

The Standard

WEEKLY EDITION

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YEAR XXXV

Telegrams

(Per Havas Agency.)

United Kingdom

London, 9th.—A telegram from Cape Town announces that Mr. Kruger the President of the Boer Republic has resolved to make a journey to London for the express purpose of conferring with Mr. Chamberlain the Colonial Secretary respecting the state of affairs in the Transvaal. This important news has created a feeling of great satisfaction as it is looked on as a triumph gained by the diplomacy of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet.

France

Paris, 9th.—The celebrated composer Mr. Ambrose Thomas is lying seriously ill of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Thomas is 85 years of age and since 1868 has been a Knight-Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Spain

Madrid, 9th.—Serious differences of opinion are said to have arisen amongst the members of the Cabinet. The Prefect of this capital Count de Peña Ramiro and the Mayor Count de Peñalver, have tendered their respective resignations which have been accepted.

Italy

Rome, 9th.—The Cabinet held this morning a Council under the presidency of Signor Crispi to discuss the question whether parliament should be summoned to receive notice of the plans proposed for the prosecution of the campaign against the Negus Menelik. All that is known is that divergence of opinion was expressed at the meeting and that nothing definite was decided. Another council is to be held to arrive at some resolution. In Government circles it is, however, asserted that all the Ministers are agreed that large reinforcements of men must be at once dispatched to the colony of Eritrea. Though the keenest interest is evinced by the public in these repeated Cabinet Councils respecting the African campaign, the Government continues to maintain the utmost reserve.

The Government has resolved to send to Africa another 12 battalions and 6 batteries of artillery.

It is rumored that the Duke Aosta will go to Eritrea.

La Capital announces that the Negus has captured Adua.

A telegram from Massauah states that the correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera* has been expelled from the Italian possessions in Africa.

The Italian troops, it is added, have occupied the heights to the West of Entisio.

The Abyssinians have encamped in the amphitheatre of Zalta to the number of 80,000 men armed with rifles. They remain on the defensive.

Review of the Week.

From to-day till the middle of next week the River Plate indulges in a kind of festive interregnum, the chief feature of which will be the time-honored Saturnalia that greet the advent of Lent. Those who can afford it leave the city for Montevideo or the sea-side at Mar del Plata and Necochea; those who can't remain in the city and join in the fun in the Clubs and in the Corso. Business in general suffers, but the "polito" must have their Carnival. All the Clubs are preparing grand costume balls, but as high-life is absent, they will not be over crowded and will lose much of the élan of former years, when the wealthy classes were not so prone to villoggiatura on the ocean.

President Uruburu takes over the reins of power to-day, and General Roca prepares to leave for his estancia in Cordoba. The change in the Government-House takes place without any ostentation and with no other formality than a decree of the Home Office and the transfer of insignia in the presence of the members of the Cabinet. During the 103 days of the regime under General Roca an enormous amount of Government work must be recorded, especially in the departments of the Army and Navy. The One Hundred Days' Government of General Roca, however, will be memorable for the abolition of the quarantine nuisance and the utter subjugation of the Health Board, which used to be a despot in those matters and injure trade relations both with the Banda Oriental and Brazil. For the first time in the last twenty years, the Health Board has been silenced and quarantine abandoned; and this is all the more remarkable as yellow fever has broken out in epidemic form in Rio Janeiro. It only shows what a strong hand and a little common sense can do. Bankers, merchants, shippers, steamer agents, and last, not least, the travelling public, bless General Roca for the reform.

The Argentine Minister near the Chilean Government is at present negotiating another protocol, acting under instructions imparted to him by General Roca. The nature of these instructions is necessarily kept under the strictest reserve, but it is understood that the Chilean Government is in favor of the settlement proposed by the Argentine plenipotentiary, and in all probability a formal agreement will be arrived at between the two countries before the end of the month. The great danger is that this protocol may not be ratified by the Chilean or Argentine Congress, and then the fat will be in the fire and the strain in relations will be greater than ever. It is the duty of the press of the two countries to smooth matters by endorsing whatever agreement may be signed between the two Governments, as it may be safely argued that both will jealously safeguard respective national interests. Meantime, Chileans are following the example set by Argentines and have resolved to mobilize their National Guards—a rather expensive business for Chile.

Whilst international affairs in these latitudes are a source of constant apprehensions, affairs are even more critical in Europe. Italy has to strain every nerve to keep up the Abyssinian campaign, and will soon ship one hundred thousand men to the Red Sea to maintain her supremacy at Eritrea. This is necessarily a blow to the Triple Alliance, as Italy is now so involved in Africa that as a factor in the Triple Alliance she cannot be much relied upon under the circumstances. Abyssinia is well worth all the expense of an expedition of one hundred thousand men, and the Italian Government is keenly alive to the fact.

Great Britain is arming to the teeth and is spending ten millions sterling more this year in strengthening her fleet, which as it stands to-day is more than a match for the combined fleets of Russia and France; the two latter powers are also increasing their naval material. Everything points to stirring events in Europe before long, and not the least remarkable feature in the situation is the assertion of the United States in the East of Europe; this is regarded as nothing short of intrusion by the powers that signed the Berlin Treaty, excepting Great Britain. The latest piece of news is that the Washington Government will make a naval display in the Bosphorus whether the Czar and the Sultan relish it or not. This latest development in the Eastern question shows how greatly affairs have changed since the Peace with Hour days of Disraeli.

The Anglo-Venezuelan difficulty is in "statu quo". The special Commission in the United States which affects to sit as Tribunal on this difficulty continues its deliberations, but Great Britain necessarily can take no notice of them. The whole affair would be Pick-wickian but for the fact that the Commission is a slight, to say the least, to Great Britain.

SPORT

CRICKET.

HURLINGHAM V FLORES

This fixture brought off yesterday at Flores did not afford anything like the interest that was to have been expected due to the poor show of the home team, which the reverse of Hurlingham, lacked the assistance of Elliot, Boyd and Bennet. The visitors were about as strong a lot as they could well muster and the final showed it, as they won a run away match by 127 runs. Flores were all disposed of for the meagre total of 100, to which Rudd and Brown were principal contributors with 19 and 18 respectively, the former being unfortunately for his side run out when batting in rare fettle putting on runs at racing pace. In the Hurlingham innings Lacey's 60 stood out very distinctly as the best score of the day, made in very merry style and almost without fault, as he made no bad strokes, and gave only two barely possible chances, whilst his driving and leg hitting were very clean and strong. Garrod's were also well earned and Gifford gave no chance in his 37 though except for his late cutting the display was not brilliant. Bridger's 25 obtained by sound cricket helped to swell the score considerably. Close, Gifford, and Anderson's 23 were only due to very lax fielding on the Flores side when he went in, as he got a couple of lives before he scored a run. The extraordinary feature of the match is that it was Hurlingham's first victory of the season and Flores first defeat—the glorious uncertainty of cricket.

Flores having secured choice sent out Rudd and Syer to oppose Garrod and G. Anderson who started the trundling for Hurlingham. Rudd showed very front from both and brought on Gifford for Garrod when having made 19 out of 28 in attempting a third run off a hit leg Syer refused and he had to leave, run out, a very lucky wicket for the visitors. Macadam then joined and made things very lively by a cut to the boundary and a drive clean in to the marking tent, but then raised his bat to an awkward angle, Gifford and was taken in the slips without almost any addition Syer played forward at one of Anderson's, missed and bowled off stump. Palmer did not stay long, dispatched by a Yorker from Gifford, so that four were down for 51 which did not look at all cheerful and with only 2 more on knock played off on his legs, which made things begin to look like the familiar "wool". On Dillon joining C. Moscrop he opened to drive Anderson and failing to get on put it up very tamely in the slips, but was let off. However, it made very little difference as a couple of overs later, history repeated itself, but with a better result for Hurlingham, the Flores Captain being taken in the slips, six wickets for 57. With Brown in and both men playing steadily a double change of bowling was tried, Bridger for Anderson and H. Anderson for Gifford. Brown seemed to like it all the better, however, and put on runs merrily until Bridger tempted him to drive one to the pavilion boundary where he was nicely taken by Rumboll a bare yard from the tennis wire. J. Macadam should have been run out immediately on his arrival, but it did not make much difference as the innings closed for a century.

Hurlingham commenced with the usual pair, A. Anderson and Garrod to the deliveries of Brown and Moscrop. Runs came pretty freely though mostly from Anderson until with 26 up the latter tried to pull Knox, who had relieved Moscrop, to leg and had his sticks knocked about, giving way to Gifford. The two kept together until another change was found necessary and Moscrop ordered on vice Brown. The new bowler sent Garrod down a bailer that he tried to drive and failed, retiring for a nice merry contribution of 31, though he was very slow at the start. When Lacey took his position we had the brightest cricket of the day; the incomer treated all the bowling with scant ceremony and scoring much faster than his partner, had made 33 before he gave a chance, an awfully diffi-

cult one to extra cover. After that he hit harder than ever, putting great power into all his strokes which were principally drives and leg-hits, the runs coming at a tremendous pace. In one over of Rudd's he hit two boundaries and a three off successive balls, and before the pair were parted the Flores total was a long way behind. Gifford was taken in the slips off his hands and Lacey shortly after was given out l. b. w. for a massive contribution of 60 which included 9 fours, one 3, seven twos and singles. Of the remainder Bridger and H. Anderson gave most trouble, the innings finally closing for 227 being 127 ahead of Flores, and so ended a very uninteresting match of which further details would be only wearisome.

Hurlingham	
	1st inn.
A. Anderson, b Knox	14
J. R. Garrod, b Moscrop	31
E. R. Gifford, b Moscrop	37
Lacey, l.b.w. b Knox	60
E. L. Rumboll, run out	9
T. A. Ford, st Syer, b Moscrop	1
H. B. Anderson, b S. Francis	12
G. S. Anderson, l.b.w. b Knox	23
V. Ker Seymer, b Knox	0
H. M. Mills, not out	12
P. L. G. Bridger, l.b.w. b Knox	25
Byes 2-Leg byes 1	3
Total	227

Flores	
	1st inn.
B. B. Syer, b G. S. Anderson	12
R. W. Rudd, run out	19
J. Macadam, ct. H. Anderson, b G. S. Anderson	10
B. J. Dillon, ct. H. Anderson	6
A. Palmer, b E. R. Gifford	1
T. V. M. Knox, b E. R. Gifford	0
K. Moscrop, b H. Anderson	5
W. Brown, ct. Rumboll, b Bridger	18
M. Macadam, ct. E. Gifford, b H. Anderson	10
S. Francis, b H. Anderson	2
J. B. Faran, not out	4
Byes 3-Leg byes 4-wides	13
Total	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Flores.				
	O.	R.	M.	W.
G. S. Anderson	16	17	7	3
J. R. Gifford	2	9	0	0
G. R. Gifford	16	23	6	2
P. L. G. Bridger	8	20	0	1
H. Anderson	6	13	0	3

Hurlingham.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
W. Brown	21	57	0	0
K. Moscrop	21	65	6	2
T. V. M. Knox	24	63	4	6
R. W. Rudd	5	20	0	1
A. Palmer	8	15	0	0
S. Francis	1	4	0	1

LANUS C. C. V. RETIRO A. C.

Played at Retiro yesterday and after a most interesting game resulted in a win for the home team.

Lanus C.	
	1st inn.
D. Duncan, run out	12
D. Gibson, b Green	27
J. Luck, ct. Brunt, b Jenkins	0
C. R. Tupholme, b Reeves	0
E. Luck, b Venn	1
A. B. Martin, b Smith	4
T. D. Belton, b Reeves, b Hammond	7
H. Power, l.b.w. Green	0
C. M. Belton, ct. Hammond	5
b. Reeves	5
H. Hartley, not out	12
A. E. Morgan, ct. Green b Reeves	1
Byes 14-Legs byes 1-wides 4-no balls 2	21
Total	90

Lanus C.	
	2nd inn.
D. Duncan, ct. Badrick, b Jenkins	8
D. Gibson, ct. Percy, b Reeves	5
J. Luck, ct. Brunt, b Jenkins	0
C. R. Tupholme, ct. Percy, b Jenkins	86
E. Luck, b Jenkins	3
A. E. Martin, b Jenkins	0
T. D. Belton, b Sullivan	2
H. Power, not out	0
C. M. Belton, b Sullivan	2
H. Hartley, b Jenkins	1
A. E. Morgan, did not bat	0
Byes 4	4
Total	56

Retiro A.C.

Retiro A.C.	
	1st inn.
F. B. Percy, run out	7
E. O'Sullivan, b Tupholme	2
E. Smith, b E. Luck	14
F. J. Badrick, b Gibson	33
A. Venn, not out	36
J. Timmis, ct. and b Gibson	7
J. A. Jones, b Gibson	12
F. J. Reeves, b Gibson	0
F. Hammond, ct. Morgan, b Gibson	2
F. Green, ct. Tupholme, b Gibson	2
W. Brunt, ct. and b Gibson	0
Extras	5
Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Lanus C. C. 1st Inn.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
F. J. Reeves	13.3	4	26	4
A. Venn	13	4	13	1
E. Smith	8	6	4	1
E. O'Sullivan	4	2	7	0
J. Hammond	3	1	2	1
F. Green	7	2	12	2

2nd Inn.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
F. J. Reeves	6	0	22	1
A. Jenkins	9.2	2	19	6
E. O'Sullivan	4	0	12	2

Retiro A.C.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
C. R. Tupholme	23	10	25	1
C. M. Belton	7	2	19	0
E. Luck	8	0	25	1
D. Duncan	8	0	14	0
D. Gibson	13	5	29	7

LOMAS ACADEMY ATHLETIC CLUB V. GEORGE BEARDSHAW'S ELEVEN.

An interesting match between the above teams was played on Saturday on the Lomas ground resulting in a win by 20 runs for G. Beardshaw's Eleven.

G. Beardshaw	
	1st inn.
D. Duncan, c Ritchie, b Stirling	10
W. G. Lovet, b Ritchie	0
A. Venn, b Ritchie	15
C. R. Tupholme, b Stirling	6
F. J. Dawson, b Stirling	11
A. E. Martyn, b Ritchie	17
W. Beardshaw, b Stirling	3
B. Forrest, b Stirling	0
C. Belton, b Ritchie	0
G. Beardshaw, b Ritchie	0
J. McCrombie, not out	0
Byes	6
Total	68

Lomas Academy

Lomas Academy	
	1st inn.
A. Leslie, run out	0
H. Cowes, b Belton	0
J. Byard, b Belton	0
H. Ritchie, b Belton	21
R. L. Goodfellow, b Tupholme	1
C. Gibson, b Belton	6
W. Stirling, b Tupholme	11
J. Walker, c G. Beardshaw, b Tupholme	0
W. Jacobs, b Belton	3
S. M. Bell, c Venn, b Tupholme	0
J. Gibson, not out	0
Byes 3	3
Total	48

FLORES 2ND XI V. B. A. C. C. 2ND XI

B. A. C. C. 2nd XI

B. A. C. C. 2nd XI	
	1st inn.
C. E. Thursby, c. and b. J. O. Anderson	3
W. Woodgate, b. Gardom, ct. Huxtable	14
J. Stuart, st. Watson, J. O. Anderson	4
M. Fortune, c. and b. J. O. Anderson	1
R. E. H. Anderson, b. J. O. Anderson	28
H. J. Webster, b. Gardom	0
R. W. Anderson, hit wicket, b. Gardom	2
A. M. Barton, c. Gardom, b. J. O. Anderson	1
E. L. Wilson, not out	1
R. Paton, c. and b. J. O. Anderson	0
H. K. Trotman, b. J. O. Anderson	0
Byes-5 wides-1	9
Total	63

B. A. C. C. 2nd XI

B. A. C. C. 2nd XI	
	2nd inn.
C. R. Thursby, c. Henderson b. Avery	28
W. Woodgate, c. Huxtable, b. Forrester	7
J. Stuart, bowled, Baugh	30
M. Fortune, st. J. O. Anderson, b. D. Gardom	44
R. E. H. Anderson, bowled, Baugh	4
H. J. Webster, bowled, D. Gardom	0
R. W. Anderson, not out	9
A. M. Barton, c. Baugh, b. B. G. Henderson	1
E. L. Wilson	1
R. Paton	1
H. K. Trotman	1
Byes-10 Leg byes-2	12
Total	135

Flores 2d XI

Flores 2d XI	
	1st inn.
C. Jones, c. Woodgate b. Stuart	0
J. K. Huxtable, b. Stuart	1
B. G. Henderson, c. Paton b. Barton	0
J. O. Anderson, c. Wilson b. Stuart	24
B. W. Gardom, c. Barton b. R. W. Anderson	15
G. B. Forrester, c. Wilson b. R. W. Anderson	0
A. J. Avery run out	39
R. O. Watson bowled Stuart	1
E. Baugh, c. Fortune b. Stuart	1
W. D. Gardom not out	11
A. O. Jones, c. Paton b. Stuart	4
Byes 4-Leg byes 2-wides 3	9
Total	125

Flores 2d XI

Flores 2d XI	
	2nd inn.
C. Jones did not bat	0
J. K. Huxtable bowled Stuart	25
B. G. Henderson not out	0
J. O. Anderson, c. Stuart b. Anderson	21
B. W. Gardom bowled Stuart	3
G. B. Forrester, c. Fortune b. Stuart	3
A. J. Avery, c. Fortune b. Stuart	3
R. O. Watson did not bat	3
L. Baugh did not bat	0

W. D. Gardom c. Woodgate b.

Stuart	1
A. O. Jones did not bat	0
Byes 2-Leg byes 2-wides 1	5
Total	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS

B. A. C. C. 2nd XI—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
J. O. Anderson	12.4	32	3	7
B. W. Gardom	12	22	5	3

B. A. C. C. 2nd XI—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
J. O. Anderson	9	24	—	—
J. B. Forrester	6	6	3	1
A. J. Avery	7	20	2	1
B. W. Gardom	7	21	2	—
D. Gardom	10	37	—	—
Baugh	8	15	2	—
B. G. Henderson	1	—	—	—

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Flores 2d XI—1st inn.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
J. Stuart	120	44	9	6
M. Fortune	20	14	1	—
W. Woodgate	15.3	14	—	—
A. Barton	15w	6	—	2
R. W. Anderson	35	21	2	2
R. E. H. Anderson	15	11	—	—
E. L. Wilson	15	1	—	—
Webster	10	5	—	—

Flores 2d XI—2nd inn.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
J. Stuart	14	31	3	4
B. W. Anderson	10	15	4	1
M. G. Fortune	2	10	1	0
Thursby	3	5	0	1

RETRO A. C. SPORTS.

