

The Standard

No. 6,491

BUENOS AIRES—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1884.

XXIII. YEAR.

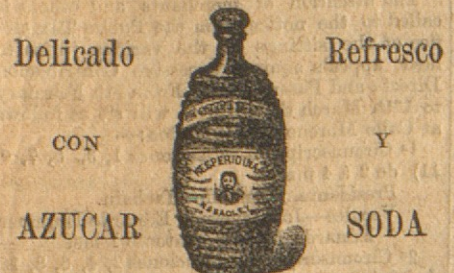
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Go venden en todos los principales Almacenes.



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English Dinner Services at \$30, \$20, \$10, 750, 100, 1250, 2500 and 5000.
English Tablecloths from \$10 to 1000 per set.
Do Table-linens, bedspreads, and other articles from \$50 to 4000 per dozen.
Do Bedspreads, Blankets, Dressing, Bathing, and other articles.
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Do Glass, China, and other articles.
Do Stationery, and other articles.
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Do Globes, and other articles.
Do Clocks, and other articles.
Do Pictures, and other articles.
Do Mirrors, and other articles.
Do Carpets, and other articles.
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Do Curtains, and other articles.
Do Draperies, and other articles.
Do Upholstery, and other articles.
Do Furniture, and other articles.
Do Stoves, and other articles.
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Do Sewing Machines, and other articles.
Do Typewriters, and other articles.
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Do Perfumes, and other articles.
Do Cosmetics, and other articles.
Do Hairdressing, and other articles.
Do Shaving, and other articles.
Do Toiletries, and other articles.
Do Stationery, and other articles.
Do Printing, and other articles.
Do Binding, and other articles.
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The Standard

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1884.

Special Telegram

Antwerp 4th.

Public work sales progressing slowly with a downward tendency.

Superior wools show no change. From 10 to 15 centimes fall in prices in all qualities.

Patagona 34th.

We sailed from Bahia Blanca on 31st at 5 p.m. and anchored off Patagona at noon on New Year's Day.

Pilots signalled that we could not pass the bar, and we waited till yesterday and then steamed in without a pilot, and crossed the bar safely in spite of a heavy sea and hurricane from the South-West.

The Loire behaved splendidly and astonished the passengers and people of Patagona by her passage of the bar, in such bad weather and without a pilot.

She is the largest vessel that has ever entered the Rio Negro.

A. Lucas.

Associated Press Telegrams

HAVAS AGENCY

Paris 4.

News comes from Egypt that the city of Suakin was attacked by the forces of the Mahdi, but the latter were repulsed with heavy losses.

London 4.

Disturbances of a serious nature have occurred in various parts of Ireland. In Baltimore particularly the fights occasioned by Orangemen led to deplorable consequences and there were several dead and wounded. The police is impatient in repressing these disturbances.

LATEST NEWS

FRANCE TELEGRAMS.

The following opinions of the latest news by telegraph from all quarters, is taken from the columns of the Standard.

Rosario 5.

Political rumors calming down. Alarming increase in crime here within past three days.

Central Argentine gave profit of 132,000 dollars in January.

Montevideo 5.

General Villegas has rented a house at Pocitos and is much better.

Andres Lamus accepts his position with a thousand thanks.

Argentine exiles landed here this morning.

Great political meeting last night at Horca's house.

New Telephone Co. has 300 subscribers.

Kubly leaves to-day for Madrid.

The Plata, U. S. transport, has arrived.

ZORRILLA'S MISSION.

NEW-YORK-VIOLA.

Although local provincial politics are thoroughly stripped of the importance of yore, when a Perolito or a Lopez Jordan could shake the stability of the National Government. It is interesting and amusing to witness the epileptic fits of provincial cliques manifested by the National Cabinet. This political phlegm has proved occasion to administer the healthy results contained in Corrientes, Entre Rios, and Santiago del Estero. Dr. Manuel Zorrilla, the talented Secretary of the President of the Republic, has now successfully healed the wounds of Catamarca; 24 hours after his arrival in that distant Province he immediately set to work

and succeeded in removing all difficulties in an incredibly short time.

