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SEVENTY YEARS

A SHOWMAN.

My life and Adventures in Camp and Caravan the World Over.

BY "LORD" GEORGE SANGER.

(Continued from our last issue).

But if it made reputations, it did not make fortunes. Prior to my acquiring it, Dion Boucicault had had it, reconstructed it, and went bankrupt. William Cooke rented it from Mr. Batty, and lost £16,000 in it. Jim Harwood, the great impersonator of Dick Turpin, failed there and nearly broke his heart. That great showman, E. T. Smith, who had Cremorne Gardens, ran Astley's two or three years, and came to utter grief. I knew all this, but all the same, did not lose confidence, with the result that I ran the theatre successfully over twenty years, eight years longer than any lessee had ever done before me, and kept up its high reputation to the last. It is really one of the few things in my life that I am very proud of and inclined to boast about.

Directly I got the place I determined to enlarge, modernise, and beautify it, and the work, commenced on Nov. 2, 1871, was carried out by Mr. Robinson, who afterwards became architect to the Lord Chamberlain. Mr. Matcham, the now famous theatrical architect, married one of Mr. Robinson's daughters, and one of the very first pieces of work he did was to design certain improvements and alterations at Astley's.

The work, despite a strike, was hurried on, and at Christmas I was enabled to open with my first spectacular pantomime, "Lady Godiva." I had worked out the situations for this myself, and indeed practically wrote the book. Miss Amy Sheridan, considered at that time the finest woman on the stage, was the Godiva, and the piece, a combination of the stage and ring, the legitimate and the equestrian drama with an introduction of all sorts of wild animals, proved an enormous success, and drew all London to see it.

As a little boy I had been taken to Astley's by my father, and sitting in the gallery, entranced by the performance, I thought I would give the world to become the proprietor of such a show. On the Boxing night of 1871 I remembered this visit and desire of mine as I looked round the brilliant crowded house of which I was now the owner. I had achieved another of my ambitions, and my heart went out in thankfulness to the Providence that had been so kind to me, while at the same time there was a dash of sorrow in my cup of joy, inasmuch that my dearly loved parents had not lived to share it with me.

XXXV.

JOHN AND I DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP.

About the very time I entered into possession of Astley's—namely, the last months of 1871—a great shadow and anxiety fell upon the Queen and the nation in the shape of the serious illness of the Prince of Wales, now our beloved King, from typhoid fever. After his happy recovery, her Majesty, in gratitude to the all-merciful Power, arranged thanksgiving services and festivities, including a grand state progress through London.

I was very anxious to take part in that Royal pageant, and as I was very good friends with the police authorities it was arranged that if I liked to organise a procession of my own on the great day, following not too close upon the Royal procession, it would not be interfered with. That was good enough for me, and I spent over £7,000 in making and preparing everything necessary to do honour to the occasion and credit to my own name. Starting the procession from the Agricultural Hall, I rode in advance, and at the top of Tottenham Court-road, which was the point at which we proposed to drop in behind the Royal procession, we were stopped by mounted police, the crowds surging about us in all directions and closing up behind.

Then took place a little bit of rehearsed by-play between myself and the police. The superintendent in charge rode forward and exclaimed, "What are you doing here? What are you doing here?" Then, in a louder voice, "Go back! Go back directly!"

But the crowd was so dense there was no going back, and the people swayed and pushed, while they yelled and cheered at the top of their voices. At last the superintendent rode to the front again, and, coming close to my side, gave me a wink, and then shouted, "You can't get back, so you must go forward, Sanger! Go forward; it's all right. We shall hold you responsible! Get along!"

With that I took off my hat, bowed right and left, and on we went. Our show drew forth tremendous cheering, for its tinsel finery had a great deal more glitter about it than the solid grandeur of the Royal procession. We had our Britannia, Mrs. George Sanger, with her living lion on the top to typify the nation and its strength. The Queen, too, was impersonated, in her crown and robes, surrounded by representatives of her dominions, all in correct costume. At the top of Park-lane there was about a dozen carriages that had fallen out of the Royal procession, and as our mimic pageant came along the occupants of these carriages, amongst whom Lord Beaconsfield was conspicuous, rose and acknowledged the endeavour of your humble servant to enhance the circumstance of the great occasion. A further acknowledgment was accorded me by my being included among the favoured individuals who received tickets for two seats to take part in the imposing ceremony at St. Paul's Cathedral.

It was a great honour and a great triumph for me, bringing from all parts of the country expressions of a desire to see Sanger's Royal Thanksgiving Procession, and I reproduced it faithfully afterwards at many places in the provinces. The Peel Park (Leeds) Committee at once seized upon the opportunity and engaged my company for their great Whitsun fête. I made the necessary arrangements and the affair was an overwhelming success. On the Monday we had 80,000 visitors, and on the Tuesday 96,000 passed the turnstiles, this being the largest concourse of people ever assembled in one day to witness such a performance.

The next event in my career was the dissolving of the partnership with my brother John. We had worked well together with every possible success, but we both had families which were growing rapidly, and each of us thought it would be best if we had separate establishments. So we agreed to divide our possessions, and did so in the simplest and most amicable way possible. Certain things were already my sole property, certain things were John's sole property. For the rest we knew exactly what there was, what everything was worth. So we went into the stable-yard attached to the amphitheatre in the Westminster Bridge-road and tossed with a shilling for each article. The winner of the toss took the goods, and paid over half their value to the loser, or took the half value and handed over the goods, just which he chose, each of us tossing in turn.

For instance, we had an elephant, Old Jennie, which we valued at £1,200. I won the toss, took Jennie and gave John a cheque for £600. In this way we divided property worth considerably over £100,000 without any bickering or trouble, each being quite satisfied and contented. It was a quick, comfortable way of doing business, if a somewhat unusual one, and I doubt very much if the Westminster Bridge-road has witnessed either before or since a tossing match on such a scale or for such stakes.

So John started with the big circus company, which his sons, keeping up in every way the Sanger reputation, and still running as John Sanger (Limited). I paid him out a minor interest which he had on Astley's and the Agricultural Hall, and we went our separate business ways, remaining, however, the best of good friends and brothers until his death.

Sanger was a name now so well known in England as to be almost a household word, and I resolved to make it wider known yet by a tour on the Continent. For this tour I took forty-six carriages, 180 horses, eleven elephants, twelve camels, all sorts of circus accessories and 230 people.

For the shipment of this lot from Deptford to Havre I paid a steamship company £1,200. For this money they found me what I all too late discovered to be a worn-out cattle-boat that had been laid up for some time, and was so shaky that when the captain saw the amount of rolling and live plant on the upper deck he hesitated to put to sea.

I strongly objected to this, and told him that as it was a fine night he had better go on. He reminded me that my show, with all its people and animals, was not insured for a single penny. I said this was quite true, but as I was prepared to take the risk he must proceed. My persistence had its effect, and very unwillingly he went on, with the result that we travelled through a bright windless moonlight night without mishap, and reached Havre at eight in the morning in a dead calm.

No sooner had we got alongside the quay, though, than one of the worst storms I have ever experienced broke out with a suddenness that took everybody by surprise. The shipping in the harbour was tossed and beaten about and broken from anchorage in a way terrible to witness. Our old boat was dashed again and again against the side of the quay, where thousands of people, in consequence of our advertisement, had assembled to witness our arrival. Quite an army of gendarmes, firemen, and dock labourers, headed by the mayor, came to our help in making fast this wretched boat. Steamers, with

checklines attached, tried to steady her action, whilst on board the shrieking of the women and children, the trumpeting of the elephants, the screaming of horses thrown from their feet and trampling each other on the deck, made up a babel of horrid noises such as I never heard the like of before, and most sincerely trust I may never hear again.

Seven hours the gale and panic continued, and not an animal could be taken off the whole day. The captain and mate were badly injured, and when the weather quieted down had to be taken to the hospital. After much difficulty my company, animals, and belongings were all safely landed amid the cheers of the thousands of people who had congregated, in addition to the first sight-seers, to watch our battle against destruction.

I had eleven summers through France, Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Spain, Switzerland, Denmark, and Holland. I have played in all their capitals, and have been honoured by the patronage of ten crowned heads.

XXXVI.

"THE LIONS ARE LOOSE!"

Of course, I had many adventures and encounters in these Continental journeys, but two particularly stand out in my memory.

One of these experiences was in 1876, when I was in France, and the proprietor of the Porte St-Martin Theatre in Paris sought me out at Clement Furlong. He told me he was about to produce for the second time "Round the World in Eighty Days," and as he had seen a coloured man performing with eight lions at the circus he thought they might effectively be introduced into the play in a love scene which takes place in an African forest.

Well, he engaged the lions at a salary of £320 a month, and I undertook to provide the scene for what was really a fine and exciting situation. The effective scene, representing a piece of forest, was what is professionally known as a cut cloth, reaching the full width of the stage. Instead, however, of being made of ordinary theatrical material, it was composed of gas-piping, bent in every conceivable form, and varying in thickness from three inches to half an inch. To this framing was attached the painted foliage cut from sheet iron, the value being put close enough together to prevent the lions getting through, though they and their surroundings were all clearly visible to the spectators. It was all made from my designs by my gas engineer at the Amphitheatre in the Westminster Bridgeroad, and was delayed in its transit from London to Paris till two days before the production of the piece, so that no rehearsal with the scene in position was possible.

As for the lions I did not want to part with those that were travelling with my circus, and as I had another group at Margate, where I had purchased the Hall-by-the-Sea and the Kitchen Garden from the L.C. and D. Railway Company, I resolved to use the latter. So I went to England, boxed up the lions in wooden cages, and sent them with all speed to Paris. With them I sent two men, keepers in my Zoo at Margate, Walter Stratford and W. Pitcher.

The lions arrived in Paris on the Friday morning, the production being fixed for the Sunday, and as everything was behind, including the fixing of the iron forest, it was decided that there should be no rehearsal with the animals until Saturday. In the meantime the lions were lowered into a cellar under the stage.

I was very early astir on the Saturday in order to rehearse the lions before very many people were about. Directly I got in sight of the theatre, however, I was astonished to see a crowd about it. As I drew nearer I could see there were a lot of gendarmes present, and also my two men from Margate. When they caught sight of me they rushed forward with faces white as wax, Stratford wringing his hands and crying, "Oh, Guv'nor! Guv'nor! The lions are loose!" "Loose!" I exclaimed: "what do you mean?" "They are loose from their dens," he replied, "and this gentleman here," pointing to a gendarme officer, "says they must be shot in the interest of public safety."

"Oh, no," I said to the gendarme, "no shooting, please." Then turning to my fellows I said, "Come along! Come along! Let us get them into the dens!" To my surprise they did not budge. "Come along!" I said again; "aren't you coming?" But I got no response, so with a few unkindly remarks as to their want of pluck, I took the oil lamp from the watchman, who had been on duty at the theatre, and told him to unlock the stage-door.