Amongst the events to be decided at these Sports, which will be held on the Club ground on Monday next the 17th inst are the following:— 150 yards handicap, Sack Race, Greasy pole, Tug of War, Girl's Race, Boy's Race, Egg and Spoon Race for Women, Long Jump, Throwing the Hammer and a Consolation Race. The prizes are numerous and very handsome, and the day promises to be very interesting. Friend Munsch of the Criterion will be on the ground as usual, with an excellent lunch and varied refreshments.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a nice, cool, cloudy day, just the thing for fishing, except for the rather too high wind. The clouds of dust in the suburbs were not pleasant. The news from Europe was hot enough. The Unspeakeable has refused to allow Uncle Sam's Squadron into the Dardanelles, but that of Russia is to be anchored in Constantinople in three weeks! This is tremendous news, if true, and we wonder what Lord Salisbury will say to it. Another curious bit of news is that the young Khedive of Egypt has got a violent attack of Anglo-mania; eats roast beef and plum pudding, takes 1 o'clock whiskey and 5 o'clock tea, goes to all the English races and cricket matches, and patronizes everything English. He gave the Duke of Cambridge a specially grand reception on his recent visit. What does this sudden change mean? Some secret treachery, of course.

The truly tremendous business going on here may be gauged by the following list of steamers which Messrs. W. Stenson & Co. despatched last Saturday:—Morven for Antwerp; Bebe for Dunkirk; Somerton for Dunkirk; Brentor for Liverpool; Rowtor for London; Uganda for Hull; Skerryvore for Antwerp; Seardsdale for Hull. All of these steamers carry full cargoes of grain and wool, with cattle and sheep on deck.

A Rosario subscriber who knows every inch of the Transvaal and has often schmapps-and-watered with Uncle Paul Kruger, has favoured us with the following:

DEAR STANDARD:— In your notes of the Editor's Table of yesterday (6th) I notice that the *Daily Chronicle* says that Jagersfontein is in the Transvaal. Will you allow me to correct this, as many of your readers will at once jump to the conclusion that my friend Dr.

THE CRITERION

- SOUPS: Mock turtle, Vegetable, Fish, Corbina sauce verte, Skate and black butter, Fried pejeray, Whitebait, Entrées, Mincod turkey poached egg, Caul's head, tomato sauce, Fish stew, Brains, escalopes, sauce corichou, Brochette of Larks, stace potatoes, Steak and kidney pie, Scrambled eggs with peas.

A SPECIALITY FOR AMERICANS. Just received a new consignment from the best North American Tobacco Factory composed of the following high priced brands: Surbrug's Golden Seal, a most delicious smoking tobacco, the most luxurious and fragrant for Binar or Meerschum pipes, having attained highest and only award at the World's Fair of 1883. Arcadia Mixtures for those who like a full-flavored smoke. Royal Standard Bird's Eye, a well known brand especially for cigarettes. Ask for Surbrug's tobaccos, imported by the sole agents.

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Letters lying at this office.

A. G. Alter, Burrows, Mrs. Bayliss, Brooks, Brown, J. Brown, R. Brooks, Michael Burke, Basile, Beags, Miss R. Byron, C. E. Burrow, J. Brightmore, Miss M. Barrow, Emilio Bazzani, Anderson, Burke, C. Barist, Barry, G. B. Anderson, M. Bowen J. Brown, M. Barker, Maggie Barrett, Brabo, C. Barker, Sam. Birch, Juan Balabala, Bickel, A. Bailes, Louisa Allen, Burges, C. Bruel, W. Browne, Blanco, Burney, C. D.

John Leo, Keogh, Lohley, Kelly, Kenn, Kilgih, Lauson, Keating, Kernor, D. Lewis, Miss Knox, F. E. Less, K. Martin, Klein, Landrest, Lery-Lalor, H. Legg, Litchfield, Mr. J. Larkin, Wm. Killian, M. N. O.

McGay, Macnara, McAleer, Maddison, Mack, O'Brien, O'Neill, Maxwell, Maidenmont, Macleay, Matthews, MoAdams, March, Oberdorfer, M'Usser, Mullin, McCarthy, Molina, Nelson, McLean, Nally, Mackin, Moffat, Mulleady, McKoon, Roy, J. O'Reilly, Miss B. O'Shea, Mokroski, Mott, Mackintosh, Morto, P. O. R.

Paltengh, Rhoades, R. P'ardal, Povell, Robb, Pennington, Qui Diaz, Rogers, Reckitt, Reynolds, Ponsolvil, Rosborn, Jones Rafferty, Ravisbrook, Luisa Reck, Pringle Quint, Patterson, Pat'ya, Quigley, Richards, P. Day, Patil, Riley, Ph. Padmar, P'asaggi, Rott, Preston, Patu uson, John Reid, S. T. U.

Elice Scallan, Stephenson, Sweetman, Mrs. Steel, Taylor, Jose Tark in, Shaw, hertz, Thomas Schmidgall, W. Smith, Stephens, S. Smith, Stapleton, L. Thomson, Sectors, Sagger, Tallow, E. Schwartz, Kotte, Samtogniah, Arthur Solvafit, Staples, V. W. X. Y.

W. William, C. Walsh, C. E. Williams, W. Winer, Helen White, Miss Warrick, Woolmer, Mrs. Young, Watts.

PAPERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE.

Bidell, J. Astely, Newbound, C. Alcock, R. Wallace, A. Higgins, Miss Triving, G. Gordon, S. Donnoe, Mr. Hasfield, H. Howers, Miss Murgill, Mr. A. Keppace, John O'Conner, Julia Mahon, Lindsay, W. Keenor, J. H. Koen, A. Wis, G. B. Stephenson, H. Packer, A. skett, H. Symons, Waldis, W. Upton, Williams, H. Wright, Mr. Jarvan, St. Sta., Hallard, Mrs. Steel, Mr. Strington, J. G. Westborn, Hil, R. lace, Miss C. Cunningham.

Week's Telegrams

United Kingdom.

London, 3rd.—Telegrams from Caracas deny the news about the Venezuelan Government having appointed a special agent to discuss the Boundary Question with Lord Salisbury. The remains of the late Lord Leighton were interred to-day in Westminster Abbey. The wreaths required several carriages to convey them to the Abbey and the ones sent by the Queen were especially remarkable. The world of art and science were largely represented as well as society at large, and the speeches delivered at the graveside bore eloquent tribute to the memory of the illustrious painter.

London, 4th.—Prince Battenberg's remains arrived here this afternoon. They were received at the railway station with extraordinary pomp. The principal authorities and many members of the Royal family were at the station. The Prince's funeral promises to be a most imposing affair. The premises occupied by the Conservator Club in Walthamstow, Essex, have been burnt down.

London, 5th.—Her Majesty the Queen continues in a very depressed state, owing to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg who was buried to-day; but her physicians say that there is no permanent danger to be feared.

The funeral of the late Prince took place to-day, the service being held in the little country church of Wippingham. The principal members of the Court and many officers in the army and navy were present and a very large number of wreaths were sent, those from the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the German Emperor being especially remarkable.

London, 6th.—Reports from Cape Town all agree in asserting that the situation in the Transvaal is steadily improving and that business generally is already even better than ever.

There are many telegrams passing daily now between the Government of the United States and that of Venezuela. It is known that the former has advised the latter to avoid any fresh difficulties with European Powers in reference to disputed territory.

From Constantinople comes the news that a conspiracy against the reigning dynasty has been discovered, and that the Sultan Abdul Hamid has imprisoned the ex-Minister Mourad Pasha on the charge of high-treason. It is added that another high state-functionary is also about to be arrested as one of the conspirators.

London, 7th.—The latest official information is that a settlement of the Boundary question has been arrived at direct with the Government of Venezuela. The working man's champion Mr. John Burns, member for Battersea delivered to-day at a public meeting a furious tirade against the House of Lords which he stigmatized as a gross anomaly at the present day.

Mr. Gladstone who, for several weeks has been staying at Biarritz, proposes on Monday to leave for Cannes, there to spend the rest of the winter. The health of the aged statesman is reported to be satisfactory.

London, 8th.—Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, has asked President Kruger to grant local self-government to Wit Water Rand, South-West of Pretoria, to prevent any fresh disorders. President Kruger has not yet sent a reply.

The afternoon papers announce the speedy departure for the Cape of Sir Cecil Rhodes, so famous for his connection with the development of South Africa.

The Lord Chief Justice has confirmed the sentence of the Bow Street extradition-court ordering Arton to be delivered up to the French authorities, for his connection with the Panama scandal.

France

Paris, 3rd.—The French squadron that is going to visit the Spanish Atlantic ports, will leave Brest at the end of this month. The river Rhone has ceased rising, and there are no further fears of inundation. The Government was questioned at length in the Chamber of Deputies respecting the measures it proposes to adopt to restrict the importation of wethers from the Argentine Republic, which for the most part arrive infected with scab. M. Vigier the Minister of Agriculture replied that the friendly indications already made to the Argentine Government on the subject had it was true proved almost fruitless of result, and promised to prohibit the landing of sheep from Argentina on French soil. In his speech the Minister admitted the truth of the charge brought against the frozen mutton imported from Argentina, that it was of inferior quality. M. Vigier wound up by saying that unfortunately the facilities hitherto accorded to the Argentine Republic instead of meeting with recognition from that country, had been even met with ever increasing duty on French wethers, and that consequently he looked upon it as useless any longer to attempt to conciliate Argentina. These declarations were accepted by the Chamber as satisfactory.

Paris, 4th.—Telegrams from Draguzian state that the sentence condemning Rebello, Father Segui's assassin, to perpetual hard labour has been appealed against by the murderer's counsel. Rebello is in very low spirits. President Faure received a letter to-day from the King of Dahomey, who is a prisoner at Maritzine, to the effect that he is seriously ill, and would like to end his days in his native land. It is thought that the President will grant the favour. The Government laid to-day before Parliament a Bill providing severe punishments for the masters who violate the law referring to workmen's societies. This measure is sure to provoke opposition in the Chamber.

Le Temps in its issue this afternoon, urges the Government to obtain from Brazil an immediate settlement of the pending limit question with French Guiana. The writer of the article insists that the dilatoriness of the Brazilian Government can only be explained by the supposition that it mistakes the hitherto conciliatory attitude of France for weakness, an idea of which Brazil should be promptly disabused.

The Senate passed this afternoon a resolution, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government, forbidding the coalition of the men employed on the State Railway. A Cabinet crisis is not, however, apprehended on that account.

Paris, 6th.—The delay of the Brazilian Government in settling the Amapa Question is giving rise to a great deal of comment here. The Journal des Debats, Le Figaro, La France, La Politique Coloniale, Le Temps and others insist on the French Government immediately settling the matter. All the papers argue that the present delays are unworthy of the Brazilian Government and are derogatory to the prestige of France. It is added in political quarters that the Minister of Foreign Affairs shares this opinion and that he has telegraphed to-day to the French Minister in Rio imparting energetic instructions previous to adopting a forcible course to impress on Brazil the immediate necessity of settling the vexed question.

The relations between France and Italy have much improved recently. The Italian papers now recognize that the French Government has acted properly throughout in reference to the war in Abyssinia. According to accounts received from Rome the resolution taken by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to force his son and heir into the Russian Church against the desire of the Pope, has caused considerable disapproval in the Vatican.

To-day's telegrams represent the Pope as determined to ex-communicate Prince Ferdinand as soon as Prince Boris has been received into the neighbouring fold. It is said that the news has created quite a sensation in St. Petersburg.

Paris, 7th.—The alarming telegrams from Chile as to the serious state of the Boundary question between that country and Chile, are not believed here. The papers here express confidence that the question will be settled amicably. The Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, telegraphed to-day to French Guiana to ascertain what truth there might be in the rumour circulated abroad to the effect that a French cruiser had captured off Amapa a Brazilian merchantman.

Paris, 8th.—At Perpignan yesterday there was a bloody fight between French smugglers and the Spanish Custom guards, several being wounded on both sides.

Germany

Berlin, 3rd.—Several papers announce that Emperor William is going to England shortly, but the news has not been confirmed. The Minister of Justice defended to-day in the Reichstag the new Civil Code which he said was the fruit of 20 years of labour. It is probable that the Code will be approved with but slight alterations.

Berlin, 4th.—In official circles a visit from the Shah of Persia is shortly expected and his Persian Majesty has already sent intimations of his intention to the German Government.

Several Generals in the army have sent in their papers in consequence of the action taken by the Emperor in annulling the sentence passed by the Superior Council of War on the Chamberlain Von Kotze for having fought a duel in defiance of the existing laws of the Empire.

Berlin, 6th.—The Reichstag has returned to Committee the Bill embodying the new Civil Code compiled under Government direction. The committee had reported most favourably on the original draft.

Berlin, 7th.—Marshal Beberstein has informed the Budget-committee of the Reichstag that, though it is necessary to increase the naval strength of the Empire, no credit will be asked for during the present session.

Berlin, 8th.—Great activity in the naval arsenal of the empire is noted. Work goes on day and night to finish the war ships on the stocks. The Tagelohr of this morning severely criticises the colonial policy of Italy and says that General Baudardi is quite incompetent to succeed in the campaign in Abyssinia, advising Premier Crispi to recall him at once, lest his army meet with still more serious reverses.

The Minister of War laid to-day before the Chamber of Deputies the Bill for the formation of a colonial army, which had been drafted by the preceding Cabinet. M. Bismarck, after consulting with the Head-quarters staff, has introduced certain modifications in the measure. There can be no doubt that the Bill will be passed by both Houses of Parliament.

The proposal to hold an International monetary conference was discussed to-day in the Reichstag. Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor of the Empire, who was present at the sitting, said that much as he desired to see the currency increase in value, he yet feared that such a conference was impracticable and that his colleagues in the Cabinet shared this opinion. Such a declaration almost certainly precludes another discomfiture for the bimetalists.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the electoral reform Bill.

United States

New York, 3rd.—President Cleveland sent to-day to Congress a message asking for a special credit in favour of the families of the Italians who were killed in the riot which took place last year in Walsenburg.

Count Arouca has been appointed Ambassador in London, vice Count Sovero who has taken charge of the Foreign Office in this Capital.

The Journal des Debats believes that France and Brazil have agreed to submit their limits-question to arbitration and that Sweden, Spain or Switzerland will be asked to act as arbitrator.

Washington, 4th.—An effort is being made to induce Mr. Harrison to reconsider his refusal to stand as candidate for the Presidency, a post which he has already filled.

New York, 5th.—A telegram states that the Foreign Minister of Ecuador has issued a circular to all the Governments on the continents of America inviting them to hold forth with a Congress at which the doctrine of the Monroe doctrine may be clearly and once for all defined, and also to strengthen the political and commercial relations between the several States. This initiative on the part of Ecuador meets here with warm approval and it is believed that the invitation issued will meet with a cordial response.

Chile

Valparaiso, 3rd.—Exchange is quoted at 17 1/8. It is rumoured that Chile is about to sign a commercial treaty with Peru. The Budget Estimates will be passed on Wednesday.

Valparaiso, 4th.—Exchange on London is quoted at 17 5/8. Colonel Calzadilla had the whole of his luggage stolen in the railway station while taking the train to Buenos Aires.

General Korner reviewed the 2nd Infantry regiment to-day. The gold washings at Carrubue are attracting general attention. A nugget weighing 750 grammes was found yesterday.

The French Minister leaves to-day on a tour to the South, to report to his Government on the spots most suitable for agriculture.

