

THE STANDARD.

NIL PARADI ARUM. SILVER NON
"PACEM DECESS." (Cicero).
WEDNESDAY, 20th AUGUST 1890.

Congress—Senators.

The Chamber met yesterday. The order of the day was to proceed to nationalise the entire commerce of Buenos Ayres. The several articles were unanimously passed, Dr. Sarfield giving a historical review of the Argentine Republic, and several allusions to the conduct of Government, in refusing him a copy. He was told to buy foolscap, and make a copy for himself. I permit the code was of his own formation, and hence the Chamber consented, only one voice dissenting, to put at the foot of the first article the words "written by Dr. Sarfield and Acevedo." In like manner the second was passed, subject to the approval of its authors. There was no discussion on the other points.

What will be the result?

While our Chambers and local Press dispute the great question of the day, the Presidential election draws near, and, for the first time in Argentine history, all classes are anxious to elect the national destinies to one man. The battle of Pávon brought a large share of power and prestige to the victor, and the casual observer, of some future age, might look on the victor, and ascribe Mitre's promotion to the same causes that induced Urquiza with the purple after the triumph of Caseros.

It is not, however, the aureole of glory, or fame of exploits on the tented field, which has gained for the President-elect this unanimity of popular favor. A steady resolve to blend the discordant elements of the nation, a disposition to foster peaceful industry, a policy which is bent on developing the country, and making it more renowned for wool and agriculture than for martial glory; these are the titles to our confidence which General Mitre has already established. It is strange that foreigners, who refrain from becoming partisans of any party, and hold a little favor on South American Generals, should overlook the military character of our Governor, and regard him only as the first citizen of the Republic.

Like most fortunate politicians, the child of circumstances. He has suddenly risen to an equality with the crowned heads of the old world, and holds great titles as a nation, whose importance bid fair to begin a few years, commensurate with its boundless extent of territory. Since the time of the Revolution, no man has not fallen to the lot of any American statesman. But if the destiny be high, such is the responsibility it involves. The Republic has so many classes of Government, no political systems can be implicitly followed, since the country is in an exceptional condition.

The speculators insist on the pure Urquiza scheme, and the advantages it offers are numerous, but we fear the provinces are not sufficiently patriotic to see the wisdom of a central Executive, and the attempt to abolish local Legislatures might gain plume as in a destructive war. Others defend the

Federal regime on the plea of the Constitution, and cite the example of the United States. These visionaries should remember that the Constitution can never be interpreted against the property of the people, which it is intended to guard; and that the same institutions which protect the property of one country and the ruin of another. If we initiate the United States, as Mexico has done, without accommodating their system to our conditions, necessities, we may come to grief like that famous Federal Republic, which is now the paradise of vagabonds, and place-spot of criminals.

Meantime, the present year is drawing to a close, and Congress has but two months more to sit. Among the eventful epochs of Argentine annals, 1885 may be memorable. Yet we believe the coming year will be the most favorable in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. With full guarantee for tranquility, and order, will immediately foreign capital will seek investment in a thousand branches of industry as yet untried; immigration will set in with thousands of hardy settlers; the country will be protected by the surplus military force now idle; our railroads, North, West and South, will grasp in their iron embrace the fertile lands of the Republic, and the harvest of being too abundant will become more valuable than heretofore, and doubtless at \$400.

The advancement of the capital must go hand in hand with the development of the provinces, and we cherish the hope that President Mitre will not forget the one in his labors for the other. Of what use will it be to lay down a railway from Buenos to Corrientes, to afford transport for the products of the provinces, if our Barracas road remain impassable, our suburban streets be converted into Pontine marshes pregnant with pestilence, and our capital sink to a ruin. No! If General Mitre know what to do with the republic in general and Buenos Ayres in particular, he will sell his seat in the Republic to General Mitre, and instead of laying out public money on bronze statues to commemorate defence heroes, employ what extraneous funds he can, in building a Cienra Maxima, which will carry off the fish of the city and perpetuate his name as the greatest benefactor of his people.

Editor's Table.

