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IN CASES OF 80 BOTTLES
WOOLLEY AND CO

The Standard



Standard

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Finest Old Scotch Whisky
BURNETT'S OLD TONIC GIN
345-PIEDAD-345
BUENOS AYRES.

No. 8964

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892

XXXII YEAR

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Handbook of the River Plate
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Gentlemen will do a great favor by
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other information in their power. The
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Is the most popular resort for the English
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Specialties in American Dishes.
A wait is selected.

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The Criterion
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The first English and American general
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Good Cooking. Good Breakfasts.
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BEST COCKTAILS IN TOWN
Great Reduction in prices
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When you have your portrait taken you
naturally want a GOOD one to ensure that
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best appliances and artistic skill are to be
found, but where also TIME can be taken
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SAMUEL BOOTE
Proprietor and Manager.

The Standard
FUNDADO EN 1856
FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892

TELEGRAMS
TO
STANDARD.

London, 21st.—The doctors say that
the worst case supposed to be cholera,
were simply cholera. The sanitary
condition of the city is excellent and
there is no ground for alarm.

Rome, 21st.—Cardinal José D'Annunzio
is dead.

Paris, 21st.—The fifth Fluvial Con-
gress, to discuss the technical and com-
mercial value of navigable waters, was
opened to-day at the Palais d'Industrie.
Delegates from almost all the countries
of Europe were present. The Minister
of Public Works, M. Viette, wel-
comed them and declared the Congress
opened.

Tanger, 21st.—The rupture of com-
mercial relations with England has
created a great impression. The po-
litical situation of Morocco is con-
sidered to be very serious, and complica-
tions are feared, owing to the support
which Italy and Germany give to Eng-
land in the matter.

It is hoped that the Sultan will offer
to resume the negotiations with Eng-
land on fresh bases, and make some
concessions.

(To the "Prensa")
London, 20th.—It is expected that
Lord Stanley, Governor-General of
Canada, will resign before Lord Salis-
bury leaves power. Lord Aberdeen is
likely to get the post.

It is said that the Prince of Wales
will visit Canada next year, and also
the Chicago Exhibition.

Mr. Gladstone has left Scotland on his
return here.

The Radical leaders are annoyed at
Mr. Gladstone's resolve not to leave Mr.
Labouchere or any editor of a newspaper
in the Cabinet.

The weather is so wet and stormy all
over the United Kingdom that several
wrecks have occurred.

Rome, 20th.—The city of Rovigno has
suffered from a cyclone. Forty private
houses and some public buildings have
been destroyed. Two people killed and
six injured.

The inhabitants of Catania are greatly
alarmed by the increased eruption from
Mount Etna.

Paris, 20th.—Cholera is declining
here, but increasing in the East of
Europe.

Simla, 20th.—The Hazara tribes have
massacred a detachment of Afghan
troops.

New York, 20th.—Bar silver in Lon-
don 39s.

GLADSTONE'S 4TH CABINET.
The following persons are spoken of
in connection with the Cabinet of July
1892.

1. Right Hon. W. Ewart Gladstone, pro-
moted to the office of Prime Minister,
educated at Oxford, entered parliament
as Conservative member for Newark in
Dec. 1832, was made Junior Lord of the
Treasury under Peel's administration in
1834. He is the only member who has been
4 times elected to power in the U. King-
dom.

2. Right Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler,
born at Sunderland in 1830, is likely to
be the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He
was member of the House of Commons
from 1854 to 1874, and for 7 months as
member for Northampton until his
father's death (1875). Was Viceroy of
Ireland in 1880, and again in 1882. He
is likely to be Viceroy a third time
now.

3. Right Hon. Sir William Vernon
Harcourt, born at York in Oct. 1827,
graduated at Cambridge in 1851, was
called to the bar in 1854, entered parlia-
ment as member for Oxford in 1868, be-
came Solicitor General in 1873 and was
knighted. May now become Lord Chan-
cellor.

4. Right Hon. John Lubbock, nephew
of Lord Taunton, was born in 1831, en-
tered the diplomatic service in 1854, re-
turned to the House of Commons in 1862,
and in 1864. He entered parliament
in 1865 as member for Windsor, but
since 1880 has sat for Northampton. He
edit *Truth* and is part-owner of the
Daily News. He is speaker of the House
of Commons. He is a Liberal. He is a
Member General, but latest telegram says
that Mr. Gladstone refuses to have him
or any other journalist in the Cabinet.

