna, La Pallice (France), and Liverpool.

J. W. Pearson,
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GENERAL UNDERTAKERS.

96 B - Calle Condell, and 340, Calle Victoria.

Will attend with special care to all local or provincial orders for Funeral requisites.

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Royal Dental College

LONDON.

8, Calle Condell,

VALPARAISO.

UNION CHURCH.

VALPARAISO.

Sunday 18th inst., (To-Morrow)

Morning Service at 11.
Evening Service at 8.15.

In both of these Services there will be solemn Remembrance of the Great Earthquake, and special Choral Music.

SWINBURN & Co.

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ESTABLISHED 1841.

General Commission Agents, Judicial and extra-judicial Recoveries, Patent Solicitors, etc., etc.

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ARTIST.

Gold and Silver Medallist of the Royal Academy and of South Kensington.

STUDIO:

Viña del Mar: No. 23, Quillota.

Local News.

CRIMINAL MENDICITY.—The general public is not the declared enemy of mendicancy. There are few who fail to be moved by the sight of some poor blind, dumb or crippled person; but a limit to compassion is reached before the fact of countless urchins being sent out to beg in the streets of the city, by their own unnatural mothers, without the most stringent measures being taken by the authorities to prevent such a course. This criminal mendicancy may be daily, or more properly speaking, nightly witnessed in Valparaiso and is carried out in the following manner. At about 9 p.m. a number of disreputable women, who with difficulty can be called mothers, take up their positions near the Espiritu Santo Church or at the doors of the theatres accompanied by ragged urchins who join with bare footed little girls of 8 or 10 years of age forming couples which waylay the passerby, imploring charity. Whatever they are enabled to beg, they carry back to these inhuman mothers or step-mothers, who again send them forth on this criminal errand, frequently placing a baby in the arms of the little girls, miserably clad and crying with cold, ostensibly to call forth greater compassion. The corruption of these boys and girls is sad to witness, and thus they grow up, having lost all notion of dignity and honour. This is the new social evil, which all, and in particular the authorities, are in duty bound to extirpate. There is work in abundance. Let these criminal mothers set to with their sons and daughters before they reach the fatal incline towards vice and demoralization.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—An anonymous Society bearing the name of "Cooperativa Valparaiso" has recently been founded in this city with a capital of \$20,000 more than half of which has already been fully paid up. The principal object of this Society is to establish warehouses in different parts of the town, well assorted with all articles of consumption or of first necessity which will be retailed to the members with a prudential and equitable discount which will go to further the development of the concern. The foundation of this institution is due in great measure to the high prices which all articles of consumption have reached, and there is no doubt that the idea will find general acceptance. The first warehouse belonging to the Society, occupying a prominent position in the Calle Victoria, is already doing a flourishing trade, although opened since a very short time.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF ECUADOR.—The 98th anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Ecuador was celebrated with great enthusiasm in this port on Saturday last. The inhabitants of Valparaiso, in particular the working classes, still mindful of this nation's spontaneous and generous help during the trying period following upon the Great Disaster, had resolved to celebrate in a suitable manner the national feast of this friendly and brotherly Republic, and to this purpose had organised a solemn procession with flying banners, lights and music. Shortly before 9 p.m. a dense mass of people may have been seen opposite the Espiritu Santo Church eagerly watching the formation of the interminable file of working men's clubs and societies, which, with a profusion of banners, flags and chinese lanterns, occupied the public thoroughfare. To the sound of martial airs played by the band heading the procession, the march was begun, the direction chosen being by way of the Calles Condell, Esmeralda and Blanco, where a halt was called in front of the Hotel Clon, the residence *pro tem* of the Ecuadorian Consul. Here, señor Manuel Acevedo, President of the organising Committee, placed in the hands of the Consul two magnificent banners, the offering of the working class of Valparaiso to the Club Ecuador of Quito. Señor Julio M. de la Fuente and Señor Luis A. Santibáñez addressed the crowd from the balcony of the Hotel, both speeches being received with vociferous applause. Señor Moncayo, Consul General for Ecuador, spoke next, and made a most patriotic and stirring allocution. Cheers for Ecuador and Chili were repeatedly called for and were taken up enthusiastically by well nigh five thousand throats. The procession then retraced their steps by the same route, reaching the Plaza Victoria where it finally broke up, each one bearing away with him the impression of a duty performed and the memory of a manifestation which will be recorded in red letters in the civic annals.

DUBOIS REVIVUS.—The life and deeds of Emilio Dubois, the famous malefactor, have once more been forcibly recalled to the public mind by the doings of a certain Carmelo de Loy, who was arrested the other day on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. This individual, who was a close friend and companion of the noted criminal, gave ample evidence of the tuition he had received from the master hands of Dubois, for there is a marked resemblance in the methods employed by both. De Loy went about collecting money from well-known firms and private persons, on the ostensible excuse of being enabled to leave the country. Like Dubois, he kept a faithful record of the names of all the persons he had received money from, together with the amount. The man was taken into custody on Tuesday afternoon and awaits the decision of the Judge of Crime, who will probably find the necessary means of ridding the public of such a suspicious and undesirable individual.

ALARM OF FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon at about 3.45 p.m. on the loud and repeated tolling of the fire-bells alarmed the public in general and more particularly all those persons living in or about the Calle Condell. A fire had broken out in the "Comptoir d'Optique" belonging to Sr. Jaime Vivé and which occupies the basement of the house belonging to Don Federico Ross Santa María. Very fortunately the element was not allowed to gain any very great proportions, and was soon got under, thanks to the prompt attendance of 6th and 3rd Fire Companies. More damage was done by water than by the fire, the origin of which was due to the sudden inflammation of a quantity of chemicals stored in an inner compartment and used in connection with photography.

Sporting News.