When he had done so I entered alone, the oil-lamp in one hand and an ordinary walking-stick in the other. I rambled all over the theatre stage, dress-circle, pit, &c., and finding no trace of the lions concluded they were still in the cellar.

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With the dim light I had it was difficult to find my way about, but down I went, and not seeing them in the upper cellar crossed over to descend to the lower one. As I did so a lion suddenly made a rush for the same opening, and as he came struck me with his head in the small of the back with such force as to make me turn a complete somersault.

I landed on my feet, thanks to my old circus experience, but I confess that for the moment I was unmoved. The lantern, however, was still in my hand, and still burning, so after collecting my thoughts I descended the steps to the lower cellar.

All at once I saw eyes like balls of fire in the distant darkness. "Oh, there you are, you rascals!" I shouted, knowing that the animals would recognise my voice. Then I struck my cane on the various properties lying about, and at the same time swung the lantern to and fro. This had the effect of making the eight lions leap and bound in all directions. The rattle of the old canvas and other material that was thrown over by the heavy beasts, together with their surprise at my appearance, made them run round the cellar several times. By this time I was quite awake to the situation. I knew from experience that the beasts would make for their dens when they tired a bit. So it proved, for presently after another race round they made for the cases they had escaped from. I saw three get into one of the great boxes, and five into another, leaving two empty. Then I pushed to, and blocked as well as I could the sliding doors of the cases, and hurried up to inform my men that the danger was over, and the lions were safely housed.

The rehearsal was at nine o'clock on the Saturday night, the house being filled by invited friends, Pressmen, the Mayor of Paris, and a host of important personages.

Before the forest scene with the lions was produced there was an interval of an hour for refreshments, and after this the whole theatre was agog with excitement. The dens containing the lions had to be craned out of the cellar at the last moment owing to the space required for the early part of the play. The den with the five lions was got up and put at the back ready for use all right, but in lifting the box with the three lions the rope slipped, with the result that the animals were thrown against the makeshift door with such force that one of them fell out.

In an instant a scene-shifter who had been helping rushed up to the proprietor, who was on the stage by me, and in an excited whisper said, "The lions are loose! The lions are loose!" The director for a moment was speechless, then he threw himself into a chair quivering like a jelly. Then he caught hold of my hand and cried, "The lions are loose! My God! Do you hear? The lions are loose!"

I was quite collected, and said calmly, "All right, sir! All right! It will be all right!" "What," he said, glaring at me. "What! All right! Don't you see I am ruined!" and he paced the stage like a madman. I saw that the lion had got back in his place again, and that the beasts were ready for the performance, and managed at last to bring the fact home to the director, greatly to his relief. Now came another shock. The coloured performer, the hero of the forest scene, was missing.

When he was found he was helpless. Admiring friends had been entertaining him not wisely but too well, and he could neither speak nor stand. I volunteered to pull the director out of this fresh hole, and finding my way to the dressing-rooms speedily blacked up for the part and found a suitable wig and dress. The scene was now ready and on I went. There was only one drawback. I knew nothing whatever of the lines of the part, and as I was not a proficient French scholar could not have spoken them very well even if I had known them.

However, I "gagged" as best I could while my fair companion in the scene

spoke her part. At the proper moment came the roar of the lions, done by an ingenious instrument contrived for the purpose in case the lions did not roar when they were wanted to do so. The young actress took fright at the beasts, and I had a job to compose her in her love-making scene, after which she was led behind a small ironwork screen for safety. Then came the professional thunder and lightning, roaring and clamour, the lions being forced on to the stage at the back while with two nine-chambered revolvers I made them bound, snarl, and show their teeth, and some half-dozen men at the back kept up a rattle of revolver shots to work up the excitement.

In the finishing scene, a very thrilling one, the big lion, who was harmless as a dog, jumped when I stamped my foot, and put his fore-paws on my shoulders as he had been trained to do. Then I threw him off, and falling to the stage with him we rolled over together as if in combat, the lion at the end lying quite still as if dead, while I rose and put my foot on his body in an attitude of triumph.

How those Frenchmen yelled and screamed at this. They seemed to go mad with excitement. The curtain was lowered and raised again five times.

There was another interval of an hour during which the lions were cleared away, and the mayor, the Pressmen, and the notabilities came upon the stage. The manager was so delighted with the success that he kissed me in the Continental fashion upon both my black cheeks. All were agreed that the scene was magnificent. As it was now five in the morning and there was another scene to be rehearsed which did not affect me, I made my exit, very tired indeed. I need only remark that with the real coloured man and my lions the piece ran sixteen months, making a fortune for the lucky and enterprising proprietor.

The other Continental experience which has so fixed itself on my memory occurred two years later, and was of quite a different kind. I was at Verviers, in Belgium, with my circus in 1878, at the time of the conclusion of the Berlin Treaty, when all the world was talking of the diplomacy of Lord Beaconsfield, and the manner in which he had up-held the glory and the honour of Old England.

Verviers was the first stopping place of the train conveying the triumphant statesman home. Here was a chance to give him a welcome. I had some hundreds of new bunting flags, and with the assistance of my company and the Belgian authorities, who entered heartily into the scheme, we transformed the somewhat dingy station into quite a gay and festive-looking building.

My English band of twenty performers struck up "God Save the Queen!" as the train steamed into the station, and as it drew up at the platform Lord Beaconsfield, with the signs of labour and fatigue upon his never-to-be-forgotten face, looked out of the window, and asked the station master, "What band is that?"

The station master replied, "It is an English band, my lord! It is the band of the circus belonging to Mr. Sanger here. He is the proprietor." The next minute the carriage door was opened, and there was the great statesman stretching out his hand, with the words, "I am very glad to see you, Mr. Sanger. I have often heard of you, and am very pleased to meet you! I knew it must be an English band!"

I stammered out a few words of thanks and a humble congratulation on the splendid manner in which he had served our country. This was met with a kindly smile and a good-humoured shake of the head. Then he gave another grip of the hand to myself and the station-master, and turned with a courtly bow to accept a basket of strawberries which a lady came up and offered him; while the band burst out with the strains of "The Conquering Hero," and the crowd of English residents and Belgian notabilities on the platform burst out cheering.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 30.
One hundred and forty Liberal members of Parliament, representing the working classes, signed a petition to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, requesting that a reduction be made in the enormous amounts voted for the construction of war vessels and armaments.

—It is reported in to-day's papers that a number of members of Parliament resolved to initiate a movement in favour of increasing the British Navy. The movement will not be of a political character. It is expected that it will lead to some interesting debates in the House of Commons, seeing that another group of Liberal members have presented a petition to the Government requesting that a reduction be made in the Naval and Army estimates.

—The House of Lords has passed the Old Age Pensions Bill after making a slight alteration.

London, July 31.
At a meeting of the House of Lords which took place last night, an interesting incident occurred during the debate on the old Age Pensions Bill. The incident referred to will probably lead to a serious conflict between the majority of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. This opinion is founded on the fact that the House of Commons considers that the Bill in question is of a financial nature, and, according to the Constitution the Commons have supreme control over the national expenditure. Further, it has always been the custom that when the House of Commons sends a bill, which has been approved by them, to the House of Lords, such bill is either rejected or approved integrally by the latter House, without any amendment. In the present case, amendments occupying six pages of printed matter have been introduced by the Lords, and these were finally approved by 77 votes to 45. It is expected that protests will in consequence, be made in the House of Commons and probably further and more serious difficulties will arise between the two branches of the Legislative Power.

—At a meeting of the Peace Conference held in London last night, Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered a speech in which he made reference to the rumours in circulation with regard to the international relations between Great Britain and Germany. "Both nations," the Chancellor said, "appear to be afraid of each other, and nine tenths of the mistrust arise from a want of understanding between the two countries. In order to comprehend the importance of these misunderstandings, it will be sufficient to consider the enormous expenditure that they give rise to, in the construction of armaments which each nation prepares against the other. It would not be surprising to learn that Germany, in view of her geographical situation between two powerful military nations, should feel uneasy on account of the alliances which we have celebrated with some foreign powers. It has often been said that it is a matter to be deeply deplored that two gigantic communities such as Germany and Great Britain should not be able to arrive at a proper understanding with each other and celebrate an agreement such as those we have made with France, Russia and the United States. For our own part, we spend annually six hundred millions of pounds sterling in war preparations, an immense sum, which, did not this tremendous abyss exist which devours such a huge amount of capital, could be employed in redeeming humanity from misery, from intemperance and from ignorance."

London, July 31.
Yesterday, the House of Commons rejected the amendments introduced by the House of Lords into the Old Age Pensions Bill.

London, August 1.
—The International Peace Congress held its final meeting to-day. The last subjects under discussion were, the pacific tendency to be given to education, and the situation of vessels belonging to private owners in case of war. A resolution was adopted to the effect that steps be taken to ascertain the best method by which a love of peace could be inculcated into the minds of the young, during the period of education. Another resolution, that private property be exempt from capture on the high seas by belligerents, was also carried.

It was decided to hold the next Conference at Stockholm.

London, August 2.
The Times publishes a telegram received from Salonica giving an account of a sanguinary affair that occurred in that city. On Wednesday night, whilst several officers in uniform were engaged in sticking a revolutionary declaration on the walls in the town, a policeman who interfered was at once shot dead. Another policeman protested but the officer who was employed in posting up the declaration called him aside and said to him: "You are acting rightly, but just wait one moment";

and, taking a cartridge from his cartridge-case, he placed it in the policeman's hand. The policeman took the hint and rapidly disappeared.

London, August 3.
The mortality of London, which for some time back has been gradually decreasing, reached the minimum last week, showing a great contrast to the statistics on the subject published during the last fifty years. The doctors are of opinion that the decrease is due to the domination of horse traffic in the streets and to the increase of steam motor cars, the smoke from which disinfected and cleanses the air, removing and destroying the germs of disease.

—The Italian champion, Durando, winner of the Marathon race in the Olympia Games, at a meeting to which he had been invited by his admirers, was presented with a cheque for £300, enclosed in a gold cigarette case.

—It has been found necessary to adopt stringent repressive measures against the Hindu workmen on strike in Bombay. A general strike has been declared in the cotton factories of that city and the native workmen made an attack on the police when the latter interfered to prevent the strikers from assaulting the managers and European employes. The police had to fall back, and are accused of want of decision. It was found necessary to call out a squadron of British cavalry to clear the streets in the workmen's quarters. The situation is still serious. It is calculated that the men on strike number over 15,000.

—During a banquet given by the Government to the delegates who attended the International Peace Conference, which has just been closed, the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, declared that the efforts made in favour of international peace met with his entire approval.

—According to telegrams received from Montreal, Lord Roberts has had a serious attack of insolation.

—Lord Roberts is now much better. The doctors report that he is out of danger.