Catamarca's wrong spring from moral and physical causes, that have stamped the people in ignorance and misery.

Periodical droughts, loss of crops, isolation and deficient means of communication have spread misery broadcast; a species of medieval feudalism, linked to superstition and vast tracts of land, has kept the people in ignorance, and there is no better proof of the latter than the late political effluence—a storm in a tea-pot; a domestic squabble between local argurs and Catalan lawyers.

No sooner had the first of dissonant been than influences of an equivocal nature were set to work in this city to fan the blaze and spread the conflagration; those who should have held up the olive-branch resorted to wiles and intrigues behind the "coulisses"; these hybrid politicians forgot their charitable mission of peace and good-will in the reckless scramble after office, and in their undignified and puerile effort to appear before the public as benefactors of the state of civilization. The interest of the Nation and of the Province, the stability of the National Government and of the local Government in case, called for the suppression of elements that advocated theories of intolerant politics.

Dr. Zorrilla was sent as a messenger of peace to calm the excited minds, and to assume the mantle of pacifier. The seat of operations occupies the ninth rank in the category of Argentine provinces. The Province of Catamarca embraces an area of 7,753 square leagues with a population estimated at 100,000 souls, in possession of a stock of 200,000 cows, 75,000 horses and 200,000 sheep and goats. The town of Catamarca has a population of about 5,000 inhabitants only. The Church and the Franciscan of Cururo are the finest and largest buildings of the town. Thus Catamarca is a place of no importance that generally known, and the peace of the province is a matter of national import. When Dr. Zorrilla arrived the place must have been in a terrible confusion to judge by the telegrams forwarded from the capital of the province; men, women and children, embracing all walks of life, from the smallest to the largest, were clamorous to the point of insurrection, and were armed to the teeth with stones, clubs and blood-shed, and were ready to shed blood in the name of the President of the Republic.

The millions influence of the President of the Republic and the powerful hand of the Government to back him have brought about a metamorphosis as striking as it has been sudden. Both Greek and Trojan, liberal and clerical, bowed to the authority of the messenger, who drew up the basis of a "modus vivendi" which suited the National Government and, strange to say, was accepted without very much reluctance by the contending parties. Dr. Castro, a man of influence and position in the Province, was made the candidate for the elections, and herewith ended the effluence that threatened commotion in the country and disturbed the slumbers of the peaceful people.

Thus one province after another is being brought to the path of peace and tranquillity by the National Government.

As the National Government is "Anglican," to the total exclusion of all other prying-capped and minor potentates in or out of office. Opinions and convictions are sacred, but stern facts—facts—subordinate to the will of the country, to the power of the central Government. Up to the present P. provincial Governments have been a stumbling-block to the onward march of the Nation. Happily the size of the block is wearing away fast.

THE TRAMWAY MEETING.

The meeting of the editors of Buenos Aires to consider a tramway bill, was held yesterday in the back parlour of General Mitre's house. It was in some points, one of the most important meetings ever held in this city, since it represented its collective intellectuality, and it is so very hard to all the brains of Buenos Aires, that viewed in an editorial light, it was a success. The interests, the views and inclinations of the people of Buenos Aires, represented by its multifarious newspapers, are so various, so complicated and so many subjects so hot, that it is like squaring the circle to get all the editors together.

The Tramway grievances, however, seem to be common to all when Mr. Bartolo Mitre took the chair and called the meeting to business, one could hear a pin falling on General Mitre's carpet; such was the hushed attention of the assembled editors, in his remarks. Mr. Mitre y Vedia, in a very able and to-the-point speech, spoke of the sorrows of the tramway, travelling public in this city, the rude and arbitrary of the "mayorales," the interminable difficulty of getting change for a five paper dollar note from one of them, the harsh disposition of so violent a change in the currency which perplexed both guards and passengers, that frequently a two hundred dollar paper money note was passed for a five and a five cent note for a paper dollar. The time, he considered, had arrived when the collective power of the Press of Buenos Aires should be brought to bear on the Tramway Companies, and asking from his assembled colleagues a free interchange of opinion, he would make a motion when he had heard what his colleagues had to say.

