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N.º 109

FORGING A MASTER

RACING SOCIETY

AUTUMN MEETING,
20th and 30th May, 1862.

First Day's Races, Thursday—
First Race, 12 noon.
The Belgrano Stakes—A sweepstakes for horses that have never run at any meeting of this or other society.

Fourth Race, 2 p. m.
The Half-round Stakes—Entr
 300, with 2000 add cd; weigh 143lb

Four Race, 3 p. m.
The Buenos Ayres Gold Cup—En
 try, \$500, with a gold cup, value \$2
 sterling, given by the society; 25

Fifth Race.
The Consolation Stakes, for beaten horses—Entry, \$200, with 1000 added weight, 145lbs.

Match or Matches.
Two v. M.

The Champion Stakes, for horses of English blood, born in this country, and bred in the State of New York; entrance \$500, with 300 added; weight for horses five years old and upwards to be 145lbs, and a allowance of 5lbs for every year under that age. In the event of three horses

Match or Matchés,
3 1½ r. x.
The Grand Challenge Stakes—F.

Trotting Match—Entrance \$25 each, with 1000 added; three round and distance; weight 145lbs.

P. S.—In all the above races, horses must be entered and ridden by members of the F. A. R. S., and in all cases the horses to start, the property of different owners, or the premiums will not be given. In cases when four horses start, the second horse to save 1

Entries to be made before 10 a. m. on 25th May in cable Florida No. 11


House To Let.
The fine and commodious residence Nos 9, 11 and 13 calle Cochabamba, well known as "Bella Vista," looks on the river, and offers every

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.
On Sale a small number of pure South Downs, warranted to give 15 pounds of wool each. Also, a few Rams of the same breed. 8000 Sheep

MUSIC LESSONS.
An English lady, long resident in this country, is desirous of giving

For particulars apply at 72 Cambridge St. or by letter, addressed Mrs. [Name], Office of this paper.

THE STANDARD.

No. 10,000. SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1902.
 "NIPPAH ACADEMY, NIPPAH, NIPPAH"
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THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1902.
 FOR EUROPEAN READERS.

By French Packet.

In the fortnight intervening since last English packet, some events of importance have occurred. The first in order was the opening of our Legislative Chambers and delivery of the Government message, which took place on the 1st inst.

Besides the interest attached to the proximate convocation of the National Assembly, this act (possibly the last session of our Provincial Senator) required additional merit from the same and luminous *resumé* conveyed by Mitre to the people. This lengthy document breathes a special care of the self-developing prospects of the republic, and contains interesting details on public economy.

The San Fernando railroad has given an impulse to such projects, and we hear of street-railways and dry docks which are regarded with much favor. The Chacabuco (Southern) line is under construction, although the Commissioners have reported unfavorably. The Encarnación and Boca project is said to be ship-shape. The Mercedes, continuation from Caracas, is *in statu quo*. Government has fostered National Education by erecting free-schools in the country districts. The Public Lands have produced within the year 1891, 73 millions mps, or more than 10,000. The sheep-business has magnified amazingly, and we find the exports of wool at 50 per cent of the gross value in Custom-house returns. Notwithstanding the recent war, land has greatly risen in value. The English debt of this republic is now less than one million sterling, owing to the prompt discharge of our obligations by this government. Paper currency, of fluctuating value, is set down by Mitre as a social evil, and it is rumored that he purposes to bring about a gradual reduction in our monetary circulation. Our frontier is about to take in a new tract of 1500 leagues.

Affairs in the Provinces are not so flattering, though there is no immediate reason to fear that public peace will be seriously disturbed. The *Provincia de Pinar del Rio*, who enjoys much influence in Rioja, has effected some dashing coup-de-main. Thus, while we were informed that he was wandering about with his followers, he appeared in San Luis, at the head of 1,700, and captured that rural capital as he had, previously, Rioja. He sent, meantime, his aide-de-camp to the war, offering to go to the war, on condition of receiving an amnesty, 1,000 patucos present, and an allowance of 365 cows per annum.

The negotiation is not yet concluded. We have no doubt, matter on hand in the Cordoba riots, where the Governor [Pose] of the province postponed the elections, on the pretext of intimidation being used by the persons in that city. Gen. Panero was lately Governor, pro tem, and being displaced by Pose, his relations were not too amicable. The former refused to prevent our soldiers voting, since, he alleges, their Argentine citizenship gave them that right. It will be noted, however, that Governor Mitre's brother, the same elections, looked upon the affair. A part of our press availed General Panero, but we are glad to find General Mitre has ratified our suggestions for a free poll, by

ordering our garrison to march 20 leagues out of Córdoba, and to both to the Administration and public opinion. A change of government is hourly expected. The London papers mention that the Emperor will positively open on May 1st, with extraordinary pomp, the Emperor Napoleon having promised to be present.