—The sentences passed by the police-court on the native journalists who were engaging in an anti-Britannic propaganda in India, are as follows: Six Hindu journalists have been condemned to imprisonment for periods varying from one to eight years and to the payment of heavy fines. The offices where the papers and proclamations are printed will be permanently closed and all the employes taking part in the work will be imprisoned. It is feared that the severe measures adopted may lead to a protest on the part of the native population.

The reports which continue to be received from India are extremely alarming.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 30.
The reports regarding the strike which have been in circulation for about a month, have been fully confirmed and the Prefect, M. Lepine has held the troops in readiness to meet any emergency. The towns which have adhered to the movement are Vigneaux, Villeneuve and Draveil.

—From Villeneuve it is reported that the strikers in a formidable body had blockaded, as it were, the Prefect, and the troops went to his assistance and brought him out of danger. To this interference of the troops, who did not make use of their arms, the crowd replied with revolver shots, which compelled the soldiers to use their carbines to intimidate the crowd. In the meantime, the strikers had cut the telegraph wires and commenced to move towards Paris. The march of that great human column was an imposing sight. From time to time revolver shots would be heard, which were immediately answered by the troops. In face of the energetic action of the troops and on seeing the casualties caused by their fire, fear commenced to seize the crowd and shouts of protest and terror were heard. The Sub-Prefect, who made an attempt to calm the tumult, was injured with a stone thrown point blank at him by one of the mob. The dragoons then made a vigorous charge, compelling the strikers to take refuge in the neighbouring houses and in a café close by. Being followed up into this establishment the strikers defended themselves against the soldiers with chairs, tables, bottles, tumblers &c. But the dragoons soon succeeded in gaining the mastery. The injured were conveyed to the hospitals.

Paris, August 2.
Last night some thieves entered one of the hospitals in this city, and from the laboratory reserved for the study and cure of infectious diseases, they carried off fourteen rabbits which had been inoculated with the virus of tuberculosis and typhoid fever.

—An unwonted movement was noticeable yesterday amongst the leaders of the working men, who were occupied in exchanging ideas and making the final preparations for a general strike.

A few guilds still hold back, but the promoters of the movement are doing everything in their power to induce the men to abandon their work. It is reported that the printers and employes of electric companies have finally resolved to join the movement as a protest against the sanguinary affair at Vigneaux. The Government is on the alert. Last night the two Ministers, Clemenceau and Briand, held a final interview, and it was agreed that strict orders be given to the troops of the line and to the police to quell any attempt at disturbance. An order of imprisonment has been issued against the outside agitators and against the leaders who advocate violence. It is considered that, owing to the prudent but rigorous measures adopted by the authorities, further encounters between the people and the troops will be avoided. On the other hand, the great majority of the citizens, including many working-men, openly support the Government.

Paris, August 3.

Since the notice published in the newspapers to the effect that Germany will shortly construct an aerial fleet, an unbounded enthusiasm has been shown in aeronautical experiments.

ITALY.

Palermo, July 29.
A number of thieves, disguised as carabinieri, under the command of one of their own band disguised as a police officer, appeared at the house of the President of the Correctional Tribunal, Signor Esteban Sciordino, last night, declaring that they came by order of the Government to search the house. The Magistrate protested, but the pretended carabinieri took no notice of his protest and commenced to make a thorough search of the whole house. They finally carried off all the money, jewelry and everything of value they could lay their hands on. Half an hour afterwards it was discovered that the whole affair was simply an audacious robbery.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, July 31.
The popular and enthusiastic nature of the reception accorded to Sir Gerard Lowther, the new British Ambassador, on his arrival at the railway station, is worthy of remark. An enormous crowd, headed by Ali Kemal, a writer recently returned from banishment, congregated at the station and burst out into shouts and exclamations, giving cheers for England, for liberty and the Constitution. On the Ambassador's arrival, Ali Kemal made a speech eulogising the liberality and integrity of British institutions, and recommending them as an example to be followed by free Turkey. Sir Gerard Lowther answered in a discreet and diplomatic manner. The crowd surrounded the coach, shouting enthusiastically waving flags, and escorted the Ambassador to the quay, where he embarked for Thexapia. This demonstration of sympathy towards the British Ambassador was strangely in contrast to the bad feeling shown by the revolutionary party towards the Italian Ambassador. Owing to the fact of his having aided the flight of the ex-Minister, Selim Pasha Melhame's, of odious memory, the people were on the point of making him the victim of their wrath. This ex-Minister, like many other functionaries of the old system of Government, had fallen from his high estate and was compelled to go into hiding, in order to escape the fury of the people. On a certain day he sent, from his hiding place, a message to the Italian Ambassador, requesting him to grant the use of the Embassy's steam launch for his son, who was going to Rome. But it was Selim Pasha himself who went on board and so escaped the fury of the populace. The revolutionary committee telegraphed to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs advising him that the Ambassador was exposing himself to the fury of the people through the indiscretion of his action.

Constantinople, August 2.

The "Young Turkey" Party continues to be master of the situation, both in Constantinople and in the European provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The predominant feelings of the masses are not entirely in favour of the Sultan. In the capital itself, during the late recent manifestations in the streets, shouts against the Sultan were openly heard. The perfect organization displayed by the "Young Turkey" Party, has been commented on with astonishment in all circles.

JAPAN.

Tokio, August 3.
The Government has decided that eleven battleships, eleven armoured cruisers, seventeen cruisers, five coast defence ships, four gunboats, nine submarines, fifty-four destroyers and seventy-one torpedo and dispatch boats will take part in the approaching naval manoeuvres to take place at Kobe.

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INDIA.

Calcutta, August 2.
The police, on searching several suspected houses, discovered some infernal machines. All the inmates of the houses were immediately arrested.

CHINA.

Hong Kong, July 28.
Last night one of these tremendous typhoons that are the terror of vessels trading on this coast, burst over this city and neighbourhood. The damage caused, both ashore and afloat, is very serious. A number of steamers and other vessels have been carried on shore. Several of these are complete wrecks, whilst others have been more or less damaged. Fifteen buildings were brought to the ground by the force of the wind, and many others left in an unsafe condition. More than 500 lives have been lost.

Canton, July 25.
The British steamer *Ying King*, of 1088 tons displacement, belonging to the Yukon Steam Ship Company, of Hong Kong, foundered during the tremendous typhoon that took place last night. Of the 312 people on board, including passengers and crew, only twelve were saved.

UNITED STATES.

New York, August 2.
The celebrated aeronaut, Mr. Farman, made an ascent in his aeroplane in presence of a crowd of 20,000 spectators, more or less. Mr. Farman made several evolutions with complete success and was loudly applauded by the crowd.

VENEZUELA.

Caracas, July 31.
President Castro has given orders to cancel the exequatur of all the Dutch Consuls and Vice-Consuls in the Republic. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Paul, has sent a note to the Government of Holland informing them that, in view of the gravity of the events that have taken place, the Government of Venezuela was compelled to advise them that the friendly relations hitherto existing between the two countries must be considered in abeyance, until Holland shall have rendered due satisfaction for the insults cast on Venezuela. The insults referred to by the Minister are: the anti-diplomatic and offensive attitude of the Dutch representative, Reus; the refusal of the cruiser *Gelderland* to salute the Venezuelan flag in conformity with international rules, and the attack made on the Venezuelan Consul at Willemstadt, with violation of the Consulate and insult to the shield.

The Hague, July 31.
Yesterday, the Government decided to send the battleship *Jacob van Heemskerck*, of 5,211 tons, to the Caribbean Sea. This decision has been come to on account of the regrettable and serious proceeding of President Castro, of

Venezuela, in ordering the immediate withdrawal of the Dutch Minister at Caracas. The cruiser *Gelderland*, a vessel of 3,969 tons, is the only Dutch warship at present in the Caribbean Sea.

A WINDFALL FOR LLOYD'S.

OVERDUE NITRATE SHIP SIGHTED.

(Financial Times, June 11.)

A sensational arrival was announced at Lloyd's yesterday of a vessel which had been practically regarded as hopelessly overdue. The large French bark *Surcouf* is reported as having passed the Lizard on her homeward voyage from the West Coast of South America, after being 168 days out. As no news had been received of the vessel's whereabouts since 11th January, she having sailed from Caleta Coloso on Christmas Day, underwriters paid as much as 85 guineas per cent. to reinsure their "lines" against total loss only. Such a high rate of premium is very rarely paid upon a vessel which subsequently turns up, and the "Surcouf" will figure as one of the most notable arrivals of the year. It is estimated that the value of the ship and her cargo nitrate destined for European ports exceeds £50,000, a very substantial sum for a sailing ship, and the bulk of the insurance, including practically all the cargo, is placed at Lloyd's. It is curious that this welcome arrival should immediately follow the report of the total loss, ship and cargo, of the French bark "Hélène Blum," reported wrecked at Falkland Islands on her voyage from Bristol to Port Stanley. This vessel was of the same type as the "Surcouf," having been constructed of steel in 1901. Quite a large number of French steel sailing vessels of upwards of 2,000 tons register were built in French yards about that time, and the shipowners were encouraged by the French Government offering substantial construction and navigation bounties. The experience of underwriters who have been interested in these ships, which cost about £25,000 each, has not been uniformly favourable, and it is significant, in view of the losses sustained, that French shipbuilders have practically given up constructing this type of four-masted ship.

KAID MACLEAN'S FATHER.

Surgeon-General Maclean, father of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, passed peacefully away at his residence in Kew Gardens on June 10 in his ninety-seventh year. To the last he maintained all the vigour of a strong intellect and personality, and gave little evidence of his great age. The grand old-Scot—as his many friends called him—sprang from a race of soldiers who have borne themselves gallantly since the days of Culloden, when General Maclean and his three sons fought side by side with the Camerons. Three of the deceased general's sons served in the British Army and his grandson is with the army in India.

THE ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES

VALPARAISO, SAT., AUGUST 8 1908.

THE total receipts of the Customs House in the month of July amounted to 13,126,630 dollars o cts. of which sum there corresponded to Imports 441,950 dols. in gold and 6,171,489 dols. 10 cents in currency; to Exports 6,327,703 dols. 56 cents in gold; and to Other Branches 36,075 dols. in gold, and 149,412 dols. 40 cents in currency. As compared with the corresponding month in 1907, for which comparison it has been necessary to reduce to currency the duties received in gold in the months in question, adopting as a surcharge 123.54 per cent. which was the rate corresponding to last month, there results a decrease of 2,231,939 dols. 11 cents. Export duties, which continue to be payable in gold, show an increase of 2,263,978 dols. 38 cents. Other Branches show a decrease of 166,366 dols. 35 cents; whilst the Grand Total shows a net decrease of 134,330 dols. 08 cents. The subjoined tables give full details for July:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

	1907	1908
C. HOUSES	Gold.	Gold.
Arica.....	\$ 37,385.00	.....
Pisagua.....	28,490.00	.....
Iquique.....	355,305.00	.....
Tocopilla.....	14,055.00	.....
Antofagasta.....	220,095.00	250.00
Taltal.....	63,715.00	.....
Caldera.....	6,715.00	25.00
Carrizal Bajo.....	.....	.....
Coquimbo.....	107,480.00	.....
Valparaiso.....	2,440,450.00	441,875.00
Talcahuano.....	672,570.00	.....
Coronel.....	85,965.00	.....
Valdivia.....	100,700.00	.....
Puerto Montt.....	5,315.00	.....
Arcud.....	1,665.00	.....
Frontier Houses.....	47,255.00	.....
Total.....	\$4,185,160.00	\$441,950.00

IMPORT DUTIES.

