

THE ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES

And General Advertiser and Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

N.º 59. VALPARAISO, Saturday, August 29, 1908. Price: 40 Cts.

THE ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES

Published Weekly on Saturdays.

Office: 35, Calle Serrano.

Rates of Subscription.

CHILI.

One Year 20 dollars
Six Months 10 ..
Single Copies 40 cents each.

BOLIVIA.

Same Rates as for Chili.

To Countries in the Postal Union including wrapper and postage, 5 dols. a year additional.

ADVERTISING RATES

will be furnished on application.

Subscriptions and Advertisements are payable in advance, but for the convenience of City subscribers and advertisers arrangements may be made for the payment of their subscriptions and advertisements at stated intervals, also in advance.

Copies of the ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES may be mailed from the Office to any part of the World.

Small Advertisements of the "Wanted" and "To Let" classes are received up till noon on Fridays, and larger ones up till 5 p.m. on Thursdays.

Copies of the ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES are mailed on Saturdays in time for the early morning trains for Santiago and intermediate stations.

Copies of the ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES are also mailed in time for Steamers leaving for the North and South on Saturdays.

Communications of all kinds, business or otherwise, should be addressed to—The Editor of the ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES, Casilla 357, Valparaiso. Particular attention is solicited to this matter.

All communications intended for insertion in the ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES

The following Agents have been appointed at the undermentioned places for the sale of the ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES:—

VALPARAISO

W. G. PATON, 2, Calle Esmeralda.
J. W. HARDY, 11, Calle Esmeralda.
DULCERIA LIVERPOOL, 16, Calle Serrano.
M. CALDERÓN, Cigarrería Monumento Prat.
DORILA S. DE BARROS, Cigarrería Los Bomberos.

VIÑA DEL MAR

VICTOR M. GALVEZ, Kiosco de la Estación.

SANTIAGO

DIENER & Co.

HUME & Co.

CONCEPCION

W. G. PATON & Co.

COQUIMBO

FERNANDO CUEVAS.

TALTAL

HORNBY, WOBBE & Co.

ANTOFAGASTA

W. G. PATON.

HORNBY, WOBBE & Co.

IQUIQUE

R. W. BAILEY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.

G. STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill.
F. ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, LTD., 57-A, Holborn Viaduct.

The Office of

THE ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES
is at N.º 35, Calle Serrano.

OFFICE HOURS: From 9 a.m. till 12,
and from 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

NOTICE.

Our Subscribers and Readers will please take notice that our Post-Office address is as under:

THE ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES,
Casilla 357.

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

(Commenced operations in the Pacific—October 1840.)

The Company's Fleet consists of the following magnificent Steamers:

Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Orcoma (Twin Screw)..... 12000	Gallea (Twin Screw)..... 5896	Guatemala (Twin Screw)..... 3227
Orita do..... 9231	Mexico do..... 5549	Chile do..... 3225
Oreiga do..... 9000	California do..... 5547	Peru do..... 3225
Oreisa do..... 9000	Orissa do..... 5326	Pino..... 2398
Oreina do..... 9000	Orayvia do..... 5321	Arica..... 1771
Esmeraldas..... 6000	Orpessa do..... 5303	Frutidor..... 1763
Flamenco..... 6000	Sorata do..... 4584	Quito..... 1088
Bogotá..... 6000	Corevado..... 4565	Manavi..... 1041
Bucudes..... 6000	Quillota (Twin Screw)..... 3700	Rupanco (Twin Screw)..... 818
Potosí..... 6000	Quillipe do..... 3700	Taboga..... 649
Huanchaco..... 6000	Sarmiento..... 3603	Chiriqui..... 643
Junin..... 6000	Inca..... 3593	Perito (Twin Screw)..... 963
Kenuta..... 6000	Magellan..... 3590	Assistance..... 214
Lima..... 6000	Antisana..... 3584	Galillo..... 130
Panama (Twin Screw)..... 5981		Perillo..... 49
Victoria do..... 967		Chica..... 44

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN VALPARAISO AND LIVERPOOL.

The following are the Rates of fares from WEST COAST PORTS to FALKLAND ISLANDS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES, LA ROCHELLE-PALLICE (for Paris), VIGO, CORUNNA, LISBON, and LIVERPOOL, by the Company's Line via the Straits of MAGELLAN.

1st class passengers by these steamers have the privilege of breaking the passage at intermediate ports and continuing by the steamers of this Company, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, or Messageries Maritimes.

2nd class passengers have the same privilege excepting that these Tickets will not be available by steamers of the Messageries Maritimes.

The 1st and 2nd class return tickets issued via the Straits, now give the option to passengers to travel one way by Transandin route, provided the voyage between River Plate and Europe or vice-versa is made exclusively by P. S. N. C. steamers. Passengers holding return tickets via the Straits from ports north of Valparaiso to Europe or vice-versa are entitled to same option, the passages up the coast being available by P. S. N. C. steamers only.

FARES TO EUROPE

FOR LA ROCHELLE - PALLICE AND LIVERPOOL.

	FIRST CLASS		SECOND CLASS		THIRD CLASS SINGLE
	Single	Return	Single	Return	
From CALLAO and ports as far south as CHANARAL inclusive..	£ 72 0 0	£ 108 0 0	£ 37 0 0	£ 66 12 0	£ 20 0 0
From CALDERA to and including COQUIMBO.....	£ 67 0 0	£ 100 10 0	£ 32 0 0	£ 57 12 0	£ 19 0 0
From VALPARAISO and CORONEL (or Lota).....	£ 65 0 0	£ 97 10 0	£ 30 0 0	£ 54 0 0	£ 18 0 0

FARES TO MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.

	FIRST CLASS		SECOND CLASS		THIRD CLASS SINGLE
	Single	Return	Single	Return	
From CALLAO and ports as far south as CHANARAL inclusive..	£ 37 0 0	£ 55 10 0	£ 22 0 0	£ 39 12 0	£ 13 0 0
From Caldera as far as COQUIMBO inclusive.....	£ 32 0 0	£ 48 0 0	£ 17 0 0	£ 30 12 0	£ 10 0 0
From VALPARAISO and CORONEL (or LOTA).....	£ 28 0 0	£ 42 0 0	£ 15 0 0	£ 27 0 0	£ 9 0 0

First and second class fares to Rosario £1 single and £2 return higher than those to Buenos Aires; third class, 10s. extra.

RETURN TICKETS.—First class: Available for 2 years.

Free Table Wine supplied to all Passengers on the Straits Steamers.

Each Steamer carries a Doctor and Stewardess, likewise a band of skilled musicians. The steamers are provided with Electric Light which is available in the cabins all through the night if desired by passengers.

NOTA.—The special attention of passengers is called to the cuisine on board the Mail Steamers, which has been placed under the control of a competent travelling Chef.

Fresh Beef, Vegetables, Fruit, Milk, etc., are put on board each steamer at Valparaiso for the homeward voyage.

Sailings of Mail Steamers to and from Europe

From VALPARAISO..... On alternate TUESDAYS

From LIVERPOOL..... On alternate THURSDAYS.

As these Steamers will sail FROM VALPARAISO at 11 a.m. on Tuesdays, the cargo will be received on board until 5 p.m. and tickets issued until 6 p.m. on Mondays.

These Steamers call on their Homeward Voyages at the following ports: Coronel or Lota, Punta Arenas, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent, Lisbon and LA ROCHELLE - PALLICE, and on alternates voyages at Port Stanley (Falkland Islands), Santos, Bahía, Pernambuco, Leixões, Vigo and Corunna.

Sailings of Cargo Steamers to and from Europe:

Regular line of cargo steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool every 14 days, sailing homeward from the Coast fortnightly for Liverpool, calling at Swansea and Glasgow, and taking cargo for Greenock. (Agents in GLASGOW: JAS. DUNN & SONS).

Sailings to and from the North:

From VALPARAISO for ETEN, every alternate Saturday.

» VALPARAISO » PANAMA » » Wednesday.

» CALLAO » ETEN » » Thursday.

» CALLAO » PANAMA » » Saturday.

» CALLAO for VALPARAISO (Eten boats) every alternate Saturday.

» CALLAO » » (Panama boats) » » Wednesday

» PANAMA » » » Thursday.

calling at all the principal Coast ports

In connection with

The Peruvian, Ecuadoran, Columbian, and Panama Coast Lines. Through Bills of Lading for Cargo and through Passenger Tickets are issued in and from the West Coast and the United States in connection with the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Through Bills of Lading and Passenger Tickets are also issued in connection with the following Companies to and from Europe and the West Coast, via the Isthmus of Panama viz: Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Hamburg-American Steamship Company, Leyland & Harrison Lines, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, "VELOCE", Atlas Line, and to and from New York and West Indian Ports in connection with the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, and Compañía Transatlántica de Barcelona.

CHILIAN COAST LINES

Port Montt and Junin Line.

Direct service between Port Montt, Valparaiso, Junin and intermediates. Sailings for Port Montt and intermediates every alternate Tuesday, Calling at TOME, TALCAHUANO, CORONEL, LOTA, LEBU, CORRAL, (VALDIVIA), ANQUE and CALBUCO.

Sailings for JUNIN and intermediates every alternate Wednesday, calling at Los Vilos, Tongoy, Coquimbo, Huasco, Carrizal Bajo, Chañaral, Taltal, Caleta Coloso, Antofagasta, Gatico, Tocopilla, Iquique, Caleta Buena and Junin.

ACCORDING TO THE COAST ITINERARY.

Every facility afforded for the conveyance of Passengers and Cargo.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

J. W. PEARSON, Manager.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA

ALL who suffer from Consumption, Weakness of the Chest, Coughs, Colds, and Emaciation, should take immediate measures to fortify themselves against Influenza.

"MIOL" is THE great preventive. It is a food of most intensely nourishing properties, supplying the blood with life-sustaining elements, and strengthening the vital forces as NO other food can.

"MIOL" defies the worst cases of Consumption. It kills the Germs, destroying all trace of them, both in blood and tissue. Under a course of "MIOL" all indication of Consumption will leave the body, and every vestige of the disease be eradicated.

"MIOL" MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.,

66, Southwark Bridge Road, LONDON, S.E.

HOTEL VALPARAISO



Viña del Mar

THIS EXCELLENT HOTEL is situated in the centre of the town, in a building which was specially designed and erected for the purposes of an establishment of this kind.

It is near to the Railway Station, at which all through and intermediate trains stop, the Electric Tramway to Valparaiso, Post-Office and State Telegraph, and within a short drive of the Racecourse, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Polo, Cricket and Football Grounds, and to the Baths and picturesque Beach at Miramar.

All the Rooms are lofty, well-lighted, well ventilated and comfortably furnished. There are large and small dining-rooms, and the table comforts leave nothing to be desired. Wines, Liquors and Cigars of all the Best Marks. Billiard Tables. Terms Moderate. and the best of attention.

Calle Valparaiso, No. 541. H. BATALLA, Proprietor.

R. M. S. P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

Increased Sailings FROM BUENOS AIRES

ARAGON	9,441 Tons	4 September
AMAZON	10,036 "	18 Do.
ARAGUAYA	10,537 "	2 October
CLYDE	5,618 "	9 Do.
AVON	11,000 "	16 Do.
NILE	5,855 "	23 Do.

For Cherbourg and Southampton

Calling at Montevideo, Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahía, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Madeira, Lisbon, Leixões and Vigo.

The Royal Mail steamers sail from Dock 4, BUENOS AIRES, thus avoiding the journey by river boat to MONTEVIDEO. All the Royal Mail steamers are fitted with patent bilge keels that reduce rolling to an absolute minimum.

Special trains go alongside the steamers at SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON in 1 hour and 40 minutes, thus avoiding landing in tenders. All baggage is cleared by the Company at Southampton, free of expense.

The "AVON", "ARAGUAYA", "AMAZON" and "ARAGON" are the largest and most luxuriously appointed steamers coming out to South America, special features being the large number of single-berth cabins.

To Europe via the Isthmus

SAILINGS FROM COLON AS UNDER:

FOR NEW YORK	FOR SOUTHAMPTON
Via Jamaica.	Via Trinidad and Barbados
MAGDALENA..... 12 August	TRENT..... 18 August
THAMES..... 9 September	TAGUS..... 1 September
ORINOCO..... 23 Do.	MAGDALENA.... 15 Do.
ATRATO..... 7 October	THAMES..... 29 Do.

The Royal Mail steamers take eight days from Colon to New York where they connect with all the Principal Steamship Lines to Europe. The "TAGUS" holds the New York-Jamaica record of 3 days 23 hrs. 20 mins.

For Full Particulars, apply to the Agents:

Lyon Brothers

231A-233, Calle Blanco-VALPARAISO

R. M. S. P. Office in Buenos Aires - 264, Calle Reconquista.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Charles A. Cornish of Santiago, for the loan of a brochure with the following title:

The Bombardment of Valparaiso.

Rear-Admiral Denman,
Mr. Layard
(Late Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs),
and the
British Community of Valparaiso.
Liverpool.

1866.