General Mayer, editor of the *Liberal*, at this moment entered, and asked to be informed what was done.

Mr. Blasi, editor of the *Operario Italiano*, also came later.

Several gentlemen connected with the morning papers proposed that a committee be named.

The Chairman urged that the committee should demand of the Tramways two things—first proper change

for the money handed to the "mayorales" by the passengers, and second that the fare be fixed at 8 cents.

Mr. Millhalp, of the *Standard*, asked leave to speak; he said, that the present difficulty about change was a mere passing one, and would not exist in another month; that the editors in asking for a fixed fare of 8 cents would be asking what the tramways have already given. That the present arrangement by the tramways was even more favorable than before, that the tickets were received by all the Companies, were received as small change in the shops and "hondas," and that in fact the present difficulty arose less from any fault of the tramways than from the want of intelligence on the part of the passengers. He would make a motion of his own which he hoped all his colleagues would support, namely that the press of Buenos Aires, as the direct line of steamers between the two countries—a cause which for over 20 years we have advocated and which, wondrous to say, encounters so much opposition and so many difficulties that we suppose we must abandon the hope. Meanwhile we have 30 steamers arriving in the Plata every month from Europe, and do not one from the United States. Let us hope that the speech will bring us the steamers, as without a direct line with the U. S. States, American enterprise, brains and capital are but a dream.

President Roa's railway speech in Candalaria is now taking the run of the American papers and it may be taken to mean that the Government Council Baker's report has already given, but what we most need to make Argentine and American capital take root in the Plata is a direct line of steamers between the two countries—a cause which for over 20 years we have advocated and which, wondrous to say, encounters so much opposition and so many difficulties that we suppose we must abandon the hope. Meanwhile we have 30 steamers arriving in the Plata every month from Europe, and do not one from the United States. Let us hope that the speech will bring us the steamers, as without a direct line with the U. S. States, American enterprise, brains and capital are but a dream.

The Chairman approved of the motion but doubted if it would be carried.

General Mayer supported the motion to the fullest extent.

Mr. Huse, editor of the *Capitana*, also supported Mr. Millhalp's motion.

Mr. Simonet, editor of the *Corriente*, approved of the motion and gave it his warmest support.

Mr. Blasi, editor of the *Operario Italiano*, considered the motion out of place, since it was beneath the Press of Buenos Aires to ask from the Tramways any favour or concession until first the editors were satisfied with the grant; he also stated that many merchants and rich people would probably avail of the reduction.

Mr. Millhalp replied and stated that his motion was to help the "operario Italiano" more than anybody else, and was surprised that his talented colleague did not lend his sympathy to so just, so philanthropic and so desirable a measure; he believed the Tramway Companies would grant the reduction, for the poor man, the fares were high. In Montevideo one would find in a tramway from the Custom House to the Corlon for four cents, and he saw no reason why the poor straggling labourer in Buenos Aires should pay any more. He hoped that his colleagues would stand by him and push his motion through.

All present expressed their support and the motion was carried.

Mr. Mitre Vedia next proposed to name the Committee. Mr. Millhalp asked to be excused as he had to leave for Montevideo in a few days. The Chairman insisted that there should be an "English" on the Committee to help the tramway people are "Englishes." Mr. W. F. Mullhalp, then named and the Commission stands as—

Mr. B. Mitre Vedia, *Nacion*
Genl. Mayer, *Liberal*
M. Simonet, *Corriente*
W. F. Mullhalp, *Standard*
Dr. Navarro, *Union*.

The meeting then rose, and the Committee at once forwards resolutions to the Tramway Managers to attend a friendly meeting we believe, to-morrow.

THE PLATE IN U. STATES.

General Roa's speech at the Railway station of Candalaria, Santa Fe, has gone through the columns of the *Standard* in the newspapers of the United States, and the President little thought when standing beside Mr. Casado in the Railway depot; that his words would find such an echo throughout the North American continent.