	1907	1908
C. HOUSES	Currency	Currency
Arica.....	\$ 605.13	\$ 68,300.23
Pisagua.....	208.75	10,135.14
Iquique.....	2,049.08	340,808.58
Tocopilla.....	154.56	35,302.89
Antofagasta.....	1,948.14	547,274.11
Taltal.....	418.24	167,324.19
Caldera.....	64.90	32,918.71
Carrizal Bajo.....	.....	.....
Coquimbo.....	936.50	82,032.48
Valparaiso.....	23,265.80	3,791,638.01
Talcahuano.....	4,009.15	731,332.78
Coronel.....	825.09	210,390.43
Valdivia.....	1,051.79	143,636.47
Puerto Montt.....	155.69	9,824.05
Arcud.....	17.20	.....
Frontier Houses.....	147.76	.....
Total.....	\$ 35,856.58	\$ 6,171,489.10

EXPORT DUTIES.—GOLD.

	1907	1908
Pisagua.....	\$ 382,396.71	\$ 743,836.77
Iquique.....	2,340,788.02	2,471,663.74
Tocopilla.....	342,576.20	341,194.59
Antofagasta.....	577,089.33	1,893,739.03
Taltal.....	420,874.92	877,269.43
Total.....	\$4,063,725.18	\$6,327,703.56
Lighthouses and Buoys.....	\$ 67,550.00	\$ 36,045.00
Other Branches.....	29,585.00	30.00
Total.....	\$ 97,135.00	\$ 36,075.00
Grand Total.....	\$ 4,160,860.18	\$ 6,363,778.56

EXPORT DUTIES.—CURRENCY.

	1907	1908
Pisagua.....	\$ 319.99	\$ 266.18
Iquique.....	.....	.....
Tocopilla.....	.....	.....
Antofagasta.....	.....	.....
Taltal.....	.....	.....
Other Branches.....	.....	.....
Lighthouses and Buoys.....	178,968.24	149,146.22
Total.....	\$ 179,188.23	\$ 149,412.40
General Total.....	\$ 215,144.81	\$ 6,320,901.50

In the first seven months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1907, there is a decrease of 13,717,993 dols. 12 cents in Import Duties; an increase of 8,613,921 dols. 78 cents in Export Duties; and a decrease in Other Branches of 161,385 dols. 84 cents. The General total shows a net decrease of 5,266,457 dols. 18 cents.

The Victoria and Don Matias accident.

IN the Mercurio of the 30th ult. there appears an article relating to the collision of the steamers Victoria and Don Matias, in which the first named vessel, as our readers have been already informed, has been acquitted of all blame by a Naval Court of Inquiry, held under the presidency of the British Vice-Consul in Talcahuano. The shore authorities also resolved to hold an inquiry, and the Court was composed of the Maritime Governor, Captain Filippi, Captain Jones of the British ship, Celtic Queen; Captain Jore of the British bark, Dee; Captain Subren of the Chilean steamer Condorsol; and Captain Rosenberg of the steamer Concepcion. Captain Rosenberg was challenged by the representative of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company on the ground that he was formerly in the service of the said company and the court allowed the claim, and the President of the Court appointed Commander Langlois of the Cochrane to fill the vacancy. After the evidence of Captain Lee and Lunsted had been read, the former challenged the President of the Court, Captain Filippi on the ground of his being a near relative of a superior employe of the Lota Company. Captain Langlois then presented his resignation on the ground of partiality of Captains Jore and Jones.

The Sur of Concepcion has interviewed Captain Filippi on the subject and applauds his action in what it terms his energetic protest against the conduct of Captain Lee in challenging a member of the Court, and concludes by saying that the comportment of Captain Langlois has been most warmly eulogised. It is needless for us to add that in the article from which we have summarised the preceding particulars there breathes the same old spirit of latent hostility born of envy which, unfortunately, is a characteristic of Chilean naval men, speaking generally, towards the English company which first brought steam to the Chilean coast, and which has done more than all the rest of the mercantile navies of the world to develop the sea borne trade of this Republic. At any rate, it deserves, and it has a right to demand common courtesy.

A Copper Combination.

FOR the last six months or more a discussion has been carried on in American copper circles with respect to the establishment of some kind of a cooperative policy among copper producers whereby the output of copper in the United States might be so regulated to the demand as to prevent, in times of depression, an accumulation of the metal and its subsequent sacrifice at very low prices. On this subject the *Financial News*, of June 12, quotes the following opinion from the "Wall Street Journal," which we commend to the attention of the "Boletin de Minería." "It is good economics and good business so to adjust the output of any commodity as to prevent such utter demoralisation as has been recently witnessed in the copper market, and, on the other hand, keep prices, if possible, from soaring to such lofty figures as will invite ultimate disaster and check the consumptive demand. People are apt to forget that the mine which produces 50,000,000 lb. or 100,000,000 lb. of copper per annum is, in a sense, poorer by the amount of that output at the end of the year than at the beginning of the year. It is constantly exhausting its underground assets, and it strikes me that it is highly important that shareholders in every copper mining company should stop and consider whether it is good business judgment to sell 100,000,000 lb. of copper at a profit of 3 cents per pound or, say, 75,000,000 lb at a profit of 6 cents per pound. Assuming that it costs such a producer 9 cents per pound, is not the shareholder, and the entire business community for that matter, better served if, in a given twelve months, a profit of \$4,500,000 is derived from a product of 75,000,000 lb. rather than a profit of \$5,000,000 from 100,000,000 lb? Copper does not reproduce itself by cropping year after year, and it seems to me it is the part of wisdom that our reserves of copper ore should be conserved.

A united effort on the part of producers of copper to establish such a policy with respect to output and prices as will be entirely within the letter and spirit of our laws will tend to make more stable the entire copper industry. Extremes of copper metal fluctuations are demoralising alike to the copper producer and the copper manufacturer. I am sure the copper and brass manufacturers would much prefer to see a stable market for copper at, say, 15 cents or 16 cents per pound than a market which wildly advances to 26 cents in July only to flounder ignominiously around 12 cents before the end of the same year."

EXPORTS for June show a falling off in value as compared with the previous month of May of two millions of dollars of 18 pence. Taking the headings in the customary order in which they are given in the monthly bulletin of the Statistics Office, we get the following results:

I.—Animal Products	\$ 601,514.00
II.—Vegetable Do.	3,038,820.00
III.—Mineral Do.	14,975,066.13
IV.—Beverages and Liquors.....	5,288.00
V.—Specie.....	8,800.00
VI.—Miscellaneous...	47,911.75
Total ..	\$ 18,677,399.88

Taking the Subdivisions of the General Divisions we obtain the following results:

DIVISION I.	
1. Live Stock.....	\$ 15,000.00
2. Food.....	64,708.57
3. Industrial.....	521,805.43
DIVISION II.	
1. Fruit, Grains, Pulse Vegetables, &c....	\$2,961,101.96
2. Food.....	8,410.00
3. Industrial.....	32,709.04
4. None.....	36,599.00
DIVISION III.	
1. None.....	
2. Mineral Produce	\$14,975,066.13
DIVISION IV.	
1. None.....	
2. Beverages and Liquors.....	\$ 5,288.00
DIVISION V.	
Specie.....	\$ 8,800.00
DIVISION VI.	
Miscellaneous.....	\$47,911.75

Amongst the items most particularly calling for attention on account of their totals we may mention the following: Honey, \$46,767; Wax, \$98,924; Chinchilla skins, \$31,300; Hides, \$51,257; Wool, \$81,486; Leather, \$181,224; Peas, \$74,207; Barley, \$52,926; Beans, \$124,973; Lentils, \$42,708; Nuts, \$180,100; Oats, \$280,059; Clover seed, \$227,605; Wheat, \$1,738,254; Borate of lime, \$242,656; Copper in bar, \$891,871; Copper regulus, \$217,659; Copper ore, \$638,158; Nitrate, \$12,637,591; and Iodine, \$112,926.

New Chilean Minister to Peru.

THE new Chilean Minister to Peru, Don José Miguel Echenique, was entertained to a farewell banquet on Sunday, in the Club de la Union, Santiago. The attendance was numerous and influential, and very significant were the speeches delivered on the occasion by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the newly appointed Chilean representative when read between lines. The day will undoubtedly arrive when the great question between Peru and Chile will be settled, but Peru is not yet prepared for a settlement on the only general lines on which an arrangement with Chile would be possible. Still, there can be no doubt that the somewhat frequent changes in the diplomatic representation of the two countries are paving the way for a final settlement of a vexed question, which it would be well for both Republics should be laid to rest once for all. Let us hope that the mission of Señor Echenique, to whom the ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES wishes every success, may hasten this greatly to be desired consummation.

MURDER.

At 3.30 on Tuesday afternoon, the dead body of a sailor, called José Dolores Saavedra, was found lying on the Camino de Cintura. The police, on being advised, sent to have the body removed, and on an examination being made it was discovered that the deceased had been seriously wounded in the left lung with a knife, and also in the head with some blunt instrument, probably a stick. Shortly afterwards, the police succeeded in capturing an individual called Juan Valdivia on the same Camino de Cintura, who was identified by a neighbour living near the scene of the crime as the man who struck Saavedra over the head with a stick. The same witness further informed the police that the real murderer was an individual called Bernardo Fuentes, he having inflicted the wound with the knife, which was the immediate cause of the unfortunate man's death. From subsequent investigations made by the police, it appears that, shortly before the murder, the deceased had been drinking at the house of Juan Vidal in company with Juan Valdivia, Bernardo Fuentes and the wife of the latter; and that when Fuentes committed the deed he was under the influence of liquor. The body of the murdered man was conveyed to the San Juan de Dios hospital by order of the Judge of Crime for the purpose of undergoing the medico-legal examination. Saavedra was 32 years of age and unmarried. The murderer made his escape.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WHALE-BOAT.

At the beginning of last month, a whale-boat manned by two fishermen called Manuel Orellana and Miguel Gayetano, left Taltal for Antofagasta, and no news having been received of the vessel up till the 10th ult., a telegram was sent from Taltal to the maritime authorities at Antofagasta, enquiring if they had received any information regarding the boat in question. Search had been made along the coast to the north of Taltal, but no signs of the missing boat had been discovered. An old Antofagasta fisherman gave it as his opinion that the boat must have been lost at a place called Punta de Plata, situated about 68 miles to the south of Antofagasta. The coast at that point is infested with a large number of huge sharks, which show no hesitation in attacking any small craft that happens to come in their way; and, according to the old fisherman referred to, it is very probable that Orellana and Gayetano have been attacked by the sharks at Punta de Plata and have fallen an easy prey to these monsters of the deep.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, Señor Victor Basso, residing at Sierra street, Playa Ancha, hearing suspicious movements in the house and believing that thieves had broken in, armed himself with a Browning revolver; and whilst descending the stair leading to the street, he suddenly slipped and fell. The revolver unfortunately went off and Señor Basso received a mortal wound in the head from the effects of which he shortly afterwards died.

