

THE STANDARD

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SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1902
GRATUITY IN CORDOBA

PAIDERS AND THE GOVERNMENT IN HISTORY

Elections postponed.

Excitement among the military.

The intelligence from Cordoba is very bad, and that city may be imagined resting on a volcano which threatens every moment with a terrible explosion. Since Panero and Paez have been discarded from the Government, it seems another party, headed by (Governor) Paez, gradually eroded in power, and this perhaps caused an estrangement of feeling between the civil and military circles. The election of Deputies for Congress was expected to be fired the train. After a careful study of all the documents passed on the occasion, we are under the impression that our troops unhappily mixed in the election-hostility with the unarmed citizens. Panero's letters to the Cordoban Government betray little sympathy with the new rulers, and his first step, when called upon to withdraw the troops from Cordoba, was so vague that the government suspended the elections (*sine die*). The prefect to this decree called on the Buenos Aires troops with intimidation to the officers, and Minister Vio openly states they wielded pistols and small-arms in a dangerous and threatening manner. At this time a *media* ensued which roused abouts were heard "Viva el General Panero y muera el Gobierno" and "Mueran los Portieños," both alternating with a semi-hysterical variety. The Governor, living gone in person, dissolved the popular council, ordering the notables to retire. Some of the officers of the battalions in refusing counts perils on the moral support of our troops.

In letters subsequently exchanged, the Minister tells Panero that he is regarded as a sworn foe to the administration, to which latter retorts a threat of invoking Buenos Aires against the whole Republic on his devoted ministerial head. It is easy to perceive a spirit of petty jealousy, unworthy of great men, pure politics in the acrimonious platitudes in official form. There, there, meanwhile, certain dry truths contained in Vio's replies which cannot easily be passed over. He remains the protagonist that the Buenos Aires soldiers initiated Uruquiza's *gauchos* in the elections of 1852, and the capital, according to the severely the chief of General Mitre with that of Panero. It will be remembered that the former very wisely ordered his garrison at Rosario to keep within the barracks, during the elections. This is exactly what Panero declined to do, also; we know Mitre's example well worthy of imitation. He remains so apparently from Panero's conduct, this officer has protested most forcibly against these practices of Government.

Although the Governor was openly discovered by some of the notables, when (Cronwell) he overturned the voting tables and proposed all proposed all thought it beneath him to interfere in the restoration of order, adding that "he was no politician, but, whenever the Governor's life was in danger, he was ready to own to save him." This philosophy has not, we regret, been appreciated on the contrary,

there is a rupture, between the garrison and people, which may lead to fatal results if not healed in time by a little prudent concession.

San Luis taken & re-taken.

The Chacho's campaign.

Arrival and cessation of hostilities reports of Peñaflorida's frequent visits to San Luis. We had guessed rightly in supposing him to have a large force at his command; and our misgivings as to San Luis' ability to resist him are justified by the news, just arrived, that he has offered to suspend hostilities for certain tactical considerations.

These recent guerrilla, meantime, has been more important than we were led to believe, and the Chacho, instead of roving about and stealing cattle with a dozen Argentine companions, came down on San Luis like a wolf on the fold, at the head of 1,700 troops. We are told that the siege was hotly contested behind the walls, and that the Chacho, and after the most heroic resistance, the town succumbed. The mortality was not great, being kept on each side this is easily explained by the fact that Gov. Diariet and his belated veterans had only 40 old muskets, while if we believe Rivas & Co. they had already captured the most of Peñaflorida's armament. One military party was mentioned with a large military train, and the only execution done by insubordination was ascribed to zodiac bullets, romantically cast from the fortifications of the city. No sooner did the invaders enter the provincial capital than they made themselves quite at home, without, however, showing all the usual signs of a conqueror. This moderation to the want of powder, although Peñaflorida might have lured his fallen enemies, but that "the devil is not so black as he is painted."

Having held the town three days, he marched out, on Rivas' approach, to a distance of 15 leagues, and our soldiers re-captured the San Carlos of the Pampa. Since that time, the Chacho's movements have been of a less decided character, and we read that he has sent an ultimatum to the Government demanding a subsidy for self and following a largesse of 1000 patrones, permission to reside in Rioja and an allowance of a cow each day.