FOOTBALL.

VALPARAISO VS. BADMINTON

The final for the Sporting Club Cup between the above-named teams was played in Viña on Sunday last in characteristic football weather. The teams were as follows:—Badminton Goal, Davies; Backs, Duns and Walker; Half-backs, Simmons, Allen and Rose-Innes; Forwards, Roberts, C. Campbell, J. H. Lyon, C. Walbaum, H. Lyon. Valparaiso Goal, Silva; Backs, Brabazon, Crangle; Half-backs, Taylor, Laverick, Pedivilla; Forwards, Balbontin, Westwood, Ridnie, Anderson, Poalinella. Mr. Watson acted as referee. Valparaiso kicked off and pressed down hotly on their opponent's goal meeting with a determined resistance on the part of the backs, Duns and Walker, who sent the ball back to their forwards. Some 20 minutes of tough struggle thus ensued, each team endeavouring to obtain the first advantage. Fortune favoured Badminton, the first goal being scored by Allen off a foul granted by the referee. The game then continued with fresh energy, Badminton spiritedly following up their advantage and peppering their opponent's goal with a series of very hot shots, which, however, were skillfully saved by Silva, who, as usual, played a magnificent game and considerably widened his reputation as a first class goal-keeper. After a few moments more of very hard play, C. Campbell and Walbaum succeeded in breaking through Valparaiso's stubborn defence. The intrepid Silva rushed out to meet the danger, and in his endeavours to get the leather from Campbell received a severe kick from Walbaum, the former scoring. The accident was most lamentable. Silva's injury was no light one, the knee-joint being badly involved, and complications have since set in which will entail an operation. With great valour, however, he continued to defend his post, but it was evident that the effort cost him greatly. At half-time the results were as follows:—Badminton, 4 goals, Valparaiso, nil. On resuming, Valparaiso had perforce to replace their goal-keeper, the substitution proving disastrous to them. But for Silva's unfortunate accident, there is no doubt that the match would have had a different issue. Badminton continued to play with their customary energy, C. Campbell, H. Lyon, and C. Walbaum in particular distinguishing themselves by their superior skill and raising the score to 8 goals among them. Taylor and Brabazon, for Valparaiso, made a heroic defence, playing a sound and skilful game. The match ended, the result being—Badminton 8 goals, Valparaiso, nil. There is no doubt that the defeat was a bad one for Valparaiso, and totally unexpected, but at the same time, the loss of Silva, who is a host in himself, greatly weakened the team and somewhat demoralised and disheartened the players. The excellence of the Badminton team is undeniable. They played their usual sound, skilful and clean game and are in every way deserving of their victory.

THE VALPARAISO SPORTING CLUB.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Valparaiso Sporting Club, the post of Handicapper, left vacant by the death of Mr. Matthews, was confided to Don Ernesto Garland to the eminent satisfaction of the racing public in general. The new Handicapper is a gentleman of vast experience and intelligence in all appertaining to the turf, and is in every way suited for the difficult post he is now called upon to fulfil.

Wanted

SMART SALESMAN With knowledge of Stationery, Printing, Fancy and Sporting goods preferred.

Apply to

DIENER & Co. P. O. B. 1818.

SANTIAGO.

DIGHERO BROS.,

104, Calle Esmeralda, Valparaiso. Have just received the most complete assortment of

MONTECRISTI HATS

Shipping News.

"The Loss of the Magallanes."—The Republic-to-day laments the total loss of one of the most precious relics of her pristine navy, in the shape of the "Magallanes," then a sloop of war, but recently chartered by a commercial house for the transport of merchandise. History relates with just pride, how the "Magallanes," commanded by Latorre, now Admiral of that name, fired the first shot in the Campaign of the Pacific, being attacked by two of the enemy's vessels on her way from Valparaiso to Iquique facing Chipana Point, and how she carved a path for herself amidst the enemy's cannon-balls. Later on, her glorious part in the first surprise of Iquique, her stubborn fight with the "Huascar" in complete darkness, and her timely help to the transport "Matias Cousiño" which was on the point of being run down by the enemy's rams. It appears that owing to her age and unseaworthy condition, the wretched state of both her machinery and pumps, she filled with water and slowly sank off Claituin at about 1.30 a.m. on the morning of the 8th. During the whole of the 7th, she was sighted by the watchers of Punta Galena lighthouse, who could do nothing but answer her signals of distress, being completely devoid of the necessary elements to save her. The captain and crew were enabled to get off and reach land in safety. There is a fatal coincidence in the fact that the "Magallanes" sank almost in the identical spot where the luckless "Santiago" perished. The vessel was chartered by Messrs. Borquez and Co. and was insured for the sum of \$30,000. The cargo she carried was consigned to Messrs. Wiegand & Co. and was also insured to the extent of \$20,000. Her officers were as follows:—Captain, Don Alfredo Borquez; Chief officer, Don Arturo Pinto; Purser, Don Lucio Fisher C.; Chief Engineer, Don Jorge Heurnest.

Ships in the Bay.—The actual number of sailing vessels in the Bay is 45 with an aggregate total of some 80,000 tons of cargo. There are 39 steamships at anchor as well, with a total tonnage of 86,150 tons, more or less. This abnormal quantity of shipping is greatly impeding the traffic movement in the Bay, great delay ensuing in the discharge of merchandise, many vessels being obliged to wait for days and weeks before being enabled to unload one single package.

LOSS OF A BRITISH VESSEL.—From communications, which are up to the present very incomplete and faulty, received from the extreme South of the Republic, comes the news of a fresh shipwreck. The British bark "Crown," overtaken by a violent storm off Cape San Pablo, was completely dismantled and soon became the prey of the furious waves. The crew and passengers numbered some 27 souls, two of the former perishing in the waters, and the rest managing to reach salvation at the cost of the most terrible sufferings and battling with the elements. Among the latter figure two women and a child.