The *Schleswig-Holstein* difficulty threatens again to compromise Prussia and Denmark. In Copenhagen a steel-trigate was in construction. Emmanuel brings Razzini and Popoli on his Neapolitan pilgrimage. It was stated, in the Sardinian Parliament, that the Emperor would expect France to come to the aid of the British cause. The *heranglers* had routed Orco's forces, and killed the chief, while the French troops on the *heranglers* dispersed Chian's forces.

The Indian arensals are employed in getting up cuirass-vessels. King Otto offered an amnesty to the Nauplia garrison of 19 ring-leaders; his offer was refused.

Despatches from Madrid April 19th state that Lord Palmerston has declared the Pope's temporal power fallen.

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The allies take Mexico.

NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

SPAIN EVACUATES TEXAS.

By telegram from Madrid, March 4th, it was reported that the French and Spanish forces had entered the Mexican capital, settling themselves at once to the formation of a Provisional Government. We have no account of engagements on foot, nor does it appear that Juárez offered resistance. It is certain that the invading powers had sent fresh instructions to their several agents, such General can receive orders to sign no treaty till the Spanish banner floated on the highest pinnacle of Mexico. The Emperor Napoleon severely condemned the Sinaloa convention, although Lord Palmerston and General Collantes seemed to approve of it. The latest arrangement is said to be as follows:

1. Mexican nationality to be respected.
2. The new monarch to be of a popular category.
3. The Republican debts not to be too roughly exacted.
4. Peace and order to be established, under whatever administration.

General Lorenzée, prepared to occupy the interior with the expected French reinforcements; while the English, under General Vera Cruz, and the Spanish army had returned to Cuba. It is however certain that Admiral Blandy still holds San Juan de los Rios; and English bond-holders would be rather surprised to find their interests left to French keeping. The allies are not on the point of understanding as to their operations, and timid people anticipate a rupture between England and France on this very subject. Rear Admiral La Gravière has insisted on the Emperor's presence, by having signed the Convention with Admiral Daultail. M. Salgny succeeding him in diplomatic functions.

On April 1st the Spanish army arrived in Madrid, having defeated the Moorish empire. The veterans of Monte Negro and Tetuan were received with popular ovation, and Spain has not seen since days long past. The late Queen of Portugal's brother attended with the Court at their triumphal entry.

In Portugal, things are at sixes and sevens, the King being opposed both to the Administration and public opinion. A change of government is hourly expected. The London papers mention that the Emperor will positively open on May 1st, with extraordinary pomp, the Emperor Napoleon having promised to be present.

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The Cordoba elections.

Governor Mitre has published a lengthy address on this subject, and has issued a decree, to the Governor of Cordoba to appoint the earliest day convenient for holding another election. Governor Mitre's address is in full conformity of the Government to suspend elections for deputies to Congress alleging that the proper tribute in such questions is the Congress itself, and no subordinate authority can suspend or interfere without trampling upon the right of suffrage of the people.

It appears that the Cordovan Governor complains more of the moral coercion than physical restraint of the troops of the one, and the moral coercion than physical restraint of the troops of the other. Governor Mitre denies that from the documents before him there is any poor waster of either moral or physical restraint but that the presence of the soldiers was created by the one, and for the purpose of getting into the booths to vote, and that at elections, such disturbances and scenes are always the attendant to a well conducted election.

The report of the scrutiners of the election tables of both parties seems to prove, that on the first day there were only 38 soldiers present, and that so far from being troubled by their presence, they were passing the day smoking cigar cigars, and drinking wine. On the second day, both officers and men, came on the ground, which proved by the gratulations matter indicated by the purpose of exercising the right of a free citizen, in a free Republic, in voting for their deputies, or passing their home, to keep order and regularity, we cannot say, but one thing is certain, that it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for the guardians of the public peace, to be the first to make a show of it. However it was, Governor Mitre thinks the Governor ought to have kept cool, and not compromised himself.

Governor Mitre further informs the Governor of Córdoba, that the meanest soldier in the line, has as imperishable a right to vote, as the biggest Argentine nobleman in the country, and that it would have been better a nobleman had gone one by one from the barracks, and not *en masse*, to exercise this privilege.

This is a small matter, but has been the best course to follow; but it is evident that there was a split between the Captain of the Guard and the Governor of Córdoba, and was willing to demonstrate his superiority; the Governor put the seal on the wide affair by annulling the elections.

How far right, constitutionally speaking, the Governor was in this case, seems difficult to say; because, although the election for deputies to Congress is strictly a federal act, still such elections taking place within the territorial jurisdiction of the State Government, seems to admit his right.