The brochure in question deals entirely with a controversy which was started at the time a bombardment was threatened, with respect to certain statements alleged to have been made by the British Admiral. It was said at the time that the Admiral had given his word that he would oppose the bombardment, by force if necessary, but no proof was ever produced in support of this statement. We believe, however, that the Spanish Admiral notified the foreign commanders in the Bay that if the Chilians applied torpedoes to any of his vessels, as they threatened to do, he would open fire immediately on the town. To which Admiral Denman was reported to have replied that the Spanish Admiral would be perfectly justified in bombarding the town if any of his vessels were torpedoed, but that he should insist upon four hours' notice being given to allow non-combatants to seek a place of safety. It was also said at the time that the Chilean Government purposely placed all the obstacles they could in the way of foreigners removing their goods from the Custom-House in the belief that by retaining them in the bonded stores the Spanish Admiral would hesitate to bombard the building. The British Foreign Secretary subsequently declared, however, that the conditions offered by the Chilean Government for the removal of the goods were under the circumstances of the case, very liberal, and ought to have been accepted by the owners and consignees. At their best the statements in the brochure are *ex parte*, whilst the charges made against the British Admiral of not acting up to his promise to prevent, by force, the bombardment of Valparaiso never had the slightest foundation in fact. Now to the pamphlet.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

"The Statement of Mr. LAYARD, in the House of Commons last night, in reference to the Bombardment of Valparaiso, will probably be called in question."—*Star* (leading article), May 16, 1866.

It is now a matter of regret to those who could most easily have refuted many of the rash statements made by Mr. Layard in the debate on the "Bombardment of Valparaiso," in May last, that this was not done immediately after the publication of his unwarrantable reflections on the conduct and veracity of the British residents at Valparaiso. It may be fitting, however, to explain that, in expectation of a more thorough discussion in the House of Commons, a correct "Statement of Facts" was then prepared for the use of certain Members of the House. But time passed on; public attention became engrossed with the debates on the Franchise Bill—debates which led to the resignation of the Ministry and the convenient season for the anticipated discussion never presented itself.

In these circumstances the British residents of Valparaiso—indignant at the unscrupulous language of Mr. Layard—now feel called upon, in self-justification, to lay before the public, evidence which they deem to be as conclusive as it is ample. They would call special attention to the very important evidence presented by the letter of General Kilpatrick, the American Minister to Chili, hereinafter published (page 23); and they are confident that, in regard to the question of veracity betwixt them and Rear-Admiral Denman, impartial readers of this narrative will be at no loss to discover which of the conflicting statements is the correct one.

In order to assume their line of defence with the more precision, it will be necessary to refer to the statement made by Mr. Layard in the House of Commons on 15th May last; and, with that object in view, we now transcribe from the *Morning Herald* the following extract from his speech on that occasion:

"The resolutions alluded to by the hon. and gallant gentleman opposite (Colonel Edwards), as having been drawn up at a public meeting of merchants at Valparaiso, form certainly the most extraordinary document I ever heard read. There is scarcely a statement contained in them which is not a misstatement.

"Colonel Edwards.—Does the hon. gentleman mean to say that the document itself is not an authentic document?"

"Mr. LAYARD.—No I say nothing of the sort; but I say that the statements contained in that document are entirely

without foundation, and contrary to the real facts of the case. In one part of the resolutions there is a statement that Admiral Denman had informed the British merchants that he would defend Valparaiso against an attack by the Spanish fleet. There is not one single word of truth in that statement. The British merchants went to Admiral Denman, and urged him to prevent the attack. Admiral Denman said that, however much he would regret an attack, it would be utterly impossible for him to interfere, and he urged the British merchants again to take some steps to withdraw their property. The formal notification was given to them thirty hours before the manifesto was issued to remove their property. They had been informed, not many days before, that the British Government, having taken into consideration the offer of the Chilean Government to allow them to remove their property in bond without charging dues, were of opinion that the conditions were fair conditions, and that the British merchants ought to accept them and remove their property, and that if they did not do so they would themselves be responsible for any damage that might be done. The British merchants deliberately refused to accept this liberal offer made to them, and I am surprised that they now turn round and blame Admiral Denman for what has happened. These conditions have been read and I will read them again. The statement that the American commander offered to join the British commander to stop the bombardment is utterly untrue. No such offer was ever made. On the contrary, the American Minister admitted the right of the Spanish commander to bombard Valparaiso, and had himself come down from Santiago to prevent by remonstrance the bombardment if possible; but it does not appear that either he or Commander Rodgers had any intention to interfere to stop it. Nor is there a word of truth in the statement that Admiral Denman put forth a plea of want of sufficient force. With respect to the statement that the Chilians had refused to allow the British sailors to land to extinguish the flames, all I have to say is that I have read to-day Admiral Denman's despatch, in which he says that his men landed to put out the fire; that nothing could exceed their good conduct; that was not a bit of plunder; and that, although the Chilians offered them brandy, not one of them was intoxicated, and that their conduct had been so praiseworthy that he had gone out of his way to call the attention of the Admiralty to it.* (Hear, hear.) I can make full allowance for the excitement of the British merchants at Valparaiso on seeing their property destroyed, but it is not worthy of them to put forward a statement so entirely at variance with the facts."

The Resolutions read by Colonel Edwards, and referred to by Mr. Layard, were prepared by a Committee of British Subjects, appointed at a Meeting held at Valparaiso on the 28th of March last, and they were unanimously adopted at a General Meeting held on 29th March—two days before the Bombardment took place. They were as follows:

"Resolved.—I. That the statement of facts read at the meeting this day by Mr. Hayne be hereby adopted as a true and impartial narrative.

"2. That this meeting cannot too severely censure the vacillating conduct of Rear-Admiral Denman in having given to the British community of Valparaiso positive assurances that he would interfere, by force, if necessary, to prevent a general bombardment, and afterwards retracting the same, thus causing the loss of much valuable time which might have been profitably employed in securing safety to life and property.

"3. That this meeting cannot but condemn Rear-Admiral Denman's conduct as inconsistent with correct ideas of that neutrality which he stated he had strict orders to observe, inasmuch as, while he denied to the British community of Valparaiso the protection of the forces under his command, he did not hesitate to detach one of the ships of his squadron for the protection of Spanish emissaries—contraband of war in Peruvian waters—who left Valparaiso for the north in the mail steamer hence on the 17th inst.

"4. That Rear-Admiral Denman's plea of want of sufficient force to oppose the Spaniards is humiliating to his countrymen and inexcusable, considering that the co-operation of a powerful United States squadron was pressed upon him by its commander. And that this meeting cannot express in sufficiently strong terms its indignation that such an atrocity as the bombardment of a defenceless town, with a population of

* A long letter has been addressed by the Chief of the Fire Brigade at Valparaiso to the Committee of British Residents, narrating the circumstances under which he found it to be his duty to refuse the assistance of the seamen sent ashore by the British vessels of war to aid in extinguishing the fire after the bombardment. But, as this is a comparatively unimportant matter, it has been considered unnecessary to enter upon the discussion of it, however much the statements of Admiral Denman and those of the Chief of the Fire Brigade are found to differ from each other.

80,000 inhabitants, should be permitted in the presence of a British squadron.

"5. That the absence of precise instructions from the British Government with regard to the threatened bombardment can only be accounted for by the supposition on its part that our difficulties have come to a conclusion, leaving, therefore, unforeseen complications to be solved by the good judgment of its representative, who, to the great of this meeting, would appear to consider the duties of neutrality inconsistent with any action in favour of those interests which are especially confided to his protection, and which, under existing circumstances, are so seriously compromised.

"6. That it is a matter of regret that between the British *Chargé d'Affaires* and this community there has long existed an estrangement which has rendered him unfit to represent its interests, and that in the present emergency the disadvantages accruing therefrom have been more sensibly felt by his passive submission to the abuse of the Spanish squadron, while other neutrals have been placed in much more favourable positions through the exertions of their representatives.

"7. That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the United States Minister, General Kilpatrick, and upon Commodore Rodgers, and express to them, in behalf of this meeting, its high appreciation of their earnest endeavours to prevent, by co-operation with the British forces, the bombardment of this city, deeply regretting that those endeavours have not been more successful.

"8. That these resolutions and the documents referred to in them be laid before the British public."

Now, the first point (although a subsidiary one) worthy of note is, that these Resolutions were deliberately adopted two days before the Bombardment took place. Led astray by the error of Mr. Layard, the *Times*, on 17th May, remarked that "a body of English merchants, smarting under a sense of the loss wantonly inflicted on them, may be pardoned for taking a view of their own grievances not warranted altogether either by facts or by international law." And so, believing with Mr. Layard that "some allowance had to be made for the excitement of the British merchants at Valparaiso on seeing their property destroyed," however inaccurate their statements, the whole of the metropolitan and provincial press (with a few honourable exceptions) took for granted that the British residents were wrong, and had embodied statements in their Resolutions which were not warranted by the actual facts as they had transpired.

It is not now the aim of the British residents of Valparaiso to discuss the question of international law, as affecting the Bombardment, although they believe that an admirable opportunity for establishing a precedent, in accordance with the more liberal sentiments of the times, in regard to defenceless cities or commercial factories, has been lost. It is not their wish to provoke any discussion by instituting a comparison of the more generous sentiments of the metropolitan press in November last when the news of the Blockade reached England, with the moral hard and less generous sentiments emitted after the news of the Bombardment reached these shores. They might justly ask with Mr. T. Baring, "For what possible object was Admiral Denman there if it was not to protect British property?" and they might appropriately inquire with Mr. White-side, "Whether it was the duty of a British Admiral to superintend the bombardment of a town containing British property without interfering to prevent it, and then to land British sailors, not after the manner of Nelson, but to extinguish the flames with water?" These and several other pertinent questions might with advantage be discussed in connection with the Bombardment of Valparaiso; but the British residents desire to restrict themselves to the question of veracity which has unfortunately arisen betwixt Mr. Layard, Rear-Admiral Denman, and themselves; and their sole object in issuing this Pamphlet is to remove the stigma which, through the silence of their friends and their own great distance from England, they feel has been allowed too long to remain attached to them.

The evidence in support of the statement that Admiral Denman made promises of protection which, to their loss and injury, were afterwards retracted, is abundant. It will be presented, together with evidence to prove that Commodore Rodgers, commanding the United States squadron, offered to join in preventing the Bombardment—an offer at first accepted and afterwards refused by Admiral Denman.* The British residents do not propose to dispute that Admiral Denman had at one period generous impulses: they would rather

* In case the plea be urged on behalf of Admiral Denman that the Spanish Commander intended to fire only on the public buildings, and that thus the bombardment would not be general, it is to be remarked that in his Manifesto, issued on 27th March, he made no limitation, but said he was to bombard "the Town of Valparaiso." Although his fire was chiefly directed against the Custom-house

Vicuña Rugs.

JUST ARRIVED!!

A Grand Assortment of REAL VICUÑA RUGS, both of Feet and Body. Now is the time to secure

A SUITABLE PRESENT TO SEND HOME.

Also Splendid Stock in PLAQUE AND SILVER GOODS. Office Appliances, Revolvers, Guns, Rifles and Cartridges of every description. Pocket Knives and Daggers in great variety.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS PLATES, ETC., ETC.

C. ARNOLD & Co.,

Telephone 196. 66-72, ESERALDA. Casilla 651.

be forward to acknowledge their belief of the fact. But that is a thing separate and apart from the question of veracity which has arisen—a question having its origin in the Admiral's own despatches and in the unhesitating espousal of his statements by Mr. Layard in the House of Commons. The evidence submitted is as follows:—

First.

(The Evidence from Valparaiso.)

"Extract from Narrative of Proceedings at Valparaiso during the latter half of March immediately preceding the Bombardment," adopted at the General Meeting of British Subjects, on 29th March, along with the Resolutions before referred to.

On Saturday, the 17th of March, great excitement was caused here by the report that Admiral Denman had ordered the Flag-ship *Stulej*, the *Leander*, and the *Shearwater* to get ready for sea. All leave was stopped at 4 p.m., at which hour every one was to be on board. The utmost astonishment was expressed at the departure of the vessels at such a moment being meditated. This astonishment was not only felt and expressed by civilians, but by English naval officers also. Admiral Denman was remonstrated with in the strongest manner; and, owing either to those remonstrances or from what took place at an interview he subsequently had with the Spanish Commodore, the Admiral did not leave, but despatched the *Shearwater* to Callao, touching at Caldera.

The English mail steamer was to leave that night, and it appears that the attention of Admiral Denman had been called to the possibility of the Spanish passengers being forcibly taken out of her at the Peruvian ports; and it seems that it was in sight of such a possibility that the Admiral acted, and at first meditated sending one large frigate, if not all the few vessels at his disposal, to prevent the Spanish passengers from being molested, while, even though it had been Admiral Denman's duty to provide protection for the Spaniards, a file of marines, under the command of an officer, on board the steamer with Her Majesty's pennant flying would have been all that was necessary.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, a meeting of the British merchants was held in the offices of Messrs. William Gibbs & Co., to have read to them in a formal manner a letter, dated the 3rd of the present month, from W. Taylour Thomson, Esq., H.M. *Chargé d'Affaires*, addressed to Messrs. William Gibbs & Co. and others. This letter was sent round to the different houses for perusal immediately on its receipt by Messrs. William Gibbs & Co., and the meeting was held in order to see whether it were necessary to take any steps in consequence of the contents of the letter. At the meeting the question involved was discussed. A motion was proposed that a deputation should proceed to Santiago to wait upon H.M. *Chargé d'Affaires* and endeavour, with his assistance, to arrange terms for the removal of the goods from the Custom-house Stores. This was rejected, and in its stead it was determined that a deputation, consisting of Mr. Bartholomew Browne, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Hayne, should wait upon Admiral Denman to explain the position of neutral property here, with the view of obtaining protection for it, in case of need, from Her Majesty's forces.