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The new Argentine-Chilian protocol continues to be talked of. Valparaiso, 6th.—Exchange on London is quoted at 17 5/8. Don Diego de Alvear leaves to-day for Lima with a party of young Chilians on a pleasure trip, which will probably last a month.

It is rumoured that the National Guard will not be mobilized until next April. General Carlos Villegas, a Bolivian, arrived here yesterday. He will remain here for a few months.

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Public opinion is more alarmed daily at the Argentine armaments. The financial situation gets worse daily, as it is seen that the continued export of gold must very shortly lead to a stoppage of specie payments and inevitable bankruptcy.

Last year Argentina exported "twelve" times more personal and agricultural produce than Chile, viz 250 millions against 20!!! A very suggestive figure when comparing their war expenditure.

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The Argentine and Chilian experts continue to hold friendly conferences, and there are great hopes of a pacific solution. The National Guard Law will be promulgated to-day.

In spite of the optimistic rumours, a settlement is by no means at hand. At present there are three points under discussion: the Punta de Atacama, the San Francisco "diverted" question, and the highest peaks do not go together. The Punta de Atacama is a dangerous point, and the innumerable protocols will go on working till April, when they will reach the knotty point.

The relations between Chile and Bolivia have become suddenly cold, and it is now thought that the recent treaty will fall through.

Dr. Pellegrini is said to have proposed a neutral or buffer zone in the Andes to settle the Boundary Question, and the idea finds great favour here.

The monetary situation is very bad, and the only hope is the loan in London. It is said the Government has been forced to lay hand on some of the Bank's deposits, to meet pressing claims.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

We call the attention of Minister Romero to the serious complaints of shippers of live-stock, who are so badgered by the intrusion of officialdom that they declare that the live-stock export from Buenos Aires and La Plata must be eventually abandoned. It is simply outrageous that such a splendid trade, promising such a marvelous development, should be nipped in the bud by red tape in the shape of vexatious inspection and exactions that are a disgrace to the Government.

How far the absurdity of this red tape inspection of animals is carried may be gathered from the following fact: A shipper had eleven hundred picked sheep, from the other side of the river, ready for shipment: all the animals had been most carefully revised and were in excellent condition, but during the journey across and to La Plata a few got mangled and this was sufficient to warrant the rejection of the whole lot. The shippers then parted five hundred of these sheep and bought six hundred more in the neighbourhood, having to pay two dollars per head above the market price, as he was in a hurry to load and could not wait. With these he formed a new flock of eleven hundred prime animals without any defect. Yet the official inspection rejected the five hundred because they belonged to the original lot, although nothing could be urged against the quality, cleanliness and condition of the wethers!

Another instance of this despotic inspection we see in the accommodation of steers on deck space. The other day a shipper had the wooden fixtures put aboard, according to regulations, room for 130 steers on the top story and reasonably enough room for an equal number on the lower story. The inspection agreed to the number on the top, but knocked off 20 steers below. We might go on citing daily instances of this kind, which ruffle the temper of shippers not to speak of the injury to their pockets.

If this red-tapeism continues, we may safely assume that shippers of live-stock will abandon the business, as remunerative though it may be, it cannot stand this strain. Thus we see a trade launched with such wonderful prospects of success and development handicapped, strangled, by an absurd, over zealous inspection of the Government. The live-stock export at the present moment is passing through a period of crisis: what with the fall in prices in London, high freights, the fall in gold, contracts for steers outside at comparatively high prices, the badgering of the official inspection which not only the export of steers and wethers will soon cease, and Minister Romero's agents both here and in the La Plata port will be chiefly to blame for the ruin of a splendid business. The Government is killing the goose with the golden eggs.

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FRANCO-ARGENTINE TRADE RELATIONS.

In diplomacy as in everything else nothing is so picturesque as bold contrast. Whilst the champagne was fizzing in the glasses and friendly speeches went off like festive rockets at the banquet given last night by Minister Marchand to Dr. Miguel Cané, the recently appointed Minister of the Republic, the cable was flashing the news of an interpellation in the French Chambers on the importation of Argentine frozen mutton and live stock. At Minister Marchand's banquet table the warmest feelings of expansive friendship filled the ambient: in the French Chamber of Deputies the very Minister of Agriculture breathed hostility to the Argentine "capones" and "novillos," and freely condemned the financial policy of the Argentine Government. The coincidence is amusing.

For many years Argentina has been exporting frozen mutton and live sheep to France, but it is only quite recently, when this trade began, to assume large proportions and injure the interests of French breeders, that the "propaganda" against the importation began on a plea of scab in the sheep. Months ago hostilities broke out in the rejection of a whole cargo of sheep: this and the complaints of a similar nature in the London market brought on the present over-zealous, despotic, and suicidal inspection of animals shipped from this and La Plata ports.

The French Minister of Agriculture, when during yesterday's interpellation in the French Chambers he asserted that the Argentine Government had failed to listen to the complaints made and did not respect the animals shipped abroad. He also stated that the quality of Argentine mutton was inferior; that is a question for the French consumer to decide, and we do not doubt that in the eyes of the French sheep-breeder Argentine "capones" are unfit for consumption, whether frigorified or landed alive.

The important feature in all this, so far as Argentina is concerned, lies in the fact that the interests of the French breeders will be protected by the French Government, matter what the quality or condition of the sheep sent from here. Just as Argentine wheat was shut out of French markets by an additional import duty, just so the Argentine "capon" and "novillo," whether dead or alive, will be ousted by protective measures. All French legislation points in this direction, and we cannot close our eyes to the fact.

Protection on this side, protection in France, war tariffs between the latter country and Italy, have sadly reduced the trade relations of Argentina with France. We remember—seven years ago—when the United Kingdom and France ran a neck and neck race as our most important customers. To-day France has fallen away into the ruck, and our trade with Great Britain is twice as great as that with France. Let us compare the importation from France and the United Kingdom into Argentina since 1883—

Table with 3 columns: Years, \$ gold, \$ gold. Data for 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894.

We import three times more from the United Kingdom than from France. The French wine trade has lost its footing in this country, not so much owing to the protectionist Argentine tariff—as stated

UNION CIVICA RADICAL.

At foot we publish the energetic note of the Radical Committee of the Capital complaining of the time-honored electoral dodges resorted to by the authorities and others in charge of the registry of votes. We see that the Committee suggest that the Electoral Lists published by the STANDARD, as a kind of protest that it would be far better to publish them in English rather than in the *Boletín Oficial*. As some papers considered this allusion intemperate and offensive—which is rather an exaggerated view of the case—the Chairman of the Radical Committee of the Capital, Dr. Oscar Lilliedal, very courteously paid us a visit yesterday, begging us to believe that the remarks in the Radical note were not intended to offend the STANDARD or our German colleague *Deutsche La Plata Zeitung*. We think, however, that in a Radical committee where we see figure a good English name like Brown, a grand old Dutch name like Lilliedal, it is only reasonable that the Electoral Lists should be published in English and German as well as Spanish. Mean'time, we shall prepare the road by publishing the note or the Radical Committee, trusting that some day—in the dim and distant future—we shall get the order to print the names of voters in English and placard them over the walls of the city.

To the President of the Radical Committee. Dr. Leonardo N. Alem. The accompanying notes show the difficulties we meet with in obtaining from the National Government the fulfillment of its duties towards Universal Suffrage. Rights which the Government has violated for the benefit of fraud.

It is to be expected that Government will act in an upright and just manner after the recent modifications in the Election Law preceded by the downfall of two Cabinets and no end of discussion in Congress and in the newspaper columns. It is to be hoped that after all these antecedents all petty devices which are as ridiculous as uncalled for will be given over.

It is almost unnecessary to again mention the efforts which the committee has made to make the Electoral List appear, as it is as faithful expression of the sentiment entertained by the voting parties of this great city. It is needless to mention the protests, supplications, and even the notes sent to the Home Secretary and General Roca clamouring for justice. We have tried every means to obtain fair play. While President Roca waits for the reason of the irregular publication of the Voting List in some parishes and the non publication of others which contained over 2,000 false inscriptions—he states that there is no law to govern and regulate these irregularities, the Home Secretary ordered the lists to be published in the *Boletín Oficial*.

The *Boletín Oficial* is a paper almost unknown in this city and extremely difficult to find and the President might just as well publish the Electoral List in the STANDARD or *Deutsche La Plata Zeitung*. These two foreign papers are also daily ones and would suit the ends in view much better.

There are certain sums provided in the Budget for expenses of publishing and it is a shame that no sum is set aside for the electioneering expenses of this city. In spite of all these "trabas" and many others which may crop up at any moment the Radical Party is determined to carry out and fulfill its programme for long as events like those in 1890 call for energetic action. Events brought on by officialism protected and consolidated by the army which has a much more important mission to fulfill than that of upholding Governments sprung from and reared on fraud. Strong in our convictions and determined not to allow our rights to be trampled

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on, we have convoked the committee which is to select the candidates for Deputies on the 12th inst. All those who wish to inspect the means employed for this can do so.

I beg to salute you with my most distinguished consideration—Oscar Lilliedal, Alfredo E. Oliverio, J. Izquierdo Brown, Adolfo Mathis, Cipriano Barri, Secretaries.

THE LIVE CATTLE TRADE.

In a recent article we gave our readers a list of four or five hundred prize sheep and cattle estates taken from a publication edited by Mr. Lockwood, one of our city merchants. The great length of that list on our limited space deprived us of the opportunity of offering a few remarks. The list itself amounts to little more than an extract from a guide book or directory, if not studied and viewed in a proper light; but any man who knows this country for the last 20 or 30 years, who knows the camp of Buenos Ayres, its estancias and its sheep-farms, will see in this list of Mr. Lockwood a greater proof of the march and progress of the country than are the tramways running through our streets, or is the Bristol Hotel in Mar del Plata.

Of course, estancieros and sheep-farmers who live on their own land, superintend the management of their estates, attend the auction marts in town, and the farmers throughout the country, must necessarily have a very good idea of what is going on in sheep and cattle breeding in the Plate; but, after all, they need a list like Mr. Lockwood's to teach them the real extent of this most important of all industries. The sheep-farmer of San Antonio de Areco knows about as much of what is going on in his line in the partido of Balneario as does the estanciero of Lujan know what they are doing at San Blas, or at the Colorado; and the merchants of Buenos Aires, unless as in the case of Mr. Lockwood, who is brought into immediate contact with the breeders of fine stock, know as little about the vast capitals that are growing, breeding, and increasing in those "cabanas," estancias and "invernadas," as the people in England know about the Transvaal until Jameson's invasion.

Lockwood's list is an electric search-light thrown instantaneously over the camps of Buenos Aires. With that light we peer into the humblest ram breeding farm in the camp, and we discover that at a fair valuation of the camp, stock, utensils, alfalfares, wire fences, etc., its capital is far more than the famed estates of Juan Hannah, Peter Sheridan or Henry Harrazt, which 40 years ago were the only places of note in the country. No wonder, therefore, as we scan this Lockwood list, and consider the millions and millions of capital it represents, no wonder we say, that the live cattle trade of the River Plate has suddenly risen to such great dimensions that our Madero docks are insufficient to accommodate all the steamers chartered to load live cattle, no wonder that the loving heads crowd our railway wagons, giving rise to special port and railway regulations; and on our table lies a little book edited and compiled by the Rural Society, the Minister of Hacienda, shippers of live cattle and the agents of steamers. A book edited with such great collective ability by men who represent all the interests connected with the trade, must necessarily meet all its requirements and consult all its wants, yet, if we are to be guided by the constant complaints that flow into our office from shippers, captains, steamer agents, and railway men, we must come to the conclusion that this little pamphlet is about the most abortive of all efforts, since it meets nothing suits no one, and gives rise to such endless trouble that only a few days ago the senior editor of this paper has the honor of presenting to General Roca three of the most representative men in the live cattle shipping trade, to explain to H.E. the necessity of reforming some of the great abuses which check the trade, and which if not reformed will ultimately lead to its ruin. General Roca received these gentlemen with great attention, and during the interview the Minister of Hacienda, Dr. Romero, walking under his notice. The Minister of Hacienda was astonished that the bye-laws and rules which had been drawn up after so much care and study should be so deficient. Mr. Nelson explained to him the impossibility of loading cattle in certain steamers according to the regulations in this little pamphlet. Mr. Kingsland complained to General Roca of the severity of the rules which contemplated a whole flock of five hundred or a thousand weathers because forsooth one animal had been detected with scab. Mr. Brougham explained to the Minister that spite of every precaution on the part of capataces and buyers on the estancias, and the expressed conditions in the "boleto" of purchases against scab, oftentimes in the mere transit from the estancias to the Madero Port, in the railway wagons, some animals when they arrive in town had the signs of scab on them, and thereupon the whole troop was condemned. The Minister of Hacienda explained to Mr. Brougham that owing to the severity of the French laws against scab, the Government here has to be equally severe, and that the difficulty of which he complained might be easily avoided by a careful inspection of the troop before being brought to the "embarradero" for shipment, and taking out any animal that presented the least signs of scab. Mr. Nelson reminded the Minister that frequently the "capones" bought by the captain for consumption during the voyage were scabby, and as such bought at cheap price, and that these animals when put on board would infect those which were shipped for sale in Europe. Dr. Romero considered that this matter called for immediate inquiry and reform, and he assured Mr. Nelson that in any case, where the regulations for shipment were unsuited for the measurement and accommodation of the steamer, if brought to his notice by a "solicitado" he would at once modify the rules, so as to suit the particular case in question.

The Argentine Government, as General Roca very properly remarked, takes the very deepest interest in everything concerning this important trade, and will leave no stone unturned to foment and assist it. Rous was not built in a day; and as the trade is young, not even the shippers themselves as yet know all its requirements. We shall on a future occasion return to this subject, not to extend too much our present chapter, but we hold up to our readers Mr. Lockwood's list,

imperfect as it is, since we note that some of the largest establishments in the camp are omitted, and from Lockwood's list people may form an idea of the ceaseless march of the cattle and sheep breeding in this country.

ECHOES FROM THE WEST COAST.

The chit chat of our friendly neighbours over the Andes is at present confined to vigorously protesting against Argentina's purchases of ironclads, guns, ammunition etc. But it is to be seen that all these sham protests and raising up of eyelids are all so many blinds thrown in the eyes of the world to cover and foster a secret and therefore tricky policy. Chile's pretended intention to settle the Boundary Question in a peaceful manner is solely meant to gain time until, hard pressed by Argentina, now sick and weary of being long footed—she is brought face to face with the proper side of the business and called on the settle it once and for ever. Meanwhile the Chilean press chimes out nonsense such as the following, published by *La Nueva Republica*—"We have always believed that the Chileans only desire one thing, and that is to be allowed to live in peace and prosperity, but at the same time to be prepared to resist any attack made on their legitimate rights. We must say that there is not a single Chilean who does not severely condemn the policy pursued by our neighbours over the mountains, who are trying to drag us into the whirlwind vortex of a conflict. Having to shoulder a rifle is a very hard and uncomfotable task for a working and industrious nation, but the hardships of this existence are sweetened by the thought that the sacrifices made by civilians to become soldiers will serve as a sound remedy for compelling others to respect established and undisputed rights. This is why we believe that if Chile had 20,000 troops and 50,000 N. Guards, our neighbours would pause and think before attempting to bring on an armed conflict, which would degenerate into a calamity, the effects of which would spread to the remotest corners of the South American continent.

Argentina is purchasing new iron-clads, mobilizing her National Guard, while Minister Garcia Merou threatens to call for the intervention (?) of the U. States to bring us to our senses, and by establishing an International Congress decide our fate like the Treaty of Berlin decided poor Turkey's.

Whilst our neighbours impose conditions which we cannot accept, we on the other hand only look and wish for a peaceful solution of the pending difficulty. But what will happen when our worthy neighbour backs up her conditions with an army of 40,000 soldiers? Let us therefore pause and we shall soon see that our National integrity demands the immediate organization of our National Guard."

ALFALFA FOR EVER.

In the December issue of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England* is an interesting paper by Mr. Herbert Gibson, on the cultivation in the Argentine of lucerne, or alfalfa, as it is called in the Republic. The cultivation of alfalfa as permanent pasture may be said to be little more than a decade old in the Argentine, and it is still dependent upon two factors sadly lacking in the country, viz, capital and labour. The fortunate owner of land in the vicinity of a railway, not too far from the port of Rosario, has been encouraged to undertake this improvement by reason of the demand from the agriculturist. When the land is at such a distance from the port of the grain trade that the transport of the wheat is too expensive to tempt the Italian, the cost of laying down alfalfa is increased. Many landowners who are fully cognizant of the importance of alfalfa are unable, through lack of capital, to undertake the cultivation of their land; others—and these are chiefly young Englishmen—gather a few labourers together and plough up three or four hundred acres per annum, sowing maize for one or two seasons, and then putting in the alfalfa seed. With the development of such new enterprises as the exportation of live stock to the British "abattoirs," and the improvement in prices of raw produce, there has come concurrently a solidarity in Argentine administration—a natural sequel to a period of "booms," speculation, discontent, revolutions, and financial upheaval—and this Mr. Gibson predicts, will be followed by the development of light railways and capital will further develop agriculture in the Argentine; and, speaking in general terms, grain-growing is the precursor of alfalfa. The balance between the agricultural and pastoral industries in the Argentine has yet to be struck, and though natural conditions destine it eventually to become a land of small holdings and dense population, the land at the present time in the hands of proprietors who only regard agriculture as a means to improve the carrying capacity of their estates.