Considering how truly formidable he is this Indian. Roderick Ditch, two conclusions force themselves upon us. First, it is absolutely necessary to make terms with him; secondly, it would be unwise to permit him to remain in his own province, where the prestige of his person would prove a serious obstacle to the influence of B. Ayres, and thirdly, as the chief of General Mitre is evidence that he is tired of the guerrilla, and in a proper mood to accept reasonable terms. At the same time it is not to be conceived that efforts to catch him have signally miscarried, and the host of shooting him before the 25th May is so exaggerated that it is difficult to see how seriously we may purchase peace. He is *de facto* Brennus in the Llanos, and unless we can produce a Camillus to drive his sword into his back, it is a waste to make the best arrangement possible with our enemy.

The Governor's Message.

(CONTINUED)

War and Navy Department.—The

Let War.

The country being ang on the night-fall was to which it was provoked by the Government of the Country.

federation, although not possessing the adequate elements to enter into a life and death struggle for the cause of principle. The military made use of the means at its disposal, and, in the face of great difficulties, organized in less than three months, an army of 10,000 men, of the three arms, who enthusiastically marched from Rioja in search of the enemy.

As a preliminary measure, it was found necessary for the minister to assume the "Comandante General de Armas," and give the order from this department to the different agents; in this manner all obstacles were overcome in the most satisfactory way.

The previous struggles which the country had sustained impressed the Government with the idea that it was necessary to give a different organization to the army to obtain a favorable result in the campaign which was to be opened, and this was to increase, as much as possible, the infantry regiments.

As might be expected, this innovation presented many difficulties, both on account of the complete want of armament and adequate equipments, that our countrymen did not serve in the infantry; but the Government, laying aside every consideration to this respect, attempted it with decision and with the happiest results.

Y. III, as well as the whole people, have witnessed that several cavalry regiments from the remotest districts, came to town to dispose their sword in exchange for a market and a couple of horses, and that they marched, contented and enthusiastic, to incorporate themselves with the army of occupation.

By these means, as well as the creation of several foreign legions, friends of liberty and enemies of all tyrannies, and Buenos Aires witnessed, for the first time (not even in the war of independence, nor in those civil wars which have so long divided this country), such an imposing and patriotic infantry force; two regiments of the line and nineteen of National Guards, including three former legions, perfectly armed and equipped.

It will, therefore, remain established for the future, that Buenos Aires, whenever it may have to arm itself in defence of its liberty and institutions, besides its army of the line, as brave as veterans, reckons on the National Guard, which, either as infantry or cavalry, will take its appointed place, defending it with the heroism displayed at Pavon and Cañada Gorda.

Italian Opera.

LA LINDA DE ALTIERE.

Last evening we were present at the performance of "Linda di Chausson," and our first impression was that it was accorded to the chorus, who never sang better, thanks to the unwearied exertions of the talented *chœur*.

Our gifted countrywoman was the Linda, and to this charming artist we are indebted for an evening of the most perfect enjoyment; the audience was enraptured by the dramatic expression of her singing and acting fully proved how well deserved is her great reputation.

Let us give the first act first—where we must acknowledge she was a little too coquette—rather too much studied for a *paysanne*; but, in the second act, what a masterpiece! She is surrounded with luxury; dressed like a duchess, she seems in her natural element, and to see powder, jewels, and a grande toilette become her. The *maquillage*, devised by *coiffeuses*, makes her disconcerting

proposals!—then is the moment to see the Altier. Her beauty took fresh brilliancy, and by her trembling eyes, you see that the insulted woman can hardly restrain her tears; how well expressed were the feelings of dignity, contempt and sorrow! The next scene was more touching still; she recognizes her father in the man to whom she had extended her charity; she learns from Piero that she has been betrayed by him she loves; overwhelmed, her husband's sword she throws herself at her father's feet—*who can see her? Never was acting surer!* At first, terror-stricken, she remains some moments like a marble statue, then the sight of her eyes re-kindles her strength, will she pass over *le fil*, she rises, and the words—

"No, no, I see, my dear!"