5. Right Hon. Archibald (Earl) Rose-
berry, born at London in 1837, was
elected Member of the House of Lords in
1878, and of that of Edinburgh in 1880.
Became Commissioner of Public Works

in 1884, and Secretary for Foreign
Affairs in 1886, which latter post he
is likely to resume.

6. Professor James Bryce, born at
Dunfermline, May 1838, graduated at Ox-
ford in 1862, and became Professor of English
Law in that university in 1870. He en-
tered parliament in 1880 as member for
one of the London constituencies, Tower
Hamlets, and became under-secretary for
Foreign Affairs in 1885. He is likely to
be Secretary for the Colonies.

7. Lord Brassey, born at Stafford in
1836, graduated at Oxford, entered parlia-
ment as member for Devonport in
1884, and will probably be Minister
Marine or First Lord of the Admiralty
in the new Government.

8. Right Hon. John (Earl) Kimberley,
born in January 1828, graduated at Ox-
ford in 1847, was sent Ambassador to
Russia in 1856, and became Viceroy of
Ireland in 1866. He was twice Secretary
for India in 1882 and 1885, and is likely
to hold the same post a third time.

9. Sir Stuart Rendel, born in 1834,
graduated at Oxford in 1856, was pro-
moted by Sir William Armstrong in making
artillery from 1870 to 1880, in which
later year he entered parliament as mem-
ber for Montgomery. He is an im-
portant friend of Mr. Gladstone, and may
be appointed Secretary for the War De-
partment.

10. Mr. Sydney Buxton, of the famous
family of brewers, in spoken of as Pres-
ident of the Local Government Board.
He has written some works on constitu-
tional subjects. He is at present mem-
ber for Poplar (London).

11. Sir Charles Russell, born at
Newry, Ireland, in 1830, was Attorney
General in Mr. Gladstone's Government
of 1880, and will either remain in that
office or become Lord Chancellor, the law
prohibiting Roman Catholics from the lat-
ter dignity having been repealed some
years ago.

12. Right Hon. Anthony Mundella, a
gentleman of Italian descent, was Vice-
president of Council in the Cabinet of
1880, and is sitting member for Bright-
side. He will probably resume his former
post, being a strenuous advocate of
popular education.

13. Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, born
in Bengal in 1819, was educated at St.
Andrews, Scotland, and appointed Pro-
fessor of Chemistry in the London Uni-
versity in 1841. He became manager of
the Clitheroe cotton-mill in 1842, and
special commissioner for the London
Exhibition of 1851, and again of 1862.
He entered parliament in 1868 as mem-
ber for Edinburgh university, and was
President of the Council in 1873.

14. William Alexander Hunter, mem-
ber of the Board of Trade in 1880, and
Minister of Public Works in 1880, which
later post will probably again be
offered to him in the new ministry.

15. William Alexander Hunter, mem-
ber for Aberdeen, is mentioned as
Secretary for Scotland.

16. Right Hon. Sir George Trevelyan,
born at Leicester in 1838, nephew
of Mr. Macaulay, was a member of the
Cabinet, entered parliament in 1865
as member for Tynemouth, was Chief
Secretary for Ireland in 1882, and will
probably take the portfolio of
Duchy of Lancaster.

OUR LONDON LETTER.
EVE OF THE ELECTIONS.
(From our own Correspondent.)

June 25th.
Mr. Labouchere has £500 on the result.
He has made bets with young
Tanner, that Mr. Gladstone will have a
majority independently of the Irish vote.
He thinks the majority will be from
seven to fifteen. Mention this, because
in Conservative papers it is asserted that
Mr. Labouchere, who has been amongst
the candidates, is a gloomy view,
and instead of the Gladstonian majority
of 100 or over a hundred some people
boast of, he thinks if the Liberals win at
all it will be by a very small majority.

Mr. H. H. Fowler presented the Gov-
ernment to take the name of dissolution.
Balfour, just like a woman, snuffed and
snivelled and said "he would not" but
he did, and finally announced what he
knew, that the date would be the
29th.

Accordingly, to-day Mr. Gladstone
has issued his address and on the 29th he
will arrive in Edinburgh or at least at
Dalmeny. His manifesto removes some
doubts which rather pressed upon the
minds of his supporters. We were afraid
that the old man was going off in one
of his tantrums, with the Home Rule
bug buzzing in his bonnet and in-
tending, as Mr. Labouchere in a recent
speech rather led us to suppose, to
would to suppress Newcastle programs
and London programs, and all programs
but his own. He has been better ad-
vised. If anything has lately contrib-
uted to the placing of the Irish question
in the front, it is the Ulster convention
which all agree was due more to the
Carlton Club than to the people of Bel-
fast.