The greatest enemy of alfalfa, in the zone where it is grown for pasturage, is the migratory locust. It is necessary to witness a visitation of this scourge to fully appreciate the devastation it causes. The locust, when hatched by the warmth of the soil where it has been deposited, begins life by crawling about the immediate neighbourhood of its birthplace. It is then called the "saltona," or jumper. Issued into life in shoals, these saltonas move about, consuming everything green in the vicinity and growing in strength and size until they at last take wing and rise up in a great cloud with the roar of a hailstorm passing over head. When the locust has developed wings it becomes a "veladora," or flyer. Where they settle down they devour every green leaf on the trees and the face of the earth, and a few hours after for them to convert a verdant field into a plain as brown as the soil itself. They choke up the roads, tumble over one another into the roofs of houses, and overcome by their numbers any attempt made to extirpate them. Finally, they settle on a given spot, where they deposit their eggs and die, leaving behind them the germ of a new invasion for the coming year. They are dreaded by the agriculturist, for they will settle on his green wheat or maize, and not leave a single shoot to bear witness to the crop they have devoured. No attempt has yet been successful in coping with this pest,

even our boasted scientific methods of the nineteenth century being unable to restrict the devastations of the plague, in the presence of which the Pharaoh of the Exodus was equally helpless.

The business of growing alfalfa for exportation in the form of hay is one of considerable importance and capable of great further development. The chief centres where the business is carried on are in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres and Rosario, and along the Central Argentine Railway as far as Cordoba. The quality of Argentine alfalfa has been compared unfavourably with that imported from Chile into England; it has been found coarser and too full of thick stem, as well as badly coloured and lacking in leaf. These are defects, however, arising more from a lack of experience than from any inherent deficiency in the alfalfa itself as grown in Argentina, and will disappear, no doubt, as agriculturists grow in knowledge of its cultivation. The use of alfalfa is, in Mr. Gibson's opinion, likely to become every year more general in Argentina. It is the best pasturage that can be found when sown in a soil and in a climate alike propitious to it. As a winter provision it is a model crop—easily grown, easily gathered, easily handled. It is necessary and remunerative to the stock-breeder and the dairyman. Laid down in fields of permanent pasture, it supplies a winter provision necessary in a grass country, and its cultivation permits the carrying of the maximum stock on the minimum of land at the lowest cost.

ANOTHER LITTLE DIFFICULTY.

We regret to say that another diminutive black cloud is looming on the already threatening horizon of the British Foreign Office. Certainly not as important as the Venezuela difficulty, which evoked the bugbear of a new Monroe Doctrine, nor as critical as a Jameson raid that evoked the offensive telegram of the German Kaiser—yet, it is a mere spark, no bigger than a man's hand, but which, if it rises to the River Plate quarter, it comes from Paraguay.

What a wonderful focus of the world the British Foreign Office is—no common can take place in any quarter of this globe but British interests are affected, and the action of the British Foreign Office must be brought to bear on it in some form or other. Even in the Argentine Paraguay the "Civis Eritanius sum" must resound with the same pride and emphasis as *Civis Romanus sum*. It is no longer a Washburn or a Hopkins that clamours for redress to Washington; it is a British subject, Mr. Busk, who appeals to Downing Street.

Before entering into the details of this latest little difficulty, we may be pardoned if we make a slight digression, with a view of drawing a moral from recent events that have so much disturbed British equanimity. In the last three months we have witnessed a series of events that testify to the widespread interests that Great Britain has to protect and foster all over the world—vide Venezuela, Nicaragua, the unsual, Mekong, Ashanteo, Armenia, the Far East, etc., etc.—nothing less could be expected in an empire on which the sun never sets. But does it not strike one very forcibly that in this rapid, extraordinary succession of difficulties, British diplomacy is virtually condemned as short-sighted by the very hostility that is arrayed against England.

But we have wandered from our theme—let us get back to Paraguay—a little country that has made a lot of history from the days of the Basque Ayala to those of the Jesuits with their commonwealth, to those of the Saxon Lane with New Australia and Communism. The case in point, in which the action of the British Foreign Office is summoned, involves financial and a personal question—the ruin of our country, with the arbitrary imprisonment and ill-treatment of a British subject. In our humble opinion the latter is the serious side of the difficulty. We can only give one side of the question—we can offer no opinion, whether Mr. Busk is right, the Paraguay Government wrong—but from a meli-olous experience of affairs in these latter days especially in the affairs, would we inform the British Foreign Office that with a little tact, a little common sense—as suggested by Gladstone in the Venezuelan difficulty—many of these difficulties, in the River Plate at least, can, if not be avoided, at least be smoothed over; it is a question of men and of "savoir faire."

As presented to the British Foreign Office, the following are the features of this latest difficulty under the tropic of Capricorn—

In 1889 the Bank of Paraguay and Rio de la Plata was founded by a Syndicate in Buenos Aires and the Paraguayan Government. The Syndicate were to subscribe £400,000 towards the capital of the Bank, for which they were to receive proportionate shares. The subscription of the Syndicate was to be in money, that of the Government was to be in the form of a bond to be negotiated by the Syndicate when they thought convenient. The bank was duly opened. The Syndicate fulfilled its obligations, but although the Government received the stipulated amount of shares, it did not deliver to the Syndicate the Bond until many months afterwards. When the Syndicate received the Bond they forwarded it to Mr. A. Busk in London for him to negotiate it. After much difficulty the sale of the Bond was effected, but the Government refused to ratify the sale. When the Government did finally accept the sale the credit of the country was in very low water owing to the Barrio, Crisis. In the meantime, on the part of the Paraguayan Government was the main cause of the ruin of the Bank. Together with this bond was another one of £100,000, direct property of the Government, which they sent to Mr. Busk asking him to negotiate it. This was duly done the same as the previous one. The Paraguayan Government next asked this same gentleman to negotiate these Bonds without any commission, offering to refund any expenses he might go to, but he never received one brass farthing for all his trouble.

Mr. Busk returned to Paraguay in 1893 to settle with the Government as to the indemnity for its behaviour to the Syndicate.

Although the Government did not deny its responsibility, yet it shirked and delayed all payment. In March, 1895, the Paraguayan Government did its utmost to force Mr. Busk to deliver to them the

bond, threatening to imprison him if he did not accede. Mr. Busk refused to do this and was finally thrown into prison!! The outrage was illegal in every sense of the word. But the Paraguayan Government found that it could not get the Bond from Mr. Busk, so he was set at liberty again.

The Syndicate lost some £250,000, as the Government never paid a penny into the Bank.

The reason for Mr. Busk's claim for apology and reparation is, that the Government pretended that he had illegally retained the Bond, which they also pretended was his property, and they induced the Commercial Judge to order Mr. Busk's arrest. These facts were called to all parts, making it appear that this gentleman was imprisoned for criminally retaining in his possession Government property to the value of £400,000. The very fact of Mr. Busk's being arrested (although the charge was an intemperate libel) was sufficient to ruin his reputation.

Mr. Busk understood from the Bank that had he succumbed to the intimidation of the Government and yielded the bond to it, they (the bank) would have embargued all his property and sued him for the full £400,000. The British Consul in Asuncion declared to several witnesses that he never saw anyone so badly treated as Mr. Busk.

It was suggested to Mr. Busk that he should see the authorities, but this is absurd, as the Government is the responsible party.

Mr. Busk cites the case of Mr. Henry George. His case was much weaker than Mr. Busk's, but the wording of the apology was: "H.B.M.'s Government is sincerely sorry that any annoyance should have been caused to a gentleman such as Mr. Henry George, who has done so much for Ireland."

Mr. Busk says: "I have done a hundred times as much for this country, and used my money freely, far too freely, for its interests, in explorations and opening it up, etc. If the United States of America can protect its citizens and force England to apologize for such a small matter as that of Mr. Henry George, how much more so ought England to demand reparation for me in the present case of such infinitely greater import." Doubtless numbers of other cases could be cited proving that it is the bounden duty of England to take action in the matter.

This is the only time Mr. Busk has requested the services of his country, but on the other hand, he has had the honor to be of service to it, and holds the South African medal for fighting in the Zulu War.

The general opinion of consuls and foreigners in Paraguay is that the British Government is bound to demand an apology and indemnity on Mr. Busk's behalf.

If the British Government refuses to take the necessary steps in this matter, then it need not be surprised at its subjects being at the mercy of lawless governments.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE CROPS.

We are much indebted to the courtesy of the managers of the several railways for the appended figures of the quantities of cereals carried on their lines during 1895, accompanied by their remarks as to the probable carriage in 1896:

Central Argentine Railway.
This trunk line, which runs through the most populous farming zones, carried during 1895—

Wheat, bran and flour	382,842 tons
Barley	8,512 "
Maize	302,797 "
Linseed	58,558 "

With regard to the probable yield of 1896, it is expected that wheat alone will amount to 700,000 tons or more. Of the other grains no information is forthcoming.

Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway.
Memo of the total weight in metric tons of maize and wheat despatched from stations upon the F. C. Sud during the year ended 31st December, 1895:—

Maize	107,497
Wheat	136,645

N.B.—The weight of the traffic from other lines passing on to the F. C. Sud is not included in the above figures, and local traffic, which has been twice moved, is only included once.

E.G.—The figures for the months January to November inclusive are actual, but those for December have been estimated.

Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway.
Figures to the end of December of the quantity of linseed, maize, and wheat carried over this railway during 1895:—

Maize	57,158 tons
Linseed	61,743 "
Wheat	180,504 "

With regard to the prospects for the current year, it is estimated the Company will carry about 188,000 tons of wheat, 73,000 tons of linseed, and 82,000 tons of maize.

Buenos Ayres Western Railway.
Statement showing quantity of wheat, maize and barley carried during the year 1895, as compared with the previous year:—

1st Jan. to 31st Dec.				
Increase				
1894.	1895.	1895.		
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Maize	97886	437885	889719	
Wheat	250866	229793	21173	(decrease)
Barley	3954	6910	2956	
Total	352786	674288	321502	

The wheat prospects along the line are very satisfactory, although a much smaller area of land has been sown; there is every probability of the yield being equal to that of the previous year; and with regard to the maize, the prospects are also exceedingly good, and it is said that 20% more land has been put under cultivation.

Great Southern, Santa Fe and Cordoba Railway.
The quantity of grain carried by this railway during the year ending 31st Dec. 1895, is as follows:—

Tons		
Wheat	73,500	
Maize	40,680	
Linseed	20,174	194,354 tons.

The shipment of grain at the port of Viedma amounted to 149,022 tons, viz.—47,499 tons of wheat, 62,697 tons of maize, and 18,926 tons of linseed.

The returns from stations show that during the coming season there should be about 120,000 tons of wheat, 40,000 tons of linseed and 45,000 of maize.

Unfortunately, the stormy weather during December last did considerable damage throughout the line. In some districts the crop is entirely destroyed. The harvesting was also delayed by the weather and the linseed, especially at the Cordoba and Rosario Railway.

This line carried during 1895 121,000 tons of cereals, wheat and linseed principally; maize is grown only in very small quantities in this zone.

The prospective yield so far as this route is concerned is very difficult to get at with any degree of accuracy, as the reports from the surrounding colonies are very conflicting. One can estimate, however, roughly, that the yield ought to be somewhere about 135,000 tons.

Buenos Ayres Pacific Railway.
Particulars of the tonnage of cereals conveyed over this Railway during the past year:—

Wheat	106,261 tons
Linseed	49,564 "
Barley and oats	5,225 "
Linseed &c.	2,633 "
Total	165,683 "

The foregoing figures include grain proceeding from other lines and handed to Pacific Co. for transport, as well as that loaded at Co's stations.

With regard to the probable wheat yield of 1896, from careful enquiries made, it would appear that while there is about the same area as last year under wheat, the yield is superior this year, and the railway may, therefore, have to deal with over 50,000 tons.

The maize plantations are in splendid condition, and with favourable circumstances there will be a much heavier tonnage than last year.

Oeste Santa-Ferino Railway.
Carriage of cereals during 1895:—

Tons	
Wheat	157,538
Linseed	1,897
Maize	7,492
Barley	652

THE PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Telegrams from Washington announce that Mr. Ignacio Robles, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Ecuador, has sent the text of the proposed Pan American Congress to all the representatives of Central and South American nations in Quito. The circular is as follows:—

"Y.E.'s illustrious Government no doubt understands and fully appreciates the necessity of such a conference, which will tend to resolve questions of vital importance to all the present American Republics and give powerful impulse to the development of their countries. The careful study of their commerce between each other increases daily in importance, and their mutual interests, and even their security, demand that the representatives of these countries meet and discuss the matter in order to come to some arrangement with regard to the questions so closely concerning their prosperity and liberty. By acting in this way, South American nations will be clothed in a garb of more respectability, conflicts will be avoided, and peace between them and the rest of the world will be more firmly cemented. The principal points to be submitted to and discussed by this Congress are the following:—

1. Adoption of an American Law, which will respect every legitimate right.

2. Foment progress with the introduction and development of industrial Companies. Give a powerful impulse to commerce by adopting measures which will tend to extend it without hampering or in any way interfering with the interests and welfare of each country.

3. Finally employ every means tending to be beneficial to our Republics, and establish the commercial relations of each country on a sound basis, thereby insuring their prosperity and aggrandisement.

The Press both here and in New York attach great importance to President Alfaro's initiative and firmly believe that the proposed Congress will be a great success. The representatives of Foreign Government applaud General Alfaro's move and are most enthusiastic over it.

THE NEW YORK LIFE AGAIN.

Unfathomable surely is the true history of the New York Life Insurance Company's connection with the insurance legislation of the past year here in Brazil. It will not stand investigation. It is full of contradictions, of cross purposes, of concealed motives. It is creditable neither to the Company, nor to the Brazilian legislator.

In the *New York Times* of December 1st last some extracts were made from our comments on this subject of November 12th, and to these was appended the following interview with the president of that company:—

John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, having had his attention called to the new insurance law passed in Brazil and the publications in *The Rio News* of November 12 said that the New York Life had notified its representatives that if the law passed it would not consent to do new business in Brazil thereafter. Such notification was sent. "Notwithstanding the protests of both the American companies," Mr. McCall said. "The law was passed, and, pursuant to the notification then given, the New York Life will cease to contract new business in Brazil after the close of this year. It will, of course, maintain its agency there for the collection of old premiums and the payment of claims accrued; but it will not issue new policies."

We had hoped never to refer to this mysterious intrigue again. The interests of two important American companies have been sacrificed by it, the credit of the Brazilian Congress has been smirched, and the safety of life insurance in Brazil has been undermined. President McCall says that his representatives were notified that if the law passed the New York Life would do no more new business, and yet the columns of the local press are full of denials that he had ever given such notification, and of promises not to withdraw in case the bill under discussion should become law. Here, for instance, is a sample of

the statements made, a telegram from Mr. Sanchez on July 3rd and published over the names of Messrs. Darlot and Hasselmann:—

You are authorized to publish that *New York Life will not withdraw from Brazil if laws at present before the Chambers pass, and that it is entirely false that my interests and those of the New York are opposed.*

From this it will be seen that the notification was not attended to, and as the same representatives are still in charge of the company's business here, it is clear that they have never been punished for their refusal to obey orders.

Mr. McCall also says: "Pursuant to the notification then given, the New York Life will cease to contract new business in Brazil," etc. When given? No such notice was ever given until November 5th, and then the reason given, over Mr. Sanchez's signature, was that a tax of 5 per cent. on the premiums paid in had been engrated on the bill in second reading, and had become part of the law. And to further excuse his withdrawal, he explained how delicate a process it is to organize the tables of premiums, when even the babies know that a 5 per cent tax can be added without any such reorganization. When the amendment was offered, Mr. Sanchez made no protest, he smothered all his fears and repressed his desperate intentions until the bill had been safely towed into port with the President's signature attached, and then he waited a few days more, so that he might not seem precipitate, and then on November 5th—the last day allowed for a declaration of intention—he sorrowfully notified the public that the New York Life would accept no more new business!

And then, a few days later, Messrs. Sanchez, Darlot, Hasselmann and other representatives of the retiring company announced to the public that they had organized a national company, to be known as the "San Amensu," whose risks could be re-insured in foreign companies and whose surplus could be exported for investment! The foreign companies, it should be remembered, were not permitted to send the surplus of their Brazilian insurances out of Brazil, while Mr. Sanchez's new company, organized under the patronage of the New York Life and by its representatives, is permitted to do so! If there is no treachery and intrigue in this, then our reasoning is sorely at fault.