Stores, it is notorious that, besides these, three large blocks of most valuable private property were destroyed, and that shots were fired at random all over the city. Indeed, it was impossible to fire at the Intendencia and Railway Station without incurring the risk of destroying the whole town, especially as shells were used. Yet, Mr. Layard, on the authority of Admiral Denman, told the House of Commons that the Spaniards "carefully avoided firing a single shot into the town, except upon public buildings."

The conversation between Admiral Denman and the deputation, which took place on Thursday the 22nd inst., was based on the observations contained in the following paper, which was read to him—viz.,

At a meeting held at Valparaiso on Tuesday, the 20th March, 1866, by the British merchants, we, three of those merchants, were named to seek an interview with you, sir, to explain the anxious position in which we all feel ourselves placed.

You are, no doubt, aware that most of the commercial houses in Valparaiso are what are called commission houses—i.e., in addition to importing merchandise on their own account, goods are consigned to them which they sell on commission; therefore, the interests they represent are spread over a very large number of people.

When the blockade commenced, for a short time serious apprehensions of a bombardment were entertained, if not of the town in general, of the buildings wherein are deposited, in bond, the merchandise imported from Europe. That alarm gradually subsided and apprehension had almost ceased to exist when, on the arrival of the last mail, letters were received giving us to understand that the instructions then sent out from Spain to Commodore Mendez-Nuñez were supposed to be of such a stringent nature as to make the bombardment of Valparaiso a much more likely occurrence than had been previously imagined, and that very grave fears were entertained in England that unless the naval forces of neutral powers assumed a very determined attitude to prevent the consummation of such a barbarity, the bombardment of an undefended town would take place; but that such an act would be permitted, or that it would be acquiesced in by non-interference could scarcely be conceived, more especially as a large proportion of the inhabitants are subjects of those countries to which the forces belong, and as their pecuniary interests at stake are far larger than those of the Chilians themselves.

The receipt of these communications naturally caused much anxiety, and, in the state of doubt and uncertainty as to whether a bombardment would be permitted, the merchants are perplexed to know what they ought to do in the protection of their own property and of that intrusted to their care. The Chilean Government is naturally anxious to retain in the Custom-house the property of neutrals, believing no doubt that the buildings are thereby to a certain extent protected. In November last, at the instance of Mr. Thomson, Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires*, the Government offered to permit the goods to be removed from the Custom-house Stores, but under conditions so onerous as, in the opinion of the merchants, to make the removal next to impracticable, and, as the belief in a bombardment had then become very general, nothing was done.

Now, however, that our fears have been revived, we are desirous of ascertaining your opinion, sir, as to what would be the best course we could pursue under existing circumstances; for, even supposing we could obtain permission from the Government to remove our goods to a place of greater safety, such permission would, in reality, be next to useless to us, as it would take many weeks, if not months, to carry this operation into effect; for the mere attempt to remove our merchandise from the Custom-house Stores would immediately come to the conclusion that a bombardment was imminent, and a rush would take place which would render difficult, if not impossible, the obtaining of the labour and means necessary for the removal of the merchandise.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 18.
An explosion of gas took place in a coal mine near Wigan, causing great damage in the mine and burying seventy men who were at work in the pit at the time of the accident.

Wigan, August 19.
Twenty-one dead bodies have been recovered from the mine.

London, August 19.
After long and laborious exertions, four men were rescued from the mine alive.

—On Monday, the swimmer Burgess made his sixth attempt to swim across the English Channel, and although he did not succeed in carrying out his intention, he made a splendid record. He jumped into the sea at Dover and, followed closely by a boat, swam vigorously against a heavy sea and strong current. He struggled gallantly and would have reached the French shore but for the tide which impeded his advance; and at last he went on board the boat, after having been twenty hours and eleven minutes in the water. His condition was normal and had the tide not been against him, he would have reached the French shore. He was within a mile of the land when he went on board the boat.

London, August 20.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, on his return from Scotland, held a long interview with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, regarding the results of the interviews at Kronberg and Ischl. It appears that the Premier has received complaints to the effect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, and the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winston Churchill, encroached on the field of international affairs, much to the annoyance of the Foreign Secretary. Sir Edward Grey is also annoyed with the Secretary of War, Mr. Haldane, and several members of the Cabinet who entertain to a certain extent socialistic ideas. Sir Edward is strongly opposed to all proposed reforms of a socialistic character. These difficulties, which threaten the stability and harmony of the Cabinet, have engaged the serious attention of the Prime Minister.

Wigan, August 22.
All the efforts made to rescue the miners who, owing to an explosion of gas, were buried in the mine, have proved ineffectual. The victims are 75 in number.

London, August 22.
The *Daily Telegraph* gives an emphatic denial to the report in circulation regarding a supposed Anglo-German agreement on the limitation of armaments.

London, August 24.
The new battleship *St. Vincent* will be launched on the 10th of September next, and the *Collingwood* on the 7th of November; both vessels being an improvement on the *Dreadnought* type. The construction of the *Vanguard*, a vessel much superior to the two above named, will shortly be commenced; and, in January, another *Dreadnought* and an armed cruiser of the *Invincible* type. Both the *St. Vincent* and the *Collingwood* have a displacement of 19,250 tons, will travel at the rate of 21 knots per hour and their engines will be of 24,000 horse power nominal.

—The new papers to-day make varied comments on the events that are taking place in Morocco. Without exception, they all recognise the gravity of the situation and express the opinion that the powers that signed at the Algeiras Conference ought to come to an arrangement with regard to the attitude to be assumed in the future.

Dover, August 24.
The Englishman Burgess made another attempt to swim across the English Channel yesterday. He remained in the water for 23 hours; but his strength gave way when he had arrived to within a few hundred meters of the French coast.

London, August 24.
Count Charles of Eulenburg (a son of the German Prince of that name who is under trial in Berlin for various offences) married Tilly Marx, the daughter of a blacksmith, and a music hall singer.

FRANCE.

Paris, August 22.
The Chinese merchants and students residing in this city held a meeting yesterday afternoon and resolved, in the midst of loud acclamations and applause, to promote the idea of an alliance between China and the United States; an alliance which was proposed a short time ago.

Belfort, August 22.
Three families were poisoned yesterday in the village of Lusceuil from eating mushrooms. Six people have already died and three others are in a dying condition.

GERMANY.

Berlin, August 26.
The Tageblatt publishes a telegram received from Frankfurt to the following effect: "Mr. Spender, Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Cabinet, delivered a speech in the Chancellor's name, in which he declared that although the maintenance of peace between Germany and Great Britain is, and always will be, a question of the greatest importance, the visit which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is at present making to Germany, is merely for the purpose of studying the political and social institutions of the country. Mr. Lloyd George," he said, "has not been authorised by the Cabinet to make proposals either the one way or the other, with regard to the question of naval armaments; even to enter into verbal negotiations on the subject. Nevertheless, should Germany make any suggestion regarding the question, he would willingly go into explanations." Mr. Spender declared, in conclusion, that Mr. Lloyd George could see no reason why the representation of Germany and Great Britain should not come to some arrangement with regard to the limitation of armaments.

—The *Wossische* referring to the interview at Kronberg, publishes an optimistic article with regard to Anglo-German relations. The writer of the article states that a genuine friendship really exists. The Emperor and the British Under-Secretary, Mr. Hardinge, discussed the naval question with great frankness and came to a satisfactory understanding on the subject. The author of the article, it appears, is Baron Jenisch, who represented the German Foreign Secretary at the interview.

—The dirigible balloons *Parceval* and *Gross* went for a trip to-day in convoy and for the space of two hours manoeuvred over the city, nearly always together, side by side and at a short distance from the tops of the highest buildings. The crowds that filled the streets applauded in a frantic manner. These balloons will make ascents daily with the object of establishing a course of training in the management of that class of air ship.

Berlin, August 21.
The *Wossische Zeitung* publishes an account of the splendid results obtained in the trials of wireless telegraphy, transmitting messages from land to a dirigible balloon in the air and vice-versa.

HOLLAND.

The Hague, August 23.
Great preparations are being actively made in case the necessity should arise for sending an ultimatum to Venezuela. Work is being carried on day and night in the arsenals, and the war ships are nearly all ready to start at a moment's notice.

The reply to President Castro's note will be delivered by the German Minister at Caracas, who represents Holland for the present.

The Hague, August 22.
A reply to the note sent by Venezuela was forwarded through the usual channel yesterday. It is reported that Holland demands from President Castro in peremptory terms that the decrees of last May, which have caused great prejudice to the commerce of Caracas, be annulled. Public opinion is following the development of this affair with close attention; and although it is believed that an armed conflict may possibly be avoided, the unusual activity that prevails in the arsenals indicates that Holland is preparing to meet any emergency that may arise, and is determined to exact that satisfaction to which she considers herself entitled, even should an appeal to arms be found necessary.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, August 21.
At Sarijevka (Tekaterinoslaw), a terrible case of revenge is reported, taken by a party of revolutionaries against a Jewish family. It was suspected that the members of this family, Edelstein by name, were in communication with the authorities, giving them all the information that came to their knowledge regarding the plans of the agitators. In order to revenge themselves, the revolutionaries concocted a diabolical plan. They waited last night until all the members of the family were gathered together and threw two bombs into the room by the window. They then fired several shots with revolvers into the room and immediately took flight. The father, a daughter, a lady who was on a visit and her little son were instantly killed. The mother, the son, an uncle and two grand children were left in a dying condition. The wounded were conveyed to the hospital where they were lying at the point of death when the revolutionaries, numbering about forty, all well armed, once more made their appearance and entering violently into the hospital, they

bound the guard and the nurses, and at close quarters, killed the dying mother and son. Having accomplished their deadly work, they made their escape.

SPAIN.

Madrid, August 21.
Another conflict has arisen between the workmen and the directors of the Andalucia railways, the latter having refused to grant the increase of wages demanded by the former. As, owing to the want of funds to maintain it, a strike is impossible, the men have decided to emigrate to Chili, and the Argentine Republic. The directors, in order to check emigration, have had recourse to the stratagem of posting placards at all the large railway stations, giving an account of the hardships to which emigrants are exposed in South American Republics. In these placards appear accounts and photographic views of scenes of the Valparaiso earthquake; of groups of men supported to be out of employment but which are simply a crowd of pleasure-seekers and loiterers in the principal streets of Santiago de Chile and Buenos Aires. One of the accounts states that in Santiago the electric tramcars run with the speed of an express train without paying any attention to the general traffic, so that pedestrians are killed in large numbers. It is also stated that the Chilians, indignant at an increase made in the price of fares and the innumerable cases of death and mutilation that occur, attempted to hang the manager of the car company to a lamp-post, &c. &c. And tales after the same fashion are printed in these sheets with the object of frightening the railway employees from leaving for South America.

Almeria, August 22.
Yesterday 262 Spanish emigrants left for Buenos Aires by the French steamer *Les Alpes*. At Las Palmas another hundred embarked, the majority being peasants.

Jaca, August 22.
The dirigible balloon *Jupiter*, steered by the daring aeronaut Gordenjuela and Lieutenant Mulero, crossed the Pyrenees yesterday and descended, after a successful voyage, in the French town of Pau. The *Jupiter* rose to the height of 4,000 meters.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, August 24.
A destructive fire took place in this city yesterday afternoon. From the very commencement strenuous exertions were made to circumscribe the fire, but owing to the strong wind that was blowing at the time and the inflammable material of the buildings and stores where it originated, all efforts to do so were fruitless. The whole block was soon ablaze; and the shower of sparks and half burnt wood that fell in all directions, caused other buildings to catch fire, spreading alarm and consternation for many blocks around. At 9 p.m. the wind had abated but the flames still continued in their work of destruction. 1500 houses and shops have already been totally consumed. Whole streets and avenues, which a few hours ago were covered with handsome buildings, are now converted into a sea of flames. The loss is enormous; but it is impossible as yet to make any calculation. Many merchants have seen their entire stock of goods completely disappear without being able to save a single article. The same fate has befallen nearly all the inhabitants; they have lost their homes with all they contained. Many of them have taken refuge in the streets and plazas.

MOROCCO.


Tangier, August 21.
The defeat of the pretender Muley Hafid near Sidi-Rahal has been confirmed. The pretender's troops were under the command of General Madniglauni. The defeat of the rebels was complete.

Tangier, August 22.
News has been received by wireless telegraph to the effect that the vanguard of Abdul-Aziz's forces has been defeated by Muley Hafid, at a place about fifty miles from Marakesch. According to this report Abdul Aziz was taken prisoner; but another report has come to hand stating that Abdul Aziz escaped with his brother and took refuge in the French district. According to later accounts, not only did the vanguard of the army suffer defeat but the whole force has been routed and has taken to flight. It appears that the Sultan's artillery did not come into action owing to the panic caused by the bursting of some of the guns.

London, August 22.
The Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the capture of Abdul Aziz.

Tangier, August 24.
The news of the defeat of the Sultan, Abdul Aziz has been fully confirmed by reports from a perfectly trustworthy source. On the night of Wednesday

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.
Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
London, S.E.