FALL FROM A TRAIN.

The train leaving Viña del Mar for Valparaiso at 6 p.m. last Sunday, was as usual, crowded literally to overflowing with passengers. Shortly before arriving at Portales station, a passenger fell from the platform of a first class car on to the line. The conductor was immediately informed of the accident, but, instead of stopping the train, continued on his way and contented himself with advising the station-master at Portales of the occurrence. The station-master at once sent two employes to render what assistance they could to the unfortunate passenger, and, at the same time, advised the local police authorities, who sent a number of policemen with a stretcher to the scene of the accident. Fortunately, however, it was discovered that the passenger had miraculously escaped with a few slight bruises, and he was taken to the 5th comisaria to have his injuries attended to.

LOSS OF THE S.S. ANUBIS.

According to telegrams received from the north, the steamer *Anubis*, belonging to the Kosmos Company, which went on shore on the Californian coast, has become a complete wreck. A large part of the cargo has been saved; but the work of salvage has now been abandoned, owing to the heavy seas which continually break over the vessel.

THE WEATHER.

Friday, midday. The barometer marks, as it has done for two days past, "lluvia en primer grado," and a drizzle appears to be probable.

ANGLO-CHILIAN COMPANIES.

The Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Company has declared a final dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary stock for the year 1907, making 5 per cent.
—The Tarapacá Water Works has reduced its capital from £400,000 to £320,000.
—The New Paccha and Jazpampa Nitrate Company has declared a balance dividend to make the dividend on the ordinary shares up to 30 per cent. per annum, and a balance dividend to make the dividend on the preference shares up to 70 per cent. per annum.
—The Salar del Carmen Nitrate has a record gross profit of £68,612. 3s. 11d., pays a final dividend of 30 per cent. making a total of 50 per cent. for the year.
—The Lagunas Nitrate Company has encountered many difficulties, and declares a dividend of 2s. per share.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

The robber and murderer, Rosamel Molina, who had been sentenced to death for the double murder of Pascual Chiguay and his wife, committed in a most brutal manner on the 6th of May, 1906, was shot on Tuesday morning in the courtyard of the police station at Lautaro.

EXCHANGE.

Aug. 1.—9.	
3.—9 1/16	
3.—9 3/16	
5.—9 7/16	
6.—9 11/16	
7.—9 9/16	

STOCKS AND SHARES.

	Aug. 7.
Banks.	
Chile.....	\$ 100 \$ 180 1/2
Santiago.....	100 108
Español de Chile.....	100 97
Hip. de Valparaiso.....	100 99
Nacional.....	40 42
Republica.....	25 17 1/2
Italiano.....	20 16 1/2
Nitrates.	
Cia. Antofagasta.....	\$ 50 \$ 127 1/2
La Union.....	20 8 1/2
Agua Santa.....	£ 10 34 0
La Santiago.....	5 145 8
Americana.....	1 15 1/2
Lastenia.....	1 15 1/2
Riviera.....	1 6 1/2
Salitrea Boquete.....	5 44
Do. Carmen.....	5 85
Candelaria.....	5 65
Castilla.....	1 5
Slovan.....	M 1000 1750
Pampa Rica.....	£ 1 18 1/2
Aurreará.....	1 20 1/2
Loa.....	1 26 1/2
Mining.	
Caylloma.....	£ 0.18 \$ 27
Minera de Orouro.....	£ 20 10
C. H. de Bolivia.....	£ 5 105
Benefi. de Taltal.....	10 10
Calama.....	1 5
Estano de Antequera.....	1 5
Poderosa de Collahuasi.....	5 235
Sheep Farming.	
E. de Tierra del Fuego.....	£ 1 \$ 21 1/2
Ganad. de Magallanes.....	£ 15 40
Cia. Oriental.....	£ 12 1/2 25
Glen Cross.....	5 50
Chile y Argentina.....	£ 1 12 1/2
Et. Santa Cruz.....	£ 3.15 45
Chilena.....	\$ 25 6
Bellavista.....	25 13 1/2
Agricola de Magallanes.....	10 18 1/2
Gente Grande.....	50 55
Rio Aysen.....	£ 100 60
Laguna Blanca.....	£ 5 70
Gas.	
De Valparaiso.....	\$ 50 \$ 167
De Concepcion.....	50 70
De Santiago.....	50 132
Insurance.	
Alianza.....	\$ 12 1/2 12 1/2
Alemana.....	30 40
America.....	25 25
Central.....	50
Chilena Consolidada.....	25 17
Comercial.....	25 7
Española.....	10 30
Francesa.....	50 15
Franco-Chilena.....	12 5
Iberia.....	27 1/2
Internacional.....	50 50
Nacional.....	25
Nueva España.....	50
Protectora.....	25 100
Republica.....	20 14
Union Chilena.....	50 180
Maritime.	
S.A. de Vapores.....	\$ 100 218
Diques Flotantes.....	100 140
Lifts.	
Ascensores Mecánicos.....	\$ 50 \$ 300
Panteon.....	50 20
Cervecerias Unidas.....	100 108 1/2
Refineria Viña del Mar.....	£ 1 23 1/2
Refineria de Penco.....	5 95
Refineria de Valparaiso.....	\$ 25 28
Buques y Maderas.....	50 50
Maestranza.....	£ 1 22
Industrial.....	£ 60 137
Chilena de Inversiones.....	50 38
Imprentas Unidas.....	100 52
Molineria Globo.....	100 82
Pan y Galletas.....	\$ 100 120 1/2

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Goods.***PERFECT FITS AND PUNCTUALITY
GUARANTEED.****A. ANGEL FLORES**AUTHORISED CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENT
VALPARAISOAttends with promptitude to all orders sent to Correo, Casilla 633,
or to his office in the Almendral, Calle Chacabuco, 376, opposite the
Banco Italiano.**SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
WANTED**A PARTNER (English or German) with a Capital of 60,000 dollars
to assist in the founding and development of a very lucrative and safe
industrial business. Apply to C. J., Casilla 364, Valparaiso.**NOTES AND COMMENTS.**At a meeting of shareholders of the
Orient Steam Navigation Company held
in London a few weeks ago, the Chair-
man in the course of his remarks de-
clared that "the prosperity of Australia
is on the ascending scale, and that what
the Commonwealth most stands in
needs of is a larger population."The British Chamber of Commerce in
Paris has been again drawing the at-
tention of the British and French gov-
ernments to the increase of fraudulent
British marks on the Continent, a com-
mon form of the abuse being the em-
ployment of the word "Sheffield" on
files and cutlery of Continental man-
ufacture, and the application of the
phrase "Made in England" stamped on
boots of French manufacture. As
these frauds do incalculable harm to the
reputation of British goods, the Chamber
suggests that they should be early
suppressed by a short and simple agree-
ment between the two Governments,
and it is said that both Governments
have expressed their readiness to nego-
tiate such an agreement.A propos of pirated Sheffield marks,
a razor of Belgian make used to find its
way at one time into this country in the
days of Queen Victoria, which bore this
mark:Rodgers & Co.
Makers to Her Majesty
Sheffield.Companies carrying on business in
Chili appear to have acquired a re-
putation for belated reports, if we are
to judge from the following extract
from the Financial Times, which com-
mences a notice of a company report
thus: "A company carrying on opera-
tions in Chili or Siberia may be excused
if its annual report is somewhat belated,
but we are at a loss to find a reason for
the fact that the report of etc., etc., has
only just made its appearance."Pearson and Sons, the well-known
British contractors, failed to secure the
contract for the construction of the
aqueduct and tunnel in connection with
the improvement of New York's water
supply, although they submitted by far
the lowest tender—lower, in fact, by
nearly one million dollars than the
next bid; but the authorities had been
threatened with labour troubles in the
event of the contract going to other
than an American company.A "Central News" New York telegram
gives the following particulars of an
extraordinary occurrence which befel
the steamer Lusitania in New York
harbour on June 17: "The Cunard liner
'Lusitania,' which left here yesterday
for Liverpool, met with an unpleasant
experience at the outset of her voyage.
The vessel, on entering the narrows just
outside New York Harbour, was obliged
to haul-to for twenty minutes because
a sham battle was in progress. Pro-
jectiles from the big guns mounted on
the forts on both sides of the channel
were falling thick and fast, and all naviga-
tion had to be temporarily suspended.
So great was the concussion of the firingthat very heavy damage was done on
board the liner to window glasses and
valuable crockery, and the loss is estimat-
ed at fully \$20,000 (£4,000)."The fact that there is no royal road
to learning has been once more exem-
plified in England in the case of a Rus-
sian Jew, named Brodetsky, who, on
June 16, was bracketed with another
student for Senior Wrangler at Cam-
bridge. Brodetsky's father arrived in
England fifteen years ago practically
 penniless, and is still in a humble way
of life. His son has attained his posi-
tion by his own unaided efforts, having
won scholarship after scholarship which
enabled him to go to Trinity College,
Cambridge.Evidently the country just now for
farm hands and female servants is
Canada, for on June 16 the Manitoba
Provincial Government reported that
24,642 of the former and 5,077 of the
latter class were required in the Pro-
vince.The Chilean consul in Havre has
published some statistics on copper from
which it appears that in the forty-four
years, 1864-1907 the price of this metal
was five times above £100—in 1864,
£101; in 1872, £108; in 1888, £100. 10s.;
in 1906, £108; and in 1907, £111.In the same period copper has been
five times under £40. In 1885 the
price was £39.26; in 1886, £38. 2s. 6d.;
in 1887, £38. 2s. 6d.; in 1889, £39. 10s.
and in 1894, £37. 2s. 6d.**ON DIT**That President Montt is resolved to
effect conversion, and that he is labour-
ing earnestly and steadily on a scheme
for this purpose;That the Ministry do not intend to
resign just yet;That the Paper Men are scheming to
get another issue of at least fifty millions
of "inconvertibles."That the farmers in the zone lying
to the south of Santiago are alarmed for
pasture and wheat on account of the
want of rain;That the public health of Santiago
is very, very bad.**CONCERT IN SAN LUIS CHURCH.**A concert of sacred music took place
in San Luis church, Cerro Alegre, on
Wednesday evening, when the different
numbers of a very interesting pro-
gramme were rendered to the complete
satisfaction and delight of the numerous
audience that had assembled on the
occasion. The following ladies and gen-
tlemen took part; Mrs. Charles Sutton,
soprano; Miss Blanca Adelsdorfer, violin;
Mr. G. Squire, organ; Mr. C. Dick,
baritone, and Mr. C. K. Walbaum,
tenor.**Salesman Wanted**For DRAPERY House. Apply
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61, Esmeralda. P.O. Box 1242**SPORTING NEWS.****FOOTBALL IN TALTAL.**

"PAMPA" v. "PORT."