Mr. McCall also says: "Notwithstanding the protests of both the American companies, the law was passed." When and where did the New York Life ever protest against the project under discussion? We remember its promises to accept the law, its denunciations of the project, and its fulsome praise of the intelligence and patriotism of Congress. And we even remember a memorial presented to Congress and published in the Press, signed by over three hundred New York policyholders at the solicitation of that company's representatives, favoring the projected legislation! Surely this is not the way to protest! The Equitable did protest, and used all its influence and every available argument to defeat the bill. And then when the bill became law the Equitable withdrew honorably from the country, and leaves no pinhead* national company behind it to occupy a field from which it had expelled a competitor through so base an intrigue! It is to be feared that Mr. McCall knows all this as well as any of us down here, and in all probability he is beginning to realize that—

All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little—deception.

*Pinhead—An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold.
Rio News.

SANTA FE.

The financial condition of Santa Fe was so terribly leaky that a great deal of cargo and ballast had to be hoisted over board to lighten the ship, with the result that the latter now begins to ride easier. The first item that went by the board was a nice square stretch of land handed over to the Banco Agricola to get rid of the incubus of a blood-sucking guarantee on cedulas, and now we see that the Government has arranged about its railways—the latter being such an awful strain, with the pipes open, that had some arrangement not been come to it would have swamped the labouring ship altogether. There is no reason to suppose that the Government has neglected any opportunity of securing the best terms possible in putting things to right, and, however much the conditions of the various arrangements may be cavilled at, as they actually are, the ship had to be righted at any cost. It was a necessary evil, an unavoidable means of restoring equilibrium.

The message in which the Santa Fe Government lays before the Chambers the terms of arrangement with the bondholders of the railways are briefly as follows: "The French and English bondholders take over the lines, handing back to Government the total amount of bonds issued for construction, receiving as only compensation 3 millions of dollars in Morgan bonds. The bondholders, furthermore, undertake to return to Government 3 millions bonds paid for guarantee, and accept Government intervention in fixing tariffs, the latter no case ever to exceed those of the B. Aires Southern."

To get a correct idea of the mess in which this railway business had immersed the Government it is necessary to review some of the antecedents. As is well known, to pay for the construction of the 2000 kilometres, 25 millions of bonds were floated in Europe. When built the lines were leased to the French Company for 55 years, the Government guaranteeing 5% interest on the capital employed; but as the working never gave more than 1 1/2% the province had to make good \$912,500 gold per annum or say \$4,562,000 in bonds, the Government not having the gold at command to make good the deficit. Thus the continuance of the arrangement meant an awful incubus for the province, and in order to cut it short the present arrangement was proposed and carried through. The Government gets back its \$25,000,000 bonds and 3,000,000 paid on foot of guarantee, is released from latter altogether, and by way of compensation gives the bondholders 9 millions in Morgan Bonds. The arrangement, as we see, is well ended. A heroic remedy for a growing cancer.

LATEST FROM MAR DEL PLATA.

Feb. 2nd 1896. The beach this morning was crowded with new comers from Buenos Aires, whose fatigued appearance as they walked along the Rambla before breakfast labelled them as all new arrivals. Nothing is more remarkable in this seaside rendezvous than the difference between the people who have been down here for a week and those who have just arrived from Buenos Aires. The sea-air and the sea-bathing impart a freshness of colour to young and old which not all the art of Meusson could achieve, and I have noted that all these swell ladies from Buenos Aires, after a few days Mar del Plataism, lose all the rigour of fashion, the powder and the paint assume nature's dress, which is loveliness, and become more or less of the stamp and cut of dear old "Nora Creina". Then again I have remarked the hurry and flurry of all these newly arrived ladies to pull off their Buenos Aires tawdriness and finery, and with all the impatience of inexperience, rush into the sea before even their luggage is up from the station. The beautiful Mrs. Norton and her charming little daughter who arrived this morning at sunrise were skipping along the sands and padding in the sea before even their luggage arrived at the beach and fully an hour or two before the acclimated ladies of the Bristol and the Grand usually bathe. Sea-bathing is a great leveller, the first bath in the sea washes off a good deal of the city varnish. Look at those three tall figures enveloped in long bathing towels: no man in his senses would ever take them for three Bank managers by the cut of their present jibs: they look more like the managers of three of the most powerful financial institutions in the Plate. Look at that oon running helter skelter in the very latest Gath and Chaves sea-side turn out that man when properly dressed is a field marshal in his own line of business. That big, fat, old gentleman bursting his pyjamas is a nabob when he has his trousers and shoes and stockings on, he has over 4000 men in his employ; and as for the ladies, there is positively no knowing a grand duchess from a dairy maid when you see them in their bathing chemises on the beach. Nevertheless there is always a certain grace and elegance about the ladies even in their bathing attire; but the men look like a lot of boys who have stripped of their horrible city clothes, and you can watch the ladies tittering at these swell gentlemen as they run up from the rippling waves to the bathing boxes, which is a distance sufficiently trying for any man to run the gauntlet without his trousers. Madame Sontag, who sat with us in front of Consul Bridget's room, talking of Bray Head and the bathing, got us into a fit of laughter when we told her that the three bathing towelled individuals, running before her were three well known Bank managers in Buenos Aires. With all the vivacity of our brilliant countrywoman Lady Morgan she exclaimed:

On ye gods and little fishes
This was the hottest morning they have had in Mar del Plata this season; the sun was roasting, and even the waves hot, the beach was literally covered with little children: where they all came from is the question: some 20 and 30 families had arrived by the morning train, and, allowing say five children for each family, will give total of a hundred and fifty but double that number would be nearer the figure. Each family that arrived this morning must have ten children. I have sat on the beach for hours with my secretary Dr. MacNally watching the passing show, and we both counted the families and struck an average of about 15 children to each family, which speaks volumes for the Argentine matrons.

The first man we met on the Rambla this morning was our old friend Mr. Pat Ham, then came Mr. John Murphy of Almagro, then Dr. McNally, Mr. Michael Ham, Dr. Daireaux, Mr. Roussellet and his daughter, and being we had time to get a chair or so, Jack Robinson was enveloped in friends. There was great delay in getting up the heavy luggage to the hotel, and we suppose there is some hitch in this business. Consul Bridget when down here kicked up an awful row about his trunk and threatened Lord Salisbury on the station master if he did not open the van and give him his trunk. As a matter of course the station-master knuckled down and gave him the trunk, but all people are not British Consuls, and it was past 10 o'clock when we got our luggage from the station. Last Thursday all Mar del Plata was in a state of great alarm owing to two lawyers having taken a boat at the Perla, boat capsized, and the hand of Providence rescued the lawyers from a watery grave. So far there have been no bathing accidents to record, but I note that Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. Davison, of Quilmes; Mr. and Mrs. Fremery, Mr. Willis Baker, American Consul of Rosario, Dr. Varnago and many others all bathe at St. James's Bay, which is fully a mile off from the Rambla.

The Bristol is filling up fast, yet there are rooms to let. George Mercer is doing a roaring business, and all admit that the restaurant under his management is splendid. While I write there is an auction going on of Mr. Gonzalez's splendid villa. Place cost \$50,000 to build, is now owned by the Bank, and put up at a valuation of \$25,000. Dr. McNally says that the auctioneer has an offer at the valuation. Nice land for building purposes near the Perla was sold last Sunday from \$1 to 1.50 per vara, very few buyers, and hardly had the auctioneer closed off and turned his back, when buyers came on and took the lots up from the lucky bidders at \$5 per vara!

Last week they had a concert at the Grand Hotel, to help the building fund of the new church. All the guests, Protestant and Catholic, helped the cause, and they turned in \$200. Already they have got \$65,000, work done about \$20,000. It will be a beautiful Gothic edifice when finished. The door is arched, a copy of the matchless door in the ruins at Killesnoe, in the Queen's County, Ireland. Nearly all the chisels or private residences are now full. Mrs. Dr. Mackern, who came down here so ill, is quite recovered. Messrs. Barfield and Ballantyne of the railway are living in their beautiful chalet alongside the house Mr. P. Ham lived in last year. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are in their chalet Valentini, and Mr. Gilchrist, of Bennett and Co., is in his stately mansion. Villa Valvoine. His partner, Mr. Bennett, who has such a

wide circle of friends, is living on the Hudson, at Ayack. He is 78 years of age, and only looks 50—all the "Liver Pad." I met Lord Mayor Bunge and his son on the sands also. General Morales, once the Balsa King, also General Bustillos. They all look blooming, and say there's no place like Mar del Plata—when it's not raining.

Feb. 5th The intense heat of Sunday and Monday was followed by a few showers and a complete change in the temperature. Wednesday was a cold, wintry day, some few great swimmers and confirmed bathers stripped off as usual, and, laughing at the pampero, jumped into the mountain waves which roared along the Rambla, but, as a rule, most of the visitors abstained from bathing, the air being much colder than the water. The best English swimmer here this year is Mr. Sheppard, who swims easily from the Rambla to St. James's Bay and back; all the swell bank managers, elegant widows and beautiful young girls just stand on the shore and let the waves come over them; and there are about a dozen rich elderly men who every day at from ten to eleven a.m. take off their clothes and put on a sort of bathing dressing gown with hoods; they look awful frights; are all very bald and very fat, and they all take what is called a sand bath, lying down on the hot sand in the sun for twenty minutes; their servants then take off their bathing dressing gowns, and then they appear in bathing pyjamas, hold hands and walk into the sea a few yards, squat down and let the waves come over them. They remain there for about fifteen minutes, and then all run out like drowned rats, when their servants, standing on the sands, cover them with their bathing dressing gown. Then they toddle up to their bathing box before the promenading crowd of wealth, fashion and beauty. The sight in one sense is instructive, since no one for a moment would suppose that these dozen of sand bathers represent such a colossal fortune of millions and millions as is ascribed to them.

The fashionable bathing hour in the morning is, from nine to ten, but the widow bathes at eleven, when the place is crowded, and the millionaires go in at the same time. The bathing boxes are, with the exception of one or two, pretty much the same as those at the Pocios in Montevideo, but the Drysdale bathing house is fitted up luxuriously, has close on a dozen of rooms, nice corridors and comfortable chairs, in fact it is the only one of the kind down here. It is a sort of English rendezvous. None of the Drysdale family are here at present, but all Mr. Drysdale's friends have a free invitation. Yesterday overcoats and paretots were far more in requisition than bathing dresses, and the cold snap sent scores back to Buenos Aires.

A very tragic affair occurred at the Bristol on Wednesday night as the guests were at dinner, Dr. Hugo Marcus, who was at dinner in the saloon, was suddenly called out, and although there were very many members of the St. John's Ambulance Association First Aid at the tables I did not see one lady get up from her dinner and run to get bathing bags and towels, which makes me think that the first aid association, about which we have heard so much in Flores and Buenos Aires. The tragedy was hushed up, and all that was known in the dining saloon was that the chief of the servants department was with his wife handling a little revolver and playing with it, never suspecting that one of the barrels was loaded. The husband playfully pointed the revolver close up to his wife's head and shot her in the head it is said by accident. We here in the hotel know nothing more about the affair. Dr. Marcus extracted half the ball, and the poor woman is better this morning, but no one knows anything about the affair. The playful husband has been removed and laid out in the billiard room, when Dr. Quesada and Sr. Luro were playing billiards. Mr. M. entered, and gave me the account of the affair. The whole affair, combined with the cold weather, threw a gloom over the hotel. That night the ladies all retired early, the children were the only dancers in the saloon, and the wind was so sharp that there was not a soul on the terrace.

The train on Wednesday night took up a crowd of visitors to Buenos Aires, and Mrs. Mackern has gone back in very much improved health with her husband. Mr. Bowen left to close his letters for the mail; Mr. Antonio Devoto went up, we suppose to attend the meeting of the Banco de America. Our Secretary Dr. MacNally, has gone back to town with his wife and sister, but he still keeps on the house here and will return in a few days. I shall miss him greatly as he knows every one, from the millionaires down to the policeman; he is very intimate with the "Recoardador de rentas", who told him the other day that he had brought down a lot of new policemen with white gloves and gaiters, as he found the police here were very inferior and not at all up to the requirements of the refined civilization of the place.

Mr. Eugene Lynch and Mr. William Ham are both staying at the Grand, they are said to be the best shots here one of them having taken the bull's eye, four times, Father Flannery has arrived from Sao Pedro and is living at the Hotel Central; Mr. Lumsden is at his beautiful villa on the hill next to the church. We drive out every evening to the Bay of St. James and stroll along the beach under the half-finished hotel which stands in the most commanding position, and if finished and furnished would do more business than the Bristol; it is a beautiful spot, and we do not wonder that so many of the English families go out to bathe there in preference to the Rambla, we wandered along the sands with our secretary Dr. MacNally, who is the soul of humour and knows every song the famous Christy Minstrels charmed the public with in the long vanished years. Mac is inimitable as minstrel, and sitting on the old rocks underneath the hotel, accompanying himself on the banjo, he sang for us the following dear old ditty, which fetched us back to boyhood's years:

"We sat beneath the hanging cliffs for many happy hours,
"We heard the singing of the birds and watched the fairest flowers,"
"And den in our little boat we sailed about the bay,"
"Oh! wasn't it a happy time, de time I courted Mae?"
"Dearest Mae, you're habbler dan de day;
"Your eyes are bright, we need no light when de moon am o'er away!"
Yours,
Syntax.

AMERICA FOR THE AMERICANS.

America for the Americans! There is a certain euphonious jingle in the aphorism that has made it popular as it flows gently and insinuatingly on the ear and captivates the mind, like many a musical, clap-trap alliteration. It sounds better than Asia for the Asiatics, infinitely more so than Europe for the Europeans, but is not more harmonious than Africa for the Africans—a literary flight of fancy, as poor Africa is good game for the greedy Powers of Europe. There may have been a period when the cry of America for the Americans was raised against pretensions that are now parading out the African Continent, but that period, with its dangers, has passed, and there is today no better safe-guard of the sovereignty of American States than those very European Powers. The American aphorism is, therefore, out of date so far as European encroachments are concerned, and that it is obsolete was proved at the Pan American Congress convened by the late Mr. Blaine, convoked more for commercial and political hegemony than for mutual defence.

At that Congress the Argentine Delegate, the eloquent Saenz Peña, raised the cry of America for Humanity against the exclusive and narrow-minded America for the Americans. To-day, in view of the Venezuelan difficulty with France, the Trinidad seizure by England, last, not least, the projections of the Cuban struggle against Spain, the Government of Ecuador invites all American States to form another Pan American Congress. If convoked with a view of establishing political solidarity on this continent, the Congress could not be more plausible and opportune as the establishment of a political solidarity on this continent, whether to repel foreign aggression or to maintain a "status quo" on the continent that would preclude all rights of conquest or appetite for aggrandizement, the presence of a British Delegate would be in our opinion an imperious necessity, and we do not think that Great Britain would agree to the formation of some Arbitration Court that would decide all difficulties that might arise among the States represented at the Pan-American Congress. We doubt much, however, if Chile, which has grown by conquest, would accept a "status quo" fixed by any Congress, but this might be considered a secondary consideration if all other American States joined the league that a political solidarity established by a Pan-American Congress is plausible, but in the invitation of the Ecuador Government we see the germs of dissension and of chaos in the proposed Congress, in the shape of intrusion upon commerce and finances. Any move in this direction must necessarily be viewed with suspicion, especially as the United States have everything to reap by establishing a kind of commercial hegemony in which they have everything to gain, the other States everything to lose, if not too forcibly expressed. Any attempt of a Congress of delegates to turn the current of trade and make new channels of commerce will bring mighty interests into collision. How far a commercial agreement between North and Central America would answer we cannot say; even Brazil might join in a combination whereby it would become a satellite revolving round the United States. But Argentina and Chile have no interest in the North: they are linked to British capital and to the European market; to snider them from that connection by Pan American decrees and tariffs would be a dangerous experiment, in fact we do not think it could be countenanced. From a commercial stand-point Chile and Argentina, and Brazil, we may add, belong to the European commercial, financial system, wherein they revolve, and nothing short of a great catastrophe that would shake the world can take them out of that system.

In other words, the proposed Pan American Congress can achieve much good and transcendental in the political sphere, but will fall ignominiously if it touches the currents and channels of trade. So far we see that a political solidarity established by a Pan-American Congress is plausible, but in the invitation of the Ecuador Government we see the germs of dissension and of chaos in the proposed Congress, in the shape of intrusion upon commerce and finances. Any move in this direction must necessarily be viewed with suspicion, especially as the United States have everything to reap by establishing a kind of commercial hegemony in which they have everything to gain, the other States everything to lose, if not too forcibly expressed. Any attempt of a Congress of delegates to turn the current of trade and make new channels of commerce will bring mighty interests into collision. How far a commercial agreement between North and Central America would answer we cannot say; even Brazil might join in a combination whereby it would become a satellite revolving round the United States. But Argentina and Chile have no interest in the North: they are linked to British capital and to the European market; to snider them from that connection by Pan American decrees and tariffs would be a dangerous experiment, in fact we do not think it could be countenanced. From a commercial stand-point Chile and Argentina, and Brazil, we may add, belong to the European commercial, financial system, wherein they revolve, and nothing short of a great catastrophe that would shake the world can take them out of that system.