The English people—I mean the Eng-
lish—not the British people—are quite
content that Home Rule should be the
fighting cry, out of deference to Mr.
Gladstone, who in his address to his Mid-
land constituents pathetically alludes to
his six years of political life, and as he
says, he necessarily feels that this
must surely be the last general election
at which he can expect to solicit their
franchise. But if we are to trust Con-
servative calculations that is not so
sure. They anticipate that if Mr. Glad-
stone comes into power the opposition to
Home Rule will be so strong, and the
House of Lords will act so firmly against
it, another general election will be ne-
cessary in a few months. I have
been just looking at one of the many
electioneering political maps that
now adorn our stationers' shop
windows. It is curious, and it is omi-
nous to observe how much Gladstonian
—yellow—is a question of race. Unionist
Liberals—red—are spotted about any-
where. Toryism—blue—is still placid
over certain agricultural counties
and streaks the villidom near Great
Oxford, and the greater part of Scot-
land, Wales, and Cornwall is yellow. The
same hue, which seems to me to repre-
sent the Danish as well as the Celtic
element in our race, almost covers North-

umberland and comes down through
Durham and Yorkshire—here and there
—and touching the midlands north of
Warwick strikes eastward into Lincoln
and Norfolk, and is nearly lost as it ap-
proaches the home counties. Mr.
Gladstone himself is deeply imbued with
the spirit of nationality, and never forgets
that though born in Rodney street,
Liverpool, he is a Devonian Anglo-
Saxon. In fighting for Home Rule in Ire-
land he is thinking also of the Scots and
the Welsh. He does not say to them "I
will give you Home Rule." That would
overturn the immediate or Irish ques-
tion. What he says is, "I will give you
Gladstonianism in shorter language than
—I want Ireland to manage her own
affairs, so that we in England, Scotland
and Wales may have time to manage
our own." Then he goes on in his ad-
dress to speak of "British wants." "But
listen how he is still 'tharping' and
"bippling." He says: "Tharp"—certain
English Radical measures—"have been
enumerated again and again at the great
meeting to be held in London by the
contractors. The time for ratification
of the contract by the Argentine Gov-
ernment was from time to time exten-
ded by mutual agreement until its actual
ratification by Congress by a law passed
on August 2nd, 1891, and from that date
the Government has been bound to carry
out the following. An extraordinary
general meeting of this company was in
the meantime held on May 28th, to
which the contracts of April 28th and
May 5th were submitted for ratifica-
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11th, and a committee of three pre-
ferred and two ordinary shareholders
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The committee has now reported, and the
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plete the works and satisfy all the obli-
gations of the company, and were to pay
the costs of the winding up of the com-
pany and the distribution of its assets, and
that the balance of the Government bonds
remaining, after satisfying the rights of
all holders of debenture scrip and approp-
riating \$3,000,000 of such bonds for
distribution among the preference
shareholders, should be given up by the
contractors. The time for ratification
of the contract by the Argentine Gov-
ernment was from time to time exten-
ded by mutual agreement until its actual
ratification by Congress by a law passed
on August 2nd, 1891, and from that date
the Government has been bound to carry
out the following. An extraordinary
general meeting of this company was in
the meantime held on May 28th, to
which the contracts of April 28th and
May 5th were submitted for ratifica-
tion. The meeting was adjourned till June
11th, and a committee of three pre-
ferred and two ordinary shareholders
was appointed to inquire in the mean-
time into and report to the adjourned
meeting to be held on the 11th of June.
The committee has now reported, and the
meeting has been held on the 11th of June.
The committee has now reported, and the
meeting has been held on the 11th of June.

Government, who should pay all out-
goings as from that date; and that the
contract should be subject to ratification
by the shareholders and the Government,
under the authority of Congress, on or
before July 1st, 1891, or such later date
as might be agreed upon. As a prelimi-
nary to that contract the company and
Messrs. Hale and Co., the contractors,
had, on April 28th, 1891, agreed that if
the Government, under the authority of
Congress, on or before July 1st, 1891, or
such later date as might be agreed upon,
should ratify the contract, the company
and Messrs. Hale and Co. were to com-
plete the works and satisfy all the obli-
gations of the company, and were to pay
the costs of the winding up of the com-
pany and the distribution of its assets, and
that the balance of the Government bonds
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ernment was from time to time