Arrivals and Departures at Valparaiso.

ARRIVALS.

July, 1907.

27th.—Almirante Latorre, Chil. str., 363 tons, Capt. Gorigoitia, from Iquique, 5 days, with general cargo.

28th.—Itata, Chil. str., 1,291 tons, Capt. Mathias, from Junin, 8 days, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

Waddon, Br. str., 2,561 tons, Capt. Barrett, from Newcastle, N.S.W., 42 days, with coal; Geo. C. Kenrick & Co.

Preussen, Germ. sp., 4,765 tons, Capt. Petersen, from Hamburg, 84 days, with general cargo; Weber & Co.

29th.—Ville de Paris, Fr. str., 3,263 tons, Capt. Richards, from Liverpool, 59 days, with general cargo; Duncan, Fox & Co.

St. Louis, U.S. cruiser, 9,800 tons, Capt. Usher, from Punta Arenas, 8 days.

Dalblair, Br. str., 2,998 tons, Capt. Jones, from New York, 61 days, with general cargo; W. R. Grace & Co.

Mimosas, Br. str., 2,198 tons, Capt. Jones, from Buenos Aires, 17 days, with general cargo; J. & Alex. Brown.

Bankfields, Br. str., 2,398 tons, Capt. Quim, from Cardiff, 44 days, with coal; Graham, Rowe & Co.

Isidora, Chil. str., 539 tons, Capt. Straube, from Lota, 2 days, with coal; C. L. y C.

Pentaur, Germ. str., 1,958 tons, Capt. Wierth, from Hamburg, 50 days, with general cargo; Vorwerk & Co.

29th.—Oravia, Br. str., 3,344 tons, Capt. Oakley, from Liverpool, 38 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

30th.—Cambrian King, Br. str., 2,315 tons, Capt. Carter, from Cardiff, 49 days, with coal.

Guatemala, Br. str., 1,756 tons, Capt. Rogers, from Eten, 13 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Quillota, Br. str., 1,957 tons, Capt. Richards, from Puerto Montt, 7 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

31st.—Alm. Norw. str., 1,025 tons, Capt. Andersen, from Punta Arenas, 23 days, with general cargo; Duncan, Fox & Co.

August, 1907.

1st.—Belgian King, Br. str., 2,153 tons, Capt. Pitt, from Iquique, 11 days, with general cargo.

Shelley, Chil. str., 1,267 tons, Capt. Robertson, from Coronel, 3 days, with general cargo; C.C.N.V.

Thistlebank, Br. bk., 2,332 tons, Capt. Hutten, from Newcastle, N.S.W., with coal; Geo. C. Kenrick & Co.

Menes, Germ. str., 2,058 tons, Capt. Lilianthal, from Guayaquil, with general cargo; Vorwerk & Co.

2nd.—Amazonas, Chil. str., 1,145 tons, Capt. Toledo, from Iquique, 5 days, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

Cachapoal, Chil. str., 1,492 tons, Capt. Rasmussen, from Puerto Montt, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

York Castle, Br. str., 3,446 tons, Capt. Conso, from Talcahuano, 2 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

3rd.—Limari, Chil. str., 1,709 tons, Capt. Collins, from Panama, 29 days, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

Rupanco, Br. str., 457 tons, Capt. Fraser, from Coquimbo, 2 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Arauco, Br. str., 586 tons, Capt. Asplund, from Lota, 2 days, with general cargo; Mac Auliffe & Co.

4th.—Reidar, Norw. str., 2,276 tons, Capt. Stangelberg, from Newcastle, N.S.W., 65 days, with coal; Geo. C. Kenrick & Co.

Polynesia, Germ. str., 3,822 tons, Capt. Eckhoz, from Hamburg, 70 days, with general cargo; Vorwerk & Co.

Galicia, Br. str., 3,795 tons, Capt. Christian, from Eten, 12 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Rubens, Chil. str., 1,298 tons, Capt. Brunsson, from Pisagua, 9 days, with general cargo; C.C.N.V.

Almirante Barroso, Chil. str., 464 tons, Capt. Torres, from Lebu, 3 days, with general cargo; A. G. Robinson & Co.

Panamá, Br. str., 3,506 tons, Capt. Reid, from Coronel, 2 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

5th.—Neosfield, Br. bk., 1,820 tons, Capt. Evans, from Newcastle, N.S.W., 68 days, with coal; Geo. C. Kenrick & Co.

Benedict, Br. str., 1,758 tons, Capt. Roberts, from Corral, 8 days, with general cargo; C.C.N.V.

6th.—Cochamo, Chil. str., 688 tons, Capt. Doxerud, from Taltaí, 2 days, with general cargo.

Imperial, Chil. str., 1,608 tons, Capt. Petersen, from Eten, 9 days, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

7th.—Blanco Encalada, Chil. cruiser, from Coquimbo, 2 days.

Biessard, Fr. bk., 2,254 tons, Capt. Rault, from Glasgow, 110 days, with coke; Geo. C. Kenrick & Co.

8th.—Casma, Br. str., 1,310 tons, Capt. Merrick, from Iquique, 7 days, with general cargo; Mac Auliffe & Co.

Inca, Br. str., 2,322 tons, Capt. Speranza, from Coronel, 2 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Palena, Chil. str., 1,599 tons, Capt. Graham, from Panamá, 30 days, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

Elkab, Germ. str., 2,916 tons, Capt. Krause, from Callao, 10 days, with general cargo; Vorwerk & Co.

Ormsley, Br. str., 2,730 tons, Capt. Mac Cause, from Hamburg, 60 days, with general cargo; Vorwerk & Co.