"To die in my path!"

are given with a dramatic force seldom heard or seen; well did she deserve the applause. All honour to the artist! Was a masterpiece, *la Linda* was perfection; as a singer, her success in Linda is undoubted. Signor Walter, as the father, sang with his accustomed good taste, and Pieretto was rendered with much feeling by the simplicità Giovannelli.

We hope the manager will be induced to give this opera again and again. It rests with the public.

Chilo.

We have received the "Mercurio" of April 1st. The trade of Valparaiso was exceedingly depressed, although some temporary animation attended the visit of the President. Don Manuel Montt was getting into difficulties about his late administrative acts. We are advised by our neighbors of a grand Indian invasion on this republic. We extract the following from our Anglo-Spanish colleague:

Valparaiso April 1st 1892.

The works at the mines were going on very sprightly on account of the infallible prospect of the enormous profits to be made in the Euzkari. The stock in England is said, by well informed dealers, to be very large and the demand entirely inadequate to stimulate our miners and founders. The silver mines are giving lively moderate returns, and only at Tres Puntas, the yield is above usual average. A new discovery of a silver lode or vein has been made on the 21st ult. at San Antonio, or rather at 6 miles northward of the town of that name, by D. Manuel Godely. The mine is on a high rocky hill, and the first miners declare the prospect to be excellent. They have observed evident signs of this discovery to be very promising.

The statement of the discovery at Oñe had somewhat subsided the prospect may still prove of great value, and may yield to the discoverers, who by the way, had already received the Government's allotment of their respective shares.

The British Library.

To the Editors of the Standard.

I really cannot discover the motive for a "British" second letter, in your impression of yesterday, unless (as I suspect) he is a West Briton, and is ignorant that some body "would oblig him by the way, and the tail of his coat" and assist him in a well-known manner.

He begins by lecturing "The Standard" upon an erroneous assumption of his own, & after a rhetorical *résumé* of nothing in particular, charges me with a display of contempt and advice in my letter, concluding with surprise that no body

ventures to contradict! An assertion which he appears to have perfunctorily made but of which I was undoubtedly aware.

Permit me to inform "a Briton" that the object of my letter was not to parade either my opinions or advice, but to make simple statement of facts (or "observations") if he will leaving to the Library Committee, and those subsequently interested in the welfare of the institution, the opportunity of reformation, believing that a prescription may be with more certainty applied, should the disease is studied and known.

If the Committee however, possessed with a vicious spirit of conservatism, preferring order over their year of office without attempting any radical change, and leaving to their successors the legacy of reform, they are perhaps not blameable, and at all events but follow the example of those who have preceded them. Should it however afford any satisfaction to "a Briton," far from "venturing to contradict" any assertion of his (supposed) as I have already observed in the Nationalist, I will "coincide" with his opinion; that the present subscription is too low, and regardless of the fluctuating value of £150 currency, quite agree with him, that it should be increased, leaving the precise figure however to be settled hereafter.

I am persuaded however that something more than this is necessary to support the institution, and render it worthy the object for which it was intended, and above all worthy of the aggregated "Britons," and "President Clerk" of Buenos Aires.

Just imagine Mr. Editor the latter corporation being left without a habitation, the "not a name," a compelled to meet for the "despatch of business" in some central *café* or *saloon*.

Buenos Aires, 8th May.

TRAVELS IN LA PLATA.

CHAP. XVI.

At the end of that time, a decree was published by the provincial government, for the liberty of foreigners who exercised a profession, the doctor availed himself of the opportunity to resign. Scarcely had he passed a day outside the gates of the Bastille when he deeply repented of the liberty he had obtained, for he saw nothing but affliction in all quarters of the town; the gruel was at work at all hours of the day, and no man's life was for a moment secure; he longed for the prison, the furnace, the guillotine, of any kind of punishment, of any kind of punishment, who visited each other in their respective cells; where they passed their time in cheerful conversation, unconscious of the evils of the exterior world.

He left Europe for South America, in 1890, in the suite of His Excellency, the Viceroy Girones, whom he accompanied through the several provinces of his jurisdiction, from Buenos Aires to the *desaguadero* of the Plata. He passed the winter, through the town of Salta, and was pleased with the beauty of the country, the mildness of the climate, and the affability of the unknown to the learned world, he returned to Salta, where he established himself in his profession, and made his

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