The large orders forwarded by the Argentine Government to its Minister in Washington for locomotives and other railway material has also attracted the attention of a very large American public to this country, and we think that the Argentine Government would give a little more liberal welcome to American enterprise and American projects, it would be all the better for the Plata, as the Americans had that indomitable spirit of a headman which, if we can only get it to take root here, will drive the tramway ahead ten times faster than it is at present going. No country has this needs the genius and energy of the Americans, as Argentine had the resources and only lack the genius, the "American" to develop them; we look forward, therefore, with pleasure to the favorable impression which General Roa's Candalaria speech has produced in the U. S.

Last year we all had hopes that an American syndicate would build some great trunk railways in this country; the project, drawn up by Messrs. Horner and Co., and sold more than 100,000 copies, has not yet been taken up, and the delay is due to the fact that the American syndicate, which no other country in the world could compete with, has not yet been formed.

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THE MUSEUM.

The bones of the Megatherium still rattle in the old Museum rooms in Calle Peru, and the question between the two Governments, about the removal of the antiquities at Buenos Aires to La Plata, is as lively as ever. We give hereunder a transcript and allude to the Governor of Buenos Aires and his Minister on this knotty subject, and our readers will plainly see that the Provincial Government has always maintained the Museum at its own expense; but the great question for Governor Roa to consider is whether it is not wiser to conform to the new order of things since this city was made the Capital, than to strip it of treasures which, even as identified among themselves, the labour of adorning the library; and as an abundance of flowers was at hand, the result was even better than in former years. The native families in the neighbourhood have, for some time past, been taking considerable interest in our festivals; and on this occasion they were most kind in sending baskets of magnificent flowers.

On Christmas morning there were two Celebrations: one at 10 o'clock, the other at 11 o'clock. The services, counting both, there were in all 34 countries. At the Morning Service, the attendance was very good, 90 persons being present; and the collection was the largest ever made in the Chapel, viz. \$1027 1/2.

On New Year's Eve we continued the old traditional Midnight Service, which was more successful than ever, over 70 persons being present; while the early Celebration on New Year's Day, 19 sermons were preached, and many that this success thus recorded may not be merely spiritual or financial, but that the spirit of God may find a greater field wherein to work in our hearts.

The Chaplain has removed to his old residence; his address will therefore be in future 29 Calle Rivadavia, Flores.

The Collegiate School re-opened on Tuesday morning the 16th of January. All the boys returned punctually. The Head-Master has to apologise to many friends for being compelled to send fresh pupils. He feels that in justice to the parents of those he already has in school, he should not have engaged temporarily to add with the junior boys. In connection with the School, a singing class has been formed, conducted by one of our indefatigable and painstaking organists, Mr. Colin Campbell.

Copies of the *Flores Parish Almanack* can be had on application to the Chaplain.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

We have to thank our numerous friends for the kind way in which they have greeted the *Flores Magazine*. So hearty has been the greeting from all that every effort will be made to raise its standard in order to merit the kindly welcome. But, in order to do this, the Editor makes another appeal to all who take an interest in it; either to write articles themselves or get their friends to do so. That there is a certain amount of local talent in our midst, may be gathered from the short poem "Glaucopis," published in the present number, which all students will acknowledge to be a little gem.

The example of this writer, whose modesty will not allow his name to trumpet, may, perhaps, induce others to co-operate in our work.

All communications for insertion must be forwarded to the Chaplain by the 20th of the month, in order to secure admission in the following month's issue.

Subscribers can apply in Flores to the Chaplain, in town to Messrs Dewey & Co., 241 Piedra. The yearly subscription is fixed at \$3 m, payable in advance; this includes delivery in Flores or in town.

CHURCH MATTERS.

The Meeting of the Vestry of Flores Chapel was held on Tuesday evening, the 22nd ult., in the School-room. After approving the minutes of the previous meeting, the following subjects were arranged to be submitted to the General Meeting of the Congregation:

1.—A minute defining the duties of Trustees.

2.—A proposition to elect the three Trustees permanently instead of yearly.

3.—A list of officers to serve for the present year.

in the same way towards the provisions, thus carrying out alike the wishes of Your Excellency's Government and those of the Government of Buenos Aires.

God preserve Y. E. ROCHA.