Nereus, Germ. sp., 1,907 tons, Capt. Moller, from Liverpool, 115 days, with general cargo; Rose-Innes & Co.

Manaton, Br. str., 2,623 tons, Capt. Hook, from Cardiff, 54 days, with coal; Geo. C. Kenrick & Co.

10th.—St. Oswald, Br. str., 2,411 tons, Capt. Bennett, from Calcutta, 75 days, with rice; Duncan, Fox & Co.

Baroda, Br. str., 2,212 tons, Capt., Bromus, from Cardiff, 44 days, with coal; Gibbs & Co.

Lisbeth, Germ. bk., 2,346 tons, Capt. Kaak, from Newcastle, N.S.W., 37 days, with coal; J. and Alex. Brown.

Strathlay, Br. str., 2,783 tons, Capt. McKenzie, from New York, 60 days, with general cargo; W. R. Grace & Co.

Orosa, Br. str., 4,523 tons, Capt. Fletcher, from Liverpool, 38 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Daghestan, Br. str., 2,212 tons, Capt. Stodart, from New York, 60 days, with general cargo; Wessel, Duval & Co.

11th.—Aconagua, Chil. str., 1,380 tons, Capt. Stowhas, from Eten, 22 days, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

Enrique Lihn, Chil. str., 1,772 tons, Capt. Passan, from Corral, with general cargo.

Riol, Germ. str., 3,376 tons, Capt. Marzens, from Bremen, 38 days, with general cargo; Weber & Co.

Bratningsborg, Dan. str., 1,991 tons, Capt. Svensen, from Copenhagen, 48 days, with general cargo.

13th.—Perú, Br. str., 1,701 tons, Capt. Newton, from Coronel, 2 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Cedarbank, Br. bk., 2,649 tons, Capt. Henderson, from Newcastle, N.S.W., 42 days, with coal; Geo. C. Kenrick & Co.

Lotona, Chil. bk., 728 tons, from Iquique, with general cargo.

Rupanco, Br. str., 457 tons, Capt. Fraser, from Coquimbo, 2 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Sevator, Br. sp., 1,589 tons, Capt. Kinney, from Tacoma, 94 days, with lumber; W. R. Grace & Co.

Almirante Latorre, Chil. str., 363 tons, Capt. Gorigoitia, from Iquique, with general cargo.

Lebu, Chil. str., 1,645 tons, Capt. Asplund, from Lota, 2 days, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

Chiriqui, Br. str., 343 tons, from Huasco, 8 days, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

DEPARTURES.

July, 1907.

27th.—Windrush, Br. bk., 1,432 tons, Capt. Frame, for Caleta Buena, in ballast; Gibbs & Co.

Trafalgar, Norw. bk., 1,350 tons, Capt. Martinson, for Antofagasta, with cement; Williamson, Balfour & Co.

Mapocho, Chil. str., 1,552 tons, Capt. Watson, for Panamá, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

Valparaiso, Chil. str., 643 tons, Capt. Rebling, for Iquique, with general cargo.

Llesquehue, Chil. str., 1,127 tons, Capt. Maffat, for Pisagua, with general cargo; Severin Hnos. y Ca.

Rupanco, Br. str., 457 tons, Capt. Fraser, for Coquimbo, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Anglo-Bolivian, Br. str., 3,519 tons, Capt. Parsons, for Iquique, with general cargo; Geo. C. Kenrick & Co.

Lambert, Germ. str., 3,808 tons, Capt. Neef, for Bremen, with general cargo; Weber & Co.

Beeswing, Br. str., 1,252 tons, Capt. Calvert, for Iquique, with general cargo.

28th.—Luis Alberto, Chil. str., 42 tons, Capt. Bond, for Juan Fernandez, with general cargo.

Esmeraldas, Br. str., 2,881 tons, Capt. Daniel, for Callao, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

29th.—Croisset, Fr. bk., 2,257 tons, Capt. Lagnel, for Thio, New Caledonia, in ballast; Geo. C. Kenrick & Co.

Malleco, Chil. str., 447 tons, Capt. Márquez, for Constitución, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

29th.—Pentaur, Germ. str., 1,958 tons, Capt. Wierth, for Antofagasta, with general cargo; Vorwerk & Co.

31st.—Almirante Latorre, Chil. str., 363 tons, Capt. Gorigoitia, for Iquique, with general cargo.

Strabearn, Br. str., 2,844 tons, Capt. Durdin, for Callao, with coal; W. R. Grace & Co.

Brodiok Castle, Br. sp., 1,770 tons, Capt. Taylor, for Newcastle, N.S.N., in ballast; The Chilean Trading Co., Ltd.

Isidora, Chil. str., 539 tons, Capt. Straube, for Chañaral, with coal; C. de L. y C.

Taltal, Chil. str., 610 tons, Capt. Meyer, for Iquique, with general cargo.

Susanna, Germ. sp., 1,873 tons, Capt. Jurgens, for Tocopilla, with general cargo; J. & Alex. Brown.

August, 1907.

1st.—Buteshire, Br. bk., 1,768 tons, Capt. Turdie, for Caleta Coloso, in ballast; Williamson, Balfour & Co.

Cautin, Chil. str., 414 tons, Capt. Suarez, for Valdivia, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

Puno, Br. str., 1,504 tons, Capt. Payne, for Pisagua; P.S.N.C.

Mexico, Br. str., 2,994 tons, Capt. Lee, for Eten, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

2nd.—St. Louis, U.S. cruiser, 9,800 tons, Capt. Usher, for Callao.

Juan Fernandez, Chil. sch., 20 tons, Capt. Kronin, for Juan Fernandez, with general cargo.

3rd.—Menes, Germ. str., 2,058 tons, Capt. Lilianthal, for Hamburg, with general cargo; Vorwerk & Co.