(Contributed).

Taltal, July 27, 1908.
Quite a crowd of spectators gathered
in one of the Railway's yards on Sunday,
the 26th July, to witness the eagerly
awaited trial between the "Pampinos"
and "Portenos."Great excitement prevailed throughout
the match, which afforded a splendid
game to the players and an equally plea-
sant time for the onlookers, for it is some
time since football was taken up in such
earnest as at present.Punctually at four in the afternoon
the teams took up their respective posi-
tions on the field, their colours, "Pampa"
black, and "Port" blue and white, being
suitable contrasts. Among the players
we could distinguish the ever enthusiastic
Mr. Pearch ("Port"), and on the visitors'
side, Mr. Edwin Lewis, both of whom
will be remembered in connection with
the Badminton F.C. some years ago.Judging from appearances it was diffi-
cult to prognosticate to whom the victo-
ry would belong, for both teams were
well presented and meant business, and,
as was proved during the game were
almost equally matched, except for a
little better combined playing on the
part of the Home team.During the first half time several shots
were made for the visitors' goal, without
the anticipated result however, their
back proving suitable to the occasion,
sending the leather bounding back again.
However, a little more pressure on the
part of the Taltal boys told after a while
and their efforts were eventually re-
warded by two very well placed shots
into the net.In the second half-time the "Pampinos"
made several rushes Home, and
after some good play on their part a goal
was scored. This seemed to stimulate
them to renewed energy, and at times
looked as though matters would be
equalised, but time was up and the re-
feree's whistle announced the close of
the game after an exciting hour and ten
minutes, the score standing thus:—

Pampa 1 goal.

Port 2 goals.

The Saturday previous, the visitors
were entertained in the Railway Com-
pany's magnificent Hall with a smoking
concert at which the best of fellowship
and goodwill prevailed.**FOOTBALL.**

VALPARAISO V. BADMINTON.

The final for the Sporting Club Cup
took place between the above teams
on the Cancha at Viña del Mar last
Sunday afternoon. A fair number of
spectators put in an appearance, although
not as many as might have been ex-
pected on the occasion of such an im-
portant match as the Sporting Cup
final.During the greater part of the first
half the Badminton, favoured some-
what by the wind, kept the play well
up at the Valparaiso end; and, although
the ball was in dangerous proximity
to the goal on several occasions, the
latter team made a stubborn defence
and succeeded in keeping their op-
ponents at bay. Once or twice was
the ball carried towards the Badminton
goal, but was invariably stopped by
Ferguson and Walker. At length, a
goal was scored by Symmonds for the
Badminton, a second goal being secured
shortly afterwards for the same team
from a well directed corner-kick by
Roberts; so that when half time was
called Badminton had scored two goals
to nil.At the commencement of the second
half, the Valparaiso kept the play at the
Badminton end of the field, but did not
succeed in placing the ball into the
net. Before time was called two more
goals were secured for Badminton, one
by Symmonds and the other, cleverly
shot straight into the net, by Rogers;
so that the match resulted in an easy
victory for that team by four goals
to nil.Some very good play was shown
during the progress of the game, espe-
cially by the Badminton. The Val-
paraiso, although individually good
players, are greatly lacking in combina-
tion, and it was mainly due to this
defect that their defeat was so disastrous.**CHILE V. THE WORLD.**This match, an annual event which
is always looked forward to with
great interest, arousing as it does a
tremendous amount of enthusiasm,
especially amongst the "gallery," will
take place on the Cancha at Viña on
Saturday next, the 15th inst., a feast
day.**NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.**The "Telégrafo Americano" has opened
an office in Valdivia.**ROSE-INNES & CO**VALPARAISO  SANTIAGO**Sole Agents for****Clayton & Shuttleworth
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ANGLO-CHILIAN NITRATE AND RAILWAY.

PROFITS MATERIALLY INCREASED.
THE NITRATE YEAR.

Financial Times, May 22.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the Anglo-Chilian Nitrate and Railway Company, Ltd., was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E.C., Mr. Alfred Naylor (Chairman of the company) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. R. Stirling) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and I presume that you will take them as read, as usual. This being so, it falls to me to move their adoption, but before I do so you will perhaps be glad to hear from me some particulars as to our business during the year. It will, no doubt, be within the recollection of those among you whom we had the pleasure of meeting here a year ago that I then expressed the confidence the Board felt that the results for 1907 would show up better than those for 1906, but even we hardly expected they would be so very much better, and I think that you cannot fail to be much gratified that we are able to place before you such excellent results for a year that has been in many respects a most difficult one for the economical production of nitrate, and indeed for the working of any industrial undertaking in Chili; and in this connection I wish to impress upon you that our nitrate operations for our results owing to the marked increase in the expense of working the railway.

THE TRADE POSITION.

I generally give you a few figures, which are kindly supplied to me, about the trade position, and I darsay you would like to hear them again this year. The shipments during the Combination year—i.e., the year ended 31st March last—reached about 39 9-10 millions of quintals, against the declaration by the directorate of a maximum quantity of 45 millions. You will recollect that I mentioned last year that I hardly expected that 45 millions would be shipped; and that quantity has not been shipped, by a good deal. The world's consumption for the year ended 15th May has been for Europe and Egypt 1,323,000 tons, and for the United States and other countries 380,000 tons, against 1,279,000 and 385,000 for the year ended 15th May, 1907, an increase of about 39,000 tons. The visible supply at 15th May shows an excess of 100,000 tons over that of the previous year. The price during the year has averaged about 10s. 4½d per cwt delivered, against 11s. for the previous year. For the current quota year a maximum shipment of 39½ million quintals has been fixed. The production of nitrate in the company's oficinas amounted in the year

ended 31st December last to 879,000 quintals, against 122,501 quintals in the previous corresponding period, and this was produced by our two oficinas working very slowly for the whole twelve months. Since then, however (in January), we have to had close down the "Peregrina" oficina, as we should otherwise exceed the production quota which we are allowed under the Combination. For the current year we shall have a very much smaller quantity of nitrate to bring into the accounts and can, therefore, not look for such good results as those we are now reviewing, especially as, owing to the general reduction of quotas, to which I shall presently refer, we cannot expect the traffic of the railway to keep up even to the figure of last year, and this in spite of the fact that for the first four months of the current year we have carried more cargo than we did in the corresponding period of 1907. Nevertheless, looking still further ahead, we have the gratifying prospect that a very large new nitrate oficina is already in course of erection in the district, the production from which should come over our line after next March, and there are signs of other grounds, at present unworked, being brought into use in the not very distant future. Although we were happily spared the dislocation of business caused by the strike of operations in the nitrate industry in the north of Chili last year, and have been able to secure sufficient labour to make our full quota, still, I regret to say that the working expenses of the railway and moles, and the cost of production of nitrate, continue to rise.

WORKING COSTS.

Chili is passing through a serious monetary crisis, and exchange there has fallen heavily, though it has recovered a little from the lowest point touched. This question of a very low exchange might at first sight appear in favour of a cheaper sterling production, but the cost, in dollars, of living has risen to such a point that wages in many in-

stances have to be advanced to above the sterling equivalent of what they were when exchange was normal. We are, however, very hopeful that we shall be able to reduce our costs to some extent by the use of oil fuel instead of coal, but we have not yet had sufficient experience of this new method (which only got to work in January) to judge to what extent economy is possible.

Advices so far lead us to believe that the use of oil as fuel will prove of material benefit to us. The combination has worked satisfactory during its second year and prices advanced at one period to a very remunerative level. Stringent monetary conditions all over the world and a fear of heavy stocks, however, brought about a reaction, and the value of nitrate has receded to a point considerably below the highest reached. The very drastic reduction of quotas for the current year ought to have the effect of putting prices up again. This reduction has been fixed at 53 per cent. of the productive capacity. This bears rather hardly upon this company, which, unlike many of its competitors has always been able to produce easily the quota assigned to it. We shall not fail to stand out for a relatively more favourable position in any new combination that may be formed. I now turn to the profit and loss account. The trading profits for the year work out at £165,817, against £124,703 in the previous year. This pleasant result is brought about through more nitrate having come into the accounts, and at better prices, for the results from the railway are less than they were in 1906. Balance of interest and discount accounts—£1,333—explains itself. Last year this item was on the wrong side. Interest on investments—£5,153—appears with a satisfactory figure. Adding a small sum for transfer fees, we show a total credit of £172,347. On the other side, we have administration expenses, which here practically the same as last year. Service of Four and a-Half per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage bonds, £31,749, is our now stereotyped figure under this heading. Income-tax, £8,221 is £1,200 higher, but we cannot escape the if we make profits, and next year it will be higher still, being calculated on the average of the previous three years. The balance shown is £127,484, as against £84,620 last year.

ALLOCATION OF THE PROFITS.

From this balance we have written off £10,800, being depreciation in the market value of our investments on 31st December last. We do not consider that this is in any sense a loss, as we have not parted with our investments, and they have sensibly appreciated since this valuation was made, but we feel it prudent to make this provision, and no doubt you will endorse this. I may say that this is the accumulated depreciation of two or more years. It is not all of it last year's depreciation. I mentioned at last year's meeting that there was already considerable depreciation. Then we have transferred £25,000 to reserve account, bringing it up to £100,000. I now come to an item which appears for the first time in our accounts—namely, the directors' percentage of profits, £1,663 8s 4d. Article 35 of the articles of association provides that 5 per cent. extra remuneration upon surplus profits be paid to the directors in any year when dividends amounting to 12 per cent. are enabled to be paid to the shareholders. We have never been in the happy position before, and, therefore, this item appears for the first time. The balance, £90,020, is carried to the balance-sheet, to which I now pass. The share capital remains unchanged. The Four and a-Half per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage bonds are reduced by the operation of the sinking fund to date and by purchases of bonds on account of future operations of same to £438,400 out of £571,800 originally issued. The reserve fund now stands at £100,000, as already explained. The fire insurance fund is £31,255. As explained last year, we do not consider it necessary to increase this by any special allocation and have merely placed to it the £1,000 we should have had to pay for premium. Our losses during the year have only amounted to some £108. Renewals account stands at such a satisfactory figure, £56,287, that we have not required to increase it. Bills payable £145,556, are considerably heavier than last year, owing to a greater movement of nitrate. Sundry creditors are also much heavier than last year, largely in consequence of our having recovered the value (£19,800) of a parcel of nitrate which the purchaser had not taken delivery of till after due date of payment. On the other side, we have the book value of our property now written down to £798,525. Working stocks are somewhat lower than last year, but call for no comment. Machinery and stores in transit and trading stocks are almost identical with those of last year and call for no special remark. Sundry debtors are a little less than last year. Investments stand at or under cost £175,563, this being the book value after writing off the £10,800 already mentioned. These investments practically represent our various reserve accounts. Bills receivable are considerably more

than last year, as also is cash in hand, &c., showing the satisfactory state into which we have brought the business. Going back to the other side of the account, we now come to the balance of profit and loss, after deducting the interim dividends paid on the two classes of shares in November last—namely, £75,391. Out of this your directors propose a final dividend of 10s per share on both classes of shares, which will require £50,000, leaving £25,391 to carry forward to next account. Nothing further occurs to me, gentlemen to tell you this time but I shall be most happy to reply any questions that you may ask on what I have said. I now beg to move:—That the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907, presented to this meeting be and they are hereby received and adopted, and that, as recommended by the Board, the following dividends be and are hereby declared—that is to say, a dividend of 10s per share (being 10 per cent.) on the Preference shares and 10s per share (being 10 per cent.) on the Ordinary shares, making with the interim dividends paid in November last a total dividend for the year of 15s per share (being 15 per cent.) on the Preference shares and 15s per share (being 15 per cent.) on the Ordinary shares, and that the dividends hereby declared be paid on the 23rd day of May instant, both free of income-tax."