CHIVERS' JELLIES
MADE IN SILVER-LINED PANS.
FLAVOURED WITH RIPE FRUIT JUICES
The Family Doctor says:
"We have nothing but unqualified praise, for they are ABSOLUTELY PURE and FREE from ADULTERATION."
CHIVERS & SONS, Ltd., Histon, Cambridge,
ENGLAND.

last, the pretender, quite unexpectedly, fell on his rival, creating indescribable confusion in the Sultan's army. The troops offered little or no resistance and fled in all directions as soon as the first shots were fired. The Sultan's defeat was due, not so much to the surprise, as to the treachery of several chiefs of the tribes, who had joined Abdul Aziz as friends and allies, when in reality they were adherents of Muley Hafid. But for this reason victory would have favoured the side of the Sultan as his army was much superior in numbers, in quality and armament. The traitors had previously rendered the Sultan's artillery useless,—the arm on which he founded his greatest hopes. When the soldiers became convinced of the treachery they fled in great panic, whilst the chiefs of the tribes took advantage of the confusion to plunder everything of value they found at hand. Abdul Aziz withdrew with his escort in as orderly a manner as possible to Setai. The Sultan was accompanied in his retreat by the Grand Vizier, Abdelkrim-ben-Sliman, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs El Mokri; and also by the French military mission and two English officers, whose present whereabouts are not known.

—The pretender's victory has caused the greatest enthusiasm here amongst his adherents. Yesterday he was proclaimed Sultan of Morocco. All the authorities recognised him as such and submitted to his authority.

—It is reported that Abdul Aziz, the dethroned Sultan, is expected at Casablanca, from which place he will proceed to Damascus.

UNITED STATES.

San Francisco, August 21.
From the interior it is reported that fire has made its appearance in the woods round about Yosemite and vicinity, Washington State. The fire, fanned by a strong wind that prevails, is assuming colossal proportions. Active steps are being taken to circumscribe the fire and prevent further damage. A number of houses have already been burned and many animals have perished.

Washington, August 21.
According to information received on good authority, the Panama Canal will be finished within five years and the total cost will be under the amount calculated in the estimates.

New York, August 24.
It is reported that the cause of the Democratic candidate to the Presidency of the Republic, Mr. Bryan, is gaining ground in public opinion. Many people consider his election as almost certain, although others hold a very different opinion. The struggle will undoubtedly be a hard one and it is a very difficult matter to predict who the favoured candidate will be.

Cumberland (Tennessee), August 24.
Two prominent citizens of this town, Mr. George Britton and Mr. Frank Davis, met each other a few days ago and had a violent altercation over some old personal quarrel. So exasperated were they that each one sent his seconds to the other; but these, owing to the

determination of their principals, found it quite impossible to prevent a duel. The duel, which was to the death, took place with pistols on Saturday. The implacable rivals exchanged several shots and although both wounded continued firing without flinching. The result had consequently to be fatal. At the fifth shot fired by Davis, Britton fell dead with a ball through his heart. Davis is also in a dying state, as his unfortunate rival proved himself a good shot; Davis received a bullet in the abdomen, another in the breast and a third in the back. The duellists both held a prominent position in society and were greatly esteemed for their personal qualities by the inhabitants of the town, amongst whom the terrible affair has caused great consternation.

Washington, August 24.
The Government has made a contract with the Atlas Portland Cement Company of Northampton, in Pennsylvania to supply 4,500,000 barrels of cement for the construction of the Panama Canal. The value of this offer amounts to \$5,500,000.

Warsaw (Indiana) August 24.
A very successful trial was made yesterday of a locomotive built on a new system. Hauling two wagons, the engine travelled between Princeton and Warsaw, a distance of nine miles, in four minutes.

COPPER STATISTICS.

(Financial Times, July 17).

Supplies of copper continue to come forward freely, and the amount of stocks in England and France on 15th instant, according to the mid monthly statistics of Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Company, again exhibited an increase, totalling 29,950 tons, against 28,400 tons at the end of June. Cargoes afloat from Chili and Australia were also slightly larger, and the visible supplies increased by 2,000 tons to 3,700 tons. The American production has been well maintained, and at the same time there has been a considerable expansion in shipments from Spain and Chili, the total for the fortnight for these two countries being 4,600 tons, as compared with only 2,900 tons for the whole of June. On the other hand, "deliveries" have been rather better, and the price of Standard copper has improved from the low figure of £56 12s 6d at the end of last month to £57 10s. This, however, is still below the quotation a month ago.

ENGLAND'S GREATEST POET.

The Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, at which John Milton was educated, gave a dinner on July 10 in honour of the tercentenary of Milton's birthday. Over eighty distinguished men of letters from various parts of the kingdom attended.

In an eulogium of the poet, Dr. J. W. Macaulay, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, described Milton as the most eminent of the English poets. "In the science of his art," he said, "Milton stands alone among the English poets. It is this which makes him, in the fullest sense of the word, a classic. It sets him in the same circle with Virgil and Sophocles, in lonely and splendid eminence."

THE ANGLO-CHILIAN TIMES

VALPARAISO, SAT., AUGUST 29, 1908.

Import and Export Statistics.

THERE has just been issued from the Commercial Statistics Department of the Custom-House a report on the Foreign Trade of this country, in the half-year ended June 30th last. It is the first half-yearly report issued, consequently it has no predecessor on which to base comparisons.

The Imports are given under the usual divisions and subdivisions, and they show as already stated, a total of 139,176,672 dols., the total for 1907 being 284,584,409 dols., or almost exactly the double of the half-year ended on June 30, and this proportion is pretty closely maintained in all the classifications.

The Exports, in like manner, are given with the customary divisions and subdivisions, and they show, as already mentioned, a total of 145,134,751 dols., and the same proportions between the half-year ended June 30, and the total for 1907, as in Imports is very closely maintained.

The value of the Imports in each of the Eleven Classifications or Divisions in the first half of the current year are returned as under:—

Table with 2 columns: Classification and Value. Includes Animal Products, Vegetable do., Mineral do., Textiles and their manufactures, Industrial Oils, Varnishes and Encls., Paper, Boards and their manufactures, Beverages and Liquors, Perfumery, pharmaceutical and chemical products, Machines, Instruments, Tools, &c., Arms, Ammunition and Explosives, Miscellaneous.

The value of the Exports in each of the Eleven Classifications or Divisions in the first half of the current year are returned as below:—

Table with 2 columns: Classification and Value. Includes Animal Products, Vegetable do., Mineral do., Beverages and Liquors, Specie, Miscellaneous, Exportation of nationalised goods.

It may be of interest to notice a few of the leading items in Imports. Cattle figure for 3,044,415 dols., about the same proportion as in 1907. Condensed milk is returned at 329,241 dols., and salmon at 586,201 dols., both of these articles being in the proportion of 1908, but sardines on the other hand, show a big falling off with 220,884 dols. Stearine is returned at 430,682 dols., against 685,112 dols. in all 1907, and tallow is given at 317,206 dols., against 1,209,456 in the whole of 1907, it being worth remarking here that these articles were imported for the candle monopoly, which by a perversion of language is called a "native industry," although everything required for the production of the native article, except labour and coal is imported from abroad, and it may be mentioned here that the finished article is a wretched apology for a composition candle. Many people will probably be imbued with the idea derived from controversies in the press, that the imports of boots and shoes form a big item in the foreign trade of this country, but the total for the first half of the current year was not much over 150,000 dols., to be exact it was 169,296 dols., and in this sum footwear for the "little ones" figures for 83,907 dols., and in this particular article native talent cannot compete with the foreign makers in high grade goods. It is a long jump from babies' shoes to rice, but this is not our fault but that of the report we are commenting upon, and we learn that the imports of this important article of food in the first half of the present year are returned at 894,852 dols. Coffee is returned at 619,329 dols.; the total for 1907 was 1,619,616 dols. Tea is returned at 824,280 dols., very nearly the value of the importation for the whole of 1907, which is given at 846,996 dols. Yerba mate closes the table we are quoting from with 346,998 dols., the importation for the whole of 1907 having been 1,420,272 dols. Olive oil, in what ought to be an oil producing country, figures for 1,055,377 dols. Sugar of all kinds figures for 2,727,644 dols.,

the ratio of proportion being about the same as in 1907. Pine lumber is returned at 1,856,379 dols., the total for 1907 having been 4,969,272 dols. Iron and Steel and their "derivatives" show a total of 17,982,213 dols., the total for 1907 having been 35,109,421 dols. The chief contributing articles to this sum are: Wire, iron and steel, 1,057,104 dols.; piping, 2,510,540 dols.; iron and steel bars and sheets, 2,889,645 dols.; rails, 1,887,166 dols.; and railway car wheels, 873,086 dols. Empty bottles are returned at 654,414 dols.; Roman cement figures for 1,107,318 dols.; ordinary glassware for 410,861 dols.; earthenware for 437,163 dols.; porcelain for 248,003 dols., and window glass for 252,268 dols. Empty bags are returned at 3,431,611 dols.; the total for 1907 having been 4,024,755 dols.

The remainder of the summary of Imports together with an epitome of Exports, will appear in our next.

SAD ACCIDENT.

About 11.30 on Tuesday morning a very sad accident occurred in Esmeralda street opposite the London and River Plate Bank, Ltd. As Braulio 2º Moreno, a boy of 14 years of age, attempted to board a tramcar whilst in motion at the spot indicated, he knocked against a man called Antonio Rodriguez, who had just jumped on to the car ahead of him. Moreno owing to the blow lost his equilibrium and feeling himself about to fall, caught hold of Rodriguez by the arm and both fell to the ground together. Unfortunately, the boy Moreno was caught by the car coupled on to the motor, the wheels of which went over both legs, mangleing them in a frightful manner. One of the wheels completely severed the right foot from the leg, and the other wheel passing over both legs below the knee. In this terrible condition the boy lay in the street surrounded by a crowd for about twenty minutes, until a stretcher was brought from the nearest police station; and the poor lad was at length conveyed to the hospital, where he shortly afterwards died. Rodriguez escaped with slight bruises and was put under arrest pending an investigation into the sad affair.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

About 8.40 on Tuesday night a fatal accident, by which a policeman called José Valentín Ibañez Lillo lost his life, occurred on the Avenida Errázuriz. Whilst in the act of crossing the railway line he observed an engine coming from the direction of the port and stepped back in order to avoid being knocked over. In doing so, however, he stepped right in front of a passenger train which, moving in the opposite direction, from the Baron. On being caught by the train Ibañez uttered a cry of pain, which was heard by the driver who immediately pulled up. The driver with the assistance of some of the passengers at once proceeded to lift the unfortunate man from beneath the train, and on examination the body was found to be in a terribly mutilated condition, life being quite extinct. A stretcher was at once sent for and the body was taken to the police station and from there to the San Juan de Dios hospital. The deceased was 22 years of age, unmarried, and had only joined the force about three months ago, having lately arrived from the south.

WORKHOUSE ROMANCE.

Pauper's request for a "Courtship Outfit."

With its rose and ivy covered walls, its archway of crimson ramblers spanning the entrance gate, and its beds of scarlet geraniums banked by syringa bushes, Winslow Workhouse, away on the hills of Buckinghamshire, provides a picturesque background for a little romance in which the Wilsden Board of Guardians is interesting itself.

After sixty years of bachelorhood, James Rhodes, an inmate of the workhouse, aspires to become a Benedict. He has approached the guardians through one of the members for the following outfit in which to do his courting:—

- Black coat and waistcoat.
Pair of light trousers.
Bowler hat.
Pair of light boots.
A trowel.

With the trowel Rhodes intends to carve his way to economic independence as a jobbing gardener.

Bad trade and an attack of rheumatism first compelled Rhodes to go into the workhouse. He was transferred to Winslow, and a few weeks in the fresh air restored him to health. Taking his discharge, he got work in a cottage garden near the workhouse. The cottage is one of a row, and that night Rhodes obtained lodgings in a neighbouring cottage, the freehold of which is the property of its occupant, a woman four years his junior.

An attachment sprang up between the couple, but another illness compelled Rhodes to come to London to be treated at St. Thomas's Hospital. He returned to the union, was again transferred to Winslow, and renewed his acquaintance with the occupant of the cottage.

From the workhouse garden he can see the chimney of the cottage, in which, when he takes his discharge a home will await him.

THE RECENT CENSUS. THERE has just appeared in the Bulletin of the Inspection of Geography and Mines, which is a department subordinated to the Ministry of Industry and Public Works, an authoritative statement of the population of Chili on the day appointed for taking the census, that is to say on November 28 last. Some time in advance the employees of public offices were notified to hold themselves in readiness on that date to give all the assistance in their power to the Census Commissions, their customary services being dispensed with for that day. Owing to this simple and matter of fact arrangement, the Census was taken without a hitch, and the general result was pretty well known in a week. The table which has just appeared with the imprimatur of the Ministry of Industry and Public Works gives a total of 3,248,224 inhabitants, as compared with 2,712,145 in 1895. The population of each Department according to the recent census was as under:

Table with 2 columns: Department and Population. Lists 19 departments including Taena, Arica, Tarapacá, Pisagua, Antofagasta, Tocopilla, Taltal, Copiapó, Freirina, Valleña, Chañaral, La Serena, Illapel, Combarbalá, Ovalle, Coquimbo, Elqui, San Felipe, Los Andes, Putaendo, La Ligua, Petorca, Valparaíso, Limache, Casablanca, Quillota, Santiago, La Viñota, Melipilla, Rancagua, Cachapoal, Maipo, San Fernando, Cauquican, Curicó, Santa Cruz, Vichuquén, Talca, Curepto, Lontué, Linares, Parral, Loncomilla, Canquenes, Itata, Chanco, Con tificación, Chiloé, San Carlos, Bulnes, Yungay, Concepción, Lautaro, Talcahuano, Rere, Puchacai, Coelemu, Lebu, Cañet, Aranco, La Laja, Nacimiento, Mulchén, Angol, Collipulli, Traiguén, Marilán, Temuco, Llaimea, Imperial, Valdivia, La Unión, Llanquihue, Osorno, Carelmapu, Ancud, Castro, Quinchao, Magalanes.