THE CHILIAN LOAN.

We feel sure that Dr. Romero, Minister of Finance, will read with interest the following exposé of his colleague the Chilean Minister, on the issue of one million sterling of Chilean Treasury Bills in the London market; the facts and figures are worth studying. The Chilean Minister of Finance made the following speech in the Senate in Santiago last week: "I deem it to be advisable for me to inform the Senate that this loan has been raised on Treasury Bills at 11, 12, 13 and 14 months, bearing 4 per cent. interest, the commission being one per cent., stamp duty 1/2 per mil, and brokerage 1/4 per cent. cheaper than those issued for the discounting of the bills, obligations, which were placed at 5 per cent. Therefore there is a gain to the State of 1/2 per cent. and this has been obtained without giving, as before, the guarantee of nitrate obligations or of any other kind, and with the desire of giving preference, as was the wish of the Senate, to anybody in the raising of the loan for \$4,000,000. German and French banks and Messrs. Rothschild were invited to give this as a reason for the German banks replying that they were not in a position to take part in the negotiation. The French banks, that is to say, those which have agents in Chile, asked for the time for tendering to be extended to Wednesday, the 29th, but the request could not be acceded to, because the time fixed for replying to the only offer received was Saturday, the 26th. The French banks gave this as a reason for not making offers. Consequently no offer but that of Messrs. Rothschild and sons, in the terms indicated, has been presented. I take this opportunity of reciting an unfounded rumour which has been circulated with respect to the loan of \$4,000,000. It has been reported that the placing of this loan has been a failure. This is entirely incorrect. There

has not been the remotest foundation for the circulation of this report and much less for the importation of the rumour from abroad, inasmuch as no steps whatever have been taken with a view to the placing of the loan. All that has been done in the matter has been to ask our Ministers in Paris and Berlin to give their opinions with respect to the European money market, and their reply was that the momentary fluctuations of the situation being greatly perturbed, owing to political occurrences and the African mines fiasco. Given this state of affairs, the Government decided, for the present, to raise a temporary loan of \$2,000,000, with the view of allowing time for matters in Europe to recover their accustomed condition, and then to negotiate the loan of \$4,000,000 under more favourable conditions than the present.

Senator Balmaceda wished to know at what figure the loan had been placed. The Minister of Finance—I understand sir, that the telegram expresses that the Bills have been placed at par, exception made of the interest, which, in this class of operations, it is the custom to recover in advance.

"OUR KINDRED" ACROSS THE SEA.

SPEECH BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR. "IT CANNOT BE." The Actors' Fund dinner at the Hotel Metropole in London was turned into a veritable peace demonstration. The Chairman, Sir, F. Jeune, in the course of a reference to "the dramatic intercourse" between Britain and the United States, expressed, amid loud cheers, the hope that this was the only domain in which there would be serious rivalry between the two countries. He trusted that there would never be a more serious difference between two races that, after all, were brothers in history and in race. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Comyns Carr gave "Our Friends across the Sea." It was, he said, across the Atlantic that we interchange, not friendship alone, but the genius of thought, of temperament, and of blood. (Applause.) We were two nations who owned a common language and a common race; we were brothers after all—(applause)—men who spoke "the tongue that Shakespeare spoke; the faith and morals hold that Milton held." (Applause.) Whatever statesman and politician might do, nothing could divide us in our common inheritance of literature and of tongue. (Applause.)

Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, on rising to respond, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers, the audience rising, the better to express the sincerity of their feelings. Speaking amid respectful silence and with obvious emotion, Mr. Bayard said—"To-night we stand upon common ground. There is no war between us. It has disappeared absolutely, as absolutely as the cables of my old friend Sir John Pender have caused it to disappear in the way of communication by voice. Mr. Comyns Carr's remarks have affected me. He has spoken of the impossibility of certain divisions. I think God has divided that men must hold in common. There have been many judgments rendered in the judicial courts. But never was a judgment that so affected the heart of man as the judgment that was rendered by the wisest of men, when he false mother and the true mother met to decide the fate of the child—(loud applause)—and it was proposed by the wisest King that the child should be put to death to decide the ownership. Gentlemen, it cannot be. (Loud applause.) The heart of humanity rang out when it said, "Let the child live." (Renewed applause.) It cannot be. (Continued applause.) There are children of the brain and children of the heart. There are the children born of the common ancestry, of a common language, and of a common blood. I do not think they will be permitted to die—(cheers)—because of the false parentage. . . . The phrase "kindred beyond the seas" was attributed to an illustrious and venerable statesman of this country, Mr. Gladstone. (Applause.) I do not know if he was the author, but I am glad to accept it, and to answer for it. (Applause.) Thus I will conclude that I am speaking for the other side of the Atlantic, and for that friendship of our race. For this I will answer—I will answer for my kindred and for your kindred beyond the seas. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, there is no one who will admit more freely than my honourable friend Sir Francis Jeune that one of the most difficult questions in law is to determine a man's domicile. (Laughter.) It is a question that daily affects property. (Renewed laughter.) The notion of domicile is where a man's home is; and I will ask you as English-speaking actors, whether your home is really in the United States or here. (Applause.) Your home is not less here than it is across the Atlantic. It is not more here than it is there. (Applause.) . . . There is a phrase used by Mr. Gladstone in his article on "Our kind and kin beyond the seas," which I would gladly recall at this moment. I do not know whether it is the author of that phrase "our kin and kin," but he was the first that employed the phrase, and I fervently trust that he will not be the last to employ it. (Applause.) In that article he used this couplet—

When love unites, with spite divides in vain;
(Loud and continued applause.) I think the time is suitable to repeat these words. (Renewed applause.) No profession can speak them so well as yours. None can speak them so well in the name of your country, and of my country, than the profession that is domiciled in both countries, and therefore ask you to join with me in wishing that "hands may clasp across the spreading main." (Loud and continued applause.)

THE TURKS IN ARABIA.

According to recent cablegrams the unspeakable Turk is having rather a lively time of it just now in the land of the rising sun. The Arabs in Yemen have revolted and have beaten the Turks in several engagements. The situation is deemed so serious that the Sultan has despatched reinforcements to Arabia, to quell the rebellion. During a number of years spent in travelling in the east, the writer saw something of this part of Arabia. Therefore a few notes should be of interest. The capital, Sanaa, is a very ancient city, of about seventy thousand in-

habitants, situated something like two hundred miles North-east of Aden. The usual impression is that the interior of Arabia consists of a howling wilderness composed of shifting sand. On the contrary this part of Arabia is a hill country, not unlike Abyssinia. The rainfall, however, is very much less than in the latter country. But still Yemen is decidedly a fertile land even in comparison with most countries. Coffee is cultivated to a considerable extent. Grapes, peaches, apples and pomegranates are common in season. Yemen formed a part of the ancient Kingdom of Saba. Agatharides, the caretaker of the Alexandrian library, who visited it two thousand years ago, described it as being the happiest in the world. The downfall of Saba dates from a war in which the splendid irrigation works were destroyed.

The huge dam of Mareh, built of solid masonry, across one of the wonders of the valleys, is even now one of the world. A determined war was raging between the Arabs and Turks. The Arabs at first gave the Turks some awful lickings, and captured Sanaa. But the superior armament of the Turks enabled them to gain the day. The final act in the drama was forty camel loads of Arab heads being carried into Sanaa, as a warning to them in the future. These Arabs are about the bravest people in the world. During the original war, when the Turks conquered them, some of the most gallant actions recorded by history were performed. One Princess rivalled Joan of Arc in her achievements. On one occasion, during the siege of a fortress, it becoming certain that the place would be taken, the survivors of the garrison, about sixty in number, resolved to die to a man sooner than desert it. So fearing that at the last moment their instincts of self preservation might induce some of them to take to flight, they tied themselves together, leg to leg, and fast to the last man with their faces to the foe. Starting events seem to be the order of the day in these old Eastern countries. A few months past, a cablegram announced the fact that the city of Hodida, on this part of the Arabian coast, had been destroyed by an earthquake.

This war is of some importance to the English, as Aden is in the same province. Aden, in spite of its forbidding aspect, is a most interesting place. The oldest city in the world. The name, imperishable as its stern old crags, has come down unchanged from the misty traditions of prehistoric times. A type of fantastic sterility almost perfect in its way. Precipitous peaks look right down upon the city in the old crater, and away over broken ridges covered with slag and cinders, devoid of vegetation of any kind, far out on the blue waters of the Gulf of Aden. Local historical records say that in the old days the watchmen were able to distinguish and describe vessels far out at sea days before their arrival. Curious that a similar tradition exists in the harbour of Apia in Samoa. It is not at all improbable that refraction in certain rarefied states of the atmosphere may produce these phenomena. A few ruins of ancient forts still remain in eerie spots, such as an eagle would choose for his nest. Fortifications of solid masonry commanded the pass leading from the city to the port, and to afford greater security in time of war, a long tunnel was driven right through the hill. The English have spent over a million rupees on the defence works of Aden during the last year or so. The far famed tanks—about fifty in number, which were filled with stones and other debris at the time of the British occupation, have been partially restored, and now Tom Brown, John Smith and William Jones have the opportunity of scratching their illustrious names on the cement laid on these blocks of solid masonry 2,000 years before the Christian era, when their famous ancestors were rusticated in the primeval forests of Great Britain. A stroll through the bazaars reveals a strange medley of humanity, Jews from Cyprus, and Greeks from the Levant, Maltese, Turks, Albanians, Persians, even a Chinaman from the Celestial Empire, Israelites from Yemen, and Arabs from Baghdad. The stately Sikh, Parsies, Banyans, Cingalese and Gaiurs, short sturdy Arabs from the mainland, and slim, stately Somalis from the African coast being very much in the majority. In Yemen there exists a small section of the tribe of Benjamin, who left Palestine in ancient times, during some of the wars. They are money-changers, merchants, jewellers and mechanics. The Arabs treat them with scant respect, and Yahudi, the local name for a Jew, is an expression of contempt. Many old reservoirs exist in Arabia, the Red Sea islands and the African mainland. Orientals have forgotten more in the way of water conservation and irrigation, than we moderns have ever dreamt of.

KING SOLOMON'S MINES.

FIRST EL DORADO OF THE EAST, LEONA.

Many people in the River Plate cherish the fond illusion that the mines of Ophir were situated in the Neouquen Territory or San Luis, but no. The Argentine Cordilleras still retain their hoards of glittering wealth, as yet practically untouched by the hand of man. Ophir is a name to conjure by. Who can lumber the learned controversies which it has occasioned. Or the volumes which have been written concerning it. The arm-chair philosophers of many successive generations of men have proved conclusively—to their own satisfaction—its identity with places in India, Arabia, Persia, Sumatra, Malacca, and South-East Africa. They discover everything, in fact; except the gold. Almost everyone has read Kilder Hagberg's romance entitled, "King Solomon's Mines." As to the site of the real Ophir, there is not the shadow of a doubt. The very name remains unchanged to-day. And, what is of more practical importance, the shiny nuggets may yet be obtained by washing the alluvial drifts. The land of Ophir or Aphir is identical with that part of the Red Sea coast, known to modern Europeans as the Dankil country, but called by the people there selves in their own language, the land of Aphir. Ancient historians, including Cosmas, the author of the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, and sundry Arab writers, are unanimous in their assertions that immense quantities of gold were brought down to this coast from the land of Sudi, in the interior. They give some description of the route, and of the articles used in barter with the natives. Strange to say, tin from Great Britain is one of the items enumerated as having been brought

here by the Phoenicians. Salt is also mentioned as being particularly valuable. Even to the present day, small blocks of salt are used as currency in the Galla countries—and Southern Abyssinia. The Scriptures say that Solomon obtained gold, ivory, spices, apes and peacocks from Ophir. This latter is an error of the translators, who transcribed the original Hebrew text, denoting a bird with spotted wings, as peacock, when it undoubtedly referred to the African guinea fowl. In fact, in the book of Job, the same word is used in a connection which leaves no room for doubt. As for ivory, Africa may be properly termed the ivory continent. Somali-land, the land of frankincense and myrrh, adjoining the land of Aphir, was known to the ancients—as "Regio Aromaticifera." The land of spices. In the matter of monkeys, the beautiful silver robed "Colobus Guersa" of the Galla highlands was a prize fit to grace the court of any Oriental potentate. Moreover, the yacourancy and the best authorities concur in the statement that at this time the Phoenicians "did not dare" to hazard the voyage to India. And that the trade of the Indies was monopolised by Indian vessels. At a later date, it is true, a Phoenician bark circumnavigated Africa, proceeding by the Red Sea route, and returning via the Straits of Gibraltar. But this was an exceptional achievement.

Some of these old historians were wonderfully accurate. And their descriptions of the various tribes and localities can be readily recognised by the modern traveller, after the lapse of thousands of years. The desert races remain to-day the same as during the time of the ancient Egyptians. The Somalis were known to the ancients as the Macrobian (long-haired) Ethiopians. One has only to know the people to appreciate the self-complacent feeling of superiority with which they checked the messengers of old Canterbury, and so enraged that monarch, that he dispatched his fatal expedition against them, which failed ignominiously. The trade in gold, ivory and spices continued until the earlier centuries of the Christian Era.

It is probable that the first pioneers of Christianity established themselves at this point. At all events, it is known that the descendants of the Greek colonists in Socotra, left in that island by Nearchus, the Admiral of the fleet of Alexander the Great, in his celebrated Indian expedition, were converted to Christianity at an early date, and exercised considerable influence on surrounding countries. I have seen stone ruins in Somali-land and Aphir which were built by these early Nestorian Christians. Later on, when the Mahometan religion first began to extend to foreign lands, the desert tribes on the coast embraced the faith of Islam, and have ever since waged more or less continuous warfare with the Christians on the highlands. The old trade routes were closed and never reopened until a few years ago King Menlek and Ras Makmen conquered Harar and all the Galla countries in the South. In the old days one caravan route led right into the lake districts at the source of the Nile. In fact it seems probable that the road passed right across the continent. Natives well versed in local conditions have assured me that in ancient times the trade routes were used to label Kaf (The Mountains of the Moon) and accurately described the Pigmies, whom they called Yajaja-Majaja. The Mountains of the Moon and the land of the Pigmies have both been visited and described by European travellers. In another issue I shall give a sketch of the modern Ophir and the gold countries.

THE EL DORADOR OF THE EAST.

The far famed land of Aphir or Ophir, visited by King Solomon's merchants in company with the Phoenicians, was the strip of the Red Sea coast extending from Massowah to the town of Zeila, on the Gulf of Aden. During the past few years several European settlements have been founded there. The Massowah and Assab are nominally Italian colonies. Obok, on the Gulf of Tajura, is a French coaling depot and naval station. Owing to the two hundred and odd miles of howling desert intervening between Obok and the Abyssinian highlands, both of these stations are practically useless for colonization purposes. The inhabitants of the Adali, as they call themselves, are nomadic, depending entirely upon their camels, cattle, sheep and goats for subsistence. They have no permanent buildings and no settled place of abode, but move about from place to place, according to the necessities of water and pasturage for their flocks. The animals are always corralled at night to protect them from lions and beasts of prey. The principal occupation of the young men during the day is to stroll out in charge of the herd with a shield on the left arm and a spear thrown over the right shoulder. They are dark complexioned—almost black in fact. The hair is worn long, but not dyed as the fashion of Eastern Somali-land. The only clothing is a cotton robe, draped carelessly over the shoulder, leaving the right arm bare. The Adali are very brave, and their hand is against every man, and every man's hand is against them. Many more or less inexperienced African travellers have got into trouble with them, and have been killed in trying to pass through the country. The name Adal seems to indicate some connection with the Adites, the ancient inhabitants of the Yemen provinces of Arabia. The country is dry and arid in the extreme. A few thorny bushes, several varieties of cacti and air plants, herbage of different kinds and stray tufts of coarse grass, are all that can be seen in the way of vegetation. Numerous deposits of salt exist in some parts, and considerable trade is carried on with this article in the Abyssinian highlands, where it is bartered for grain. There is almost no surface water, and the flocks are watered from wells in the beds of the dry, sandy watercourses. The one exception is in the case of the River Harash, which flows from the Galla highlands and eventually loses itself in the sands not far from the Gulf of Tajura. The town of Ausa is located on the lower part of this river. In the time of the ancients Geyla belonged to the land of Aphir, and was the Somali seaport, but the progress of the sea had forced the Adali back to the opposite side of the Gulf of Tajura. It is now a Somali town under British protection, which practically means annexation. Two roads existed to the old gold mines. The one direct to Entoto, the capital of the place, the other via Harar and the Galla highlands. Space will not permit of a full description of the route

Part of it has been described in a previous issue. Suffice it to say that after leaving the coast desert we find high table-lands at an elevation of from five to eight thousand feet above sea-level, intersected by mountain ranges and rapid flowing rivers, diversified by occasional lakes.

A lot of old historical records are deposited in a monastery on an island in the centre of Lake Louai. The islanders jealously guard these treasures. And even King Menilik himself has not been able to gain access to them. The gold countries are the Galla States of Susi, Juma and Walleza. The latter is something like five hundred miles West of Harar. The gold is obtained by washing in the beds of rivers. On one occasion the tributary chief of Juma presented King Menilik with a saddle of solid gold. The bride and all the trappings were also of the same metal.