By degrees we find out the local conditions of foreigners during the last century. In the interior, lives a Swiss gentleman, of the name of Ambrose Rozonzo, who has a large estate in the Cienra Maxima, a place called the Cienra Maxima. This gentleman has suffered from all parties, both blue and red; in fact, the combatants seem to have used his estate as a place to which should honor him, and his company; first came Mr. Sáiz, who exiled himself of Mr. R's finest and fattest cattle and sheep, and then came Mr. Frías, who, believing that Mr. Frías, an insult to pass by Mr. R's hospital by means without calling up, despatched, with all in 5000 francs, and he is a pretty pretty before the impending struggle. Since that day he felt, when Mr. Burchin, who was travelling for the benefit of his health (running over), visited him, and he was so tired, that he could not do anything, took off with a, a slight movement, 3 or 4th, and was. Our Swiss friend was still

forwards honored with visits from Monsieur Chivengo, who was accompanied by two travelling acquaintances, Messrs Olvevica and Ordo; these gentlemen, after regarding themselves in the immediate vicinity of a cattle corral, which even to this day they associated with the fact of the fire, would then have been considered the best manner to prove their esteem and regard for such a hospitable stranger, would be to rid him of these gentlemen, after which they considered, were destroying their host's land; after one parting maté, they faced for their Pampa home, and became so tired, that they did not know if their host's house would never destroy or injure his camp any more.

Mr. R., perceiving the way to win him, determined to take a more exalted view of matters hereafter, and, posting himself on his azotea, awaited the arrival of some 20 or 40 guests, who appeared to have travelled some distance to visit him, and he suggested to the point of entering the patio, when Mr. R., deposing the cold formalities of every-day life, introduced himself at once, and offered them some wine and reception. He declined, with thanks, any further acquaintanceship with a free and easy-going gentleman.

So the silver dollars would not repay this man for the loss of his millions. He had come to us, that we may call public attention to such wholesale robbery. We hope his counsel will take the matter up, and see him righted.

The new mining company in San Juan has a silvery appearance. Governor Sarmiento has put down his name for Ten shares. The Governor probably thinks stock appears, and, he is not ignorant of the character and dispositions of the people whom he governs. This new mining company reminds one of the proposed steamboat line here, between 21 shares, and described for amongst all the merchants in town.

The Reforma Pacifica asserts that there is a Walker expedition on the march, and that it would hardly have those of our talented colleagues serious; but that we perceive more than half of his Oriental review is taken up with the subject. That such rumours are without the slightest foundation we have not the least doubt; but people in Europe will probably be twice credulous than ourselves; and what with this report, and the other, the great rebellion in our own paper, the Catamarca affair in the Nacional, and the anti-capital doctrines in the Tribuna, we picture to ourselves what the people in Europe will think of the Reforma Pacifica, on the arrival of the Santiago.

Excerpt from Ireland.

Several apprehensions are entertained for the crops, owing to the severity of the weather in May and June. In Scotland, we read of heavy falls of snow have taken place in the middle of June.

The special committees were still going on, but with trifling success. John Funn, a respectable businessman in Liverpool, has been tried and convicted for sending a threatening letter; he was sentenced to four years penal servitude. The subscriptions for the erection of a statue to the memory of Edmund Burke, have been most successful; Irishmen, of every political shade, have come forward. The statue will be placed at the corner of 100th Street, not far from that of Thomas Moore.

Thomas O'Halloran has been acquitted of the murder of Mr. Thibault. The trial created great excitement, and Thibault, being discharged from prison, was received with shouts and acclamations; hoarders covered the hills of the surrounding country. The evidence offered by the Crown was very contradictory, and nothing but circumstantial evidence could be brought to bear against the prisoner.

The jury was composed of men of character and respectability, of different politics and religion. When we witness this triumph of the great institution "Trial by Jury," we are bound to say that probably it is no other country in the world could such a thing occur even in England it is impossible to get a verdict at its, in defiance of popular prejudices in Scotland and United States, it is hopeless; but in Ireland we have a jury composed of men differing both in religion and politics, and in the prison, and the people at large, bringing in a verdict which, though it defeats the Crown, stands forth in sublime grandeur to prove the integrity of the institution.

Mr. J. M. Magan, who was tried for shooting at Col. Knox, has been acquitted; nothing could be more conclusive than the alibi. The prisoner had actually paid to one of his friends a couple of hundred sheep, on the very day and almost hour at which the prosecutors swore he committed the crime. As the far took place a considerable distance from where the Col. was attacked, it was impossible to reconcile the fact; the prisoner was therefore acquitted.