TOTAL..... 3,248,224

FRANCISCO CAREY, Lawyer.

Civil, Commercial and Mining matters attended to. P.O. Box 600. 259, Condell Street. ANTOFAGASTA.

FOOTBALL IN TALTAL.

THE RETURN MATCH.

PAMPA V. PORT.

The eagerly awaited return match came off on Sunday the 16th inst., on the excellent field, between Oficina "Esperanza" and "Ballena," usually known as the "Laguna Seca," a title which could hardly be more appropriate, as it certainly looked as though at one time it formed the bed of some lake.

For the conveyance of the Port team and visitors, which included a number of ladies, a "Special" was kindly facilitated by the Railway Company, and at 8 a.m. the convoy, consisting of two American saloons, completely filled with the enthusiastic crowd, started for Oficina "Esperanza," where the teams were to dress.

The journey, a somewhat long one, was however accomplished in record time, and, like on all such occasions, almost too soon, as matters were kept lively throughout the run up, the melodian and clarinet which formed the musical part of the baggage, making fair accompaniments in the hands of their owners to the vocal talent of some of the passengers, and the splendid rendering of various English comic songs, to say nothing of several attempts at parts of "Tosca," which caused general hilarity, received the applause of all.

In this manner the foot-steps of driver "Teddy" Farr's charge announced the approach to Agua Verde, where an excellent breakfast had previously been ordered. The well-known cuisine of the Hotel at that Station provided a splendid repast to the seventy people gathered around the table, mostly all railway employees, and all arrangements were carried out without a hitch.

A further run of an hour and forty-five minutes brought the train to "Esperanza," where all the "Pampinos" had congregated to welcome the visitors, and the cheers that followed the arrival resounded over the great expanse of barren pampa as probably they had never done before in those parts. Huge crowds of workmen had turned out to see the Portefios. Everyone seemed in the best of spirits and anxious to view what was to prove an exciting game.

Whilst the ladies were indulging in the Tepechiorean art in the spacious drawing-room in the Administration house at "Esperanza," the teams had got ready, and shortly afterwards all were in the train once more, en route for the field, some three kilometers away.

The day could not have been better, and the usual heat so common on the Pampa was on this occasion conspicuous by its absence.

Many were the comments passed as the players took up their respective positions, and it certainly seemed that the "All Blacks" (Pampa team) meant to win by hook or by crook.

The ball in motion, it was quickly dribbled down the grounds by the "Taltal Athletic" men, and during these few anxious moments for the home team, the spectators had the opportunity of witnessing some excellent combined play. It could not have been more than five minutes before the visitors in a grand rush towards the posts shot the leather through amid the vociferous cheering of the crowd of onlookers and the strains of "La Machiche" from the "Esperanza" band.

It was not long before the ball was again in play and both sides had a fair share of the kicking, though a rather strong wind considerably hindered the home team in the first half-time. Blowing diagonally across the field, the ball was kept more often out than in the bounds, notwithstanding, in a good run up the "Pampinos" soon equalised matters by a skillfully placed shot in their opponents' net.

Both teams worked hard, and well within the rules governing the game, and it seemed a pity that a few more goals should not have been scored to reward their exertions, but their attempts were futile and although they played with redoubled energy towards the close, it was useless, and the game was finished in a draw: one goal each.

During the match all orders were perfectly maintained, and for the purpose a detachment of Lancers did duty as police, effectively keeping the crowd off the boundary lines.

After half-an-hour in "Esperanza," where the players had a chance of refreshing baths, and where all were most cordially and hospitably attended to, tracks were made for Oficina "Ghizela," a few miles away, where a splendid lunch was offered to the visiting team and friends. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meal and the loud cheering which followed a short speech from the Secretary of the Taltal Athletic Club, thanking the "Pampinos" for their extreme kindness, shewed the intense feeling of appreciation that they all felt at the exquisite hospitality of their sporting rivals.

The "Special" was again soon after at full speed, this time down hill, the destination being Taltal. Dinner at Agua Verde and a sing song en route were the finishing events of a most pleasant outing.

STORY OF £100,000 FORTUNE.

The Central News says: A Durham miner named Ernest Barnett Douglass, who lives at Wingate, in the heart of the colliery district, has been informed that he is entitled to a fortune of £100,000.

A certain William Dawson Barnett, who died in London about two years ago, bequeathed the whole of his fortune to his great nephew. Efforts to trace the heir have failed, and the money went into Chancery. A Sunderland firm of solicitors have, it is stated, now established the fact that Ernest Barnett Douglass is the great nephew mentioned in Barnett's will.

AIDS TO BEAUTY.

Bill To Make them grounds for Divorce.

Georgia, which recently became a Prohibitionist State, is now considering a measure to protect man from woman's wiles.

A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature which, after a highly interesting discussion, has been referred to a Committee, providing that all marriages become null and void when the husband is entrapped by the woman's use of cosmetics, paints, powder, scents, artificial teeth and hair, lingerie, padding, open-work hose, high-heeled shoes, transparent "waists" (blouses), and other aids to beauty.

The author of the Bill, Mr. George Glenn, is a married man and forty years of age. He supported his Bill with a powerful and eloquent argument on the necessity of preventing the disillusion so common after marriage when the husband discovers half his wife's hair to be false, her lovely teeth the result of the dentist's skill, and powder. According to Mr. Glenn, marriages effected by such ways are equivalent to a contract made on the strength of false pretences, and should be declared void.

The women in Georgia are furious, and are bringing powerful pressure to bear on the members of the Committee to report unfavourably on the Bill. To all criticisms Mr. Glenn replies that measure places no restrictions whatever on women who do not wish to be married. Now, as before, they may employ all their arts to render themselves more beautiful.

EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Rate. Aug. 22 - 9 7/8, 24 - 10 3/16, 25 - 10 3/8, 26 - 10 7/16, 27 - 10 1/2, 28 - 10 3/8.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 3 columns: Bank/Share Name, Paid-up Capital, Price to-day. Includes Chile, Santiago, Español de Chile, Hip. de Valparaíso, Nacional, República, Italiano, Cia. Antofagasta, La Unión, Agua Santa, La Santiaguina, Americana, Lastenia, Riviera, Salitrera Boquete, Do. Carmen, Candelaria, Castilla, Slomar, Pampa Rica, Aurrerá, Loa, Caylloma, Minera de Oruro, C. H. de Bolivia, Benef. de Taltal, Calama, Estano de Antequera, Poderosa de Collahuasi, S. P. Farming, E. de Tierra del Fuego, Ganad. de Magallanes, Cia. Oriental, Glen Cross, Et. Santa Cruz, Chilena, Bellavista, Agrícola de Magallanes, Gente Grande, Río Aysen, Laguna Blanca, De Valparaíso, De Concepción, De Santiago, Alianza, Alemana, América, Central, Chilena Consolidada, Comercial, Española, Francesa, Franco-Chilena, Iberia, Internacional, Nacional, Nueva España, Protectora, Republica, Union Chilena, S.A. de Vapores, Diques Flotantes, Ascensores Mecánicos, Panteon, Reina Victoria, Biñón, Arrayán, Cerro Alegre, Cerveceria La Calera, Cervecerias Unidas, Refineria Viña del Mar, Refineria de Penco, Refineria de Valparaíso, Buques y Maderas, Maestranza, Industrial, Chilena de Inversiones, Imprentas Unidas, Molinera Globo, Pan y Galletas.

English Telephone, 708.

P.O. Box 1305.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

C. SAMAMÉ

44, SERRANO.

CASSIMIRS

Imported direct from the well-known firm of

HOLLAND & SHERRY of LONDON.

A Large and Varied Assortment of SEASON'S Goods.

PERFECT FITS AND PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

Now open to the Public

THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG & CHEMIST'S STORE

"EL MERCURIO."

Under the personal management of the owner

CURT CARLICZEK, Druggist & Chemist.

Ex-Manager of the old Chemist's Store of Messrs. DAUBE & Co. Many years' experience in first-class European Pharmacies.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The final of the league matches organised by the Football Association of Chili took place between these two clubs on the cancha at Viña del Mar last Sunday afternoon. The fact that the two best Valparaíso clubs were pitted against each other attracted a large concourse of spectators, by whom the play was keenly watched and criticised all throughout the game.

The signal for the kick off was given by the referee, Mr. Law, shortly after 2.30 p.m. At the commencement of the game the Wanderers made several impetuous and well-combined attacks on their adversary's goal, but the splendid defense made by Walker, Symmons and Smith kept them well in check for some time; until, in one of these attacks, Acuña succeeded in eluding the Badminton defenders and placed the first goal for the Wanderers—a feat that was hailed with loud shouts and other expressions of wild delight by the numerous partisans of that club.

This goal apparently had the effect of putting the Badminton team on their mettle; and after the ball had travelled backwards and forwards several times, some good combination play was shown by that team resulting in a shot being sent in from the left wing which landed in the Wanderers' net, the loud and prolonged applause which followed proclaiming the success of the Badminton in securing a tie with their rivals. The struggle was once more resumed and the ball travelled first to one end of the field then to the other the goals being in imminent danger on several occasions, without any decisive result, however, both teams at tacking and defending with skill and judgment. But the Badminton were not to be denied, and after a severe struggle succeeded in placing a second goal to their credit.

Although both sides now played with vigour and determination, no more goals were scored before time was called; so that after a well fought game, the match ended in a victory for the Badminton by two goals to one.

GOLD CROSS v. SANTIAGO WANDERERS II.

Another important league match was played on the Badminton ground, also on Sunday afternoon, between the Gold Cross and the second eleven of the Santiago Wanderers. The latter team was considered to be the stronger, but although, during the course of the game they made several vigorous attacks, they could not succeed in breaking through the admirable defence of their adversaries. The Gold Cross also showed wonderful skill in combination and attack, and in spite of all the efforts made by the Wanderers the match proved a decisive victory for the Gold Cross by 5 goals to 1.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND A BAND OF ROBBERS.

It became known in Los Andes on Monday last that a band of robbers, numbering about 30 men, all well armed, was on the march in the direction of that town, the object of their attentions, it was suspected, being the Chacabuco estate, where a rich booty could be picked up. A detachment of police from Los Andes, reinforced by another detachment from Calle Larga, was at once sent in pursuit of the ruffians to effect their capture. Night coming on the police force was divided into two groups, one of which mounted the Chacabuco cuesta whilst the other remained on the road leading to the hill. But the bandits, it appears, had got wind of the fact that the police were on their tracks, so forming an ambushade and hidden by the darkness of the night, they calmly awaited the arrival of the small force of police. The robbers, as soon as their pursuers were within easy range of their bullets, fired a volley point blank killing the commander of the police, Señor Carlos del Villar, and his lieutenant, Señor Luis Canto. Recovering quickly from the sudden surprise, the police answered by keeping up a running fire and the bandits commenced to retreat, still fighting.

It was thought the robbers had taken the road to Santiago and, advice having been sent there by telegraph, a detachment of seventeen men was dispatched from the capital to cut off their retreat. This detachment, however, reached Los Andes without having come across any traces of the daring bandits and it is now supposed that they must have taken the direction of the Cordillera; although fears are entertained that some of them, at least may have reached Los Andes and gone into hiding in that town.

FALL OF A WALL.

On Monday whilst a number of men were engaged in the demolition of a house situated in Independencia street, a serious accident took place by which three boys were more or less seriously injured. The men, after having loosened a tabique wall facing the street, fixed a rope round it with the intention of hauling it to the ground in from the street. Whilst engaged in this operation the rope suddenly gave way and the wall, instead of falling inwards, fell out into the street, burying three boys, who happened to be passing at the time, in the debris. On hearing cries for help the men employed on the work immediately went to the boys' assistance and at once proceeded to liberate them from their perilous position. On examination it was discovered that one of the boys, Luis Francisco Marchant, had his right foot fractured and Eusebio Oscar Gonzalez and Fernando Lazarot were bruised about the body. Gonzalez and Marchant, their cases being more serious, were conveyed

to the San Juan de Dios hospital, whilst Lazarot, who escaped with comparatively slight bruises, was taken charge of by his family.

FOREIGN CAPITAL AND BRITISH LABOUR.

Effect of patent act.

German firms seeking factory sites.

(Daily Mail).

The effect of the new Patent Act (which compels foreigners exploiting patents in this country to manufacture the article mainly in the United Kingdom) has come as a considerable surprise to the Government. It was not realised that there were such far-reaching possibilities in the measure.

Already a large number of foreign firms have secured factory sites. A syndicate of German chemical manufacturers have taken a site of twenty-four acres on the Orshire side of the Mersey, and will use the Birkenhead docks. A German electric company is negotiating for a large site on the south bank of the Tyne, and many foreign inquiries for sites in the same district have been received. The Hechst-Fabrikwerke and Messrs. Cassella and Co. are building a factory for dye manufacture at Ellesmere Port, on the Dee. This is an industry in which most of the discoveries were made by English experts, but the manufacture fell entirely into German hands because the patents were held in that country.