The richest mines are in Walleza in the extreme West. There is not much being done at present. Most of the gold comes to Menilik in the way of tribute. I have seen as much as 5,000 ounces in one parcel. The gold of commerce is cast in the form of heavy rings. Now that the old trade routes are being opened up these gold fields would be worked extensively were it not for the fact that Menilik is afraid of rousing the cupidity of European nations, if they had any idea of the wealth of these countries. However, ever when Ras Makonnen comes on the throne a move will be made in this direction. Curious to say the objects of trade are the same to-day as when described by the historian two thousand years ago. Some manufactures exist. The cotton goods of the country are very strong and durable. Most of the people are Christians. But some Mahometan States also exist. They are now all subject to Menilik.

It is just as well to say that should any of my readers feel tempted to try his fortune in these old gold mines, such an idea is not to be thought of at present. Only those Europeans who are known and trusted by the Abyssinian authorities would be permitted to travel there or work any concessions.

Alex. K. McDonald.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

AND SATURDAY WAS THE FOURTH DAY OF THE YEAR.

(From our own Correspondent)

You will receive a crush of printed copy by the two mails leaving to-night. Letter-writing is out of the question. It is a scramble for news and a scramble for the scissors. When these mails arrive you will have leisurely discussed the authentic news which we have not even yet received from the Transvaal. We have heard nothing fresh for 36 hours up to 10 a.m. this morning. We have not heard much since. We are indebted mainly to our friends in Berlin and New York, and you can conceive the kind of messages we receive—"Johannesburg in flames"; "The second English armed band from Bulawayo cut to pieces"; "Jameson burned alive" (German); "Jameson and his two aides shot" (American); "Battle lasted 24 hours. Jameson surrendered to Sir Hercules Robinson and not to General Joubert" (English). The truth seems to be from official sources that Jameson was out-manoeuvred and his men picked off as his tired troop mounted a hill at Krugersdorp. The Boers were under cover, Jameson and his officers are in goal. The general opinion is that President Kruger will not dare to ill-treat them; and in justice to the Boers, praying and treacherous rascals as they are, they do not ill-treat prisoners. The English in South Africa are in an excited state, and the British Government will have great difficulty in preventing reprisals and a great civil war, which can only have one result. Sooner or later the Boers must go, and a great Anglo-Dutch Confederation be created. But the making of it must be better managed by the home Government as well as the colonials than the late wretched series of blunders, military and political. Everything depends upon the attitude of the people in England when they wake from their stupefaction at the succession of troubles sprung upon them under our present dictatorship. Lord Salisbury is very clever in an F. O. kind of way, but what we want now is a Government that is human.

The only man on either side who receives praise is the middle class man, Chamberlain. Heaven knows he is not a bright specimen of his class, but he belongs to the *couche* that must rule, or we shall be outwitted and bullied by Americans, flattered by Germans, and despised by Russians. At this moment the strained relations between England and Germany seem to have calmed down. The German Emperor's first attempt at talking twisting I do not think successful, and it will be remembered when the real European difficulty arises. As for Johnson and Thompson in the United States, it is quite evident they mean mischief, and the truce at Christmas was only an interval for hymns and self-communing. But we begin to see ways out of our difficulties with brother Jonathan. Lord Salisbury's despatches must be put in the waste paper basket. As Mr. Flourens has told us in the *Ball Mall Gazette*, in France they understand the Monroe doctrine to mean America for the Americans. A distinction that raises the question from F. O. red tape to a question of national sentiment we all respect. We can show this respect by yielding any hard and fast notions about Schomburgk line, which the *Chronicle's* commissioner in the United States pronounced to be a humbug, and if asked, we can join the American commission, and settle that petty question. The personnel of the American commission, as fixed by President Cleveland, is not very favourable to this country. But all that can be arranged, as Gladstone says, with a little "common sense." It does not now appear that Mr. Gladstone himself showed much common sense when he made peace with the Boers after Majuba. But we all applauded his magnanimity, and even Lord Randolph Churchill acknowledged that if we had not done so there would have been a racial war in South Africa. Judging after the fact, we are obliged to confess that it would have been better to have run that risk and saved the troubles that have come and generally do come after half-measures, however creditable and philanthropic. Philanthropy has played a sorry part in Ar-

menia, and Lord Rosebery's letters show that he is no more fit to run this empire than Gladstone or Salisbury. We want younger men of a different class, with more modern notions. If any of you thought that the Conservative majority at the late elections meant "revolution" in Tory and orthodox sense, you must be now undeceived. The Government has already lost its prestige. As a small but significant straw showing how the wind lies, I may mention that the names of several members of the House of Lords are on the new year's list of candidates for the National Liberal Club. That means repentance in high places and a marshalling of forces.

There is nothing to say about finance this week, and if there were I should not have time to attend to it. Consols you see have gone down to 105, but this is due not to the political situation, but to sales by speculators, chiefly foreigners, who want to bid for the American loans. Apart from the South African news there is not much of interest beyond the general position of affairs, which is indeed serious enough. It is not easy to see how we shall settle down again without trouble.

"LA MORALE DI TUTTO QUESTO."

Jan. 8th.

In regard to the Transvaal question I send you a diary of events from December 28th to date which I have supplemented with fuller details in respect to certain points of interest. The diary is taken from your well-substituted contemporary *Westminster Gazette*. The remainder from various newspapers. The diary, I must add, is principally culled from the South African telegrams published by the *Times*. But owing to the cutting of the wires on the Transvaal frontier and probably by Jameson himself, and from the Transvaal ends being in possession of the Boers, and finally owing to a breakage in the Aden line, it is only to-day that regular communication has been re-established with Johannesburg, where all is quiet and apparently peace restored by the submission of the Outlander, the moderation of President Kruger and the wisdom of the British High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson. This improved state of affairs is also due to the promptitude of our Colonial Minister Mr. Chamberlain, who has won his meed of praise from an old enemy like Mr. Labouchere, as well as a somewhat fulsome admulation from the *Daily Chronicle*. This now powerful journal, which has worked hard in the cause of peace in our question with the United States, but helped to fan the follies of the evangelical and non-conformist pulpits on the Armenian question, evidently considers Mr. Chamberlain as the best element in the present administration, and probably as the future premier in a middle-class Radical Government, which is to close finally the era of aristocratic dilettantism. These considerations may not chime in with the first note of preparation for war sounding in England this evening.

But in these times, when each day brings forth new sensation, we must keep cool and stand a little apart from the jabbering crowd whose eyes have only recently been anointed by President Cleveland and the German Emperor and still see men as trees walking. The war-cloud may blow over. The British people with their virtues and vices remain. Ere this reaches you, you will be informed of events we know not of, and what has occurred you will read of in the newspapers. But you are not in the stalls before the curtain. You do not see in the flesh some of the actors in the coming drama or hear in a babel of tongues the good-humoured discussions of European politics by men of all nations. As a matter of fact one does not hear much that is not wearying repetition of what has been said in the leading articles of the day, no great crisis ever arises without the old truth being confirmed, that in spite of Bismarcks, Darwins, Newtons and Raphaels, the difference between us in intellectual endowments is comparatively small. What differences do exist are questions of passive sentiment and temperament. This is obvious because reason like arithmetic can never be wrong. What reason goes astray it is warped and obscured by passion; excepting with blundering idiots, who are negligible quantities. The reasoning mind of the great American nation is the same to-day as it was before the 17th of December last. The Germans, who are perhaps the most intellectual nation in the world, are the same rational beings they were last week. The French spirituality which for three centuries has dominated the literature of Europe cannot have changed because Britons have not been defeated once more by Dutch farmers and snubbed by America and Germany. But so it is. A tune that suits our mood will change us. The man of business is at his desk, the man of science in his laboratory, the lawyer at his pen and the drawers of water drawing when some Amphion—or some Nero—takes up a fiddle, and the whole shute of them begin to dance. For all I know the Germans are at it still. But the French are cooling themselves, and as for brother Jonathan, while wiping his forehead with the Stars and Stripes, he says: "Darg me if that ain't a good Anglo-Saxon Jin of Jameson's, I guess I'll sit down." And he has sat down for a while and in a better temper. We have to thank President Cleveland, and the German Emperor too, for giving us a sharp lesson on a point we English are slow to learn. Even John Bright had to confess that it was not until he got into the House of Commons that he discovered there were "always two sides to a question." And yet on the Irish question he showed in his declining years that the lesson was not quite complete. Old John was determined to draw his Schomburgk line somewhere. How foolish; for do we not see that in three weeks, thanks to a little history, and to Mr. Norman, the *Chronicle's* correspondent in the States, Mr. Pritchard and others, the English notion about the Schomburgk line in Venezuela has disappeared, and with it our notions of the Monroe doctrine. I do not say those notions were wrong. I only say again what in other words is written in the *Westminster Gazette* of this evening—"Lord Salisbury may have been right in what he did, but he was wrong in the doing of it." This in relation to the premier's reply to Mr. Oney; which, by the way, is said to have been mostly written by Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Salisbury is now much fonder of discussing a bottle of port than of troubling himself with boundary lines. But he will have to wake up, and extend his sympathies beyond his own

household, his party and his class. The Salisbury craze in England is more dangerous than the Gladstone craze, and only a little less idiotic than the Beaconsfield craze. I do not think we shall ever get up a Chamberlain craze, in spite of the *Chronicle*. But for what he has done and done well, all parties united in doing him justice. As for Lord Salisbury, his treatment of the Monroe doctrine and of Schomburgk lines has just been scathingly criticised by one of his own party, Sir Edward Clarke. But Clarke had some lust for a legal post in the Government which Lord Salisbury slighted. Now talk about reason! It scarcely enters into political discussion until disaster occurs. We only forget the petty scandals of the ship when it comes to a scramble for life-belts. What Sir John Lubbock, amongst many others, advises, may be the blessed conclusion of much silliness of -ists, covetousness of irresponsible capitalists, vain-gloriousness of armed band-aiders and vulgar popular excitement—a Permanent Court of Arbitration.

London, Jan. 10th.

In spite of the interesting correspondence in to-day's *Times* from Johannesburg, we are not in possession of all the circumstances preceding or following the ill-fated ride of Jameson and his troops. We know that they were all nominally English, remained in the Mounted Bechuanaland Police in the employ of the British South Africa Co. They included English, Scotch, Irish, Afrianders, Americans and even Dutchmen or sons of Dutchmen. Their gallantry is recognised by their sturdy and kindly foes, who in spite of being called from their farms to repel an unjust invasion, treated them as gentlemen and attempted impossibilities. When they surrendered to an immeasurably superior force in an unassailable position, they presented a pitiable sight even to their captors. Men and horses were dropping with fatigue and hunger. Jameson's men had in a few hours fought three battles in their endeavour to save Johannesburg, where all is quiet and apparently peace restored by the submission of the Outlander, the moderation of President Kruger and the wisdom of the British High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson. This improved state of affairs is also due to the promptitude of our Colonial Minister Mr. Chamberlain, who has won his meed of praise from an old enemy like Mr. Labouchere, as well as a somewhat fulsome admulation from the *Daily Chronicle*. This now powerful journal, which has worked hard in the cause of peace in our question with the United States, but helped to fan the follies of the evangelical and non-conformist pulpits on the Armenian question, evidently considers Mr. Chamberlain as the best element in the present administration, and probably as the future premier in a middle-class Radical Government, which is to close finally the era of aristocratic dilettantism. These considerations may not chime in with the first note of preparation for war sounding in England this evening.

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of 1884, we may be sure will not be agreed to by the Imperial Government, which is in the meanwhile disarming the Chartered Company is Rhodisia and will probably modify its charter.

London, Jan. 10th.

From the latest news of all quarters we judge the week is about to close with a brighter prospect than it commenced with. The Stock Exchange is firm, though little business is transacted. The state of political affairs is still serious, and neither in Europe, the United States, nor in Africa, from Cairo to Cape Town, are British difficulties by any means over. Fortunately, one difficulty not only puts the other temporarily out of sight, but tends to cure it. The Armenian question was forgotten when we received news of President Cleveland's apparently hostile message. The message was nearly forgotten in the Wall Street financial crisis which ensued. The Transvaal business put both out of sight, while the latest news of the friendly telegram of the German Emperor, roused us to the perception of still higher dangers and led to absolute warlike preparations in England, when President Cleveland's message had not caused a hammer to sound or a sword to jingle. We understood the great seriousness of the message, but we also understood the nation from where it came. The German Emperor we do not understand. He is too fond of surprises. The first effect of his telegram to President Kruger, coming on the top as it were of the defeat of our little band of troops—freebooters if you will—was to direct the sympathies of the United States towards this country. Even to-day we see American newspapers, not in general not understood, but in favour of threatening England if it is thinking of a coalition against England it will have to count also with the United States, which intend to side with the mother country. We have within the last fortnight grown so scientific that we do not openly acknowledge our transatlantic friends' kindness and go on quietly with our military preparations in case of accidents. But the American journals which wish us well, may rest assured they do not write in vain. We shall not say like our blubbing *Times* newspaper—"We haven't done nothing."

We have. With the insolence of class and class Government we have gone on our own way regarding others with an impudentudge, so long as we do not positively nudge up against them, in which case we should apologise politely, and we should not say like our blubbing *Times* newspaper—"We haven't done nothing." We have. With the insolence of class and class Government we have gone on our own way regarding others with an impudentudge, so long as we do not positively nudge up against them, in which case we should apologise politely, and we should not say like our blubbing *Times* newspaper—"We haven't done nothing." We have. With the insolence of class and class Government we have gone on our own way regarding others with an impudentudge, so long as we do not positively nudge up against them, in which case we should apologise politely, and we should not say like our blubbing *Times* newspaper—"We haven't done nothing." We have. 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thoughts and sentiments of a great many English-speaking people.

There was enough stirring news yesterday to send the Bird Eagle fluttering in his miserable gold had a kick-left in him, but he has not...

A correspondent sends us full details of the accident that happened last Thursday in the British Hotel in Mar del Plata...

"Paris vaut bien une Messe," said the gallant Henri Quatre of France...

What lies the cablegrams tell! In London it is officially denied that England intends to recognize Brazil's right to Trinidad...

Dr. Dario Rocha arrived at the Central Station yesterday morning at 7 o'clock with his son Carlos...

Heavens! There were no fewer than 250 applications for divorce lodged in the tribunals here last month...

Nearly every member of the Argentine Cabinet is more or less on the sick list, except the Financial Blondin...

A good many people felt bitterly aggrieved with Dame Fortune yesterday morning when they did not hold any of the following numbers in the lottery...

We are informed that Father Petry of the Merced Church will be absent from town until Saturday the 15th.

Our kind "librero" friend Mr. Arnold Moen of 314 Calle Florida has sent us a copy of the New York and Chicago Magazine...

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Luke Rooney, of Navarro, which sad event took place last night at the residence of the Misses Garrahan...

Here's the latest smart thing about the Monroe Doctrine. Down-Easter to newly-arrived Britisher: "Waal, stranger, I guess your played-out country must have a morse."

The Prince of Wales has been ordered by his medical men to try the bicycle to keep down his tendency to put on more "too solid flesh."

We are favoured with a long letter from Dr. L. Rosso de Canales, who says that the cure for cancer (carbolic acid injections) said by cablegram the other day to have been discovered by a Japanese doctor...

The Buenos Aires world wagged along pretty much as usual yesterday, and will probably do the same to-day...

The event of yesterday was the decree issued by Acting President Roca, restoring the coins of power to health...

The Unspeakable has answered our venerable Queen's note asking him to behave like a Christian to the unfortunate Armenians and prevent his soldiers murdering any more of them...

The Queen of Night, "which oft favours what she should not," according to the author of Don Juan and Childe Harold...

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The public subscription to erect a monument to the late Dr. del Valle has made a vigorous start, and is certain to be a great success. The list is headed by Mrs. Cambaceres with \$5,000...

horses and mules just as the British did under Wolsley in Egypt by not following the advice of Mr. Puentes...

TRAGIC FATE OF MR. OLIVERA.

We much regret to say that the very worst fears have been confirmed respecting the fate of that unfortunate gentleman Mr. Augustin Olivera...

QUERIES.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 4. To the Editor of the STANDARD. Dear Sir, As a constant reader of your paper...

THE IRISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Table with columns: Cr., Jan. 1st—Balance from last month, 294.31; 2—Handed in by Father O'Grady, 1,012.90; 3—Mr. Thomas O'Neill, donation, 50.00; 4—The L. & R.P. Bank, per Mr. Byrne, 100.00; 5—D. S. donation, 30.00; 6—E. M. S. do, 30.00; 7—Mr. N. Fitzgerald, do, 40.00; 8—Handed in by Father O'Grady, 2,760.75; 9—Mr. Thomas Carrigy, donation, 5.00; 10—Handed in by Father O'Grady, 115.00; 11—Mr. Cunningham, annual subscription, 100.00; Total, 4,877.00.