If the federal Government possessed some particular spot in each state, which belonged to it, and was in its exclusive jurisdiction, as is the case in the United States, there could be no question in the matter; but in the absence of which we halt before arriving at the conclusion that the Governor of Córdoba has acted constitutionally in the matter.

The Governor's Message.

Continued.
 Custom House.

Our Custom-house legislation has not had any variation, excepting only the additional export duty of 1-2 per cent, established by the law of 27th June 1891, which commenced on the 1st September. Subsequently, and in accordance to the laws of the 1st September 1891, and 20th January 1892, the Custom-house duties have increased as follows:

Imports, 2 1/2 per cent, from the 1st February, and, exports with a second 2 1/2 per cent, from the 1st March.

All these additional duties are specially destined to the amortization of the late emissions of paper money and public bonds.

The collection of the ordinary revenue for imports in 1891 produced

And in 1890 \$90,532,014

The ordinary export duty in 1891 produced 10,717,829

And the additional export duties 702,630

The Government continues giving a special attention to the improvement of our Custom-house regulations, as will be seen by the various decrees which have been issued, and are registered in the respective official publications. It is also perceived that, by means of these measures, together with the good behavior of its officers, and the general honesty which characterizes our commercial community, amply, if not exaggerated (this being impossible), at least does not increase, but rather diminishes, and this is so much the more satisfactory view of the important increase in the revenue, which proves the soundness and the necessity of maintaining the credit of the circulating medium of the country, has obliged the Stat. to establish as aforesaid.

Deposits, Store, &c.

The amounts from these stores produced, in 1891..... \$3,040,163

And in 1890..... 5,591,529

The Government, after several trials, not being able to find the satisfactory means of providing for sheep's service, without involving heavy expense on the fiscal interests, in relation to the selling of the wool, which it charged, has resolved that this service should be, in future, made by the trading community, on reasonable terms—the Government thereby freeing itself of all loss and responsibility. The service was, accordingly, offered to private contractors, and it is

now done by them. The Government, up to the present, has every reason to feel satisfied at the result which this reform has produced, procuring many losses that existed under the old system.

Receiving deposits, the Government, unprovided with suitable sites of its own, has judged it indispensable to continue reducing the number of general deposits, retaining only those which, by their situation and other circumstances, offer better guarantee and facilities.

It has accordingly, allowed more ample private banks, taking all possible precautions to avoid abuse, without injuring the legitimate interests of our commercial body. But the Government will be permitted to express here, that it does not hope to do any plan which shall perfect the service, without diminishing the sufficient stores constructed expressly for this object, and established in a suitable locality, be they either the property of the Government or of private contractors, provided they unite those conditions, and shall find them, under the direct jurisdiction of the Custom-house.

Under the new system, in the porter service in the reduction of general deposits, the income for storage and selling will be diminished, apparently, but it will increase in reality, because the expense will diminish in a far greater proportion than the income.

Montevideo.

The news from the Banda Oriental is of a golden hue; every one is talking about the gold mines and the enterprising portion of our society is going in hot haste to the diggings. Where these diggings exactly are, we don't just know, but somewhere in the *Provincia de Montevideo*, is the land of promise.

San José has given a character of the independence of the town people to a public meeting to discuss the question of the Chief of Police, D. Silvestre Sierra, who, it appears prohibited the dramatic performance called *Los Jesuitas y los Masones*.

The Chief of Police accuses himself on the grounds that an organized band of persons was ready to attack the theatre and create disturbance, and that to avoid such commotion he acted as he did. The Montevideo papers are divided on the question, but it is refreshing to see instances of people in a peaceable and dignified manner asserting their rights.

The *Provincia de Montevideo* has a circulation of 1500 in Montevideo and the country towns, and is sending to the bottom a great number of our Montevideo brethren.

The markets here for some classes of produce is much better than in Buenos Ayres: the last sales of the *Provincia de Montevideo* were:

60 boxes of ceciles 151 rs
 1000 dry herbs all novilo 60
 22 pipes tallow 191 "

Shop-Kashbandy.

Published by the South Down Co.

It may not be amiss, after having reviewed the principal breeds of sheep, though not all, to recapitulate briefly their qualities in regard to climate, soil, and feed. It would not be deemed wise to recommend the introduction of the improved Leicester, the improved Cotswolds, or Oxford shires, as the latter are sometimes called upon lands only suited to the habits of the South Down; nor to introduce the Cheviots and the black-faced heath-lands upon lands well suited to the keeping of the new Leicesters and the

order
Eichengarten
Stellen
Information & Co.
L. Sauer