Kent is to have a German pottery works, and a safety razor company from America has leased the Gordon Works, North Evington, Leicester, and will want 500 workpeople. A company which supplies gas apparatus for British railway carriages is setting up a factory near London for the manufacture of its appliances. Even patent medicine and food firms are hastily preparing to set up laboratories in England.

The Board of Trade state that last year 2,608 patents were granted to Germans and 2,792 to Americans by our Patent Office. Sir Joseph Lawrence, who with Mr. Ivan Levinstein framed the Act, gives the following summary of the effects of the former laxness of the British patent law.—

Estimated British loss by diversion of aniline dye industry, from five to twenty million pounds per year.

German chemical industry, yearly over-
turn, £7,000,000.

Amounts paid to foreign countries for
telephone apparatus, £10,000,000.

Yearly amount of wages lost in telephone
industry £500,000.

Value of imported motor-cars and cycles
in the last three years, £5,500,000.

An English trader taking out a patent in Germany must work it in that country, so that the German has little to complain of if the same regulation is applied to him. Some German patentees will get English firms to manufacture their goods, but that also will mean a great increase in wages, etc., for English workpeople. Thousands of firms on the Continent and America must either take this course or build factories in England if their British trade is to be maintained. France will be affected in its motorcar trade, but the chief sufferers will be Germany and America.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH 4-MAST PALGRAVE.

FINDING OF A NAVAL COURT HELD IN COQUIMBO.

A Naval Court was held in the British Consulate in Coquimbo on August 16 and 17, under the presidency of the British Consul, Mr. G. L. Ansted, to inquire into the causes that led to the loss, which was unattended with loss of life, of the 4-masted British bark, Palgrave, of Port Glasgow, Mr. Robert Coultis, master, by stranding at a point of the Coast some twelve miles to the south of Point Lengua de Vaca.

The Court found that the disaster was due to the reckless navigation of the master, and suspended his certificate for a period of six months.

CHILI TELEPHONE.

Mr. George Keith presided at the annual meeting of the Chili Telephone Company Ltd., and in the course of his remarks said the business during the year had been very active. The results were all the more satisfactory when the acute financial crisis and the labour troubles which had occurred were remembered. The serious drop in the currency had also affected them. During the year the whole of the outstanding 6 per cent. debentures, amounting to £12,000, had been paid off. Chili, he said, in conclusion, was rapidly recovering from the disastrous effects of the earthquake of 1906. She had great resources, and he thought they might look forward to seeing an expansion of business, with consequent prosperity in that country.

Mlle. Marie Malafosse.

French Lessons. Piano. Singing. Every kind of Artistic Handwork.

Casilla 132.

ROSE-INNES & CO

VALPARAISO SANTIAGO

Sole Agents for Clayton & Shuttleworth Ltd.

Portable Steam Engines.

Crossley Bros. Ltd.

Gas and Paraffine Engines
Suction Gas Plants.

Huber Manufacturing Co.

Threshing Machines.

Thos. Perry & Son Ltd.
Fireproof Safes.

Burroughes & Watts
Billiard Tables.

The Worcester Royal Porcelain Co.
Dinner and Tea Services
Artistic Pottery.

Thos. Firth & Sons Ltd.
Tools and Mining Steel.

ROSE-INNES & CO

VALPARAISO SANTIAGO

COWBOY BARONET.

The Story of my Life.

BY SIR GENILLE CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE (BART.)

CHAP. I.

I RUN AWAY TO SEA.

My story commences on Sept. 3, 1860, when I, a younger son of Sir Mylles Cave-Browne-Cave, was born at Stretton Hall, Stretton-en-le-Field, seven miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. I was christened at the ancient church close by the Hall, in water of the Jordan brought over by my uncle, the Rev. Humphrey.

I cannot truthfully say that I was a "good boy" at home. Indeed, my father always used to say that I was not only a bad boy myself, but that I led my elder brother, Jerry, into mischief. I am afraid there must have been some truth in this, for when I was a youngster my brother Jerry and I were always in some scrape or another. I remember one day Jerry got hold of an old blunderbuss, and we stole some gunpowder from the gamekeeper's store. We loaded it with marbles and nails, and then fired it.

I remember no more until I found my father standing over us in a fearful rage. We had both been knocked senseless. Every window in the front of the house was smashed. Father applied restorative to us in the shape of a big stick. Indeed, I may say that he thrashed us back to life again. Poor old Jerry! He was very fond of trying experiments with explosives.

That I was some little trouble and concern to the good folks at Stretton will be admitted when I narrate the story of another boyish escapade. It presents me as a somewhat destructively-inclined and precocious youngster, as I was at the time a little below eleven years of age.

For some reason or other, probably not very clear or reasoned to my mind at the time, and certainly not more clear now, I had come to the conclusion that the gentleman who was at the time vicar of Stretton was not one of whom I could approve.

It would scarcely do to shoot him, but I felt that something ought to be done. So one evening, with a companion named Faulkner, I set out to work a notion I had formed of what would be proper treatment of the case.

The Vicarage was down in the village, about eight hundred yards from the Hall, the short cut being through the shrubbery and our grounds, across the village street, and down into the Vicarage orchard.

In the evening, about tea-time, my school chum and I started, first of all making a call in the armoury of the Hall, where old firearms, swords, and other implements of war were plentifully stored.

My choice fastened on an old battle-axe that might have done fine and glorious duty in the hands of a valiant ancestor. The ignominious task then allotted it in my mind was the destruction of the vicar's front door.

It was a big weapon to try and use, but I was strong and determined, and by the time we had finished a series of crashing blows it was split almost from top to bottom.

The vicar and other inmates were too alarmed for the moment to take effective steps for arresting the delinquents, although the servants chased us for some distance. But the former interviewed my father with his sad story—and my father interviewed me later on, and when he had told me what I was and what he thought of me, I received what he considered the fitting reward of my exploit.

At five years of age I made my first jump into the world of independent life, being packed off to school at Belver, in Derbyshire. That was practically my home for the next four years, after which my education was continued at St. Helen's College, Southsea. It was there I saw the last of my elder brother. I had been there a few months, where he paid me a visit to say good-bye. He was a fine, tall, handsome fellow, six feet two inches high, and splendidly built, the only tall one in the family, except our mother.

My brother was going abroad about that period, and a little later I heard that he had broken his neck at polo, leaving me my father's prospective heir. How it happened I never knew, but he was captain of the regimental team, a daring rider, and brilliant player. Probably his father felt the blow more keenly than he showed, but I remember his comment to me about it was: "The young fool! If he had had sense enough to walk he wouldn't have broken his neck."

Education could not have been the strong point in the family, for while I only managed to secure one prize at school, which was for drill, my brother failed in his examination for the Army, and went to Southern India while I was still at Belver. From St. Helen's I went on to Repton School subsequently spending a short time with Mr. Everest, a tutor of South Norwood.

Something of a general education I managed to scrape together as a result of all these instructional experiments, but what was of more value was the training in athletics and games, all of which went to the strengthening of body, the hardening of the muscle, and the building of a constitution that even I have never known to fail me.

At about the age of thirteen my father decided it was time my career was fixed upon. I remember the way he put this proposition to me. Having asked my choice in the matter, and hearing that I wanted to go to sea, he said, "Well, there's the Army, the Navy, and the Church."

I replied, "I want to go to sea," and that was enough to make him quite determined I must go to the Army. He was a man of that kind, and always took the opposite of every proposition I put up. "You won't go to sea," was his comment on my desire. "I shall lock you up in the house until you consent to go into the Army."

Accordingly a room was prepared for my imprisonment on the second floor range of apartments on one side of the old Norman keep that forms the centre of the two wings of the Hall. But I had inherited enough of the old baronet's obstinacy to ensure a fight between us, and I was not going to submit even to imprisonment, and was not going to be done out of my project for a sea career.

Having taken my bearings and ascertained that there was no other way more convenient or simple, I decided that I had got to slip down the wall with a rope through the window. But there was no rope, and, resourceful as a man may be, a drop of thirty feet or so is not to be undertaken except in an emergency that offers no other way; while to climb up or down the face of a wall was a job for a fly or a spider rather than a human being.

I was not, I think, an unnaturally destructive boy. But a rope was needed, and had got to be provided. The material was on the bed in which I was intended to sleep out the period that my father expected to lapse before I gave way, and when I had played out my plans with the sheets and blankets I had a rope that was more serviceable for my purpose than I should have thought possible.

But I was not out of the wood yet. I "shinned" down the wall into the garden, but before I had even begun the good time I expected one of the men found me (I think he was a gamekeeper), and took me back to the old man again. Dad backguarded me, and stormed at me, and threatened what he would do to me. Then he gave me a beating. What thrashings and bashings he used to give me. "Spare the rod and spoil the child," someone wrote. But Sir Mylles C. B. Cave, Baronet, spared neither rod, nor whip, nor anything else to break a will inherited from himself, and as strong as his own.

But I beat him after all. The week after I was on board the Worcester training ship as a cadet for the Queen's service. But I had made up my mind that two years and a half was too long. Love of travel had possessed me. I thought of going to sea night and morning, and when a boy is in that humour two years is a long time to wait. And after a few months on her, I slipped off, and joined the Park-Wan, under Captain Begg. She was lying in the East India Dock, London, and I found she was bound for Adelaide, South Australia. She was a composite barque of 818 tons, originally in the China tea trade, but knocked out of it on the advent of steam. She was a fine sailer, often making fourteen knots an hour with the wind on her quarter.

When I joined her she was in the wool trade, was forty years old, and was finally left to be broken up on the Australian coast. I was still something short of fourteen years old, and my first experience of skippers and first mates was not one to make one hunger for more.

My quarters were on the half-deck with two other cadets, both older than myself, and we were a pretty trio of monkeys to be on board one barque.

CHAP. II.

I AM STRANDED IN LONDON.

On the outward voyage, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope, we got my first experience of bad weather. The old boat was hammered and rattled by wind and water, till it seemed impossible for her to live through the racket. The bulwarks were splintered and swept away first. Then the boats went after them. And, finally, the decks were burst in several places, the cargo being so damaged as to be practically valueless.

As soon as we arrived at Adelaide, all the crew deserted, having got a touch of the gold fever. I stood by her, and after lying in Adelaide for some weeks we received orders to take 300 tons of wheat to Newcastle, New South Wales, and were told that the crew would be paid off there and the ship sold.

After leaving the Park-Wan, my father made another effort to get me into the Naval service, and I was placed as a cadet on the flagship Alexandria, and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, when the Condor received

the signal "Well done!" Our vessel had no share in the fighting, which was beastly hard luck, but we had a fine view of some good work and exciting incident during a few days.

My connection with the Navy terminated after a very brief period, for I failed to pass, being floored—as many a better man has been—by the troubles of Euclid, so that I never even reached the rank of a midshipman.

After leaving the Navy I went to another ship belonging to the same company as the Park-Wan, known as the Kapunda, which was then sailing for Frisco. After commencing our duties we found she had only room for one cadet, and to that circumstance, as I found out afterwards, I owed my escape from one of many dangers. I was taken off her and afterwards heard she was in collision and had been lost with all hands.

After she had left I was sent to the Sailors' Home, and in a few days joined the Duke of Devonshire, going in her to Geelong, Melbourne, and home to Plymouth. During this trip I was lucky in making the acquaintance of several ships that were known all over the world. There was the Cutty Sark, which was then flying the "Golden Cock" at her main, an indication that she had beaten all records. There was also the Patriarch, belonging to the Aberdeen White Star Line of London, which we sent off with hearty cheers, because she was the only British ship that would not carry foreigners. And some of the finest clippers in the world, including the South Australian, the old Holmesdale, with her quarter galleries, the City of Adelaide, and others that used to bring out passengers and general cargo, racing home at the highest possible speed with wool. It was real exciting racing. Every possible turn of speed was got out of them on those journeys, as it meant many thousands of pounds to the vessel bringing the first load of wool.

Reaching Plymouth, I was ordered to London, and had my first experience of being stranded and homeless in that city. I arrived about midnight, and but for the kindness of a police officer should have had to wander about the streets all night. Next morning I found my way to a celebrated Army and Navy tailor in the City, who telegraphed to my father that I was hungry in London and had neither money nor clothes. The answer came that I was to be supplied with everything necessary, and I went down to Stretton for a long holiday.

I arrived just in time for my eldest sister's wedding, and during the three months I was home managed to distinguish myself in so great a variety of ways that it was made quite plain to me the family would view my departure without any great demonstration of grief. That was the longest period I have ever spent at home since I first left England.

After my holiday I was ordered to join the Oaklands, a fine iron barque of nearly 1,000 tons, which was then fitting in the East India Dock for Adelaide and Port Augusta. Arriving at Adelaide after a run of 107 days, I came to the conclusion that I deserved another holiday, and that my knowledge of the country and the bush was sadly inadequate. The agents of the company expostulated and pointed out that the business of shipping required more regular methods and some observance of rules and contracts.

But I persisted, promising that I would join the Ariadne, another ship of the same company, on her arrival. Another cadet, who felt as I did about the matter, started for Cornish's Bark Mills, opposite Kangaroo Island. From there we travelled on to the Victoria Harbour and next to Kingston. Between there and Reiningee, we had a little over two months' real good kangaroo hunting, as well as wild duck shooting, varied on great days by an occasional swan.