4th.—Talca, Br. bk., 1,102 tons, Capt. Williamson, for Iquique, with general cargo; Williamson, Balfour & Co.

Rembrandt, Chil. str., 1,152 tons, Capt. Bussi, for Pisagua, with general cargo; C.C.N.V.

Itata, Chil. str., 1,201 tons, Capt. Mathias, for Puer o Montt, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

Strathgyle, Br. str., 2,237 tons, Capt. Grant, for Callao, with general cargo; Weber & Co.

Setos, Germ. str., 3,184 tons, Capt. Kruger, for San Francisco, with general cargo; Vorwerk & Co.

5th.—Ruydael, Chil. str., 1,307 tons, Capt. Borquez, for Corral, with general cargo; C.C.N.V.

Galicia, Br. str., 3,795 tons, Capt. Christian, for Liverpool, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

6th.—Panamá, Br. str., 3,506 tons, Capt. Reid, for Panamá, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Perú, Br. str., 1,701 tons, Capt. Newton, for Coronel, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Orita, Br. str., 5,823 tons, Capt. Hayes, for Liverpool, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Cachapoal, Chil. str., 1,492 tons, Capt. Rasmussen, for Junin, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

7th.—Rupanco, Br. str., 457 tons, Capt. Fraser, for Coquimbo, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

8th.—Concepción, Chil. str., 770 tons, for Iquique, with general cargo; Mac Auliffe & Co.

Blanco Encalada, Chil. cruiser, for Coquimbo.

9th.—Guaitecas, Chil. bk., 1,179 tons, Capt. Angelo, for Quillon; with general cargo.

Quillota, Br. str., 1,987 tons, Capt. Richards, for Pisagua, with general cargo; P.S.N.C.

Elkab, Germ. str., 3,916 tons, Capt. Krause, for Hamburg, with general cargo; Vorwerk & Co.

Serapis, Germ. str., 3,068 tons, Capt. Amsberg, for San Francisco, with general cargo; Vorwerk & Co.

10th.—Limari, Chil. str., 1,709 tons, Capt. Collins, for Eten, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

Imperial, Chil. str., 1,608 tons, Capt. Petersen, for Puerto Montt, with general cargo; C.S.A.V.

11th.—Dalblair, Br. str., 2,999 tons, Capt. Jones, for Guayaquil, with general cargo; W. R. Grace & Co.

Knight Templar, Br. str., 4,601 tons, Capt. Billett, for Newcastle, N.S.W., in ballast.

Republic, Br. str., 2,764 tons, Capt. Bolton, for Caleta Buena, in ballast; Graham, Rowe & Co.

12th.—George Pyman, Br. str., 2,518 tons, Capt. Gaine, for Iquique, with general cargo; Wessel, Duval & Co.

13th.—Almirante Barroso, Chil. str., 464 tons, Capt. Torres, for Lebu, in ballast; A. G. Robinson & Co.

Sun and Moon at Valparaiso.

AUGUST, 1907.

	The Sun.	Rises.	Sets.
18. SUNDAY	6.34	5.34	5.34
19. MONDAY	6.33	5.35	5.35
20. TUESDAY	6.32	5.36	5.36
21. WEDNESDAY	6.31	5.37	5.37
22. THURSDAY	6.29	5.37	5.37
23. FRIDAY	6.28	5.38	5.38
24. SATURDAY	6.27	5.39	5.39

The Moon.

23. FRIDAY. Full, 7.32 a.m.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

20. Mars in conjunction with the Moon.

CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1907.

Sunday, 18.

Honore de Balzac died, 1850.
Battle of Gravelotte, 1870.

Boron von Zedlitz killed on his yacht at Cowes by the bowsprit of the German Emperor's yacht, Meteor, 1896.

Monday, 19.

Trial of Queen Caroline of Brunswick, wife of George IV., 1820. In spite of all, a large section of the people felt disposed to take her part as an injured woman, while the intense selfishness of the King, his unpopularity, and the notorious profligacy of his life, inclined the majority to take part against him. The Queen was determined that her position as the monarch's wife should be publicly acknowledged, and requested that she might be present at the coronation of her husband. She was refused, but still persisting, presented herself at the door of Westminster abbey, and was denied admission. This completely broke the spirit of the unfortunate Queen, who fell ill of a fever and died within three weeks of the coronation.

Sixth and last suicide from the Monument, 1842, when Jane Cooper threw herself from the top. The City Lands Committee then enclosed the top of the structure.

Tuesday, 20.

In 1867 an Act of Parliament passed granting permission to apply the Sutors' Fund in the Court of Chancery, then amounting to over a million and a quarter, to building the new Law Courts, payment of all legal claims being guaranteed.

Wednesday, 21.

Battle of Vimiera, 1808.

Thursday, 22.

Battle of the Standard, 1138.
Ricard III. killed at the Battle of Bosworth, 1485.

John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, beheaded in the Tower, 1553.

Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India, died, 1818.

Friday, 23.

Sir William Wallace, Scottish patriot, condemned as a traitor, and executed at Smithfield, 1305.

Duke of Buckingham assassinated by John Felton, 1628.

Saturday, 24.

Pompeii buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, 79.

Massacre of the Huguenots, 1572.
Catherine de Medici, who, as Queen-Mother, played a prominent part during the reigns of her three sons, wrung from Charles IX. this order for a general massacre of the Protestants who had crowded to Paris for a Great Council. She herself gave the signal for the sounding of the tocsin bell which let loose the band of assassins. Ducal and other ruffians stirred up the executioners to the carnage, and the King himself fired from a window in the Louvre on the fugitives who sought to escape. Men, women, and children were slaughtered in cold blood under circumstances of the greatest cruelty, and 10,500 persons fell. Civil war followed, and in less than two years the wretched King died, when only 24 years of age.