F. Jorge.

The following is the Governor's decree:—

The Most Excellent General of the Nation having named Special Commissioners to arrange with the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires for the nationalization of the Museum of this Capital, as also the transfer to the National Government of the General Archives and all National Documents and historic objects that may be in the provincial offices: And as the Provincial Government is equally anxious to definitely decide what may be national and what Provincial property amongst the papers, etc. in the offices of the province, the Provincial Executive resolves and decrees:—

ART. 1. The Commissioners named in the decree of the 26th instant are charged to make an arrangement with the National Commissioners about the Archives, Library, Provincial Museum, and all other documents and historic objects in the several provincial offices.

ART. 2. Let this resolve be communicated to the National Government, etc. ROCHA.

F. Jorge.

THE DALTON'S MAILS.

The Haytian Consul in New York has received news that General Roa has returned to the Plata, he maintains, and the rebellion.

A warehouse, together with 3,600 bales of cotton, has been destroyed by fire at Augusta, Georgia. The value of the property burned is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

It is stated that upon the occasion of the recent riots at Harbour Grace Lord Derby telegraphed to the Government of Newfoundland asking that the post office be stationed at Half-pace, and also troops from the Halifax, to assist them in maintaining order amongst the Orangemen and Catholics.

On Wednesday afternoon a scene of the wildest excitement occurred on the Town Hall Square, Bolton—which is at present occupied by exhibitions of various kinds—during the progress of the New Year's Fair. The principal position on the square—namely, opposite the Commercial Hotel—is this year occupied by Elizabeth (the Widow) Royal Windsor Castle Menagerie. At three o'clock, a large number of persons had assembled in front of the menagerie for the purpose of listening to the strains of the band attached to the exhibition, when, just as the musicians were about to commence, the crowd was started by loud shouts proceeding from the interior of the menagerie, followed by a general stampede of persons—men, women, and children—down the steps of the exhibition to the square. A scene of the greatest terror ensued, as it was hurriedly stated that one of the lions had got loose, and had attacked a woman inside the show. The crowds continued to rush down the steps, and a portion of an empty caravan, used to form an enclosure for the exhibition, was turned suddenly round, and the people inside, occupied by this outlet. It is stated that Ledger Delmonico, described as the Arabian Lion tamer, was going from door to door, his usual performance, and was about to enter the den containing a group of young lions, when one of them leaped over his head as he was opening the cage, and alighted on the floor of the menagerie amongst the people. Hence the panic which ensued. The young lion leaped apparently as much frightened as the people, crowded round and amongst the spectators, pursued by the attendants of the menagerie, who ultimately managed to secure it by means of a tub. In the meantime, however, a serious accident occurred. As the people were rushing frantically from one end of the show to another, a young boy named James was struck by a bar of Beckett's steel, Victory, Halliwell, was crushed beneath the ropes which surround the exhibition, and are placed a few feet from the front of the caravan, being forced up against a corner containing a large, full-grown lioness, and next to the African lion "Nero." The lioness probably endeavoured to paw beneath the wires of the cage and clutch the young man's head and neck, and struck the animal repeatedly before she would release her hold. When this was, however, effected, the woman, bleeding and terrified, was conveyed to the police station. There were several incised wounds caused by the animal's claws. As long as it lasted the scene was as exciting as twelve years ago, when Massari, the lion tamer, was worried by lions at the same Bolton New Year's Fair.

The Toronto Globe correspondent writes from Buffalo, December 10th:—

A shocking accident occurred here today in the evening of five hunters who started down the Niagara River for a day's sport. One of the huntmen was rescued in a dying condition, and the four others were swept by the swift current towards Niagara Falls, and they will probably be seen in the Whirlpool in a few days. The particulars of the affair are that Otto Heidegger, a young sportsman, suggested to three friends of his—Max Reich, Robert Dech, and Walter Schultz—

the pleasure of such a trip. The trio came to Buffalo from Germany only a month ago, and were on a sight-seeing jaunt in America. On the road to Black Rock, where they secured a boat, they picked up the fifth man, whose name is unknown. On the street car they appeared very jovial, and their banter was talked with exuberant animation. They asked the attendant what the prospects were for duck-shooting on the Niagara. He told them they would not find any ducks. Heidegger replied, "Then we will land on the Canada shore and do our hunting there; we can get some good game." Little did he think he would soon land on the Canada shore unaccompanied and without his boat.