It was a glorious holiday, and when we had satiated ourselves with sport we travelled over the salt lakes and down the railroad to Adelaide, reporting ourselves to Captain Croot on the Ariadne, as we had promised we would. Going home on her, I got my first experience of what rounding Cape Horn was like. The blocks were frozen, and we had to pour hot water on them to get the sheaves to turn. For hours at a time we used to hang on up aloft in bitter, blinding weather, trying to handle the canvas which was frozen into unbending boards. For 147 days we sighted no land, and being big of build, and strong, I had to take duty at the wheel and on lookout like one of able seamen.

When we got into the dock in London, my father was waiting for the prodigal. There was no fatted calf, however, and I could never construe his words concerning my conduct in Australia into even partial blessings.

It ended at last with instructions to go over to my old tutor at Norwood, before going home, so as to get licked into something approaching decency and refinement. The pretence was that I was to learn navigation, but I had other notions.

After a few days hammering at studies I came to the conclusion I would try the Army after all. Accordingly, I went to Westminster, and enlisted at St. George's Barracks, in the early part of 1885, while still under sixteen years, and was sent to Norwich for the 13th Hussars. At

Norwich I made the acquaintance of a fine specimen of the old-type cavalry officer, known to the regiment as "Currie Jack." Colonel Gifford was his proper name, but his nickname suited him.

I can testify to the general accuracy of the name by which he was most generally known, and under which he was greatly and tenderly loved by all ranks.

On arrival at Norwich, I was posted to "B" troop, under Major "Dickie" Knox, and as I was a fine rider and knew horses well, I was soon picked out by the Colonel. After passing my recruit's drill, the regiment went on to Colchester, and I was promoted to lance-corporal. Next I was picked out to be a rough-rider, and sent down to Canterbury to train. Then we moved on to Manchester, my squadron going to Seaford Barracks, at Liverpool, under the command of General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, who was then captain.

There I was once more soon in trouble. Baden-Powell had left barracks, and I was in charge of the guard, which, taking advantage of the relaxed discipline, was very soon in a condition which made rest in a recumbent position necessary. Having sufficient sense to lock the gates, they retired to rest, forgetting the fact that Baden-Powell had not yet come in.

When he returned there was no sentry on duty, and the remainder of the guard was in one of those sleeps that cannot easily be disturbed. All his knocking produced no answer from within. What my old friend and commanding officer said, I don't know.

Whatever he said, he could not get in until he had been down to the fire station and procured an escape with which to climb to the top of the gate and get over the wall. Of course, there could be no ignoring this, and "B. P." placed me under arrest, and tried me by court-martial. The court found the charges proved, and ordered me to be reduced to the ranks and to undergo twenty-one days' imprisonment.

As usual the findings of the court had to be sent to the general in command of the Division, which happened to be Sir Garnet Wolsey. When the "proceedings" came back he had remitted the punishment, and a little later I was reinstated in my rank as corporal. An officer who was in the 13th at the same time as myself is now night watchman in the Rock Island Railway yard at Denver. He nearly got into serious trouble there on account of a wild kick-up. He arranged with a man to carry out a mock funeral in which he was to be the corpse.

He was placed in a nice glass hearse but at the last moment the man who knew he was a live subject either feared to carry the scheme out, or fell ill, and another fellow was sent to drive.

Just as they got into the chief street of Denver, the ex-officer kicked off the coffin lid, smashing the glass sides of the hearse, sprang up out of it as far as he could get, and gave a shout enough to wake a really dead man.

The driver gave one agonised look behind, whipped up his horse, and dashed through the thoroughfares, injuring some and frightening many more. The authorities intervened, and the "corpse" was very severely reprimanded.

CHAP. II.

UPS AND DOWNS IN THE ORIENT.

I had no reason to complain of my luck, but I was restless, and as I found the 21st Hussars (they are now the 21st Lancers) were for foreign service I resolved to go with them, and was sent to Colchester.

While at Liverpool I had come across some of the cowboys associated with Buffalo tenting performances, drill movements, and so on. I was old that a chap like me could always get a job in the West, and I had come to like the cowboys very much indeed. This, I dare say, shaped a good deal of my career in the future.

On volunteering for the 21st and India, Baden-Powell gave me a letter of introduction to my new captain. Whether he told him I had kicked him out of barracks or not I don't know, but I found his letter had the excellent result of making us very great friends during the whole of my Indian service. As soon as I had joined the 21st I got a six weeks' furlough and went down to my mother and two youngest sisters, who were staying at Southampton.

Of course I got into scrapes there as elsewhere. One night after a spree in town I was creeping into the house between one and two in the morning. I had put my boots and my moccasins to make no noise that would wake my mother and sisters. Unfortunately I caught hold of the leg of a camp stool on which a tray full of crockery from the dinner table had been left. The whole lot went clattering downstairs with a rattle and made noise enough to wake a regiment of dead of men.

Naturally my soldiering in England was not so hard as it might have been. Consciously or unconsciously, influence tells, and my parent's influence certainly made life smoother for me. I believe in the ranks is all right if a man can have some means of his own. If he has none,

he may find himself borrowing four shillings and having to pay back five for it next day. I have done it hundreds of times. But I had an allowance from both father and mother and managed to have a very fair time on the whole.

At the end of my furlough I rejoined headquarters. We handed our horses over to the depot of the 12th Lancers, which regiment we were to relieve in India. A few days later we were on board the old Crocodile, one of the type of troopship I am glad to say has now disappeared. We had 1,700 men on board, and only 500 hammocks and blankets to provide sleeping accommodation for the lot; so that every night 1,200 men had to sleep where they could and how they could, sometimes with covering, sometimes with nothing over them. At one time on top of a hold, at another time on the deck or anywhere you could find to lie down. Now, of course, the men are carried on transports and are well cared for, well fed, and as comfortable as circumstances permit.

Fortunately our voyage out was a good one, and we travelled straight on from Bombay to Poona on the night of our arrival. After a stay of a few days there we trained on to Bangalore, running by night, and resting all day to get us into something like condition.

Soon after our arrival I found a chance for some adventure and seeing the country. Volunteers were asked for to go up to the Agra frontier with an expedition, and I was lucky enough to have my offer accepted. There was not much fighting, and it was a very short affair, but it gave me some new experiences. Often I would get a pass from Wednesday mid-day until Friday morning, and so would get some good snipe shoot up.

When I was in India I was very handy with my fists; in fact, so handy, that I got to be middle-weight champion of the Army out of the lot.

But you discover that handiness with your fists is not of much use when you are cowpunching. The boys do not use their fists. That takes too long. The man who can shoot from his pockets is at the head of affairs.

Down near the Mexican border you have to look out for knives. The "grasser" is very handy with a bowie knife. And we had a say in "Never go out of a door before a Mexican." This is a very wise precaution. You may be in company with a Mexican, and he may be all smiles and courtesy, and all the while you may have said something to offend him.

He will wait until you are going out of a door in front of him, and then—whish, and you will have six inches of cold steel through your heart.

Still, I must confess I prefer the old English method of defending yourself with your fist. I became a very good boxer in India, and was able to show the cow-punchers how we defended ourselves in England.

Some odd stories crowd to my mind about the 21st Hussars; perhaps the best is that of "Old Referee."

He was a trooper named Thompson, who got his nickname by singing a song with the title of, or about, an old referee.

A very hot fellow with the drink, he was often going to hospital suffering from no more dangerous ailment than an overdose of alcohol.

Old Kingston, who was in charge of the hospital, was getting sick of these constant visitings, and determined to play him a trick. So the next time "Referee" turned up he was dealt with in a different manner.

(To be continued.)

RACE FOR WORLD'S TRADE.

A parliamentary paper issued on July 14 shows the struggle for trade between the three leading nations in the last two years. It will be noted that America sent us more raw material in 1907 than in 1906 but less manufactured goods, while our exports of manufactures to her increased. The rate of increase of our export of manufactures to Germany is faster than of Germany's to us, but Germany's to us is about one-third more than ours.

Imports means into Britain from the countries named at the left-hand side, and exports from Britain to the countries named:

	Imports.	
	1906.	1907.
U. S., raw materials.....	£ 3,708,728	£ 4,801,215
" manufactures.....	20,521,662	20,271,623
" food.....	59,297,561	53,014,177
Germany, raw materials.....	4,711,991	5,457,703
" manufactures.....	33,532,345	38,586,996
" food.....	12,097,044	12,995,122
Exports.		
	1906.	1907.
U. S., raw materials.....	£ 3,708,728	£ 3,771,514
" manufactures.....	29,950,916	25,080,875
" food.....	17,701,011	1,881,499
Germany, raw materials.....	5,071,947	7,430,781
" manufactures.....	24,963,374	27,730,403
" food.....	2,241,646	3,426,489

ADVERTISE

IN

The Anglo-Chilian Times

SUN AND MOON AT VALPARAISO.

Table with columns for dates (AUGUST 1908, SEPTEMBER 1908) and times (Rises, Sets).

The Moon. 3 THURSDAY, First Quarter, 4.15 p.m. CELESTIAL PHENOMENA. 31 Ceres in conjunction with the Moon.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Table with columns for dates (AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 5) and events (Plevna, 1877, Kandihar, 1880, etc.).

SUNDAY READING.

FAITH PUT TO THE TEST.

By Rev. MICHAEL PRYOR, D.D., Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Margate.

Sir, come down ere my child die. Go thy way, thy child liveth.—John vi, 49-50.

Faith is to sight and reason what the telescope is to the naked eye. Faith brings the distant near, makes the spiritual real, and gives us to dwell in heavenly places.

There are three pictures in this narrative:—Christ, the nobleman, and his household. I.—We have Jesus Christ, whose attitude towards the nobleman may be summed up in three words: 1. There was severity. "Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe."

II.—The nobleman came to Christ as a suppliant; let us consider for a moment the character of his supplication. 1. It was personal. He did not send a deputy to Christ, as he might have done; he waited upon the Great Healer himself.

THE BLESSEDNESS OF AFFLICTION.

Many are the thoughts suggested by this narrative. 1. The blessedness of affliction. The nobleman was driven to Christ as the immediate result of the affliction of his boy.

Some times Christ takes a darling child from a sheltered home, and transplants him in the garden of Paradise, that the little one may be a magnet to draw the parents' heart thither.

Man's culpability is the sum of his exfoliations minus his heredity and environment.—B. Sheridan.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHY.

A chdeon C. Ley, rector of Stockton, Warwickshire, in the course of a lecture on spirit photography given under the auspices of the Christian Occult Society at the Eustace Miles Restaurant last night, said that in these days of wireless telegraphy, electricity, the phonograph, and the X-rays, it was rash to say that anything was impossible.

It is said that George Müller had seven friends for whom he prayed for many years. Five were brought to Christ during his lifetime, but two refused to yield, and on his death-bed a friend said, "What about the two who have not come to Christ?" Müller replied, "It is all right; my prayers will be answered." It is related that over Müller's open grave they both yielded themselves to the Lord Jesus.

THE REALITY OF FAITH.

III.—This narrative confirms the reality of faith—that faith which lays hold upon God and takes Him at His word. Try it in the matter of forgiveness. You may have asked for forgiveness once or a thousand times: as you ask, believe that you receive. "If we confess our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins." Try it in reference to victory over sin—sin that is eating away the very core of your life, and hiding God's face from you. Believe me, the one safeguard amid all the surrounding uncertainty in life is a living faith in a living Christ.

IV.—This narrative invites us all to give Christ a chance. Go back to the story. Jesus looked at that man and said a simple looking but tremendous thing. The father is twenty miles away from his dying boy, and Jesus says: "Go thy way; thy son liveth." No bolt out of the blue. No sign in the heavens, no reverberating thunder. "Only My word. Obey it."

My reader, you know your weak point, the evil habit which you have played with until you find that instead of a silken cord it is a band of strong steel burning itself into your very life. You know it. Then your case is named. In regard to your need Christ says, "Obey Me there."

"There is your dead hope. Go, because I command you, and it shall live. There is your paralysed virtue. Go, because I command you, and it shall throb and thrill with life. Give Jesus his chance. Obey Him. And He will save you."

LONDON CABMAN AS A LOST HEIR.

King Charles Pension.

ROMANCE OF BOSCOBEL OAK.

In the year 1651, immediately after the disastrous battle of Worcester, King Charles II., flying from pursuing soldiers, was succoured by a loyal farmer named Richard Penderek, who hid the King amid the foliage of an oak tree—which has come down through history as the "Boscobel oak." The soldiers sought for the hidden King in vain, and Charles II., in gratitude for the honest farmer's services, gave him a pension of £100 a year, which he ordered was to be paid to Penderek and his heirs for ever.

For seven generations the pension was paid without interruption, until, in the year 1859, two men, James Withington and Robert Mac Laren, both descendants of the original James Penderek, when sharing the pension between them. Both decided to sell their life interest in the pension. Mac Laren, with the sum which he realised, became a cab-owner; Withington, stating his intention of going abroad, disappeared completely.

In December last year, Messrs. Petch and Co., firm of solicitors, set the facts of Withington's disappearance before The Daily Mail, with a view to discovering what had become of the missing man, and if he had left any children behind him. An article appeared in these columns on December 14, 1907, but no tidings of value reached the solicitors until a few weeks ago when they received a letter from a Mrs. Shotton, who lives in Wolverhampton. She claimed to be a half-sister of the James Withington who had disappeared.