IRISH ORPHANAGE.

Table with columns: Cash Received, Balance from Dec., 920.47; Mrs. Mendicuro, 52.00; Total, 972.47; Cash paid, Baker, 140.88; Butcher, 31.70; Dairy, 71.92; Grocer, 83.31; Soap and light, 75.14; Sundries, 22.50; Laundry & G., 11.00; Clothing, 51.11; Wash-boards, 10.89; Vegetables, 33.50; Fuel, 22.70; Pharmacy, 14.14; Trifling for beds, 18.50; Balance, 11.69; Total, 707.53.

Departures.

February 6th. The following passengers left to-day per R.M.S. Nile for Europe: Mr. J. Mc Garvey, Mr. Howard and wife, Messrs J. Lyon, C. F. Norbury, J. Morris, S. J. Bothamley and wife, P. Ruth Jackson, Sr. J. Hays and wife, Messrs E. S. Yrrester, A. H. Galt, R. Phillip, J. W. Smith, Mrs. de Nicolle, Messrs L. Chamberland, J. A. Puech and family, J. Mirels.

Commercial News.

Tuesday, February 4th 1896.

It was generally supposed that the good offices of the Liga Agraria had been engaged by the live-stock exporters to influence the Finance Minister with reference to the shipping regulations...

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. sold to-day 1350 hectares or say half a league in Malpá, 1 1/2 leagues from the station, camp known as La Basada...

Table with columns: \$ % Buyer, 1 Lincoln ram 500 Despour, 420 V. Romero, 430 Polidolo, 430 Rolando, 470 Kenny, 470 Inas y Rivera, 400 Obligado, 400 J. Bell, 450 Mariaderena, 400 Ortiz, 400 A. A. Diaz, 400 Lanaldo, 570 Videla, 450 Mahon, 350 A. Y. Miguens.

The feeling in the wool markets is shaky, the situation to-day is well marked in the fight between buyers and sellers, both have a hold of the handkerchief...

Wednesday, February 5th 1896. A lot of Mr. del Plata friends turned up the bar yesterday looking full of ozone and as if they had not touched business for the last six months...

Thursday, February 6th 1896. As the Cordeboe Executive has apparently under its dear ear to the grain exporters' petition for re-consideration of the license of their receiving clerks...

chambers in the Republic will bring about the deletion of the obnoxious tax, though the insinuated intention of the exporters to boycott Coriolina is a redress is not forthcoming...

On the 1st, 2nd and 3rd March there will be a rural fair and auction of live stock in Bolivar, Messrs. Olivera and Co. having charge of the arrangements and carriage of sale...

Telegrams from New York announce that the new issue of £20,000,000 in 4% United States coin bonds has been a splendid success, covered six times over...

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The latest telegrams from Antwerp on the auction of consignatory wool indicate that yesterday operations opened 10 centimes lighter than in the previous one; 1000 bales were sold and the same number withdrawn...

Friday, February 7th, 1896. The R. M. S. Magdalena, according to telegrams, shipped yesterday one hundred and twenty thousand sovereigns for the River Plate...

The Report and balance-sheet of the Union Industrial Argentina were handed round to-day, forming a notable document, that should be in every one's hand who wishes to appreciate, to even a slight degree, the enormous growth of industrial enterprise in this country...

The arrivals of wool in the Central passed 800,000 kilos, increasing the stock on hand in that market to 14,000,000 kilos. When wool is on the rise the sales fall off...

Dr. Federico R. Zaualeta. Vocales:—Messrs Tomás Santa Coloma, Adrian Prat, Juan Videla, Joselin Juergo, Francisco Uriburu, Ing. Eduardo Castilla, Dr. Alfonso Martini, Dr. Ramon A. de Toleto, A. Molist, Ing. Pedro Zambrano, Ramiro de Undaberrera, Domingo Alvarado, Ramon Gorchi, José M. Goicoechea, José Lijo Lopez, Jacobo H. Martin, J. Peralta Ramos, Eduardo de Ezcurra.

The rural show and Fair held at Balcarce a few days ago turned out a complete success, the demand by buyers being so sustained that the whole stock was cleaned out and buyers still over—a novel experience in this line...

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The general aspect of our market this morning could not be better. If operations were limited, it is due greatly to the discord which exists between exporters and sellers, from an outside point of view it is a good sign to see this situation, which proves that people are no longer fearful of a fall but now firmly believe that produce has the corner in the right direction...

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The cablegrams from London referring to wheat inform us that no operations could be made under 26 shillings, this price has ruled firm since yesterday and is still inclined to rise in Antwerp two ship loads were offered at 15 francs, immediately finding buyers. The demand here for wheat has not changed, superior

LITTLE'S SHEEP DIPS FLUID and POWDER CHEAP, SURE and RELIABLE Cures for Scab. Sole Importers RUNCIMAN & Co. 158 Chacabuco, Buenos Aires 1268 431 xp

French is now at 8.10 and the Barletta at 8.00. Messrs Pegasano and Pesano sold a lot of special Saldomé from the station Guanaco at 8.30 and another parcel of Barletta from the same place at the same price, some other sales were reported at 8.15 and 7.90. The tug of war between buyer and seller has put a slight check on operations in cereals, maize being the one that is feeling it most. Exporters paid in the Once from 3 to 3.20 for morocho and 3.30 for yellow. In the Riachuelo 3.55 was the current rate. A couple of lots of linseed were sold in the Once at 9 and 9.50. The reaping is nearly finished in Santa Fé, owing to this the bags are commencing to fall in stiffly; still the demand has not improved, the greater part of exporters are engaged receiving old contracts, several of which have been refused, the quality being so bad. No reaction is visible in prices, and if we were to speak frankly we should say that they point downwards.

A well known firm is loading a lot of steers which cost \$40 gold but an expert in the English market remarked that the owners might consider themselves fortunate if the steers realized £14 per head. The cost of remittance may be placed at something like £3 a head, thus leaving £5 to be handed here to the owners or say \$50. The price paid in paper is say 128 so that not much less than a loss of \$50 paper per head may be feared. Such losses, the result of old contracts, cannot be understood by estancieros who continue to hold out for ridiculous prices to their own detriment and that of the trade generally.

Difficulties have arisen between certain exporters of live-stock and the Inspectors of this port—a very probable consequence of the immense mass of work to be got through by the two able officers in question, whose task is by no means an enviable one as they have always 3 conflicting interests to contend with, namely of the exporters, the steam-ship agents and the carpenters.

Saturday February 8th 1896. From several parties we heard that the business this morning was far larger than that of the whole week. We cannot expect much when our gold market takes a frisky fit like it did during the past six days. But even with this fact against them wheat and maize were to the fore, prices ruled firm, with wheat in the advantage, and shipments were large; we have to thank our friends in London and Antwerp for the present situation. During the evening we were informed that the demand in the docks this morning was very stiff. Exporters seemed somewhat pinched and had to open their purses; in the Once matters came to such a point that 3.90 was paid for maize, and this with gold down. Prices in cereals are sure to open heartily next week, as we notice that the stock in our deposits is diminishing rapidly.

The project laid before the Santa Fé Congress to buy 30,000 kilos of grain for seed has been passed; it is calculated that the cost will be 300,000 dollars. No matter how much it costs it is money well spent.

Wool is still quoted at 4.20 francs in Antwerp, that is for combed wool type B "a terme." The old animation has returned, giving a brisk look to business.

The sales here improved somewhat at well sustained prices, before the closing of the markets some important sales were made. A fine parcel of 20,000 kilos ram-bouillet from Mr. Nicanoor Zeiza's estancia in Loma Rica was sold at 9.80. The other sales are estimated at 600,000 kilos, which is much more than has been sold lately. The moment the consignatarios commence to let go there will probably be some important transactions.

In our last correspondence from Patagonas we see that there is a regular howl down there. All the barracas and galpones are full of wool, but there are no means of transport, if such is the case it would suit shipowners to send down a few steamers if only for the "temporada."

The stock on hand in the Central was as follows to-day:

Wool.....	13,853,361 kilos
Wheat.....	32,621 bags
Maize.....	50,596 "
Various cereals.....	2,800 "
Flour.....	3,699 "
Total.....	89,715 "

In the Catalinas we notice the following:

	Bags	kilos
Wheat.....	768	57,600
Bran.....	150	4,500
Mustard.....	780	59,500
Turnips.....	130	22,750
Maize.....	62,746	4,706,056
"Cebadilla".....	31	1,240
Barley.....	162	6,480
Flour.....	111	6,844
Linseed.....	2,631	210,490
Oats.....	38	1,520
Total.....	67,597	5,064,964

Movement during the week:

	Bags
Entered deposit.....	10,442
Left do.....	41,161
For port direct.....	10,722
Bales	
Hay.....	14,588
Oxen.....	2,000

Mercado Central de Frutos.
Arrivals—235 waggons with 718,370 kilos wool, 2224 parcels sheepskins, 1785 do cow hides, 216 do horse hides, 6 bundles various, 18 bags hair, 1 do ostrich feathers and 76 casks grease, tallow and oil.

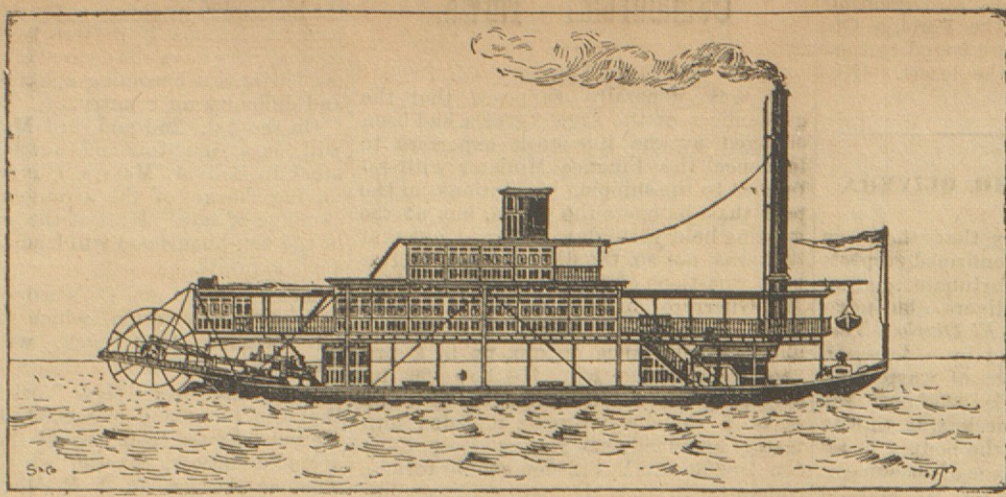
Mercado Constitución.
Arrivals—100 waggons with 2042 bundles wool, 1332 cow hides, 946 bales sheepskins, 7 bundles hair, 6 casks grease and 5171 bags cereals.

Once de Setiembre.
Arrivals—155 waggons with the following produce: 1231 bags linseed, 15 do alfalfa, 91 do potatoes, 35 bundles wool, and 1220 bales hay.

Sales:

Morocho Maize consumo	at 3.00
" " " "	" 3.00
" " " in Catalinas	" 2.80
" " " shelled	" 2.60
Yellow Maize superior in	" "

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches. Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambesi. They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching. For full particulars apply to—YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders, ROYAL, LONDON.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE has been known for more than FIFTY YEARS ALL OVER THE WORLD and is the best, most useful, and most liked of all relishes.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

AND OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

Sold Wholesale by LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, and by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and all principal Dealers in Oilmen's Stores, London. RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

AGUA FLORIDA LANMAN & KEMP



Rowland's Odonto

An antiseptic, preservative, and aromatic dentifrice, which whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath. It contains no mineral acids, no gritty matter or injurious astringents, keeps the mouth, gums, and teeth free from the unhealthy action of germs in organic matter between the teeth. Is the most wholesome tooth powder for ladies and children, and being most beautifully perfumed it is a perfect toilet luxury for ladies who value the appearance of their own and their children's teeth. 2s. 9d. per box.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair; it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance. It is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children; it is most exquisitely perfumed.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sun burn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted free from any mineral poisons and is absolutely harmless. Bottles 2s., 3s., and 4s. 6d.; sold by Druggists and Stores.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, of 29, Hatfield Garden, London, and see that each article bears their signature in red ink; all others are worthless and poisonous imitations; 100 years prove that Rowland's are the best and only genuine. 1203 10 11

KEATING'S

LOZENGES.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask through the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94 Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12. "Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough it was so bad at times that it quite smothered me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is under stated. The operation was a special severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Bullin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are." Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness, and Throat Troubles, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

Tarif of Advertisements.

\$10 per centimeter per month. "Wanted" etc. (not exceeding 30 words) \$1 per two days. Special space at conventional prices. Births, Deaths and Marriages \$1.

THE STANDARD, printed and published every morning at the STANDARD Printing Office, No. 178 Calle Maipu, Buenos Ayres.—Editors and Proprietors—M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

Corrales.		Barracas al Sud.	
	Number		
Arrivals.....	2159	Arrivals:—75 waggons with	8900
Slaughter.....	1661	Sales—	
Steers, cows and calves..	12	Capones mestizos Lincoln	from \$ to \$
Spoiled carcasses.....	1673	"pelados".....	7.00 " 7.40
Sales:—		Capones Lincoln and Ram-	8.50 " "
Steers fat.....	\$ 48.00 to 56.00	bouillet "pelados".....	6.20 " 7.00
" " meat.....	40.00 " 52.00	Do do Lincoln.....	" "
" " good.....	39.00 " 40.00	Sheep mestizas and Lin-	5.20 " "
Cows fat.....	31.00 " 32.00	coln.....	" "
" " meat.....	27.00 " 32.00	Capones Rambouillet "pe-	4.50 " 6.70
" " good.....	22.00 " 26.00	lados".....	5.00 " 6.00
Vaquillonas fat.....	28.00 " 30.00	Do and sheep Rambouillet	4.00 " 4.70
" " good meat.....	23.00 " 26.00	Sheep Rambouillet "pe-	4.00 " 4.70
Calves large.....	11.00 " 13.00	lados".....	" "
" " good meat.....	10.00 " 11.00	Sheep and Borregos.....	4.50 " "
" " small.....	5.00 " 13.00		
		BIRTHS.	
		On January 31st, at Quilmes, the wife of	
		Easton Garrett, of a daughter.	
		On January 18th, at Tucuman, the wife	
		of Frederick William Leake, of a daughter.	
		Both well.	
		MARRIAGES.	
		On January 2nd, at the Civil Registry,	
		and on the 24th at La Merced, by the Rev.	
		Dr. Antonio Rassore, Don Manuel Perez,	
		to Paulina, the adopted daughter of Don	

Luís Jacobson. On the 4th February, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Pelham Ogle, M. A., George Talbot, second son of the late Edward Crane, to Ethel Lawson, third daughter of the late Archibald Williamson.

DEATHS. On February 2nd, at Temperley, F. C. S., infant daughter of John E. Hall. On the 3rd February, at Sola dwellings, Allen, the infant son of Mr. R. MacDonald. On February 8th, at Quilmes, Emily Violett, infant daughter of John and Ina Cornish, age 17 months. On January 5th at Calle Rodriguez Peña 274 A. H. Harrison. Funeral to-day, Sunday, Feb. 9th, 1896, will leave at 3 p.m.

"VIA MADEIRA" Compañia Telegraphica del Rio de la Plata.

El que suscribe tiene el honor de avisar al público que esta Compañia Telegraphica desde hoy ha rebajado su tarifa para los telegramas á Europa por los cables duplicados "Via Madeira", quedando los precios reducidos como sigue: por cada palabra, en oro. Alemania..... \$1.26 Francia..... \$1.22 Belgica..... 1.25 Inglaterra..... 1.27 España..... 1.19 Italia..... 1.27 Para otros países é informes á la oficina telegraphica Calle de San Martin 257 y 257 Buenos Ayres, Abril 30 de 1885. *JUAN OLDFHAM Gerente.

CENTRAL PRODUCE Market

BARRACAS AL SUD.—BUENOS AIRES The above immense building connected with all the Railways and fully fitted with Hydraulic Cranes, and sidings for wagons, &c.—ENSURING QUICK DISCHARGE, OFFERS GREAT ADVANTAGES TO ESTANCIEROS & CONSIGNATARIOS OF GENERAL PRODUCE. There are nine sections or Galpo's, of three floors. The third floor is, in consequence of its MAGNIFICENT LIGHT, reserved for WOOL, GRAIN AND SKINS &c. are discharged on the two lower floors. SIX DAYS ARE ALLOWED FREE OF ALMOXARFE, after which the charges per MONTH, or PART of same, are as follows:— WOOL per..... 10 kilos \$ 0.34 SHEEPSKINS "..... 10 " " 0.34 COW HIDES "..... 100 hides " 2.00 HORSE "..... 100 " " 1.25 CEREALS "..... 100 kilos " 0.05 SUGAR "..... 100 " " 0.05 WARRANTS are issued on wool Skin or Grain, in deposit. All claims for shortage IN THE MARKET are promptly attended to. The Administration 59 7 8 w. 2p.