Lord Canning seems to have been a great friend of Irishmen; he let his whole of his property to the 2nd son of Lord Clanciarde, who is one of the wealthiest of Irish peers.

Mr. Thomas Bradley, a wealthy bill discount, died recently in London, of apoplexy. In his early life, a Bank clerk, and rose to the position of an Irish Rothschild by perseverance and sound speculations. He died without leaving a million of pounds. Bradley has been tried and convicted of the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald. The 16th of July has been appointed for his execution. He has confessed his guilt, and the Government intend to let the awful crime which he was bound to accomplish.

The XVth century has again come before the Court; the Irish Council of the XVth century, assisting the university, was the Scotch Court; have been against her.

A magnificent Winter exhibition building is about being erected in London, at a cost of £1,000,000. Stephens Green—Giletsa metacaria—Mr. Guinness, The Duke of Leinster, Sir Joseph Paxton, and the principal Dublin gentry, have been the committee of management. The estimated cost is £2,000,000 which was subscribed for in one day.

Incidents of the Great Exhibition.

Two events tended powerfully to near the success of the London Fair of 1862; the death of Prince Albert, and the American war. Hence it was foretold a failure; yet the prophecy has in great measure been falsified. The building of the Crystal Palace, was a highly commodious. The lack of American and Irish exhibitors is felt, although the Continent is well represented. The number of visitors to the Exhibition is small, but the commencement, has now passed 50,000 daily. Thus we can neither call it a

great success, nor a dead failure. The crowd of Frenchmen seen in Hyde Park is quite alarming and fulfills Napoleon's threat of forcing them to leave London; and, as they are not officially included, and the strongest assurance of continued friendship, between the two leading powers of the earth, may be found in the fact that the French, on the French Press, on English life and manners. The special correspondents from Paris over-run the great metropolis, and their accounts are at once amusing and satisfactory.

A great noise has been made in Parliament by M. Zenos, proprietor of a Greek paper, called the "Hellas," who charged Government with stopping his files in the post. Mr. Mayne very properly reminded the House that such a note as in France, and in Rome, was a great story by Englishmen as diabolical tyranny, while poor M. Zenos who laid out a large fortune in giving illustrations of the Great Exhibition, in his own country, was punished by red-tape measures. His pictures of the World's Fair is much offered the Sublime Port, that Sir H. Bulwer persuaded the British authorities to prevent their exhibition in Smyrna and the East.

An Irishman, named Meaney, formerly connected with the Liverpool Journal, has got into the mischief of the establishment, and has been expelled. The "London Star" accuses him of forcing the proprietor to stand some first-rate dinners for himself and friends, on the plea of testing the merits of the establishment. Meaney, personally and Co. have given their clerks three holidays and admission tickets to the Exhibition.

In another column our readers will perceive that Montevideo has gained high prizes for articles lately forwarded, while Buenos Ayres can present only two curiosities—a republic without a capital, and a bank without money.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Approaching Dissolution of the French Chambers.

A Paris letter of the 1st inst., in the *Independence*, has the following:—

I believe myself in a position to give you some exact details on the dissolution of the Chambers. Yesterday a Council of Ministers was held at Fontainebleau, and the discussion turned almost entirely upon the greater or less opportuneness of elections. Three opinions were put forth:—The first, that the dissolution would be immediate, and the convocation of the electoral colleges in August was rejected for the material and preparatory reason that the Minister for the Interior was not ready, the second, however, was the opinion which was adopted, and the Government was accompanied by the indications of the last cannot being yet terminated; the second, which the majority of the Council supported, insisted on the dissolution taking place in August, and that the elections should be fixed for the beginning of October; the third, however, was agreed that it would be better before deciding on anything, to wait to know the result of the approaching harvest. The third opinion, which was, I believe, that of M. Billault, would preserve the present Chamber, but, at the same time, cause the legislative body to be renewed by the elections of the 15th December. The session would last at the most a month, and the elections would be held in the month of January. The only point on which the advisers of the Crown were unanimous was that the country should be left in the hands of the country within the next six months.

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