Capt. Webb, on a second trial, swam across the Channel, to Calais, in 21 3/4 hours, 1875.

A PROSPEROUS COMPANY.

The Sociedad de Maestranza y Galvanización is paying a dividend of two dollars per share. The shares were subscribed at, we believe, one pound each, and two dollars in the depreciated paper of to-day, means, more or less, two shillings, which is equal to twenty per cent. per annum. We have been informed that the Company has acted very liberally towards its foremen in the matter of gifts, and that some of these employees are now running their respective departments on a scale of prices mutually agreed upon. The men in question are pleased with the arrangement, and they speak in high terms of Manager Del Rio, who is to be congratulated on his efforts to promote harmony between masters and men. He is very well equipped for this purpose from the fact of his having, when a young man, worked at his trade in order to obtain a practical insight into it. Consequently the men look upon him as one of themselves upon whose sympathy they can rely when they have right on their side.

OUR SERIAL STORY

"TARRED WITH THE SAME BRUSH."

A Serial Story of absorbing interest.

(Continued from our issue of the 10th instant.)

"You know I was the first to enter the library on that fatal night. I threw myself beside my poor dear father, and my hand fell on a letter."
"A letter, Viola! What became of it?"
"It is in my possession, and as I believe that reading that letter will make you see, as I do, how impossible is all thought of union between you and me I will show it you."

He held out his hand.
"You do not think I carry compromising letters about with me to balls, do you, Cyril? But you shall see it."

"Who does the letter compromise?" asked Cyril, his face becoming ghastly from suppressed emotion.

"Sir Richard. It was for your sake I held it back, that no reflection from the publication of that letter should overshadow your good name. Having saved you from the obloquy that letter, taken into court, would have produced, you must accept my final answer, that I can never marry your father's son."

Viola rose, and ere he could prevent it was lost in the crowd. As she passed away she brushed shoulders with the woman in the scarlet domino.

Wretched Cyril. He seemed as if the energy to fight life's battle was utterly spent, and, as if in mockery of his misery, there stood before him a bantering, chaffing woman, urging him to laugh and answer her with gay sallies.

That woman was none other than Kitty herself. Not that she had the slightest desire of annexing Cyril as an admirer; but she took a pleasure in teasing and bewildering him, simply because he was Lady Denyon's son, and, therefore, she hated him.

Cyril was, however, in no humour to be cajoled, and so, after a few short answers, he left her most indignant at her want of success in making an impression. There would be time for distilling a little venom, she thought, before the real business of the evening began, and she made an all-important descent on Sir Richard, who was standing against a marble column, amusement at the scene around him and contempt at its frivolity showing themselves by turns on his handsome face. The pink domino had passed near him, and he had spoken to her pleasantly, it seemed.

Kitty believed herself to be fully aware of the personality hidden under the pink domino, and she laughed as she thought of the blunder under which Sir Richard was labouring, and of the mischief she herself intended to do. With a stealthy step and the assumed voice she had learned in foreign masked balls, she went up to the lady in pink, and whispered in her ear.

"Even though you love Cyril Denyon to desperation, Viola Blaine, how can you marry the son of the man who brought your father to the grave?"
A sharp, low cry, so full of agony that it might have melted a heart of stone, mingled with the gay laughter of the merry crowd around, and then, as far as the pink domino was concerned, there was silence. She did not attempt to answer, but passed out of sight so quickly that it seemed strange she could so easily have threaded her way through the surging mass of humanity.

But Kitty took no account of her passage; she only laughed. She had done her work, and done it effectually, she hoped.

Aye, she had; yet scarcely in the manner she expected.

She turned to the marble column against which a minute ago Sir Richard had been leaning. He was no longer there. Kitty, however, was not easily balked. She had come to that ball with the full intention of having an explanation with the husband who had deserted her, and the explanation she intended to have. Before 1.30 it must take place, as at that time, when masks and dominoes were to be doffed, Kitty had no intention of being within the portals of Sackville Castle.

She had, with some difficulty and much cleverness, discovered how from the garden, which was illuminated and full of strollers, she could gain a side gate that led into a lane, where a carriage was to be in waiting to take her to the Bower, which was some six miles distant.

Meanwhile time was ebbing quickly away, and where was Sir Richard?

At last she found him at the doorway of an ante-room, where at several tables whist was going on.

Kitty did not, however, intend that he should forthwith handle pasteboard cards—the cards of life were to be dominant. She willed it so. She crept, rather than walked, up to where he stood, and perching herself on tip-toe, whispered.

"Dicko—Dicko, my heart's delight."

He started, as if the knife of an assassin had pierced him; yet they were loving words, and the voice was fraught with passion.

"Who are you? Who are you? How dare you accost me thus?" he asked, overcoming emotion with a vigorous effort.

"I am Kitty, your wife"; and the accents in which she addressed him were still soft and gentle as those of a timid child.

"Impossible. Kitty is dead."
"Nay, nay, Dicko; those who told you so sought to beguile you into unfaithfulness. See—see—look on the face you once loved so well, and recognise for yourself that Kitty lives, and that neither she nor her love for Dicko is dead."

She threw back the hood of her domino, in which she had shrouded herself, and took off her mask.

The fair hair and delicate colouring of Mrs. Reginald Baker's complexion had been done away with. Raven black as in the days of her girlhood were Kitty's locks, and, save for the furrows the wear and tear of years leave on the face of a woman, she was once more the Kitty of long ago; yet no ray of recognition came over Sir Richard's features.

Only determination and anger were expressed there, intensified by the death-like pallor produced by the incipient fear her sudden claim had awakened. Of emotion there was no other sign.