Mr. George Nicholson seconded the motion.

Mr. Joseph Macandrew asked what was the figure on which was based the 53 per cent. reduction of the quota to which reference had been made by the Chairman.

The Chairman replied that the total was between 80 and 81 millions of quintals, which had been reduced by 53 per cent. by the Nitrate Committee.

SAN SEBASTIAN NITRATE.

(Financial Times, June 17.)

The report of the San Sebastian Nitrate Company, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1907, to be presented at the meeting on the 29th instant, states that the gross profit, including interest and discount and transfer fees, is £12,344, from which have to be deducted London expenses and reserve for income-tax, £1,932, leaving to be carried to the balance-sheet £10,412. The sum of £1,100 was brought forward from 1906, and the interim dividend, of 3s per share paid 8th November, 1907, absorbed £1,312, leaving to be dealt with £7,200. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 3s 6d per share, free of income-tax (making a total distribution of 6½ per cent. for the year), placing £1,000 to reserve and carrying forward £1,169. The quantity of nitrate comprised in the accounts is 1,437,990 quintals. An issue of £35,000 Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures has been made since the date of the balance-sheet, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the erection of a new machinery. The existing plant and machinery will be utilised until the new equipment is available, and there will consequently be no stoppage of production of nitrate during construction. The grounds owned by the company have been examined by independent experts since the date of the late accounts, and the report on the property is satisfactory. Mr. H. W. Sillem has been nominated to a seat on the Board since the last annual general meeting.

BARENECHEA NITRATE.

(Financial Times, June 17.)

The report of the Barrechea Nitrate Company, Ltd., for the 15 months ended 31st December, 1907, to be presented at the meeting on the 25th instant, states that the accounts show a gross profit of £29,992, and after providing for London expenses, Debenture, interest income-tax and sundry charges there remains a net profit of £22,928. The directors recommend a dividend of 15 per cent., which will absorb £6,750, that an amount of £15,284 be placed to reserve, bringing this latter account up to £34,000, and that the balance of £804 be carried forward. The whole of the £30,000 Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures has now been paid off. Mr. W. J. Petrie resigned on 20th March of last year, and in the following October Mr. F. G. Clarke tendered his resignation on account of his intended journey to Chili. Mr. A. J. Bennett was elected to fill the latter vacancy. Mr. F. G. Clarke is now on his way home, and it is intended to reappoint him on his arrival.

He that despairs...limits infinite power to finite apprehensions.—*Southey.*
Time, whose tooth gnaws away everything else, is powerless against truth.—*Huxley.*

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THE WORLD-FAMOUS REMEDY

It is a purely vegetable compound having a specific action on the stomach, liver and kidneys. It remedies healthy action of the stomach and intestines, expels impurities from the system, enriches the blood, and thus imparts health and tone to every part of the body. Thousands of men and women every year are made well and strong, and cured of indigestion and stomach and liver disorders by Mother Seigel's Syrup.

THE TESTIMONY THAT TELLS

"I know of no remedy for indigestion that equals Mother Seigel's Syrup. When I was quite broken down with pain in the chest after eating, headache, nausea, and the weakness which comes from constipation, I was quite restored to health by Mother Seigel's Syrup, in a way which I regard as wonderful. I have recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup to everybody I know."—From Mrs. M. Gilwick, 28, Oakfield Road, Antfield, Liverpool. August 29, 1907.

PREVENTS AND CURES INDIGESTION.

HOTEL FRANCE

VIÑA DEL MAR

This new Hotel is situated in the most central position in Viña del Mar. It is in close proximity to the Railway Station, at which all passenger trains stop, and to the Electric tramcar Station, from which cars run every few minutes to Valparaiso. It is within easy distance of the Baths at Miramar, the Racecourse, Golf Links, Football Grounds, and Tennis Courts.

The Building (which was formerly the Schwartz Hotel) has been entirely renovated, and contains fine apartments, dining and sitting rooms, and a first class bar at which the best of wines, liquors and cigars are obtainable. The cuisine leaves nothing to be desired and the building is lighted throughout with gas and electricity.

There are two splendid ten-pin alleys specially imported from the United States.

Visitors will find every comfort and will receive the best of attention.

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delightful piquancy and flavour
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MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE,
CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

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Original & Genuine
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SUN AND MOON AT VALPARAISO.

Table with columns: The Sun, Rises, Sets. Rows for SUNDAY through SATURDAY.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Table with columns: Day, Event. Rows for MONDAY through SATURDAY.

SUNDAY READING.

A FLOWER SERVICE. By Rev. E. L. C. CLAPTON, M. A., Rector of St. Margaret's, Lee S. E. As the lily among thorns, so is my love among the daughters.

OUR PRICELESS HERITAGE. Here a girl is compared to— 2. A Lily: Think of its fragrance. As the sight of a flower sweetens life.

THE USEFUL LIFE. I will now say a few words to the boys. In the text a boy is compared to an apple tree. Think of its strength.

Strong Redeemer" will grow up not to be bully over the weak, but a never-failing defence of all such. As the apple tree: think of its usefulness.

DECLINING WORLD'S TRADE.

HOW THE GREAT POWERS HAVE FARED. How world-wide and universal is the depression in trade, which has brought about the heavy fall in British exports and imports.

Table with columns: Country, Period, Imports, Exports, Increase/Decrease, Percentage.

Germany alone withstood the depression, until the end of March, without loss, but it is possible that the full stress of the "slump" had not then reached her.

It will be seen that England and France have lost most heavily in exports, while the imports into the United States show an enormous decline.

COPPER CONSUMPTION.

(Financial Times, June 19.) Messrs. James Lewis and Son's latest report on copper states that the consumption of the metal in Europe continues to grow.

LAUTARO NITRATE.

(Financial Times, June 7.) The report of the Lautaro Nitrate Company, Ltd., for 1907, to be presented to the meeting on the 17th instant, states that the balance brought forward from 1906 was £1,561.

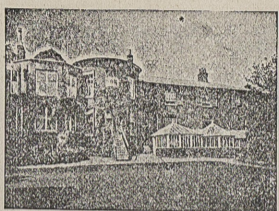
The Pacific Steam Navigation Company. STRAITS' LINE

The s/s "ORITA" 11,500 tons, Capt. G. W. MELDRAM, with mails for Europe, will sail on Tuesday, August 18th, at 11 a.m., calling at

Lota, Punta Arenas, Montevideo (for Buenos Aires), Santos, Rio Janeiro, Babia (Brazil), Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cabo Verde), Lisbon, Leixões (Oporto), Vigo, La Rochelle-Pallice (France), and Liverpool.

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JOHN STRANGE WINTER, The famous Author, cured of RHEUMATISM.

14, WEST KENSINGTON MANSIONS, LONDON, W. February 3, 1908. I have been a martyr to Rheumatism in my right arm and shoulder for nearly two years.

C. H. v. de Hamilton Beith Complete Installations for BATH-ROOMS 45 - Condell - 45

Hotel Central 21 to 27 Calle Bohn, Opposite to the Station, VIÑA DEL MAR. WILLIAM BYRT, Proprietor.

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RHEUMATISM Is rampant during the cold, damp winter months, but that is no reason why any sensible person should suffer from it, or from LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA OR BRONCHITIS when a good rubbing with SMEDLEY'S PASTE will speedily effect a cure if applied when the first symptoms appear.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrivals and Departures at Valparaiso.

ARRIVALS.

JULY, 1908.

30—General Freire, Chil. str., 1,307 tons, Corral, general.
 Almirante Lynch, Chil. str., 688 tons, Iquique, general.
 31—Isidora, Chil. str., 539 tons, Lota, coal.
 Quillota, Br. str., 1,957 tons, Pisagua, general; P.S.N.C.
 Anglo-Canadian, Br. str., 2,680 tons, Cardiff, coal.
 Maipo, Chil. str., 1,505 tons, Lota, general.
 Lebu, Chil. str., 1,645 tons, Puerto Montt, general.

AUGUST, 1908.

1—Presidente M. Montt, Chil. str., 1,298 tons, Caleta Buena, general.
 Luis Alberto, Chil. str., 1,050 tons, Lota, coal.
 Frankby, Br. str., 2,618, Newcastle, N.S.W., coal.
 Malleco, Chil. str., 447 tons, Constitución, general.
 2—Amasis, Germ. str., 2,938 tons, Callao, general.
 Panama, Br. str., 3,506 tons, Panama, general; P.S.N.C.
 3—Almirante Latorre, Chil. str., 365 tons, Iquique, general.
 Río Bueno, Chil. str., 254 tons, Coquimbo, general.
 4—Cautín, Chil. str., 410 tons, Valdivia, general.
 Trongate, Br. bk., 949 tons, Newcastle, N.S.W., coal.
 Zelbio, Chil. bk., 1,024 tons, Iquique, general.
 Isabel Browne, Russian bk., 1,231 tons, Newcastle, N.S.W., coal.
 Inca, Br. str., 2,321 tons, Puerto Montt, general; P.S.N.C.
 Loa, Chil. str., 1,438 tons, Eten, general.
 Aysen, Chil. str., 2,283 tons, Coronel, general.
 5—Casma, Chil. str., 366 tons, Iquique, general.
 Pampa, Germ. sp., 1,675 tons, Antwerp, general.
 Victoria, Br. str., 3,742 tons, Talcahuano, general; P.S.N.C.
 Serapis, Germ. str., 3,065 tons, Hamburg, general.
 Puno, Br. str., 1,504 tons, Coronel, general; P.S.N.C.
 6—Limari, Chil. str., 1,709 tons, Ancon, general.
 Juan Fernandez, Chil. sp., 20 tons, Juan Fernandez, general.
 Tenó, Chil. str., 1,645 tons, Pisagua, general.