Mr. Heidegger, who was an English workman, lately arrived from that beautiful London village called Whitechapel, where the only danger to be apprehended is a broken hand or a gash in the pit of one's stomach of a Saturday night when the boys are out, as well as the last edition of that utterly tedious paper the *Daily Bell*, which is being distributed among the people, like poisoned meat among hungry dogs. Now, Sir, I want to know what all these ugly stories of Italians dominating Italy, and of immigrants working railway contractors to death mean? What relationship has all this to the "Colorado bicho"? Does the law of the land allow a man to be liable to death, stick or shot the "Colorado bicho"? Does the law of the land allow the importation of tropical climates faintly done up in the sheets of a mendacious London paper? Has the "Colorado bicho" anything to do with the defective state of the law, with the fevers, with railway contractors and with the twaddle of the pestiferous trade, in which all these "big-bears" are described by Messrs Levi & Co. in *Daily Telegraph* yesterday?

Mr. Editor, Sir, I am a law abiding man, but I solemnly declare that if the L. 7, or any other London paper impudently to place me, and this Republic between Cancer and Capricorn, I will exercise that authority which common sense has conferred on me of consigning the *Daily Telegraph* to the regions of Hell.

Faithfully yours, C. S.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

All kinds, sorts and sizes of rumours—political, social and financial—were flying about yesterday, but none of them were worth a shot. The flag end of the cavill element in some of the provinces seems spilling for want of a shindy, but they won't have it, even amongst themselves. The day for such things is past. The Megatherium Question need't lead to war. What a blessing! As for the Tramway Question, it is as fierce as ever, and several hundred "mayorales" have ordered their coffins, fully convinced that another week's haggling will send them to their graves.

The "Special" of the *Cronica* at San Nicolas on Sunday fully agrees with our expansive friend *Fedor* as to the utter miseries of all inauguration trips. Nothing but agonies and squashes from cut to cut. Twenty eating off one plate, forty fighting for one chair, eighty in a bed, and 100 wanting to flirt with the same girl—lots of dust, nothing to drink, half nothing to eat—such are all inauguration trips.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Mr. Sellers, who favoured us the other day with such a nice article on the A. R. Mr. S. is on his way to Mendoza to study the views there. He is Lisbon correspondent for several London and Continental papers. We salute him as brother of the Pen, and wish him a pleasant stay in this country, which has made the most favourable first impressions on him.

We have to record another event, nothing less than the cowardly assassination of the *Jus de Paz* of Ovarria, Sr. Reynaldo Forreys, by his predecessor in that office, José Grijera. Afraid to make the attempt in person, he procured the assistance of some rascally cut-throats, who lost no time in carrying out instructions. As Forreys was passing in the street he was suddenly set upon and, before he could make resistance, was stretched lifeless. The cause was jealousy. Grijera had been deposed from his post on the ground of complaint of the Municipality, and Sr. Forreys, who was then Conjurado, was raised to the post. Grijera made several vain attempts to have him dismissed before he conceived the cowardly plot, which succeeded but too well. The Criminal Judge, Dr. Ramos Mejia, his secretary and the Chief of Police have gone in person to investigate and take steps in the matter.

Oh! More forgery! of the new gold dollar notes of the National Bank. We hope our subscribers would fall victims and pass on the bogus notes to us.

The cost of the *Encarnacion* lands in the city for January was \$61,000 and 1,000 francs. We may as well give the "empress" a "straight tip." If they want to make 30 per cent. more out of their contract let them use our friend, Mr.

The Standard ESTABLISHED MAY 1861 Published every morning at the office of the undersigned, 151 Calle Pradal.

NOTICE Standing Office, January 1, 1884. Owing to the change in the currency, notice is given that the subscription to the Standard will be as follows:—

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CLYDE LINE The Splendid Steamer "CONCORDIA"

SCOTT BROTHERS HALIFAX ENGLAND.

contracts for granite. The whole city should be paved with granite.

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Garlic & onions, cab. 286.100

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