"You do not know me. Oh, Dicko, do not say—"

"I must request you to stop this intriguing nonsense," he said fiercely, "the person to whom you allude has been dead for some time. She never was my wife, only—"

"You lie, Richard Denyon, and you know it. You married Kitty Forester as hard and fast as that white-faced idiot at Dereham Hall thinks you married her—poor, deluded victim that she is, while that boy of hers, that boy you call your son, is—"

"Silence, woman. What is the meaning of this comedy. If it is to extort money you have come to the wrong man. I have seen too much of the seamy side of life to be intimidated by a mere blackmail."

"You mean that you cast me off. I am to do my worst?"

"Do your worst. You cannot harm me! The woman you have alluded to is dead."

So saying he passed into the card-room just in time to cut in, and judging from the calm, determined look on his face no one would have guessed aught of the ordeal through which he had passed.

XIII.

The interval was tense. Kitty was waiting.

Dawdling among the roses as though admiring the gorgeous blooms was her only delight in life; she had more than once seen Dick Denyon stroll past the Bower.

Once more she was the fair, delicate-looking woman who was Lady Denyon's friend.

That Dick Denyon did not know her when she unmasked at the ball she did not in the least believe. He knew her well, knew, too, how dangerous his own position was, else why did he look so grey and solemn, he who was wont to be bright and genial?

That he was overburdened with solemnity, that he was rapidly changing into an old, irritable tiresome man, she learnt from Lady Denyon, who repeatedly came to see her, and pressed her to come up to the house and help her to amuse him.

But Kitty said it would be tactless and indiscreet, since she was a stranger.

So the charming Mrs. Reginald Baker stayed quietly within the garden around the Bower, or only took an occasional walk into the village when she knew there was no chance of meeting Sir Richard.

Thus, apparently quite content and placidly living a life of rural bliss, she waited patiently, fully aware that the storm hovering in the seemingly sun-lit horizon would not be long before it made itself felt, since the powders were in Lady Denyon's possession.

"One to be given very occasionally, when Sir Richard was more irritable than usual. To be sipped surreptitiously into his tea or coffee. Not to be tampered with."

These were the instructions so carefully carried out that ten days after the ball at Sackville Castle so small had been the doses, save that Sir Richard had grown greyer and older, there was no difference in him.

The want of the marriage certificate and all knowledge of the whereabouts of the registry where the marriage took place was the difficulty. That Sir Richard remained at Dereham Hall now somewhat surprised her, and as each day passed she felt more and more fearful lest he should slip through her fingers so at last she told Lady Denyon that the powders might with advantage be given more frequently, and she was awaiting the consequences with so much nervousness that it almost seemed as if she dreaded what was about to occur.

Leaning over the garden gate watching, hoping that she might see Sir Richard coming along the road, she saw instead the well-known face of Karl Meyer.

Kitty felt thankful, though she was surprised and a little bit anxious as to the wherefore.

"All hail, Anatomy," she said, assuming confidence. "What brings you here in rational attire?"

"To see my little Kitty. Why not? And to tell her that I had a call yesterday from old Matthew."

Great heavens, Karl, what did Matthew want with you?" cried Kitty, catching hold of his arm, and holding it in a fierce grip.

"He asked me point blank to give him the address of Mrs. Blaine, with whom the executors of the late Stephen Blaine were anxious to communicate."

"The best!" cried Kitty. "I always hated him. How dare he hunt me down. And you, Karl—you said?"

"That I understood Mrs. Blaine was dead."

"He was satisfied?"
"Certainly not. Nothing but having seen her die would satisfy that old sceptic. He laughed at me; said he would not rest till he had found you."

"How could he possibly know that you and I were chums?"

"Seems he has watched and seen you come to my place while Blaine was alive—thought, I suppose, he had detected a love affair—till he was brought face to face with the Anatomy. That flummoxed the old chap, I warrant."

"Don't laugh, Karl. It is no laughing matter."

"It's all right, little woman. He has lost you now; does not recognise you in your new colouring, though you have passed him several times. Sam has often seen him loitering around; but, hullo, here comes her ladyship. She does look excited and wild. What is up at the Hall, I wonder?"

Kitty was intensely alarmed at the appearance of Lady Denyon, who was running as though she were fourteen instead of forty. She had no hat on her head, and her hair was flying lank and untidy, while her face, as they saw when she got nearer, was of a grey-white, flushed with large red patches, and her eyes were so staring it almost seemed as if they had no sight in them.

"If ever I saw a mad woman here she is," thought Karl Meyer, who, accustomed as he was to excitements, was quite composed.

Very little composure, however, was there about Kitty. She opened her arms wide and Lady Denyon fell into them with a shriek.

"Dear, dear! What is it?" she asked, so softly it would almost have seemed as though Kitty really cared for the woman who, evidently in great trouble, had come to her for help.

"He is dead by this time; I know he is. He was dying when I left him. Miserable wretch that that I am—and you—you urged me to do it—those powders—those murderous powders."

And across into a flower bed from whence the fragrant perfume of roses wafted their voluptuous scent as though mockingly, she threw a small packet containing the condemned powders.

Without uttering a word, while Kitty was trying to soothe her, Karl Meyer picked up the tiny packet and put it hastily into his pocket; then he turned to give some attention to the wild-looking lady.

"Foolish; d—d foolish," muttered Meyer. "I always thought this idiot of a woman would bring us to grief."

"Silence, Karl; don't recriminate, but advise what is to be done."

"You must keep her here under supervision. She must not return to the Hall."

To get out of this dirty transaction cleverly was his full intention. In order to do so he must keep his head, and not only keep his head, but keep his wife in a respectable position, where she could be useful.

They led Lady Denyon, still raving incontinently, into the house, where Karl administered an anodyne, which calmed her somewhat, while Kitty sent the maid of the establishment with a telegram asking Mrs. Meyer, whom she addressed as Sister Corintha, to come at once.