DEPARTURES.

JULY, 1908.

30—Magellan, Br. str., 2,320 tons, Pisagua, general.
 31—Don Carlos, Chil. str., 1,114 tons, Lota, general.
 Alm. Tegetthoff, Chil. bk., 893 tons, Antofagasta, general.
 Kenuta, Br. str., 3,133 tons, Callao, general; P.S.N.C.

AUGUST, 1908.

1—Presidente Buñes, Chil. str., 1,176 tons, Corral, general.
 Maipo, Chil. str., 1,501 tons, Eten, general.
 Isidora, Chil. str., 539 tons, Lota, general.
 Chile, Br. str., 1,701 tons, Panama, general; P.S.N.C.
 South Australia, Br. str., 2,580 tons, Caleta Buena, coal.
 3—Malleco, Chil. str., 447 tons, Constitución, general.
 Amasis, Germ. str., 2,938 tons, Hamburg, general.
 4—Presidente M. Montt, Chil. str., 1,298 tons, Lebu, general.
 Eduardo Videla, Chil. str., 108 tons, Juan Fernandez, general.
 24—Oropesa, Br. str., 3,343 tons, Liverpool, general; P.S.N.C.
 Quillota, Br. str., 1,957 tons, Puerto Montt, general.
 5—General Freire, Chil. str., 1,307 tons, Arica, general.
 Río Bueno, Chil. str., 254 tons, Río Bueno, general.
 Alm. Latorre, Chil. str., 363 tons, Iquique, general.
 Lebu, Chil. str., 1,645 tons, Arica, general.
 6—Waddon, Br. str., 2,561 tons, Mejillones, ballast.
 Panama, Br. str., 3,506 tons, Coronel, general; P.S.N.C.
 Aysen, Chil. str., 2,283 tons, Ancon, general.

SAILING LICENCES have been granted to the steamer Tomé, 121 tons, belonging to the Sociedad Vinícola del Sur, and to the steamer Araucanía, 1,161 tons, formerly Llesquehue, belonging to Mac-Auliffe & Co.

LIABILITY OF GERMAN INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Correspondence of *The Financial News*.)

Berlin, Aug. 20.—It will be recalled that among the German fire insurance companies which refused to meet the claims made against them arising from the San Francisco disaster was the Rhein and Mosel Company of Strasburg. This company refused to carry out its so-called obligations on the ground that its policies contained a clause which distinctly stated that the company would not be liable for losses caused directly or indirectly by earthquake. The company held that damage done by fire connection with earthquake was covered by this clause.

The Government Inspector of Insurance Companies upheld the argument of the German company, and therefore dismissed the claims of the Californian policy-holders. At the same time the Californian courts found against the Rhein and Mosel Company; but the judgment, not being capable of execution in Germany, was illusory. Among others, Professor Dr. Wach, of Leipzig, delivered an opinion in favour of the Rhein and Mosel Company, and denied that there existed a reciprocity agreement, as had been suggested in some quarters, between Germany and the United States for the execution of judgments given by the courts of either country.

This view has now been upheld by the District Tribunal of Strasburg; so that the findings of the Californian courts, in instructing the German company to indemnify the victims of the disaster holding the company's policies, are finally rendered absolutely void.

IMPORTANT MINING TRANSACTION.

The following particulars of an important mining transaction are translated from the "Amigo del País," of Copiapó, of July 24:—

Mr. George Fergie has just purchased exclusively for himself, from Mr. Edward Sandiford, the important mines known by the name of "Veta de Varas," situated four leagues to the south of Vallenar.

The mines have been worked for the last sixty years and comprise a group of fourteen claims with an extension of seventy hectares according to mining licences recently paid in Vallenar.

The claims are crossed by six great main lodes and various others of lesser importance. There are three principal shafts in the group, each one with its railroads, cars, brakes, etc. and first class machinery, two of them are rather more than one hundred meters in depth and the third is about one hundred meters.

The principal shaft is known as Zapallo with a steam engine of 50 h.p. recently placed in position.

The mines are provided with crushers, winnery tables, pumps, and everything necessary for the concentration of the ores.

The buildings for the management, shop and warehouse are quite new and well constructed.

A good cartroad which cost many thousands of dollars, unites the mines with the main road between Vallenar and La Serena.

There is telephonic communication between the mines and the city of Vallenar and the Viña Victoria of Mr. Fergie.

The longitudinal railway will run along the foot of the Veta de Varas Hill.

The Viña Victoria of Mr. George Fergie is situated in Huasco valley more or less ten kilometers to the east of the mines Veta de Varas.

The said Viña is five kilometers in length and has two hundred thousand vines and yields the generous wines and piscos known in all the country with the mark of "George Fergie."

In normal times, the water of the river Huasco which runs through this vineyard can develop a force of 1,000 h.p., which Mr. Fergie will employ later on to generate the necessary electric power to give motion to all the machinery of these mines and a smelting works.

In a few days more Mr. Fergie will proceed to Huasco to reorganise the work and to sink the shaft Zapallo to a greater depth in order to exploit lodes of metal recently discovered and still untouched in the remainder of the property.

Once work is developed in the sulphurets region this mineral field will become of great importance and although it may not occupy the first place in the valle del Huasco, with its smelting works it will give life to a great number of mines in this important mineral region.

ABOUT INFLUENZA.

(BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.)

Another epidemic of influenza, and the newspapers full of the intelligence that many distinguished persons are down with the "flu;" while we read of whole districts being attacked, and cases to be numbered by the score or the hundred even in a very limited area. Therefore, always with the idea of making our health chats fit any special reason or prevailing illness, I wish to-day to say a few words regarding the ailment that is causing so much misery, loss of time and money, as, indeed, all illness does. Influenza is not a new disease. It has been recognised for many a long day, as far back, indeed, as the sixteenth century. The symptoms we see to-day were described by old writers, and epidemics, or widespread attacks, were duly noted. Thus, in the sixteenth century eleven epidemics were chronicled, and sixteen in the next century. In the eighteenth century eighteen fierce attacks occurred, and ten were described between 1800 and 1848. Like many another plague influenza appeared to die out after the last-named year; but unlike some of the plagues of old, such as the "Black Death" and the "Sweating Sickness," which have completely vanished away (thanks to the greater cleanliness of ourselves and our cities), influenza unhappily reappeared. Its reincarnation occurred in 1889, and in that year a bad epidemic started in St. Petersburg, a circumstance which gave rise to the name "Russian influenza" bestowed on the trouble as it spread from Russia throughout Europe.

A curious, erratic kind of ailment is influenza. Other infectious diseases will spread in a manner easily followed, but influenza will rage fiercely in one place, and leave another place close by untouched. One notable fact noticed when the disease came in 1889 from Russia was that before human beings were attacked generally horses were stricken with a trouble called "pink eye," a name bestowed on account of the inflammation and reddened tint of the eye, betokening what was, no doubt, an influenza attack in the horse itself.

We have to deal here with a germ-produced disease. Of this no doubt exists, not only because of the manner in which the disease spreads, its germs being carried by the air, but also because we have found the germ. It is one of the smallest we know, and that is saying much when we reflect that all germs are infinitely minute in size. The germ is found in the blood of those affected, and it is no doubt sprayed out into the air from the lungs and mouth when patients cough, so that infection is caught in this latter fashion; and we may bethink ourselves, also, that handkerchiefs used by those affected should be disinfected before being put away among soiled clothes for the wash.

Infectious troubles have what we call a "period of incubation"—that is to say, a period which elapses between our getting infected and the outbreak of the symptoms of the disease. This period varies greatly in different fevers. It may be short as in scarlet fever, where it varies from two to six days, or it may be long as in typhoid fever, where it ranges from fourteen to twenty-one days. Now in influenza the incubation-time is very short. No sooner do we get infected than we are literally struck down. Then is commenced a series of signs rendering us sure and certain of the nature of the attack. There is headache, great depression, pains in the back and limbs, and that feeling which people described as resembling the soreness resulting from being "beaten all over." A nasty, hard cough comes on, and the temperature rises, showing presence of a certain amount of fever. The active stage of the trouble does not last long. In a few days—that is, in a favourable case—the fever lessens, and the headache, pain, and depression disappear; but the things which mark influenza out as a disease never to be trifled with are, first of all, the long time it takes to recover strength, and, second, the great liability the disease exhibits to leave after-effects. Even during the progress of an attack, we may find lung-troubles and heart-troubles developed. Inflammation of the lungs (or *pneumonia*) is not at all an infrequent accompaniment of the ailment we are considering.

The practical information about influenza which it is desirable should be widely spread refers, first, to its prevention, and, second, to the matter of its treatment. There is no absolute preventive measures in which we can rely here any more than we can guarantee safety from attacks of most other diseases. But when influenza is "going about," it will be well if we see that our general health is kept well up to par, and that no overwork or weakening is sustained, because the healthy body has a power of resisting attack which is absent in the body of the person who is not as well as he should be. In the next place, it may be well if the disease is rampant to take a small dose of quinine, preferably in the morning on rising. The late Sir W. Broadbent said that in many schools the resident pupils who had a dose of quinine regularly given were not attacked, while day pupils living at home who were not so treated suffered severely.

The treatment of an attack begins with the observance of the golden rule, "to bed at once." You cannot fight influenza successfully. If you try to do so, you run a chance of either dying or of being left to be tortured by after-effects, which assume the form of disease of heart, lungs, digestive system, or nervous system. Many a man has broken down completely because he tried to brave influenza out; therefore, my warning here should be laid well to heart. The remedy most universally used is quinine. One drachm of ammoniated quinine and two drachms of the liquor of acetate of ammonia may be given every hour for three hours at first, and afterwards every four hours. Another mode of treatment is that of giving quinine in a dose of two or three grains in sherry or a little whiskey and water at noon, and again at four p.m. The food, will be very light, and the patient's room is to be kept warm, but not overheated. Sometimes a dose—say, fifteen to twenty grains—of salicylate of soda will relieve the muscular pains, and it will be well to ensure that the bowels act freely to start with. The doctor should be called in all cases, because he alone can apply the treatment necessary should complications ensue.

POSTAL PROGRESS.

PENNY POSTAGE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

On and after the first of October next the rate of postage between Great Britain and the United States will be one penny per ounce, instead of 2½ pence as at present.

Ten years ago the estimated number of letters sent from Great Britain to the United States was eleven millions. In 1902, five years later, the estimated number had grown to 13 millions, last year it reached 20 millions, showing an increase in the ten years from 1897 to 1907 of 82 per cent.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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The Physician's
Cure for Gout,
Rheumatic Gout
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Effective Aperient
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No difficulty about ingredients. No shortage of stock.

Always ready for use. 40 varieties, to suit all tastes.

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Yorkshire Relish

THE MOST DELICIOUS SAUCE IN THE WORLD

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Will Find it Safe and Effective.

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"OWBRIDGE" when buying

Lung Tonic and

Take no Other.

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