A representative of the firm went to see her, and established, to his satisfaction, her claim of relationship. She described to him how, when a child, she had heard of James Withington being drowned in the River Avon. The solicitors thereupon made exhaustive inquiries, but no record could be found at Somerset House of James Withington's death. But what they did find was that an unknown man had been drowned in the Avon, near Warwick, at a time which corresponded with Mrs. Shotton's recollection of her half-brother's death. Seeing that the age of this unknown man corresponded with that of James Withington, and the description also tallied, the courts were asked during the next sittings to presume his death.

In the course of his inquiries the solicitors' representative also discovered authentic proof of the birth and death of Withington's only son. The result of this romantic search will be that if the judge presumes the missing James Withington's death his share of the pension, amounting to £1 a week, will revert to his old associate, Robert Mac Laren, who is still alive and in London, although considerably over seventy years of age. The windfall will be extremely welcome to him, seeing that his business as a cab-owner and cab-river proved unsuccessful and that he has been living for many years in a state of poverty.

Beneath the rule of men entirely great The pen is mightier than the sword. —Bulwer Lytton.

Man's culpability is the sum of his exfoliations minus his heredity and environment.—B. Sheridan.

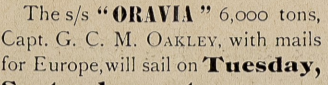
The Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

The s/s "ORAVIA" 6,000 tons, Capt. G. C. M. OAKLEY, with mails for Europe, will sail on Tuesday, September 1st, at 11 a.m., calling at

Lota, Punta Arenas, Falklands, Montevideo (for Buenos Aires), Rio Janeiro, St. Vincent (Cabo Verde), Lisbon, Leixões, Oporto, Corunna, La Rochelle-Pallice (France), and Liverpool.

J. W. PEARSON, Manager.

Northgate School, Winchester, Hampshire.



HEAD MASTER: Mr. J. H. Grayson, F.S.C. Assisted by a Resident Staff of University Graduates. Boys are prepared for the Professions and Commerce.

There is a Junior Department for quite Young Boys with separate Class Room and dormitory. All necessary arrangements made for holidays for boys whose friends do not reside in England. Prospectus and list of successes will be sent on application to the office of The Anglo-Chilian Times.

FRESH WATER. PATENT Distilling Apparatus TO PRODUCE PURE WATER

at lowest possible consumption of fuel Apply to CAIRD AND RAYNER, 777, Commercial Road, London, E., England.

Well Furnished Rooms, with or without Board, and an Up-to-date Restaurant will be found at the ENGLISH HOTEL PLAZA SOTOMAYOR.

GREGORIO POLICH, Proprietor.

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.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL For Consumption, Bronchitis, Chest and Throat Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Wasting and Skin Diseases, Rickets in Children.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL CAUTION.—Beware of pretended substitutes. ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd. 210, High Holborn, London.

Wanted IN VALPARAISO

Gentleman calling on Hardware merchants, Ironmongers and store-keepers to canvass for subscriptions and send local news. Apply The Ironmongers' Chronicle, Finsbury Pavement, London, England.

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. Public Restaurant. First Class Cuisine. Rooms with or without board.

JUAN J. BRAVO HUDSON, Commission and Shipping Agent, VALPARAISO. Buys and Sells on Commission all kinds of Country Produce and General Merchandise. Large Stock of Pressed Hay—1st and 2nd Cuttings. Casilla 445. AVENIDA ERRAZURIZ 209. English Telephone 671

WHITFIELD'S SAFES AND STEEL DOORS ARE FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF. ESTABLISHED IN 1845. WORKS: Oxford-street, Birmingham. Prices, Estimates and Lists on Application.

ROBERT SWAN Wholesale and Retail TEA, WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANT. CALLE CONDELL, Nos. 163 and 167. (OPPOSITE UNION CHURCH) VALPARAISO. Importer of Tea, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, Crystal, Porcelain, Earthenware, Plated and Britannia Metal Goods, Cutlery, Soap, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, etc. Shipping and Families Supplied. Goods delivered free at customers' residences as far as Salto. Telephones English N.º 10, id. Nacional N.º 165. — Casilla N.º 655.

JOSÉ ACOSTA Calle Valparaiso - Vifia del Mar. Local Agent for the Vifia del Mar Sugar Refinery. Supplies Families with Coal, Coke, and Firewood. Fresh Butter from "Piguchén." Milk and Ice depot. Removes Furniture in Vans specially built for the purpose. Carries Goods to and from Valparaiso. RESTAURANT AND BAR VIÑA MARINO.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL For Consumption, Bronchitis, Chest and Throat Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Wasting and Skin Diseases, Rickets in Children. DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL CAUTION.—Beware of pretended substitutes. ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd. 210, High Holborn, London.

RHEUMATISM Is rampant during the damp, cold 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. HIRST, BROOKS & HIRST, LTD., LEEDS.

SWINBURN & Co. SANTIAGO ESTABLISHED 1841. General Commission Agents, Judicial and extra-judicial Recoveries, Patent Solicitors, etc., etc.

Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs, Manufacturing Export Confectioners, Ltd. SPECIALITIES — Clarinco Carame's, Clarinco Milk Chocolate, Clarinco Packet Table Jellies, Clarinco Xmas Crackers, Clarinco Xmas Stockings, Clarinco Cocoa. HACKNEY WICK WORKS, LONDON.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrivals and Departures at Valparaiso.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST, 1908.

21—Chiriqui, Br. str., 343 tons, Huasco, general P. S. N. C.
 Sierra Miranda, Norw. sp., 1,748 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., coal.
 Forest Hall, Br. sp., 1,999 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., coal.
 Vestre Moland, Norw. sp., 1,151 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., coal.
 Wega, Germ. sp., 1,945 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., coal.
 Cumlebank, Br. bk., 2,179 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., coal.
 Don Carlos, Chil. str., 1,114 tons, Lota, coal.
 Madeleine, Fr. bk., 2,639 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., coal.
 General Freire, Chil. str., 1,307 tons, Arica, general.
 22—Almond Branch, Br. str., 2,191 tons, Liverpool, general.
 Arica, Br. str., 1,310 tons, Pisagua, general; P. S. N. C.
 Neko, Germ. str., 2,358 tons, Hamburg, general.
 23—Tucapel, Chil. str., 1,912 tons, Ancon, general.
 Lebu, Chil. str., 1,645 tons, Arica, general.
 Turpin, Germ. str., 3,884 tons, Bremen, general.
 Alm. Lynch, Chil. str., 688 tons, Iquique, general.
 Retriever, Br. str., 388 tons, Callao, ballast.
 Henby, Br. str., 2,111 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., coal.
 Union, Fr. sp., 2,023 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., coal.
 24—Isidora, Chil. str., 539 tons, Lota, coal.
 Rhakotis, Germ. str., 4,475 tons, Callao, general.
 25—California, Br. str., 2,991 tons, Coronel, general; P. S. N. C.
 Cautin, Chil. str., 410 tons, Valdivia, general.
 Maule, Chil. str., 620 tons, Huanchaco, general.
 Hans, Germ. bk., 2,869 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., coal.
 Skomvar, Norw. bk., 1,688 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., coal.
 26—Presidente Santa Maria, Chil. str., 1,267 tons, Corral, general.
 Casma, Chil. str., 366 tons, Caleta Buena, general.
 Anglo-African, Br. str., 2,693 tons, Cardiff, coal.
 Taltal, Chil. str., 510 tons, Iquique, general.
 Bankfields, Br. str., 2,924 tons, Antwerp, general.
 Mount Stewart, Br. sp., 1,849 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., coal.
 27—Alfred Nobel, Chil. sch., 70 tons, Iquique, dynamite.
 Palena, Chil. str., 1,580 tons, Lota, general.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST, 1908.

20—Luis Alberto, Chil. str., 1,058 tons, Lota, general.
 21—Almicante Latorre, Chil. str., 365 tons, Iquique, general.
 Capac, Br. str., 1,457 tons, Iquique, general.
 22—Palena, Chil. str., 1,580 tons, Lota, general.
 Araucania (ex-Llesquehue), Chil. str., 1,161 tons, Arica, general.
 Enrique Lihn, Chil. str., 1,772 tons, Tocopilla, general.
 Maullin, Chil. str., 254 tons, Los Vilos, general.
 Zelbio, Chil. bk., 1,024 tons, Iquique, general.
 Mexico, Br. str., 2,994 tons, Eten, general; P. S. N. C.
 Vestfold, Norw. str., 1,172 tons, Punta Arenas, general.
 24—Almond Branch, Br. str., 2,191 tons, Guayaquil, general.
 25—Maule, Chil. str., 620 tons, Lota, general.
 Lebu, Chil. str., 1,645 tons, Puerto Montt, general.
 General Freire, Chil. str., 1,357 tons, Valdivia, general.
 Presidente Bulnes, Chil. str., 1,176 tons, Pisagua, general.
 Isidora, Chil. str., 539 tons, Chañaral, general.
 Rhakotis, Germ. str., 4,475 tons, Hamburg, general.
 Neko, Germ. str., 2,358 tons, Guayaquil, general.
 26—Anglo-Canadian, Br. str., 2,680 tons, Caleta Coloso, coal.
 Vancouver, Br. str., 2,860 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., ballast.
 California, Br. str., 2,991 tons, Panama, general; P. S. N. C.
 Tucapel, Chil. str., 1,912 tons, Lota, general.
 27—Alberto Lynch, Chil. str., 688 tons, Iquique, general.
 Turpin, Germ. str., 3,884 tons, Callao, general.
 Chiriqui, Br. str., 343 tons, Peña Blanca, general; P. S. N. C.
 Quillota, Br. str., 1,957 tons, Junin, general; P. S. N. C.

EIGHTY-YEAR-OLD GUESTS.

Quaint invitation to a tea party.

A quaint invitation to a meeting of octogenarians at Leigh-on-sea on July 10 was issued by Mr. J. Hayward, a retired London solicitor. Her is the invitation:

You are invited to attend a meeting of octogenarians, which will be held at Hives-owen, Leigh-on-sea, the residence of Mr. J. Hayward, who is himself nearly eighty-six to celebrate his coming to reside in Leigh, and to welcome Mr. W. Hind Smith, the youngest member of the octogenarian circle, he having attained his eightieth birthday on June 10 last.

The guests will be about twenty. The united ages are over 1,800 years, averaging eighty-six years each. The life ab-tainer, J. O. Johnson, Esq., J. P. ninety-eight, heads the list. Many of the oldest members are also ab-tainers, and give God the glory. Next comes the veteran A. T. Jay, Esq., J. P., eighty-six, whose grandfather lived to the mature age of 102. Then two young ladies of south-end, united ages 170; six of the family of Cotgroves, united ages 518; myself and two sisters, 258. Our grandmother died prematurely at ninety-eight.

All married members are cordially invited to bring their wives with them, as the dear ladies would not like to be left with no husband to take care of them. Tea will be served at 4.30. Meeting from five o'clock to 6.30. There will be plenty of cheerful songs and solos, and some encouraging words will be spoken by members. May the Lord send us a happy meeting and showers of blessings. Our times are in His hands.

Nearly thirty octogenarians responded to the invitation, including, besides those mentioned, Mrs. Pawke, a Hockley lady, aged ninety-one. The proceedings passed off very pleasantly.



LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

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, Golt 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.

JOSE RICHARZ
Proprietor.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

PREVENTS AND CURES INDIGESTION.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS REMEDY

It is a purely vegetable compound having a specific action on the stomach, liver and kidneys. It promotes healthy action of the stomach and intestines, expels impurities from the system, catches the bowels, 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. Gillvick, 28, Oakfield Road, Anfield, Liverpool. August 29, 1907.

Yorkshire Relish

THE MOST DELICIOUS SAUCE IN THE WORLD

Unrivalled for the Production of Cheap and Tasty Dishes

Sold Everywhere Free

Send a Penny Stamp and name of this paper to receive by return a copy of "GOOD THINGS" a useful book for all interested in the art of Cookery. Mark corner of your envelope clearly.—"GOOD THINGS."

GOODALL'S

Confectionery, Preserved Meats, Bottled Fruits, Currie Powder, Lemon Squash, Salad Oils, Household Tea, & SOLE PROPRIETORS

GOODALL, SACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

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

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

LAZENBY'S SOUPS

IN BOTTLES, TINS AND SQUARES.

DELICIOUS SOUPS PREPARED IN A MOMENT.

No difficulty about ingredients. No shortage of stock.

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

E. LAZENBY & SON, LTD., LONDON.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Premature Decay, Anaemia, Backache, Nervous Headache, Nervous Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Faintness, Nervous Debility

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

PHOSFERINE PREVENTS COLDS AND INFLUENZA.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY, H. I. M. THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, H. M. THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA, and the PRINCIPAL ROYALTY and ARISTOCRACY throughout the World.

H. M. THE KING OF GREECE, H. I. M. THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

PHOSFERINE STORES UP ENERGY.

SAVES MANY LIVES.

Established 32 Years.

The Cheapest, Safest, most Up-to-date, most Effective, and Best Known Remedy in the World for Chills, Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Chest Affections, is

Owbridge's LUNG TONIC

For Influenza it Acts LIKE MAGIC.

Public Speakers, Singers, And all who suffer from

THROAT WEAKNESS

Will Find it Safe and Effective.

Beware of Substitutes: ask for "OWBRIDGE" when buying Lung Tonic and Take no Other.

Prepared by **W. T. Owbridge, Ltd, Hull.**

Sold everywhere in bottles 1s. 1d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and

COPYRIGHT

SOC. IMPRENTA Y LITOGRAFIA UNIVERSO, Valparaiso—Santiago.