That someone would be sent from the Hall in search of the absent mistress they fully expected, but no one arrived. Sir Richard was too ill to make inquiries about her, and her son was in London, while the servants assured the doctor, who was the only individual who seemed surprised at her disappearance, that she had gone to the Bower to fetch her friend, Mrs. Reginald Baker.

So passed several hours, Kitty and Karl Meyer meanwhile keeping careful watch over her ladyship, Kitty too frightened to leave her even under Karl's care, lest he might imprudently allow some compromising speech to reach outside ears. At last, to their great relief, Mrs. Meyer arrived, clad in the nurse's dress she habitually wore, and, after a short consultation, it was decided that the unfortunate lady, who was as a puppet in their hands, should, accompanied by Karl Meyer and his wife, be taken to London, where Sister Corintha would look after her for the present.

"And you, Kitty, what are you going to do?" asked Karl Meyer, while his wife was preparing the patient for departure.

"I will go with you to the station and see you off, so as to give countenance to the removal, as everybody about here thinks what I do is right, and then I shall go up to the Hall and nurse Sir Richard."

"You?"

She nodded her head.

"Great Powers, Kitty, you are indeed a wonderful and a daring woman."

XIV.

"It is not true, indeed, it is not true. I did not think you could have been so unkind. Oh, Sybil, to think you should have misjudged me, you whom I ought loved and believed in me."

Viola was standing by the window in the little sitting-room at the Mere, her head was against the shutter and she looked white and prostrate, as though even this mild contradiction were an effort.

Lady Sybil's rage was the more potent, since for some hours she had been compelled to restrain it.

The two girls had passed the night at Sackville Castle, only returning to the Mere after luncheon on the day succeeding the ball.

To Viola's quiet, almost inert, disclaimer of having been untrue to her friend,

Lady Sybil turned upon her with no belief in her mind.

"You love him—you know you love him—though you pretend the contrary; and all the time I have been sitting with you at my hearth, giving you a warm place in my heart, you have been undermining all my efforts to win him, though no one knows better than you do that my whole life's happiness lies with Cyril. Viper—wretched deceiver that you are."

"It is not true—Sybil—it is not true. I have done all I can to promote your happiness with him."

"Not true," she said. "Do you imagine I should have heard what I did from that scarlet woman if she had not believed that she was speaking to you—warning you that the man whose father had brought about your father's death was no fitting mate for you?"

With a vigorous effort Viola roused herself, and interrupted firmly:

"You believe, Sybil—you believe that Sir Richard Denyon is—"

"No," cried Sybil, somewhat distracted from her own affairs by this question. "No, I do not think my uncle is unimpeachable, since I know my poor aunt leads a wretched life, but I do not believe he is guilty of a foul crime—that is he is only guilty by implication; but that is no matter for present discussion. It is a pity that Mr. Blaine's daughter ever came to Brampton Mere."

"She will depart at once," was the answer, in the dead, level voice into which Viola drifted once more, now that the question about Sir Richard's guilt had been answered.

Without uttering another word she walked with a slow, dignified step to the door, and passing out into the corridor went into her own room.

The poor girl had no intention of sleeping another night under Lady Sybil's roof, and, having made all her arrangements, she passed out by the garden door, carrying only a hand-bag, and walked to the station. Arrived there, she sent a telegram to Matthew, who was in town—as he had often been of late—bidding him meet her at Paddington.

Matthew would, she knew, at once take her to a place of safety, and on the morrow he could fetch her luggage from the Mere. To her no small disappointment Matthew was, however, not at the station as she had requested him to be, for the very good reason that the "wire" she had sent him had been misdirected, and Viola found herself alone in the great metropolis and at a loss where she could go.

"Drive, of course, at once to Mr. Freshfield's office," she decided. "He would tell her what to do till her dear friend Mrs. Norbert came back."

In a letter she found awaiting her on her return from Sackville Castle that kindly lady had informed her that in about three weeks she would be back in her Sydenham villa, and that if her dear little Viola was not happy with Lady Sybil she was to come to her, and she would give her a home as long as she lived.

Arrived in Lincoln's-inn-fields she got out of the hansom and went into the office, where another disappointment awaited her. Instead of finding her old friend Mr. Freshfield she was received by a rather jaunty young clerk, who informed her that Mr. Freshfield was not there; that his wife, who had been in failing health for some time, had died that morning, consequently they did not expect to see him for some days. This announcement was, indeed, a crushing blow.

Where should she go? What should she do? Neither pride nor prudence would permit a return to Brampton Mere.

Oh, the misery of it all! It was growing late, and Viola's strength was well nigh spent. She looked at the calm so sadly and seemed such a thorough little gentleman that he was touched by her evident distress, and asked how he could help her. The tale of her present misery was told in brief. Her lonely, aching heart, longing for help and strength, clung to the sympathising cabdriver, who eventually took her home to his wife, who, he said, would give her a shakedown for the night.

He did this the more readily since he ascertained that the lady, though lonely, was not without funds. They made up a bed for her on the sofa in their parlour, which the woman, who had been a servant, made as comfortable as the surroundings would permit.

Never before had delicately-nurtured Viola slept in such a place, but she was thankful—how thankful no words could tell—thankful, too, for the cup of strong tea Mrs. James brought her, which she drank with avidity, though she could not eat—she was far too feverish and exhausted. She lay back on the cushions arranged for her, and saying she would be better after a sleep, she passed into an unconscious condition, from which neither the next day nor its successor did she revive sufficiently to take any interest in her surroundings.

The worthy cabman and his wife were terribly perplexed. A doctor was the only individual the worthy couple could think of. He would give them advice and tell them if it would be better to send this young lady to a hospital.

(To be continued.)

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